THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

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"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—MADISON.

WORK OF THE GYMNASIUM.

Physical Director MacPhie Writes on Callisthenics.

All must work, all must rest, and work, and rest must be supplemented by healthy recreation. For recreation is the great relief from the wear and tear of life—the oil as it were that lubricates the machinery, prevents friction and makes the wheels run more smoothly. And not only so but it renovates the exhausted energies and fits them to resume their work in the most appropriate way and with the least expenditure of time.

It may either consist in variety of employment, amusement, sports and the like, but of whatever description, its essential function, so to speak, is to provide a frequent and appropriate change or organic activity.

Does it pay to have a clear head, a large breathing capacity, a vigorous body and a good sound night's rest? We all answer very readily, yes. If we have a habit at all let it be of taking exercise regularly, without depending on feeling, as sometimes we feel like taking too much at other times not enough and still others not any.

Constant health and strength will follow as naturally as daylight follows darkness, if we exercise every day we eat, work or study.

The dumb bell drill as performed in the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium is, I believe, the most perfect arrangement of callisthenics which has yet been devised. It makes an equal distribution of action of all parts of the body. No undue exertion is put upon any special part and unnecessary fatigue is avoided. Rest is judicially accomplished by change of action, but there is no movement inserted merely for its negative value as relief, but each exercise has its positive use. Especial attention is called to the sequence of the exercises. They are at first gentle and easy, gradually becoming more vigorous and grow quite so toward the end. No sudden or violent demand is made upon the heart or lungs. First there is brisk action of the extremities which increases circulation.

The "oxygen hunger" thus created is satisfied by the breathing exercises which come next in order.

The whole callisthenic drill with dumb bells, bar bells and Indian clubs, is well contrived to correct the multiplicity of deficiencies and malformations which are well nigh general among members when they first come to the gymnasium.

"Drooping heads, cramped chests, round shoulders and weak backs" are common defects we have to deal with. *These malformations are usually the results of unsymmetrical muscular development. When we find shoulders have gone forward, we prescribe exercise to* strengthen the muscles, which will put them back where they belong.

"Stretching exercises" come in as an important part of the drill. The tendency of a muscle developed by hard contracting exercise is to grow shorter; at the same time it increased in thickness and firmness. Stretch work elongates anterior muscles and renders the thorax more flexible to the influence which is brought to bear upon it. D. A. MACPHIE.

WILLOW AVENUE RECEPTION.

Delightful Social Event in Washington Park.

Miss Elsie Horne gave a reception to a number of her friends Saturday afternoon at her home on Willow avenue. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Ross, Miss Alice Ross and Miss Gendel. Mrs. Henry McGee and Mrs. Walter McGee presided at the tables which were tastefully decorated with smilax and small lamps whose red shades cast a warm glow over the visitors. Tea, chocolate and cake were served.

Among those present were: Miss Alice Thompson, Miss Grace Beeny, Miss Sadie Douglass, Miss Lovell, Miss Needham, Miss Alice Needham, Miss Nora Williams, Miss Carrie Endicott, Miss Mitchell, Miss Elizabeth Cornwell, Miss Edith Lape, Miss Miller, Miss Anne Miller, Miss Emma Fisk, Miss Bessie Taylor, Miss Kate Overton, Miss Grace Overton, Miss Hulia Van Deventer, Miss Eleanor Van Deventer, Miss Elsie Suffren, Mrs. Charles Horne, Mrs. J. B. Joy, Mrs. Ashbrook of Philadelphia, Clarence Peck, Harry McGee, Raymond McGee, Wilbur Cornwell, Phillip Suffren, Fred Goddard, Walter Serrell, Edward Waring, Henry Wells, Thomas Taylor, Clifford Moelice, Philip Wells, Warren Church, Nathan Lane, George Horne, Carl Brown.

A Holiday Souvenir.

The new year brought to the editor's desk a handsome and valuable souvenir from the Prudential Insurance Company, with the compliments of the local superintendent, R. M. Dawson. It is a massive silver paper cutter, envelope opener, and folder. The Press will find it a useful office assistant through 1895, and its user cannot avoid the reflection that it is symbolic of the Prudential in its sterling worth, nor avoid the impressive message graven on the handle, of "claims paid over $17,000,000."

ATTACKED BY NEGROES.

Charles Hastly Has a Thrilling Night Encounter.

ASSAULTED IN A LONELY SPOT.

As He Was Going Home from Work, Passing the Junction of Brook and Westervelt Avenues, He Was Attacked by Two Powerful Men, and Left Lying Insensible in a Snow-Storm.

A bold assault has just come to light.

It was committed last Wednesday evening about 6, upon Charles Hastly of 52 Brook avenue, who was returning to his home from his work in Edward Love's wall-paper store, corner of Watchung and North avenues, where he is employed in the block-cutting department.

He walked up Front street as far as Elm, and then went down Elm as far as Brook avenue. As he was crossing Westervelt avenue on Brook avenue, he was startled by a noise, and on looking around had time to see two large burly negroes in the act of leaping upon him.

One jumped in front of him, and clutched his throat, while the other attacked him from the rear.

They struck him several times, rendering him unconscious.

It was snowing hard at the time, and nobody was passing in that neighborhood.

Mr. Hastly was left lying insensible on the ground, and the negroes escaped.

It was some time before he regained consciousness, and then it was with difficulty that he reached his home, which is but a short distance from where the assault occurred.

On reaching home, he told his wife of his experience, and she called Mr. Whalen, their nextdoor neighbor, who with his family went in and gave assistance.

One of Hastly's eyes was badly bruised and swollen, there was a bad mark on his face, and he felt sore and lame about the body.

On searching his clothes, he missed nothing, though he had considerable money and a valuable gold watch.

Every since the assault he has been confined to the house.

As it was very dark at the time of the assault, Mr. Hastly does not believe he could recognize his assailants.

Monroe Ave's Christmas.

In the Monroe Avenue Chapel a very interesting time was had last evening. The exercises opened with the singing of carols by the school, and a prayer by James McGee.

The primary department then entertained the audience. A vocal duet, "Jesus was a little child", by H. VanDorn and Lillie Cockley, was prettily rendered. After a recitation by Irene Aldrich, a solo by Aaron Brower, and a solo by Ella Rogers, the little ones marched off the platform to the delightful playing of the Washington Post. Mrs MacDonald had them in charge.

A feature was a dialogue; scene, Santa Claus. Those taking part were: Santa Claus, L. C. Batson; Angel, Edith Burt; Romeo, Samuel Beekman; Fairies, Miss E. Haff, Ada VanDorn and Clarence VanDorn.

Walter McGee made a few remarks of regret at the slight attendance, and after the school sang a carol all the scholars received candy and oranges. *Miss Charlotte Beekman was the efficient* pianist.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

Rev. E. Klonka has kindly consented to teach a class in German in the Y. M. C. A. educational course at the rooms in the new building. Quite a number have already enrolled their names, and others desiring to join the class can apply at the general secretary's office.

Visitors were received yesterday at the new building. All were delighted with its apparent and prospective comfort and usefulness.

The physical director has had his office adjoining the gymnasium fitted up comfortably and has a complete outfit of anthropometric apparatus for taking measurements and making physical examinations. Several have had their examinations already and quite a number of appointments scheduled on the physical director's notebook. Make an appointment with him soon. Secure your locker before the rush comes.

—Rogers the seafood man sold over 12,000 oysters for the New Year's trade, Monday and Tuesday, in addition to his other seafood business.

—It is expected that the Y. M. C. A Building will be formally opened Jan. 15 The gymnasium was used *yesterday for* the first time, and the regular classes will now be formed. The association temporarily occupies the downstairs stores.

BULLY BACHELORS.

THEY JUST CAN'T LOSE WHEN IT COMES TO BOWLING.

Tried Hard to Throw the Game Saturday Night So That There Would Be a Series of Three, But the Married Men Could n't Be Coaxed to Win.

There was the usual happy assembly at the Park Club Saturday evening to witness the second game between the Bachelors and Benedicks. Notwithstanding the cold, the women were out in full force, and assisted throughout the game by their hearty applause. Two familiar names were missed on the score-board, and two familiar faces were absent from the bowlers. Both sides were equal sufferers.

B. A. Hegeman, the genial captain of *the Benedicks at their former contests,* was confined to his house with a cold, which, though not sufficiently severe to cause any alarm, prevented its possessor from leading his confreres to possible victory on the alleys.

The Bachelors suffered in like manner by the absence of Geo. C. Worth, whose score of 167, the highest made by the Bachelors during the game of Dec. 22, was such an important factor in the victory of the Bachelors on that occasion.

Saturday's game was replete with interesting features, the star bowling of Van Buren for the Bachelors bringing him a shower of applause each time he stepped to the alley.

Great was the amusement and hearty and long-continued the laughter as a select chorus rendered "Down on the *Farm", "Sweet Marie", and other catchy* songs at frequent intervals during the progress of the game.

In the third frame the score was 474—393 in favor of the Bachelors, but in the next frame the Benedicks put on their fighting clothes and steadily mowed down the lead, not, however, quite enough to lead at the wire, though it was neck and neck down the homestretch At this point, when every pin was important, the Garrison finish of Van Buren, above mentioned, brought forth round after round of well merited applause, resulting almost in an ovation to the skilful bowler.

After the excitement had subsided, music and dancing in the assembly hall, pool and billiards in the spacious room adjoining the alleys, and social chat in *cozy nooks, rounded out the evening's pleasure,* and it was late when the happy party dispersed.

The next game in the league series is *called for Friday evening, Jan. 4, at the* Elizabeth A. C. alleys in Elizabeth, and the home team will try conclusions with *the Columbia Club of Hoboken Jan. 10 on* the Park alleys.

Saturday evening's score:

BACHELORS.		BENEDICKS.	
Sandford	159	Lyman	129
VanBuren	229	Worth, W. O.	184
Randolph	117	Howell	169
Leonard	134	*Grant*	127
Faber	111	Peck	119
Murray, W	137	Brown	164
Chapman	117	Rogers	97
Rushmore	120	Reed	144
Lenox	139	McCutchen, S. St. J	117
Matthews	149	Thiers	132
	1414		1402

Scorer—Mrs. Charles A. Reed.

The game was called at 8:40 and ended at 10:20.

The Bank Stays.

The report that the First National Bank directors had purchased the Babcock lot at the corner Front street and Madison avenue, is denied in every detail. They have not yet decided about remodeling the present building, but will probably do so.

Business Misfortune.

D. M. Gardner, baker, of 41 Somerset street, has turned over his business to his landlord, Alexander Thorn, to satisfy a chattel mortgage. The failure of Mr. Gardner will be received with sincere personal sympathy by his many *friends in Plainfield. He has worked hard and* conscientiously to make his business a success, but since May he has lost $1 000. He announces his intention of paying his creditors dollar for dollar as soon as he can get work.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down by pneumonia succeeding la grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend *recommended Dr. King's New Discovery;* it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results. Sold by L. W. Randolph druggist. Regular size 50c and $1; our price 45c and 90c

WINTER SURF BATHING.

Capt. Baker Finds Pleasure and Health in His Plunges into the Icy Breakers.

All Plainfielders who have been to Asbury Park, and their name is legion, have noted the rugged form of Captain Abram Baker, father of Vincent W. Baker of this city, and have heard that he bathes *in the ocean the year round.* The all-the-year story is an exaggeration, but the wonderful extent of the Captain's bathing season has attracted the attention of the Philadelphia Press, which reports as follows:

At Asbury Park there are several cold-water bathers. The most persistent is Capt. Abram Baker, a Fourth Avenue cottager. Last week, when the temperature was down to 42 degrees and the temperature of the ocean was 40 degrees, the captain, rigged out in the bathing-suit he wears during the Summer, emerged from his bath-house on the shore front, ran down to the strand, went into the surf, took a header, swam out for twenty-five yards, came to land again, and, shaking the nearly freezing water from his hair and beard, hurried to his bath-house for *a vigorous rub down.*

When he reappeared, dressed for the street, but without an overcoat, his face was aglow with a color like a rose. The only persons who shivered and shook and seemed supremely miserable were the spectators under their overcoats, and not the intrepid captain.

Capt. Baker has enjoyed his Winter ocean baths for nine years. He says: "I commence to bathe in the ocean on the 1st of April of each year, and generally keep it up until the 1st of January, or the middle of the same month. I would continue it longer, but 'Founder' Bradley's bath-houses, being the same that are used in the Summer, are rather cool. From the 1st of April to the 1st of July," he continued, "I take a bath daily; in July, August and September I bathe *twice a day, but remain in the ocean not* more than ten minutes.

"During October and November I bathe in the sea once a day during December and January once or twice a week, according to the weather. I have been nine years bathing in this manner. I am now nearly sixty-nine years of age, and I do not doubt if I had commenced thirty years ago I could bathe all the year. I wear two flannel shirts in Summer and Winter and very rarely wear an overcoat."

Capt. Baker last Winter enjoyed a dip in the ocean when the water was at the freezing point and the air eighteen degrees. That these winter baths are beneficial is evidenced by the fact that he has not been confined to his bed by illness in over twenty years. His rugged *constitution is the result, he claims, of* the "glorious climate" of California, he having journeyed westward in '49, when the gold fever was epidemic.

BLAZE IN THE KITCHEN.

Arthur F. Miller Saves Himself from Burning Out.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Miller, living on West Third street, came near being burned out of their home Monday noon *Mrs. Miller left a few clothes near the* kitchen stove to dry, while she went upstairs to attend to some household duties Soon afterwards she noticed the smell of smoke, and going to the kitchen found the clothes in a blaze.

She called her husband, being very much frightened, and by the time he arrived the clothes were burning rapidly. A curtain hanging near was consumed, and in his attempt to throw the burning clothes outdoors Mr. Miller almost upset a kerosene lamp into the blaze.

The mantel near the stove was considerably charred, before Mr. Miller subdued the fire.

Librarian's Report for the Month of December, 1894.

Volumes on accession-book, Nov. 30, 1894	12,766
" added by purchase	2
Volumes added by gift	1
Volumes now in the library	12,769
Number of card-holders	3,462
Cash rec'd from fines	$ 19.20
" " " non-resident subscriptions	$ 5.00
Cash received from sales of catalogues	$ 5.00
Home Circulation.	
Fiction	1144
Juvenile	440
Biography	87
Travel	141
Philosophy	13
Religion	14
Sociology	27
Natural science	65
Useful arts	28
Fine arts	35
Literature	162
History	139
Bound magazines	11
Total	2297
Total for December, '93	2002
Increase	295
Visitors to building	2,881

EMMA L. ADAMS,
Librarian.

A FLORAL RECEPTION.

Mrs. Ackerman's Home the Scene of a Brilliant Assemblage.

ROSES, LILIES AND HYACINTHS.

Four Hundred Society People Enjoy the Event, and a Select Company Participate in the Subsequent Progressive Euchre Games for Prizes.

One of the smartest and most delightful functions *of the present social season* was the reception given by Mrs. Marion S. Ackerman at her beautiful residence on Ninth street, Saturday afternoon. Over four hundred of Plainfield's society leaders assembled to honor the fair hostess, and at their departure showered congratulations on her for the pleasure afforded them at being present. The spacious reception hall, parlors, and music room, were beautifully and artistically decorated with garlands of smilax and huge clusters of American Beauties, Easter lilies and hyacinths. Twined in graceful profusion on staircase and wall were festoons of beautiful trailing asparagus, intermingled with smilax. The beautiful banquet hall was done in white and green, a novel and strikingly artistic effect being given by an enormous basket, entwined in green, and filled to overflowing with gorgeous white hyacinths. From the massive candelabra radiated garlands of green, and under the artistic canopy thus formed stood the beautifully gowned fair ones who presided at the bountiful board.

In the large reception hall stood the fair hostess, and beside her her mother Mrs. F. H. Wills, and the beautiful Miss Ada Cox of New York, who received with her.

As the arriving guests passed through to the banquet room, where Mrs. Evarts Tracy and Mrs. Ernest Ackerman presided over the samovars at each end of the table, they were served by Miss Marion Dumont, Miss Gertrude Walz, the Misses Bessie and Nina Morgan, Miss Annie Cook, the Misses Catharine and Margaret Yates, Miss Harriet Halloway, Miss Molly Lawrence, and Miss Margaret Tracy.

After the departing guests had bade adieu, dinner was served to the hostesses and the women who assisted at the board during the reception, merry jest, piquant bonmots, *and pleasant repartee, seasoning the elegant repast.*

In the evening the guests to the number of *forty* assembled to enjoy the fascinations of progressive euchre, and many were the amusing features which marked the progress of the game.

The honor of winning the women's first prize fell to the lot of Miss Ada Cox, who received a beautiful fan, while a similar award for skilfulness among the men was captured in the shape of a dainty silver whisk, won by Rowland Cox, Jr. The next in skill among the fair ones was Miss Marie Morgan, who received a silver handkerchief holder for the belt. The second honor among the men was in the shape of a beautifully chased silver match safe, of which Lewis G. Timpson is the *fortunate possessor.* Mrs. Evarts Tracy won the consolation prize, which was a copy of the Oliver Wendell Holmes beautiful year book, while the grandstand finish of *Louis Waring secured* for him the gentlemen's consolation prize, a tasty bronze inkstand.

At the conclusion of the game, supper was served; and the happy house party, once more congratulating their host and hostess on the brilliant success attending the event, filled the waiting carriages and were driven home.

The affair served but to emphasize the long established fact that Mrs. Ackerman is indeed an ideal hostess.

ON TO SPRINGFIELD.

Lively Sleighing Party in Capt. Hand's Big Box on Runners.

Twenty-five young people of Plainfield crowded into Capt. Hand's capacious box sleigh Saturday night for a strawride.

A bugle and numerous tin horns enlivened the journey. Despite the clouds *and the cold, the young people* thoroughly enjoyed their ride on the county roads to Springfield and return. The party was chaperoned by Miss Hallie VanDeventer and Miss Long.

The merry party consisted of Miss Eleanor F Van Deventer, Miss Grace E Overton, *Miss Edith L Burt, Miss Florence* E Beale, Miss Lucie P Davis, Miss Pearl Edgerton of Brooklyn, Miss Mary Louise, Miss Elizabeth Allis, Everett Peck, Wilbur F Cornwell, Henry W Brower, Philip Suffern, J Vincent Rittenhouse, Walter B Rittenhouse, Charles B Morse, Henry B Drake, George A Horne, Nathan Lane, Jr., Raymond A McGee, Robert Douglass, Alvah Davis, Ernest Suffren, and Sydney E Titsworth.

THE TYLER RECEPTION.

The New Year Charmingly Ushered in 'Mid Roses and Laurel.

Among the many social functions of the season none will be more pleasantly remembered by those who were present than the New Year's reception and dance given by Mrs. Mason W. Tyler at her beautiful home, 525 West Seventh street, *Monday afternoon and evening.*

Throughout the house the art of the floral decorator was in evidence, transforming the beautiful rooms into bowers of green intermingled with clusters of American Beauties, Jacqueminots, and pinks.

The parlors were garlanded with laurel, which hung in tasteful profusion from archway and wall. Huge vases filled with pinks and roses, whose sweet odor filled the house, graced mantelpiece and table; and passing through the rooms to large library the guests were charmed with the pretty array of greens which everywhere depended from bookcase and wall. The library is an elegant new fireproof apartment, and its walls are filled with cases of choice volumes. Its hardwood floor added much to the pleasure *of the dancing.*

Those who received with Mrs. Tyler were Mrs. Decker of Scranton, and Mr and Mrs. Wright. The guests at the reception numbered over two hundred and fifty.

The banquet room was done in pink and green, festoons of laurel being draped over the pictures, clustered in convenient corners to form a background for gorgeous bouquets of roses, or tastily twined around the beautiful candelabras.

Presiding at the samovars at either end of the banquet board stood Mrs. Daniel F. Ginna and Miss Catherine Yates, and assisting them were the Misses Maud and Elizabeth Van Boskerck, Miss Kittie Stewart, Miss Annie Murphy, and Miss Marion Dumont. Max Wiertz catered in his usual superior manner.

Both at the afternoon function and the dance which followed in the evening, Lander's orchestra of New York discoursed sweet music, and Lander himself did the honor to lead. Over two hundred honored the host and hostess with their presence at the evening dance, *and the time passed merrily as the happy assembly of beautifully gowned women* and gay gallants tripped to the melody of the waltz, gathered at intervals around their fair hostess to congratulate her upon the success attending the occasion, or sought quiet nooks to rest and chat a moment ere the dance continued. So swiftly sped the hours that the New Year's had made his debut long before the happy party dispersed.

Among the guests were:

Mrs Lincoln of New York, Miss Lincoln, Miss Lewis of Binghampton, Miss Margaret McIntyre of Philadelphia, Miss Cox of New York, Miss Dyckman of White Plains, Mr and Mrs Daniel Ginna, Mr and Mrs Marion S Ackerman, Mr and Mrs L G Timpson, Mr and Mrs Fred W Yates, Mr and Mrs James Hallock, Mr *and Mrs Joseph Sandford, the Misses* VanBoskerck, Holly, Stewart, Waring, Talmadge, Hunter, Pierson, Harte, Huntington, Lowe, Yates, Randolph, Cooley, Murphy, Woltmann, Vail, Whiton, Tracy, Reinhart and Depew, and Messrs. Cox, Huntington, Van Boskerck, Waring, Cooley, Murray, Walz, Pierson, Shepard, VanBuren, Moore, Erickson, Patton, Talmadge, Woltmann, Lowe, Dwight, Goddard, Wadsworth, Patterson and McGee.

FIRE AT CAPT. HAND'S.

His Furnace Overheats the Floor Beams and the Firemen are Routed Out.

The alarm at 1:13 a. m., Sunday called the department to Wm. Hand's house at 518 Park avenue. Stillman Randolph, the popular driver of the Hook and Ladder truck was the first on the scene and the other aparatus followed in quick succession. The fire was caused by an overheated furnace. As the house filled with smoke the occupants were aroused from their slumbers and rushing to the dining room found the mantelpiece and carpet ablaze. The firemen quickly laid a line of hose and water was called for but was not turned into the house, the extinguishers proving sufficient to subdue the flames. The damage was nominal. Officer Cooney experienced some difficulty in ringing in the alarm as the hook at first refused to work and many were aroused from their Sunday morning naps at 9:20 when the readjustment of the mechanism caused the box to send in another round.

Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for liver, stomach and kidneys. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at L. W. Randolph's drug store.

BABY BELL.

Have you not heard the poets tell
How came the dainty Baby Bell
Into this world of ours?
The gates of heaven were left ajar:
With folded hands and dreamy eyes,
Wandering out of Paradise,
She saw this planet, like a star,
Hung in the glistening depths of even—
Its bridges, running to and fro,
O'er which the white-wing'd angels go,
Bearing the holy dead to heaven.
She touched a bridge of flowers—those feet,
So light they did not bend the bells
Of the Celestial asphodels:
They fell like dew drops upon the flowers;
Then all the air grew strangely sweet!
And thus came dainty Baby Bell
Into this world of ours!

—Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

ARIZONA'S GIRL MINING EXPERT.

At One Time She Was the Only Woman in a Mining Camp of 1,500 Men.

"Arizona has the only girl mining expert in the world," said Major John Rawlins, of Phoenix, Arizona. "For years she has followed up all the new camps and passed judgment on mines. Her name is Nellie Cushman. Just now she is making a pull for the Harqua Hala mines. She has just been in Los Angeles and bought a restaurant outfit for the new camp, and while her employees serve bacon and beans to the flannel-shirted miners at $1 apiece, she will make her location and begin mining as usual.

"She is a wonderfully plucky girl. It is about nine years now since she first came to Tucson. She was originally from Dodge City, Kan., and could not have been more than 17 years old. She got to examining the ore as it came out of the Tucson mines, and was soon as good a judge of its value as her brother Jim, who was foreman and mineralogist in one of them. The boys in the Tombstone locality soon began to bet on her judgment, and found that she was a wonderfully good guesser, and hit it close every time. Her fame spread and miners, who, as you know, are always superstitious, got an idea that to have her around and enjoy her good opinion some way brought luck. She knew where to dig for ore, too, and some of the ore in the Contention was found by following her advice in running a drift.

ENGLISHMEN NOT IN IT.

Americans are Better Dressed and Better Groomed.

"Englishmen are not nearly so well dressed as are Americans," said a tourist who spent last summer in England. "And well dressed Englishmen are not, as a rule, nearly so well groomed as are our well dressed Americans.

"I am speaking particularly of the class which can afford to dress according to its desires, and not of the English people as a whole. For the latter point it is a fact that in no country in the world are the whole people so well dressed as in the United States. This, of course, applies to the towns, for in the country, elsewhere as here, folks wear old clothes from choice as much as from necessity.

"But the working people here not only have more money to spend in clothes, but take a much greater interest in having good clothes, and in their personal appearance generally, than do the people of the same class in any European country.

"The people who I have especial reference to now, however, are those who can well afford to buy good clothes, who really wear good clothes, and who, if they gave it a thought, would think that beyond doubt they were well dressed—the average run of men, such as you would meet any day.

"So far as mere style goes, it is a different thing there from here, and we do not get many of our ideas and fashions in clothes from England, as I was quick to discover in my own dress this year, though many people think the latest London style is the latest thing.

"This year, at any rate, the latest thing in men's clothes in London would be about a year and a half late in New York. Then, as a general rule, Englishmen like their clothes to hang more loosely than do Americans, and it is not the cut of the clothes on which I base my opinion altogether, although this is, to my mind, a great point in favor of the American. English tailors don't know much about fitting a man, except in the matter of a box overcoat, perhaps.

An Open Letter to Santa Claus.

Dear San aC aws I am a little girl 8 years old and I want you to bring me a piano and big doll and rocking chair and muwf and pitcure book and that is all My name Maggie M Kirchner and my Sister Elsie B Kirchner 7 years wants a muf and a doll and a doll and a pair of gloves and a box of candy and that is all I want this time
and my brotner Raymond Herbit Kirchner 4 years old wants a mouth organ and a drum and a string of cars and a tie and a pair of gloves and a some nuts and some candy and oranges and that is all we want this time good buy

Athenia
Passaic Co Van Houten
Avenue N J

P. S.—Ethel Ruth Kirchner is 6 months old and dood want much this she wand a carrige a rubber doll and a rattler that is all she want this time

Victimized.

"If I live long enough" he said moodily "I hope I'll get over being a natural mark for any bunco steerer that happens to be loose."

"What's the matter?"

"I concluded I'd have to economize, so I sent 50 cents to a man who said that was all he'd charge to tell me how to make a little money go a long way."

"And what did he tell you?"

"He simply wrote: 'Sent 5 cents by express to San Francisco.'"—Washington Star.

A Joke.

"Ha, ha."

"What is it?"

"A joke."

"What's a joke?"

"A simple turn of the humor-wrist. See! Ha, ha."—Puck.

Correct Proportion.

Hojack—Jaysmith weighs only a hundred, but his wife is twice as heavy.

Tomdik—Then she is his better two thirds.—Harlem Life.

Emancipated.

The bloomer girls who ride
the bike
Can now indulge in
smoking, too,
Since they at last a match
can strike
The same way that their brothers do.

THE MASQUERADE BALL.

A GORGEOUS SUCCESS IN THE COUNTRY CLUB CASINO.

Plainfield People Mask for a Holiday Dance, and Right Merrily Frisk the Hours Away.

The masquerade ball given in the Casino of the Union County Country Club Dec. 27 was a delight to all attending. The genius and activity of Lewis G. Timpson, leader in the social enterprise, won such hearty favor that the society of the town spontaneously united in making it a glowing success. The lights were softened into a pink glow; the walls were hung with holly and other evergreen, and southern moss; the nooks facing the superb waxed dancing-floor were cozy with cushions and rugs; and in contrast to the frosty air of the snowclad outdoors The Casino was a scene of cheer and comfort.

The musicians occupied the stage. A novelty in Plainfield was the double orchestra. Elliott himself presided at the piano and played continuously, while one-half of his men rendered music for the dance and the other half alternated with restful selections. That was up to 12. At midnight the two orchestras merged into one, and up to 2:30 the dance went merrily on.

The balcony was reserved for onlookers, who saw a scene of gayety and animation, peopled as the floor was, after the grand promenade, with men and women in all styles of fantastic or beautiful disguise. Many of the gowns were rich; all of the costumes displayed originality and good taste.

Entering, the marqueraders were received by the committee, and saluted by lifting their masks, "not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith". Then, divesting themselves of wraps, they passed in and joined the merry revelers.

The supper, served by Max Wiertz, was faultless. The music was divine. Nothing was lacking for perfect enjoyment of the event. Aside from the regular supper, a private supper was given by J. W. Reinhart in the ladies dining room, the participants being Mr and Mrs Reinhart, Miss Reinhart, Mr and Mrs James P McQuaide, Mr and Mrs J T Scott, Mr and Mrs L G Timpson, Dr G W Endicott, E M VanBuren and H Page Guyton.

Mrs F O Herring had the most striking costume of the ball; she represented the U S Mail; her dress was covered with used envelopes and trimmed with stamps; she carried at her side an exact copy of a letter box, cleverly manufactured by her husband.

Mrs J W Reinhart appeared as pink domino; Mrs James P McQuaide, Summer girl; Mrs A Douglass Salkeld, red domino; Mrs J T Scott, bride; Mrs Marion S Ackerman, Summer girl; Mrs Alexander Gilbert, Swedish costume; Mrs W J Roome, Gypsy; Mrs T S Wheeler, Summer girl; Mrs Walter Wilkinson, flower girl; Mrs W L Saunders, Summer girl; Mrs J Frank Raymond, flower girl; Mrs Evarts Tracy, Gypsy; Mrs L G Timpson, Havanna; Mrs Irving H Brown, Princeton tiger in black and orange; Mrs Walter E Stewart, domino; Mrs Edward S Hooley, domino; Mrs Craig A Marsh, Watteau gown; Mrs Herbert Brooks, domino; Mrs B A Hegeman, Jr, Gypsy; Mrs R H Depew, fancy yellow dress; Mrs Corliss, fancy costume; Mrs Auguste Kleinecke, Summer girl; Miss Massett, Swedish costume; Miss Fairbairn, Greek costume; Miss M Johnson Gypsy; Miss Corliss, Summer girl; Miss A Johnson, Gypsy; Miss Murphy, Gypsy.

Miss Louise Dryden represented Night, in striking black gown with gold stars; Miss Mary Dryden, tambourine girl; Miss Annie Dryden, Summer girl; Miss Jessamy Harte, Summer girl; Miss Kathryn Yates and Miss Marguerite Yates, college girls, in gown and cap; Miss May Waring, Kate Greenaway; Miss Richardson, fancy costume of flowered silk; Miss Kathryn Reinhart, white silk fancy costume; Miss Reinhart, Quakeress; Miss Manning, Little Bo-Peep.

L H VanBuren was a notable figure in real baby costume, with Mr Johnson as nurse; Auguste Kleinecke was a bold Hussar; Evarts Tracy, Highlander; Allan Worth, Harlequin; J Parker Mason and H W Corliss, monks; J W Bartindale, Captain U. S. Navy; R M Shepard, page; J Frank Raymond, knight; Edward L Hall, army officer; Dr Walter Wilkinson, sailor; McCready Sykes, Princeton student; W J Roome, master of the hounds; B A Hegeman, Jr., a handsome prince; Walter Place, clown; Howard Beebe, page; H A Patton and Edward Finch, college students; Marion S Ackerman, Alpine hunter; Rowland Cox, prince; Irving H Brown, college student; Marshall Adams and Thomas VanBoskerck, babes; George VanBoskerck, U S Navy captain; John Moore Continental; L E Waring, clown; Peter B Matthews, Mephistopheles; Everett Dwight, Fred Reynolds, Gerald Lowe, Henry Lowe, clowns.

Joseph W Reinhart appeared as king and was a truly royal presence in red satin and ermine. James P McQuaide was a page; Mr Pearson, prince; F O Herring, Hebrew peddler, whose tray completed a perfect representation.

Others of the masqueraders, without distinctive titles, were: Mrs Henry D Brewster, Mrs E E Dorman, Mrs G Wharton Edwards, Mrs D T VanBuren, Mrs Massett, Mrs Gifford Mayer, Mrs Wm Sandford, Mrs O T Waring, Mrs J W Sandford, Miss Louise Depew, Miss Long, Miss Moore, Miss Randolph, Miss Kittie Stewart, Miss Place, Miss Minnie Brooks Miss May Sandford, Frederick Huntington, F W Frost, F H Freeman, H Page Guyton, A Douglass Salkeld, Harry West, Jules Erickson, Alex Gilbert, H O Stroull, Henry McGee, Mr Parker, Wm P Ball, Edward S Hooley, T S Wheeler, Craig A Marsh, Herbert Brooks, Frank D Ely, Meredith Dryden, Albert Woltmann, A W Chase, W L Saunders, R H Depew, Stuart H Patterson, James Leonard, Dr Endicott.

The committee, Messrs. Lewis G Timpson, J T Scott, E M VanBuren, Augustus Shepard, Jr., O G Waring, Harry V Borden, Howard Huntington and F W Walz, were faultlessly attired in English hunting costume, with red coats, white riding breeches, and high boots.

The patronesses were: Mrs Robert L Burnett, Mrs Irving H Brown, Mrs Rowland Cox, Mrs J Edgar Corliss, Mrs Geo Wharton Edwards, Mrs Howard O Fleming, Mrs Alexander Gilbert, Mrs Benjamin A Hegeman Jr, Mrs Wm E Lowe, Mrs J. Parker Mason, Mrs Joseph W Reinhart, Mrs Wm J Roome, Mrs Wm L Saunders, Mrs James T Scott, Mrs Walter E Stewart, Mrs Wm P Smith, Mrs Mason W Tyler, Mrs Evarts Tracy, Mrs Lewis G Timpson, Mrs G W VanBoskerck, Mrs Orville T. Waring, Mrs George W Endicott, Mrs Frank O. Herring

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Every pipe stamped
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Duke's Mixture

Congregational Cheer.

Although the temperature was almost zero, it could not check the enjoyment of those that attended the Christmas entertainment of the Congregational Church last Friday. The church was decorated with evergreens, and a large Christmas tree, very prettily trimmed, stood in one corner.

The entertainment commenced with an instrumental trio "Song Without Words" by Tschaikowski, acceptably rendered by Mrs. B. T. Barnes, organ; Mrs. M. E. Dwight, piano; and F. Ludwig Conde, violin.

Prayer by Rev. C. L. Goodrich followed, after which a quartette, composed of Miss M. G. Morse, Miss E. A. Whiting, Stacy R. Reynolds and Robert Clark, rendered the selection "The Sweet Refrain" by Fairlamb. Arthur Robinson then sang "Jesus Once Was a Little Child". This was his first appearance before an audience, and he certainly distinguished himself. Miss Amy Emmons next gave a recitation, "Pecola". "Luther's Cradle Song" was pleasingly rendered by three little girls from the primary department, Miss Laura Baker, Miss Ethel VanZandt and Miss Ethel Lorton.

"Harry's Christmas Message" was recited by Harold Nomer in a way that called forth the applause of everyone.

The quartette next rendered another selection "Heaven's Angelic Choir", by Ashford.

"Bethlehem's Star", a recitation and song, was charmingly given by Miss Marion Dwight, Miss Mildred Day, and Herbert Glaentzer

A recitation, "A Grenada Serenade", by Miss Katherine Dwight, was greatly enjoyed.

Another instrumental trio, "Der Freischutz", by VonWeber, concluded the programme, after which the gifts to the primary and confectionery and oranges for the older scholars were distributed. All were invited to remain for a period of social converse.

The instrumental music was very fine and was greatly enjoyed by everyone present. The children who took part in the entertainment showed that they had been well trained and took the parts assigned them very satisfactorily.

A Tribute.

In the death of Col. Archer N. Martin of Summit, the loss is not to the locality in which he lived but also a loss to the State and the Democratic party of which he was a most earnest member. He was broad-minded and liberal in his views, and had the courage of his convictions. The writer saw much of him during his residence in Union County and can feelingly say that our State and party has met with a sad loss.

J. E. M.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
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When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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3 in.	2.50	3.00	4.00	5.00	7.00	10.00	[illegible]	25.00
4 in.	3.00	3.50	5.00	6.00	9.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	32.00
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Brakeley, P W	[illegible]
Brokaw, Isaac N	Bound Brook
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Bushnell, John	Central ave, and 9th st
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Borg, Jos F, M D	20 E 6th s
Board of Education—6th st, 6th and Union sts	
Booth, E H	66 Madison av
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Closson, James T	Richmond and Front sts
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Cox, Rowland	[illegible]
Chapman, Mrs. F. A.	9 Third Place
Cruikshank, S. A.	126 Carlton avenue
Carman, J H, M D	49 Somerset st
Chase, F V M	Somerset st
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Dumont, John B	[illegible] E 7th st
Decker, T—pay station	Westfield, N J
DeGraff, James	22 E 9th st
Doane, T O—Chief F F D	46 W 5th st
Dollner, S L	121 Madison av
Davis & Stevens, coal and wood	Office W Front
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Evening News, T. W. Morrison, Editor	7 Som't st.
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Engine No 2	Front st.
Engine No 3	Somerset st.
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Higgins, M. A	76 East 4th st—38 North Ave
Hetfield, John N	204 South 2d st—31 Park av
Harder, Francis C	122 Madison av
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Jones, Evan	13 Kensington st
Kirkner, J	5th and Division sts.
Kaufman, W F	55 W 7th st
Lowry, Rev Robert	Madison ave and 9th st
Lovell, L N	Crescent ave
Lord, Wm A	Belvidere av
Loomis & Rice	[illegible] Broadway
Laire, J F & Co	3 W Front st
Linke, Frank	18 W Front st
Lounsberry, F C	12 [illegible] ave
Myers, J H	7 East 7th st
McGee, Henry A	Willow ave
McGee, James	Willow ave
Miller, J G	10 E. Front st.
Moore, Geo. A	20 North ave
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Murray, Dr. Wm. H	107 Broadway
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Pond Mach-Tool Co	Boulevard below Grant av
[illegible] Hardware Co	42 W Front st
Reed, Chas A	27 Myrtle ave
Milliken, E F	120 Central
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yers, Lawrence	E Front st
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Reynolds, H. P	Washington avenue
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Rockfellow, Geo W	Park and North ave.
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Rushmore, Dr Edward	Park ave. near Fifth st
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Runkle, H. G	8th s
Runyon, Chas W	Park ave
Rice, R. W. & Co	75b cor. Emily and Duer sts
Randolph, L W	Front st
Rogers, D W	W [illegible]
Rogers, N P Jr	36 Westervelt ave
Stover, E W	29 east 9th st
Serrell, Lemuel W	Front st. and Plainfield ave
Seguine, C. J	60 Front street.
Shaw, R J	Front st. opp. Park ave.
Streuli, A S	Prospect ave.
Smith, W F	Belvidere av., Netherwood
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Smith, Jas A	18 W Front st
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Thompson, A. D	20-22 North av
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Townsend, Samuel	60 Rockview av
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Bath, N Y	40c	Irvington N J	40c
Bayonne N J	45c	Islip N Y	60c
Bergen Point N J	35c	Jamaica N Y	45c

Place	Rate	Place	Rate
Bayside N Y	50c	Jersey City N J	[illegible]
Bay Shore N Y	75c	Keyport N J	[illegible]
Bayville N Y	70c	[illegible] N J	[illegible]
Belleville N J	40c	Laurel Hill N Y	[illegible]
Blissville N Y	45c	Leonia N J	[illegible]
Bloomfield N J	30c	Little Neck N Y	[illegible]
Bloomingdale N J	45c	Little Silver N J	[illegible]
Boonton N J	45c	Long Branch N J	[illegible]
Brooklyn N Y	30c	Madison N J	[illegible]
Caldwell N J	45c	Matawan N J	[illegible]
Carlstadt N J	40c	Millburn N J	[illegible]
Centreville N J	45c	Montclair N J	[illegible]
Chatham N J	40c	Morristown N J	[illegible]
Closter N J	45c	Newark N J	[illegible]
Colt's Neck N J	70c	New Brunswick N J	[illegible]
Coney Island N Y	45c	Newtown N Y	[illegible]
Cresskill N J	45c	New York N Y	[illegible]
Dover N J	40c	Orange N J	[illegible]
East Norwich N Y	60c	[illegible] N J	[illegible]
Eatontown N J	60c	[illegible] N J	[illegible]
Elizabeth N J	15c	Paterson N J	[illegible]
Englewood N J	35c	Perth Amboy N J	[illegible]
Fairview N J	45c	Rahway N J	[illegible]
Fanwood N J	15c	Red Bank N J	[illegible]
Far Rockaway N Y	45c	[illegible] N J	[illegible]
Flatbush N Y	35c	Short Hills N J	[illegible]
Flushing N Y	40c	South Amboy N J	[illegible]
Fort Lee N J	45c	South River N J	[illegible]
Franklin Park N J	35c	Staten Island N Y	[illegible]
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German Settlem't N Y	60c	Woodbridge N J	[illegible]
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NOT YET FINISHED.

Common Council Finds It Has Its Hands Full of Work.

FINAL MEETING DEFERRED TO '95.

Last Night's Session Largely Devoted to the Auditing of Claims and the Hearing of the Report on Water Supply—Judge Coddington Rebuked for Constituting Himself a Disbursing Department.

The only absentee from the session of the Common Council Dec. 24 was Councilman Billington. The meeting was a protracted one, and as the business was not concluded for the year it was decided to hold another session in the new year.

Petitions were received and referred to the proper committees for a crosswalk at the corner of Sixth and Washington streets, a fire hydrant at West Sixth and Arlington, a hydrant at the Grant avenue neighborhood of West Eighth street, and apportionment of taxes on the *Martine estate.*

The report of Wm. A. Coddington, City Judge, was received for the year, showing 233 arrests; 23 were committed, 193 fined, [illegible] released under suspension of sentence, 25 dismissed or discharged, 18 held in bonds, 6 were unsettled, and 4 appealed. The money received from fines was $810 86 and from back fines $8. The expenses were $228 27, including $36 for "stove-pipe and so forth". The reading of this item made the councilmen open their eyes in surprise, remark being made that it would have been cheaper to move the chimney; and the Finance Committee through Mr. Dumont reported on it later in the evening in words of disapproval. Said Mr. Dumont: "The City Judge seems to have constituted himself a disbursing officer, and we think he has no right to order supplies without warrant. We recommend that the City Judge file with the City Clerk vouchers for the account submitted, and that in the future no bills be paid except after examination and audit as in the usual manner." This was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Frost for the Sewerage Committee reported that 17,411 feet of pipe had been laid, with about 10,000 more to do; that the engineer had been directed to stop construction for the season after the *110* foot gap on Putnam avenue should have been closed up.

The report on the water supply was received and disposed of as fully told in other columns of this issue.

Petitions for fire hydrants and crosswalks were reported back and laid on the table for the action of the incoming Council. The bond of Constable Rockafellow was referred to the Corporation Council for investigation. The matter of the apportionment of taxes on the Martine estate was referred to the new Council, Mr. Dumont stating that the opening of the highway through the property was progressing, and that action on the petition could soon be taken. $3 000 was ordered borrowed for the sewer fund, $3,000 for the fire fund, and $5,500 for the general fund. The contract for the street lights was renewed with the Plainfield Gas and Electric Light Company to Nov. 1, 1895. Street lamps were ordered placed as follows: one on West Fourth street between New and Liberty; two on Church street between Front and Third; one on Division street between Sixth and Seventh; one on Arlington avenue between Fourth and Fifth streets; and two on Madison avenue east of Sixth street. The ordinance amending the dog ordinance was adopted on final passage. A vast pile of bills, aggregating about $9 000, was audited and ordered paid. The Council adjourned to meet Friday night, Jan. 4.

The Baptists' Christmas.

The Primary department of the First Baptist Sunday-school held their Christmas entertainment Friday afternoon, when a programme of music and recitations was rendered, the following taking part: May Batchelor, Harry Woodland, Edna Lewis, Helen Armstrong, Violet VanWinkle, Anna Morrison, Gussie Allen, Marguerite Serrell, Jerry Manning, Ada Mershon, Maude and Myra Emmons, Bettie Weiss, Edna Oakley, Hazel Grant, Clyde Slater, Minnie Serrell, Edith G[illegible], Carrie Bird, Susie Woodward, Ella Serrell, Ethel King, Hattie French and Ursula Krewson. M. Stairet of New York then gave a Punch and Judy show. "Santa Claus Is Coming" was sung by Wallace Pierce, and preceded the advent of that jolly character in the person of Frank Jones, who delighted the hearts of the little ones by presenting them with gifts.

The scholars of the First Baptist Sunday-school were entertained last evening by Mr. Stairet of New York, who gave some clever shadow pictures and delighted all with ventriloquism. The singing of Christmas carols and distribution of candy added to the enjoyment of all. Howard Case was the pianist, and was assisted by Robert Barnes with the violin.

Borough License Fees, $700.

Application has been made to the Somerset County Court of Common Pleas to increase the price of hotel and saloon license to $700, the same as charged in Plainfield.

The Mayor and Council have by resolution instructed Borough Counsel Reed to press the matter and he says that it is probable the Court will increase the fee. If this is done it will largely increase the

SANTA CLAUS CAPTURED.

Methodists Also Have a Merry Christmas Celebration.

The Christmas festivities of the Sunday-school of the First Methodist Episcopal Church were held in Vincent Chapel December 28. In opening, the Sunday-school sang a Christmas carol "Crown Him". Miss Gertrude Sharp acted as pianist. The singing was led by Mr. Bond. The pastor, Rev. C. R. Barnes, offered a prayer, which was followed by the doxology and the carol "Christmas Time" sung by the school.

Miss Edna French delighted the audience with the long and beautiful poem "The Knight and the Page".

The school sang the carol "Sing to the Saviour", after which *Jas. W. Jackson*, the Sunday-school superintendent, gave a short talk. He said that with the church in its present condition, just freed from debt, it would not be fitting to give any elaborate *presents to anybody*, but in the name of the Sunday-school, he now presented Mr. Bond with a parlor-lamp, for his kind services rendered during the past year. Mr. Bond thanked Mr. Jackson, and the Sunday-school, and said he would always think of them when he lighted the beautiful lamp. Mr. Jackson now announced that the entertainment for visitors was over, but the school would each receive the usual inseparable Sunday-school Christmas gifts, a box of candy and an orange. The children enjoyed this part of the programme immensely, as Mr. Jackson predicted they would. The candy was distributed by Mrs. L. M. French, Mrs. N. Y. Hull, Clifford McGee, Arthur Crone, Miss Gertie Sharp, James Joy, Mr. Bingman, James Jackson, and George R. Cornwell. Lewis Dunsvan, the Santa Claus of fifteen minutes before, gave each person an orange, for a Christmas gift, as they passed out of the door.

The committee, under whose able management the entertainment was conducted, consisted of Miss Minnie French, Mrs. Clark, Miss Margaretta Barnes, Mrs. N. Y. Hull, Miss Gertrude Sharp, and Mrs. L. M. French.

The programme in the entertainment for the younger children in the afternoon consisted of a recitation, "*The Day Star*" by a number of the primary department, and the same cantata rendered in the evening.

SANTA CLAUS AT HOLY CROSS.

Novel Electrical Effects at the Annual Christmas Festival of the Sunday-school.

The annual Christmas festival of the Sunday-school of Holy Cross Church took place in the parish building Dec. 28, a large gathering of friends joining the children and teachers in the enjoyable exercises. There were the usual cheery carols, a short service and a brief, happy talk by the rector, Rev. T. Logan Murphy, after which, to the accompaniment of a mighty jingling of sleigh-bells, old Santa Claus himself burst upon the scene and inquired for Superintendent Benjamin R. Western. It appeared that the benevolent old saint had been so pleased by his evening with the *Holy Cross* children a year ago that he had expressed the desire to be on hand again, and so the superintendent wrote him a letter of invitation for this occasion and here he was, with his ruddy cheeks, his ermine robes and the arctic icicles still fringing his *revered whiskers.* A neighboring barn was placed at the disposal of his reindeers and The Press man who went over to interview the team and get their impressions of Plainfield found them the most affable and altogether engaging span of reindeer he ever met. Some few doubting ones in the audience were foolish enough to imagine that the features of Santa Claus bore a strange *resemblance* to those of Horsley Barker, the Front street medicine man, but the children said they knew better, and they ought to know. The good saint presided grandly over the distribution of a motley host of pretty and useful gifts, not to mention an inexhaustible supply of the sweetest confections, and then, remembering an important appointment for midnight at the North Pole, hurried away with a parting promise to show up again next year.

The most interesting feature of the affair, perhaps, was the novel and elaborate *electrical display arranged by C. P.* Sebring. An immense arch at the end of the building, bearing in gilt lettering a Christmas sentiment, was brilliantly illuminated by electric lamps and surmounted by a large Bethlehem star, in the centre and points of which glowed beautiful incandescent globes. The two tall Christmas trees were lavishly studded *with nodding lamps of many colors* and the effect of the whole was one of original and unusual beauty.

Beside the rare array of costly presents for the children, there were handsome gifts for the rector and his wife, and for each member of the church choir.

Miss Lockey Entertains.

Miss Mary Lockey entertained a number of her friends last evening at her home on East Fifth street. Games and dancing kept the young people busy for part of the evening, and refreshments were served. A song by Herbert Schutt and several recitations by Miss Mary Lockey were thoroughly enjoyed. Among those present were Miss Lucie Davis, Miss Pearl Edgerton of Brooklyn; Miss Lillian Schoonmaker, Miss Lillian Green, Allen Taylor, Volney Greeb, Henry Brower, Alva Davis, Sydney Titsworth, Herbert Schutt, Robert Douglas.

—Short copyrighted serials by the best [illegible]

A FLYING MACHINE.

SECRETARY LANGLEY OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE THE INVENTOR.

The Aeroplane Flies Three Hundred Yards and Looks Like a Bird. Two Screws Driven by Steam Act as Propellers while Wings Sustain the Thing in Its Flight.

A week's work with Secretary Langley's aeroplane is declared to have demonstrated the possibility of aerial navigation. The apparatus was made to fly three hundred yards with a steady, even movement, propelled by a small but swiftly revolving pair of screws.

Although the new flying machine at a distance looks much like a very large bird, its wings do not flap. They are set in a fixed position, and so inclined that by the rapid movement through the air the mechanism will be supported as is a kite. *When the device has been perfected* and adapted to practical use the wings will be made to move for the purpose of guiding the aerial vessel's course, just as an eagle moves its pinions while sailing.

Illustrated accounts of the model on which the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute was then at work appeared in several papers last year.

The new flying machine is twelve feet in length *over all*, and *eight feet wide* measured across the front wings. There are four wings, and the caudal pair—if they may be so termed—are little more than half the size of those attached to the body. But for the fact that the two pairs are separated by an interval of several feet the nerveless creature might be described as a monstrous butterfly.

The fine white cloth of which the wings are in part made is stretched over a light framework of numerous closely set veins or ribs, adding to the likeness. The aluminum body is very light, weighing only about two pounds. It is nearly four feet long, and the width is almost half the length, giving it a decidedly chunky appearance. *In transverse section it would* approximate a circle.

The propelling power is steam. It is applied through the agency of a little copper boiler and engine within the aluminum body, giving motion to a pair of wooden screws placed at the postern end of the body. The little engine is marvellously light and powerful for a mechanism so reduced in size. The propeller's blades are hardly thicker than paper. *They are about a foot long, one* piece to each, and hum like a hive of bees.

UNWILLINGLY JOINED THE CHASE.

Dragged Along by a Bull Dog in His Mad Pursuit of a Cat.

A spinster of the emancipated woman type was leading a bull dog by a chain and evidently enjoying the terror which its presence inspired among her weaker sisters, who were still bound in the chains of conventionalism. The bull dog, with the listless good nature peculiar to his species, paid no attention to anybody or anything until a predatory cat essayed to cross the street a few feet in front of it. If there is one thing more than another that a bull dog is death on it is a cat.

The situation is instantly reversed. The bull dog was leading the emancipated woman *a mad chase across the avenue* in pursuit of the feline, that stood not a moment on the order of its going. The street was crowded with vehicles, and it was only because that kindly providence which tempers the wind to the shorn lamb and the fall to the drunken man happened just then to be taking a keen interest in the fate of that woman of advanced views that her life was preserved. As it was, the recording angel must have *had a particularly busy* two minutes taking stenographic notes of the oaths that were uttered by excitable Jehus as they threw their horses on their haunches.

On the opposite side of the street the cat sped down a flight of steps leading to an areaway and hopped onto a window sill, where it was beyond the reach of its less agile foe.

The woman, either because she wouldn't *or couldn't let go the chain, was lugged* down the same steps, narrowly escaping a fall, and for five minutes she stood there tugging vainly at the chain while the dog strained and leaped and barked in fruitless efforts to get within biting distance of puss.

The crowd gathered around enjoyed the woman's discomfiture. Not a man offered to assist her.

"It just serves her right," remarked a *pretty girl to her companion.* "She ought to know better than go around with such a horrid brute."

All the women present were evidently of the same opinion. A policeman, attracted by the crowd, finally came to her rescue, and by main strength pulled the dog up the steps, while the terrified cat made tracks for parts unknown.

Self Control.

There is no person more to be admired than the woman who is thoroughly mistress of herself. The one who is calm under excitement, brave in emergencies, dispassionate, assuredly possesses most noble qualities of both mind and heart.

Yet you cannot for a moment imagine that she has acquired them wholly as an inheritance. Natural disposition may indeed sometimes lay the foundation for this enviable control over one's words and deeds, but a rigid course *of self-training* must always rear the superstructure.

A woman who allows herself to fly into a state of nervous excitement in the presence of an insect or a mouse cannot hope to preserve *her equilibrium in the face of* a sudden disaster. One who habitually gives way to fretfulness or fault-finding cannot think to form for herself a well balanced character, neither can she expect to have entire health of body or mind.

The increase of nervous and mental maladies among members of the gentler sex should lead their sisters to reflection. The troubles which have overtaken so many may also overwhelm others, unless they take timely warning. In nine cases out of ten habitual self-control may be the preventive of nervous disorders and of insanity.

A woman who would be really well, and who would exert a helpful influence over her friends, must learn to moderate her task and her pleasures, to avoid worry, and to cultivate a resolute calmness of demeanor.—Harper's Bazar.

Counterfeits in the Plate.

John B. Shazzl was recently charged and convicted with depositing a counterfeit fifty-cent piece in the contribution box of *New Haven's St. James's Roman*

FIRE DEPARTMENT HORSES.

It Costs the City of New York $100,000 to Keep Them.

The prescribed height for horses in the New York Fire Department is between 15 1-2 and 16 3-4 hands, and the minimum weight is 1,300 pounds. The Fire Department does not buy horses outright, paying for them on delivery, but keeps them on probation in the service of the department at the training stables for one month. There the horse is tested as to health and speed, and at the end of the month the Fire Commissioners have the right to reject any horse not sound or suitable. About forty-five per cent. of the horses sent to the training stables are rejected.

There are exclusive of the fireboats 86 fire engine companies in New York, a majority of them requiring two horses, and some of them three, in addition to which the hose tenders require one or two horses each. There are trucks, nearly all of which require three horses, and in addition to these are the horses required by the fire chiefs, the Commissioners, the fuel wagons, water towers, and the relay. In all there are about 400 horses constantly *in the service of the New York Fire* Department. It loses by death about fifteen a year, and by the sale of horses no longer serviceable about twenty. The maintenance of the equine department of New York's fire service costs a considerable amount in a year. The item of forage is $50,000. The item of horseshoeing is $15,000. Additional horses cost $24,000. The hospital and training stables with medicines included cost $10,000. These four items foot up $99,500, so that it may be said, in a general way, that New York spends $100,000 a year for the care, keep, and renewal of its fire horses exclusive of the salaries of attendants, and the interest on the money which the city has invested in horses. Stablemen at the training stables receive $2 a day. The *foreman gets* $1,500 a year.

ELECTRIC CHURNS.

Some of the Many Wonderful Electrical Devices Exhibited at Budapest.

Electricity not only rings doorbells, lights houses and cooks food, but it sweeps the floors, washes the dishes, blacks boots and shoes, and so on through the whole catalogue of domestic operations. If no machine has yet been invented to dress and to feed a man, it is only because the inventors have been *so busy that they have not got around* yet to the electric valet and the electric knife and fork.

If any one thinks there is any exaggeration about this he ought to have attended the exhibition of machines of this sort that has just closed at Budapest, Hungary. This exhibition, which was organized by the Hungarian Commercial Museum, was a great success, and probably will result in greatly increasing the use of small *electric motors for domestic* purposes. All sorts of curious electrical machines were exhibited, including wood-working and metal-working machines, clothes-washing machines, sewing machines, ventilators, ice-making machines, blowers and looms. These different machines were run by thirty alternating current motors and forty-two continuous current motors. Thus the contest between these two types of current which has been waging almost since the first introduction of electricity may still be said to be carried on on even terms, the advantage being a little in favor of the latter.

One of the most interesting machines exhibited was an electric churn, of which the motor was of the alternating current type.

A MUSICAL PRODIGY.

The Nice Sense of Pitch Possessed by Six-year-old Marie Edwards.

A brown-haired girl, whose head barely comes above the keyboard of a piano when she stands beside it, is the centre of attraction for Chicago musicians just now. It has been generally agreed that little Marie Edwards has a gift which would be coveted by some of the most *eminent musicians*, and that in her *perception of tone and in her natural sense* of pitch she is a phenomenon. At a private meeting of expert musicians, where she was brought by her father, one of the company struck a high note on the piano where the tones are mere unmusical clinks.

"That is G sharp," said Marie, who was climbing upon a chair in a corner.

"And what are these?" said the musician, as he pressed down a number of *keys* at the lower end of the scale.

The little girl scarcely paused before calling out the names of each of the tones struck. Then followed a series of tests, which would have disconcerted 99 out of 100 of the adult musicians of the world. Intricate chords were struck—some of them were simply discords—and in every case the child picked out each of the tones buried in the puzzling mass of sounds. One of the party then whistled *a few notes* and she named them one by one, a reference to the piano verifying her judgment in each case. The same feat was repeated with a violin and with various musical instruments.

The extreme delicacy of her perception may be understood *when it is known* that if the same note is struck on two pianos varying but slightly in pitch she can tell which instrument is the more correct.

Good Out of Populism.

Senator Peffer is to be credited with a thoroughly sensible bill which, being introduced thus early in the session, ought to become a law. He wants the disreputable and expensive custom of Senatorial funerals done away with. He sees no reason why the death of a Senator should be the occasion of a pleasure trip across the country, with champagne and other drinks ad lib. for the "mourners." It *may possibly* be true that the death of certain Senators would be fit occasion for public rejoicings, but it is surely not decent to express that joy in a costly Senatorial "jag" accumulated at public expense.

Poetical but Impracticable.

The modern Enoch Arden avocation received a setback in the local courts yesterday when a woman was granted a divorce from a husband who had been mysteriously missing for 28 years, but who returned to find her happily married for the second time. The Enoch Arden idea works all right in poetry, but when it comes to every day practice the men who stay at home and meet the duties of the fireside as they arise stand by long odds the best show with society, as well as with courts and juries.

Some people appear to be utterly [illegible]

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Jas. M. Dunn,
Dealer in
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Everything usually found in a first-class grocery store.
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Artistic Hair Dresser,
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Furniture and Freight Express!
OFFICE—[illegible] W. FRONT ST.
Large Covered Vans or Trucks. Goods delivered to any part of the U. S. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable. P. O. Box [illegible] a specialty.

NOTICE. June 1, 1894.
Estate of Sarah Doane, deceased.
Pursuant to the order of George T. Parrot, Surrogate of the county of Union, [illegible]
JOHN B. [illegible],
Administrator.

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SECOND STREET, 2 doors above Peace street.
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The Constitutionalist

A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED AT

Plainfield, New Jersey.

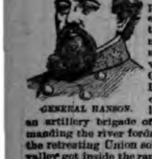
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

A. L. Force, Publisher & Proprietor.

Walter Irving Clarke, City Editor

A Forlorn Hope at Murfreesboro.

Jan. 2, 1863, saw the final and decisive repulse of Bragg's Confederates by Rosecrans' army at Murfreesboro. The last charge was made by General John C. Breckinridge's division, and the place of honor fell to Hanson's brigade of Kentuckians, known as "The Orphans." The task was in the nature of a forlorn hope. The Confederate army on the north side of Stone river lay in range of several Union batteries crowning a height on the south side. Those batteries must be silenced, or Bragg's army would be compelled to retreat. Breckinridge's division lay south of the river, Hanson's brigade being nearest the stream, and when the column was formed it marched along the bank under orders to fire a single volley when closing on the Union guns, then carry them with the bayonet.


GENERAL HANSON.

The Union artillerists and their supports, finding their line virtually outflanked, rushed down the slope to the river for safety, closely pursued by the exulting Kentuckians. The north bank opposite this scene was occupied by General Thomas L. Crittenden's corps, Rosecrans' left wing, with an artillery brigade of 58 guns commanding the river fords. The moment the retreating Union soldiers across the valley got inside the range of those cannon, Crittenden ordered his chief of artillery to let loose the entire battery upon Hanson's men. The guns fired at the rate of 100 shots a minute. Forests which stood in the pathway went down as before a hurricane, and "The Orphans" were nearly annihilated. Hanson was killed, and the regiments in the van lost half their officers and men.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

For the first time in twenty five years the Sheriff of Union County has left Amos Moffett, the veteran constable, from the court list. The faithful services of this officer deserved better treatment.

Frank R Stockton has written another of the stories such as only Frank R Stockton can write; and as The Daily Press gets everything good that's going, in The Daily Press it will appear. The opening instalment will be printed Friday, Jan. 4, and everyone who loves Stockton stories (and who does not?) must now be on the lookout for "Moses and Aaron; or, A One-Man Sin". It will be published in this paper, and you'l read it there or nowhere.

Always endeavoring to improve the quality of its contents, The Daily Press begins the new year with additions to its already large list of novel and original features. Notable among these is the series of Short Stories of Heroism. 300 of th se will be given during the year. Everybody likes to read an inspiring story of adventure, and these are brief, pointed, and true. They are arranged chronologically for publication on or about the date of the anniversary of each event recorded. Moreover, these Stories of Heroism are of great educational value, and it is proper to suggest to the attention of teachers the advisability of using these stories as a daily reading lesson. Marking, as they often do, the solving of gigantic issues of history or revealing instances of exemplary personal conduct or bravery, nothing can be more instructive, inspiring or interesting to the young. The typographical arrangement is striking, and gives an individuality to the feature, which, being copyrighted, will be found in The Daily Press, and in no other paper in Plainfield.

The Daily Press hopes much for Plainfield in 1895. The year just ended has been full of judicious planning, and within this year and the year succeeding Plainfield will acquire a phenomenal growth. She has been steadily progressing during the past twelve months, and under the new order of things she will boom with prodigious strides. The growth will be as permanent as rapid. Within the town, sewers have been begun, and the early Spring will witness the rapid-transit extensions which The Press has been praying for, and which mean so much for the place. The trolley roads to the outskirts will open up homes for the waiting throng, and the many advantages already possessed by Plainfield will be augmented to such extent that this will be New York's greatest suburban paradise. Already Plainfield is better and more favorably known than most towns within earshot of the metropolis, and with its new and completed attractions Plainfield will be the Mecca of the commuter who wants the best home at the least cost. Another factor in the growth of Plainfield will be the new electric railway from New York to Philadelphia. The competition thus created will eventually result in the reduction of railway fares, and transportation for the commuter will be lowered to a nominal figure. New York taxes have gone up and are going higher. The death rate has kept pace with the tax rate, and the people are longing for a cheaper community and a purer air. There is bound to be an exodus from the big city, and every indication is that Plainfield will reap the largest benefit. Here's to the greater Plainfield!

Death of Frank Tailliant.

The many friends of Frank Tailliant will be pained to learn of his sudden death, which occurred at the home of his sister, Mrs. John B. Sharp, Newark, Monday night at 8. He was as well as usual till Saturday night about 12, when he was taken very ill, and from that time till he died he did not regain consciousness. The cause of death was Bright's disease.

He was the only son of the late Cyprian L. Tailliant, and was 27 years old.

A grief stricken mother and two sisters survive him, Mrs. John B Sharp of Newark, and Mrs. Charles S. Greer of North Plainfield. His mother also resides in Newark.

The body was brought here for burial.

Funeral services were held this afternoon at the home of his sister, Mrs Charles Greer, Rev. Dr. C. R. Barnes officiating. The pall-bearers were: William Blimm, George Babcock, R. W Schiereth, Peter Blimm, B. F. Crane, and George Mehl. Interment was made in the family plot in North Plainfield Cemetery.

The Bond Record.

In the new issue of The Cosmopolitan, it is noted that Harvey Fisk & Sons are offering to readers of the magazine free copies of The Bond Record. This is recognized as the authority on bonds throughout the country. For two years the property of the Fisks, it has become so great a publication that they have organized it into a stock corporation, and under their direction it is assuming even greater importance than ever. As the controllers are chiefly Plainfielders, they will doubtless take pleasure in supplying free copies to the readers of The Daily Press as well as to the readers of The Cosmopolitan. Write to the Fisks at 24 Nassau street, New York.

"Swim Out O'Grady, Swim Out."

Harry Frank, the night ticket agent at the North Avenue station, he of the sunny smile and the beautiful bronze mustache, went to New Market yesterday afternoon with a party of skaters. Shortly after their arrival on the ice Mr. Frank who by the way is an expert at the sport while executing some fancy figures ventured on the thin ice and went down Fortunately the water was only shoulder high, and Harry immediately "Bobbed up serenely from below", while the merry skaters formed a circle around the hole and sang "Swim out O'Grady". Mr Frank is none the worse for his involuntary bath and will be on deck as usual this evening.

A Poodle Caused His Fall.

Al. D. Taylor of 21 Harmony street still has his hand bound up because of a peculiar accident which occurred a short time ago. He was going upstairs to bed, carrying a lighted lamp. At the top of the stairs lay a poodle. Not seeing the animal, Mr. Taylor tripped over it. Feeling that he was falling, as a result of the sudden loss of balance, and realizing that unless the lamp were extinguished the house would be set afire, Mr. Taylor had the presence of mind to throw behind him the hand holding the lamp, and in his fall he crushed the lamp under him and smothered the blaze The broken glass cut his hand and thigh, and he fell to the foot of the stairs and was badly bruised

Sleighing Party.

A sleighing party arranged by J. A. Karet of Park avenue left town last evening and went to the Westfield Hotel, where the evening was passed pleasantly in dancing. An elaborate collation was served about midnight and the members of the party arrived home at 3 this morning. Those enjoying the affair were: Mr. and Mrs. William Newcorn, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Karet, Miss Brokaw, Miss Bertha Dreier, George Lederer, and Michael Karet.

C. E. Election.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the First Church of Christ have elected the following officers:

President—John H. Staats.

First Vice-president—Berton Mettler.

Second Vice-president—Mabel VanMiddlesworth.

Recording Secretary—Benjamin William Hand

Corresponding Secretary — Mrs. Ella Hand

Treasurer—Miss Ella Herrmann.

Skating Accident.

Willis West of Crescent avenue, in company with some young men, was skating on Hyde's pond yesterday when he fell and cut himself badly over the left eye. Max Honeyman, John VanWinkle, Jr., and Norman Probasco immediately went to his assistance and helped him to Dr. Probasco's office, where the physician took three stitches in the cut. He was able to walk home, though the loss of blood made him rather weak.

Are You Ever Annoyed

by a buzzing or roaring sound in your head? Have you difficulty in hearing distinctly? Are you troubled with a continual dropping of mucus, irritating the throat and causing you to cough? Is your breath unpleasantly affected and accompanied with bad taste? Is your hearing less acute If so, you have catarrh and should at once procure a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, the best known remedy. The Balm will give instant relief.

Anæmic Women

with pale or sallow complexions, or suffering from skin eruptions or scrofulous blood, will find quick relief in Scott's Emulsion. All of the stages of Emaciation, and a general decline of health, are speedily cured.

Scott's Emulsion

takes away the pale, haggard look that comes with General Debility. It enriches the blood, stimulates the appetite, creates healthy flesh and brings back strength and vitality. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption and Wasting Diseases of Children.

Send for our pamphlet. Mailed FREE.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Legal Transfer of the $10,000 Bequest of the Late George H. Babcock.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Free Public Library was held last evening. There were present A. C. Baldwin, M. W. Tyler, J. B Dumont, Wm. H. Larrabee, Wm. M. Stillman, and J. Evarts Tracy.

The minutes of the meeting of Dec 4 were read and approved.

The following bills were on motion ordered paid: F. A. Pope, $19 02; Miss Adams, $100; Miss Davis, $25; S. B. Allen, $41 46.

The following resolution was on motion duly passed:

"The executors of the will of Geo. H. Babcock, deceased, having made known to the Board their readiness to pay over the sum of $10,000 bequeathed by Geo. H. Babcock to the Trustees of the Plainfield Public Library for the purchase of industrial, mechanical and scientific books to be known as the Babcock scientific library; therefore

"Resolved, That the treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to receive the same, and that the president and treasurer be, and they are hereby authorized on the receipt of the said sum to execute and deliver to the executors the proper refunding bond required by law, and a release in proper form acknowledging the receipt of the amount of the bequest, and discharging the executors from all further claim in respect thereof, and that a copy of the refunding bond, and the release and discharge so to be executed and delivered, be incorporated in the minutes."

On motion it was resolved that the sum of $10,000 be received from the executors of Mr. Babcock's will for the purposes of the "Babcock Scientific Library" when received by the treasurer, and the rents of real estate applicable to the support and maintenance of that library when received and on hand from time to the amount of $500 be deposited by the treasurer in the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company upon interest, in the name of the Trustees of the Plainfield Public Library and Reading-room, and that such money be withdrawn only under resolution of the Board. Resolved, That moneys deposited in the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company to the credit of the Board, be withdrawn only upon checks required by the president, vice-president and treasurer.

On motion, the communication from the librarian, respecting the use of additional room for periodical and the selection of additional periodicals, was referred to the Library Committee with power.

The Librarian's report for December was read, and on motion ordered on file. Adjourned.

WM M. STILLMAN, Sec.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTEBOOK.

Vacation is over and everybody is ready for work again. Dr. Probasco, President of the Board of Education, was present at the morning exercises, and addressed a few words to the school. Superintendent Maxson and Mr. Travell also spoke a few words appropriate to the new year. Quite a number of the graduates of '93 and '94 were present at the morning exercises and at the recitation of the Geometry Class in the Senior room. The Astronomy Class also entertained quite a number of visitors by the reading of several of the essays on certain diversions of Astronomy.

Among those who visited the High School were:

Miss Needham; Miss Alice Needham '94; Miss Florence Smith '94; Miss Nora Williams '94; Miss Helen Hasbrook '94; Miss Edith Lane '94, Miss Phoebe Lovell '94; Miss Julia Bourgeois '94; Miss Carrie Kellogg '94; Miss Mabel Mitchell '94; Thomas A. Cuming '93; S. Clinton Crane '93; John C. Whiting '93; Nathan Lane, Jr., '94, Walter Raynolds '94.

NINETY-FIVE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., sends this: "I have used

Dr. Deane's

Dyspepsia Pills

for indigestion and stubborn constipation, and found them to work like a charm when all other remedies failed to benefit me. I cheerfully recommend them to all suffering with above troubles." WM. J. MOORE,

Contractor and Builder, Atlantic City, N.J.

At all druggists', 25 cents. Send to us for a free sample.

DR. J. A. DEANE CO.,

Kingston, New York."

DANCED IN THE NEW.

Germans Have a Jolly New Year Celebration.

Gesang and Turn Verein Hall presented a lively spectacle to the onlooker Monday evening as the members of the society and their friends to the number of three hundred assembled to dance the old year out and the new year in.

A short entertainment consisting of vocal and instrumental music was given in the early evening, after which the merry dancers took possession of the floor and held it until the wee small hours of the morning. The fun was fast and furious and at the intervals of the dance the funmakers adjourned to the banquet rooms, to partake of the good things provided by the generous hosts. At midnight the orchestra broke out in a perfect fusillade of music during which the entire party rushed around the hall wishing each other many Happy New Years.

N. H. Guttman furnished the music The committee, to which great credit is due for the successful issue of the affair, consisted of Geo. Richter, president of the society; Herman Lenke, the recording secretary, and Messrs. Myer, Bender and Divier.

Jerusalem Installs.

At a regular communication of Jerusalem Lodge, No. 26 F. and A. M., held the first evening in the new year, the following officers were installed to serve this lodge for the ensuing year:

Worshipful Master—D. C. Adams.

Senior Warden—Stephen Beeching.

Junior Warden—W. F. Bartlett,

Treasurer—Alex. Titsworth.

Secretary—Chas. Yaeger.

Chaplain—John M. Lewis.

Senior Deacon—M. L Connolly.

Junior Deacon—Stephen VanHorn.

Masters of Ceremony—Lewis S. Pocock, Frank W. Hand.

Stewards—L. B. Woolston, Henry Liefke,

Tyler—Kaspar Bolsterle,

Past Worshipful Brother William H Sebring conducted the ceremonies and Worshipful Master C. C. Howard of Anchor, 149, officiated as Marshal.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies about fifty of the members and invited brethren repaired to the banquet room, where the fourth degree was conferred in excellent style, and the speeches that followed were of a high order. The brethren at about 11 o'clock departed for their respective homes, satisfied that they had spent the first evening of the new year very pleasantly.

Has the Best Wishes of the Board.

One of the leading insurance papers of New York speaks as follows concerning the resignation of a prominent Plainfielder:

"The board of directors of the German-American Insurance Company met last Thursday and accepted the resignation of John W. Murray. Mr. Murray has been vice-president of the company since 1873. He has always been regarded as one of the ablest underwriters in the United States. A director of the company, speaking of Mr. Murray's resignation, attributed it to a desire on his part to secure relief from the cares of business. Mr. Murray leaves the company with the best wishes of every member of the board of directors."

Queen City Elects.

The following officers were elected at the regular session of Queen City Lodge No. 226, I. O. O. F., Monday evening:

N. G.—Frank G. Smith.

V. G.—Alfred Barber.

Rec. Sec.—James D. Anderson.

Permanent Secretary—Henry S. Hoffman.

Treasurer—J. P. Allis.

A large number of brothers was present and several interesting speeches were made for the good of the order after the election. District Deputy Grand Master Staman and staff will install the newly elected officers Monday evening, Jan. 14.

Sons of Veteran Dance.

The first reception and dance of John Hand Camp, No. 28, S. of V., held New Year's Eve in the Olympia, was a great success. About sixty persons were present and all enjoyed the excellent programme. The music was furnished by Mr. Guttman. The committee in charge, Williard V. Sutton, Charles P. Stephens and Cyrus Moore, served refreshments about midnight, after which part second of the order of dance was followed out. It was nearly 4 a. m. when the dancers left for home, and all felt well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

The Boys Club Christmas.

A great success was the Christmas entertainment at the Boys Club Saturday night. The boys greatly enjoyed the singing and playing of Miss Demarest, Mr. Hallock, and Mr. Runyon. The funny songs of Mr. Runyon were particularly relished. Miss Erskine, who is always popular with the boys, furnished charming piano music. At the end of the programme the members of the club all received packages which pleased them greatly, and which were prepared on the plan that the way to reach a boy's heart is through his stomach.

Hemorrhage from a Tooth.

An attempt was made to extract an old root from the jaw of Miss Nellie Arnold, daughter of Borough Clerk Arnold, Monday, and a terrible hemorrhage set in. Over a teacupful of blood gushed out, and much concern was felt. Dr. Fritts was summoned, and after two visits he succeeded in stopping the dangerous flow.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.

Castoria allays Feverishness.

Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.

Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic.

Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.

Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.

Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.

Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.

Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."

See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

E. P. THORN,

No. 125 Park Avenue,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Pure Wines and Liquors,

For Family and Medicinal Use,

A SPECIALTY.

5-25-y

$75,000 STOCK

—OF—

Carpets and Furniture at Slaughter

To make room for Holiday Goods.

Amos H. Van Horn, L't'd,

Have reduced their prices just one-half, to make room for Holiday Goods, which are largely coming in.

Tapestry Brussels carpet, per yard only	50 cents
Body Brussels carpet, per yard only	85 cents
Velvet carpet, per yard only	95 cents
Antique oak bedroom suits, only	$10
Antique oak bedroom suits, only	$15
Antique oak bedroom suits, only	$20
Parlor suits, only	$20
Parlor suits, only	$30
Parlor suits, only	$40

PORTLAND RANGES—We have received several letters from parties who had the Portland Range to roast their Thanksgiving turkey in, and they all declare they never had a turkey roasted better. It is all on account of the ventilated oven door, one of the points for which this famous range is noted. Easy terms.

AT COST—Parlor Stoves to close them out.

Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the State.

STORING FURNITURE—It will interest you to call and see our new building, just erected for storing furniture at 88, 90 and 92 Bank street. Rates low. Furniture removed with vans, with care men, in city or country.

Telephone 580.

AMOS H. VAN HORN, Limited,

73 Market Street, nearest Plane street. Newark, N. J.

Every "Miller" lamp is perfect, whether it costs $1.00 or $100.

FINE "MILLER" LAMPS with Exquisite Shades for Gifts.

THE MILLER LAMP
No 865
BANQUET

ARE BEAUTIFUL, USEFUL, APPROPRIATE.

The "Miller" is made in all styles of Banquet, Boudoir, Piano, Vase, Study, Bracket, Hall, Library, Chandelier, so everybody can find designs to please in our assortment, which is the best in New York. Our "Miller" Oil Heater will warm a room. We also make Brass Tables with Onyx Tops, The "Rochester" lamp, etc. Established 1844. We make only the best.

The "Miller" gives a bright, steady light, flame does not "climb" to smoke ceiling; lighted without removing chimney; a simple turn of a button (which a child can do safely), adjusts the wick so the flame is always even (a great improvement over the old way of pulling up the wick); to put in new wick is no trouble. An indicator tells when lamp is full of oil; the draft is so controlled that chimneys are not broken by the flame. THE "MILLER" IS A WONDERFUL LAMP; EVERYBODY SHOULD BUY IT. If your dealer will not supply come to us. Catalogues sent on application.

EDWARD MILLER & CO.,

10 and 12 COLLEGE PL., bet. Park Pl. and Barclay St., New York.

[illegible]

A YEAR'S DEATH ROLL

WORK OF THE KING OF TERRORS IN 1894.

A Busy Time For the Grim Messenger. How He Entered the Ranks of Statesmen, Soldiers, Poets, Financiers, Clergymen, Social Leaders and Royalty.

JANUARY.

1. Dr. D. B. Cheney, an old Baptist minister of Chicago, in Chicago; aged 74.
2. Col. Floyd Clarkson, well known G. A. R. veteran, in New York; aged 68.
William P. Earle, an old New York hotel keeper, in New York; aged 72.
Elizabeth Peabody, educator and reformer, in Boston; aged 89.
4. Benton J. Hall, a prominent Iowa lawyer, at Burlington, Ia.; aged 59.
10. Rear Admiral Donald McNeil Fairfax, U. S. N., retired, at Hagerstown, Md.; aged 70.
11. Isabella Shawe Thackeray, widow of the author, at Leigh, England; aged 75.
12. John Hailey Spears, an associate of Lincoln, at Jacksonville; aged 90.
Ex-Gov. William Gaston of Massachusetts, in Boston; aged 74.
19. Helen A. Shafer, president of Wellesley college, at Wellesley, Mass.; aged 54.
Ex-Gov. William Gilpin of Colorado, at Denver; aged 81.
24. D. W. Irwin, a prominent Chicago business man, in Chicago; aged 64.
27. Rosina Vokes, actress, at Torquay, England; aged 40.

FEBRUARY.

1. George W. Childs, proprietor of the Philadelphia Ledger, in Philadelphia; aged 65.
4. Morton S. Wilkinson, ex-United States senator from Minnesota, in Wells, Minn.; aged 75.
5. L. Schofield, pioneer manufacturer of iron rails in the south, at Chattanooga; aged 80.
6. Gen. Jacob Ammen, a prominent Union veteran, at Yorkland, O.; aged 88.
Dr. Theodore Billroth, distinguished German surgeon, near Vienna; aged 65.
8. Dr. Gustave Leipnitz, a well known character on the coast, in San Francisco; aged 82.
Col. John R. Baylor, a Texan pioneer and noted Indian fighter, near San Antonio; aged 72.
9. Maxime du Camp, a noted French author, at Paris; aged 74.
13. Homer Ramsdell, ex-president of the New York and Erie railroad, at Newburg, N. Y.; aged 80.
Hans von Bulow, the celebrated pianist, at Cairo, Egypt; aged 64.
14. Gen. Edward Hincks, a civil war veteran, at Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. Myra Bradwell, editor of The Legal News and the first woman lawyer in Illinois, in Chicago; aged 63.
15. Col. Jonathan Drake Stevenson, a prominent Californian, in San Francisco; aged 94.
17. R. W. English, a personal associate of Lincoln, at Kansas City; aged 83.
18. William T. Stansbury, a printer on the Baltimore Sun since 1837, in Baltimore; aged 73.
19. Joseph Keppler, famous cartoonist and one of the founders and owners of Puck, in New York city; aged 56.
21. Louis Wistar, wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, at Atlantic City; aged 66.
22. Dr. William B. Lapham, well known Maine historian and geologist, at Augusta, Me.; aged 66.
24. Dr. Martin Luther, an eminent Pennsylvania physician, at Reading; aged 68.

MARCH.

1. Ex-Gov. John G. Downey of California, at Los Angeles; aged 67.
Dr. Frederick William Poole, D. D., eminent librarian of Boston and compiler of a valuable index to periodical literature, in Chicago; aged 73.
2. Gen. Jubal A. Early, a prominent ex-Confederate, at Lynchburg, Va.; aged 78.
4. James Montgomery Bailey, "The Danbury News Man," humorist, author and editor, at Danbury, Conn.; aged 53.
8. Benjamin Bunker, editor of the Kennebec Democrat, at Waterville, Me.; aged 54.
11. Rev. A. T. Wood, a prominent Presbyterian, at Omaha; aged 77.
14. John T. Ford, the well known theatrical manager, at Baltimore; aged 65.
19. Commodore William D. Whiting, U. S. N., retired, in New York city; aged 71.
20. Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, at Turin; aged 92.
Prof. Isaac T. Goodnow, a prominent Kansas pioneer and educator, at Manhattan, Kan.; aged 80.
26. George Ticknor Curtis, an authority and writer on constitutional law, in New York city; aged 82.
26. Gen. Alfred Holt Colquitt, senator from Georgia and a prominent ex-Confederate, in Washington; aged 70.

APRIL.

1. Dr. Charles Edouard Brown-Sequard, the eminent French physician, discoverer of the "elixir of life," in Paris; aged 76.
7. Richard Wistar, noted millionaire, in Philadelphia; aged 65.
Ben King, the Chicago poet and humorist, found dead at Bowling Green, Ky.
12. David Dudley Field, the eminent lawyer, in New York city; aged 89.
Gen. Joseph Brevard Kershaw, a brilliant Confederate soldier and later a distinguished lawyer and judge, at Camden, S. C.; aged 74.
14. Gen. Henry Warner Slocum, a distinguished Union veteran, in Brooklyn; aged 67.
Senator Zebulon B. Vance of North Carolina, in Washington; aged 64.
Gen. Oliver Lathrop Shepherd, U. S. A., retired, a civil war veteran, in New York city; aged 81.
17. Henry S. Ives, the "rapid" financier, at Asheville, N. C.
21. William B. Daniels, ex-governor of Idaho, at Tacoma; aged 76.
James W. Throckmorton, ex-governor of Texas, at McKinney; aged 70.
23. Jesse B. Seligman, the New York banker, at Coronado Beach, Cal.
25. Gen. R. S. Granger, U. S. A., retired, in Washington; aged 83.
26. Nathaniel Springer Berry, war governor of New Hampshire, at Bristol, N. H.; aged 98.
28. Francis B. Stockbridge, United States senator from Michigan, in Chicago; aged 68.
Maj. Joseph Kirkland, a well known veteran and author, in Chicago; aged 64.
30. Frank Hatton, editor of the Washington Post, in Washington; aged 48.

MAY.

1. George W. Abell, proprietor of the Baltimore Sun, in Baltimore.
5. John Jay, ex-minister to Austria, in New York city; aged 77.
6. John Harwood Maynard, a prominent resident of Manchester, N. H., at Manchester; aged 90.
7. Frances Elizabeth Barrow, "Aunt Fanny," popular author and writer for children, in New York city; aged 82.
William F. Sayles, the third richest man in Rhode Island, at Pawtucket; aged 70.
8. Thomas C. Latto, well known Scotch-American poet, in Brooklyn; aged 76.
9. Gen. Matthew M. Trumbull, a Union veteran, in Chicago; aged 68.
12. Sewell E. Jewell, a noted abolitionist, in Haverhill, Mass.; aged 85.
14. A. C. Hunt, ex-governor of Colorado, at Tenallytown, near Washington; aged 65.
18. Rev. Dr. Edward Bright, editor of The Examiner, in New York city; aged 86.
19. Andrew J. Graham, author of the Graham system of shorthand, at Orange, N. J.; aged 64.
20. Edmund Yates, English author and journalist, in London; aged 63.
21. Gen. Phil Cooke, a distinguished Confederate veteran, in Atlanta; aged 77.
23. Mortimer L. Hopkins, an old Chicago journalist, in Chicago.

JUNE.

4. Ex-Gov. Charles Collis Van Zandt, at Berkshire, Mass.
7. Prof. William Dwight Whitney, eminent philologist of Yale college, in New Haven; aged 67.
Ex-Gov. Rodman M. Price of New Jersey, a pioneer of California, at Hazelwood; aged 79.
28. Commodore John Rodgers, U. S. N., retired, at Oakland, Pa.; aged 71.
Rev. E. C. Robinson, [illegible] university of Chicago, [illegible] formerly president of Brown university, in Boston; aged 78.
17. Judge William Walter Phelps, business man and diplomat, at Englewood, N. J.; aged 55.
"King Pharaoh," chief of the Montauk Indians, at Frankliville, Suffolk county, N. Y.; aged 67.
Commodore John N. Easby, U. S. N., retired, in Washington; aged 75.
23. Mme. Marietta Alboni, famous contralto, in Paris; aged 70.
28. Rear Admiral William Greenville Temple, U. S. N., a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, in Washington; aged 70.
30. William G. Green, a well known banker and railroad man and lifelong friend of Lincoln, at Tullula, Ills.

JULY.

4. Ex-Gov. Edwin B. Winans of Michigan, in Hamburg.
5. Sir Austin Henry Layard, the explorer, in London; aged 77.
13. George R. Graham, founder of Graham's Magazine, at Orange, N. J.; aged 81.
19. William H. Garfield, pioneer Boston agent for the New York daily papers, in Boston; aged 84.
20. E. L. G. Steele, California capitalist, in Oakland.
21. Mrs. J. Dundas Lippincott, a prominent Philadelphian, at Bar Harbor.
Frederick Ferdinand Low, ex-governor of California and ex-minister to China, at San Francisco; aged 66.
Chief James R. Godfrey, last surviving chief of the Miami tribe of Indians, at Fort Wayne.
25. Rev. Dr. J. B. McCullough, well known Methodist preacher and editor, at Chester Heights Camp, Pennsylvania; aged 71.
26. Gen. Alfred J. Pleasonton, distinguished Union cavalry leader, in Philadelphia; aged 86.
29. John A. McDougall, a once famous artist and friend of Poe, Willis, Irving and others, at Newark, N. J.; aged 87.

1. Joseph Holt, [illegible] a cabinet officer and judge advocate general under President Lincoln, at Washington; aged 87.
George Inness, noted American landscape painter, in Scotland; aged 69.
6. Ex-Gov. Austin Blair, Michigan's "war governor," at Jackson; aged 76.
8. Joseph P. Wightman, an early settler at Burlington, Ia., in Chicago; aged 94.
14. John Quincy Adams, son of Charles Francis Adams and grandson of President Adams, at Quincy, Mass.; aged 61.
17. Charles Robinson, the first governor elected by the Free State party of Kansas, at Lawrence; aged 76.
18. Col. John Arkins, editor of The Rocky Mountain News, at Denver; aged 52.
Burton C. Cook, lawyer and statesman of Illinois, at Evanston; aged 75.
23. Judge Norman L. Freeman, the oldest court reporter in the United States, at Springfield, Ills.
26. Mrs. Celia Thaxter, poet, at Isle of Shoals; aged 58.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, a distinguished Union soldier, at Waltham, Mass.; aged 78.
Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa's war governor, at Des Moines; aged 81.
3. Judge A. H. Douglass, a prominent lawyer in Tennessee and a pioneer, Indian fighter and soldier, contemporary with Davy Crockett, at Memphis; aged 84.
4. James M. Adsit, a veteran banker of Chicago, in that city; aged 85.
5. Gen. George Stoneman, ex-governor of California and at one time chief of cavalry in the Army of the Potomac, at Buffalo; aged 72.
6. Gen. Henry Eugene Davis, a Union veteran, in New York city; aged 59.
8. The Count of Paris, head of the French royal family, in London; aged 56.
Prof. Herman Louis Ferdinand Helmholtz, celebrated German physiologist and physician, at Berlin; aged 72.
9. Gen. P. S. Levis, a Union veteran, in Toledo; aged 72.
10. Prof. Heinrich Karl Brugsch, eminent philologist and Egyptologist, at Berlin; aged 68.
11. Joseph S. Cone, a noted California pioneer, at Red Bluff; aged 72.
14. Rear Admiral Edward Y. McCauley, U. S. N., retired, at Jamestown, R. I.; aged 67.
20. Mme. Fursch-Madi, a noted dramatic soprano who created the title role of "Aida," at Mount Bethel, N. J.; aged 47.
23. Gen. Willard Slocum, a Union veteran, at Ashland, O.; aged 74.
24. Gen. Thomas Seir Cummings, noted American artist, last surviving founder of the National Academy of Design; aged 90.
26. Launt Thompson, noted American sculptor, at Middletown, N. Y.; aged 61.
28. William Allen Shephard, well known Canadian journalist, printer and manager, at Toronto; aged 64.

OCTOBER.

2. Prof. David Swing, noted college professor and minister, in Chicago; aged 64.
5. Prof. Vincenzo Botta, well known linguist, in New York city; aged 72.
7. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in Boston; aged 85.
Andrew G. Curtin, war governor of Pennsylvania, at Bellefonte; aged 77.
20. James Anthony Froude, the historian, in London; aged 76.
21. Ex-Mayor Monroe Heath of Chicago, at Asheville, N. C.; aged 68.
Ex-Gov. Joseph Dorsett Bedle of New Jersey, in New York city; aged 63.
25. Mary A. Woodbridge, secretary of the W. C. T. U., in Chicago.
Commodore William E. Hopkins, U. S. N., retired, in San Francisco; aged 73.
26. Rev. Alexander Herberton, prominent Presbyterian minister, in Philadelphia; aged 92.
Gen. Amos Beckwith, U. S. A., retired, at St. Louis; aged 69.
27. Hon. David Wills, organizer of the National cemetery at Gettysburg, in that town; aged 63.

NOVEMBER.

1. The Czar Alexander III of Russia; aged 49.
Samuel Hancock, a prominent Methodist and a pioneer, in San Francisco; aged 67.
3. Duncan H. Campbell, noted inventor in shoe machinery, at Pawtucket, R. I.; aged 66.
5. Philip Gilbert Hamerton, the well known English artist and author, in Paris; aged 60.
8. William Moseley Hall, a Chicago pioneer, in New York city; aged 82.
10. Theodore R. Davis, war artist of Harper's Weekly, at Asbury Park, N. J.; aged 54.
11. Col. John A. McCaull, the opera manager, at Greensboro, N. C.
14. Charles E. Strong, a prominent newspaper man of Chicago, in that city; aged 52.
15. Iron Nation, head chief of the Brule Sioux; aged 90.
17. Rev. Dr. James McCosh, president of Princeton college from 1868 to 1888, at Princeton, N. J.; aged 83.
Rev. W. G. T. Shedd, theological teacher and writer, in New York city; aged 74.
Robert Charles Winthrop, a lineal descendant of John Winthrop, the colonial governor and a noted orator and statesman, in Boston; aged 85.
18. Thomas D. Gilbert, a prominent citizen and pioneer of Michigan, at Grand Rapids; aged 78.
20. Anton Grigorievich Rubinstein, the Russian pianist and composer, at St. Petersburg; aged 64.
21. C. S. Kauffman, one of the oldest iron masters of Pennsylvania, at Columbia; aged 68.
22. Gen. William Harvey Gibson, at Tiffin, O; aged 72.
25. Jean Victor Duruy, well known French historian, at Paris; aged 83.
27. Princess Bismarck, wife of the German ex-chancellor.
30. Joseph Emerson Brown, ex-governor of Georgia and ex-United States senator, at Atlanta; aged 73.

DECEMBER.

1. Rev. Dr. Henry M. Storrs, a prominent Presbyterian minister, at Orange, N. J.; aged 67.
4. Leon Abbett, ex-governor of New Jersey, in Jersey City; aged 58.
Victoria Vokes, the last of the famous Vokes family, in England.
Oden Bowie, ex-governor of Maryland, at Bowie, Md.; aged 68.
6. Dr. J. Bernard Brinton, eminent physician, war surgeon and botanist, in Philadelphia; aged 60.
7. Gen. Eliakim Parker Scammon, an American veteran of three wars, in New York city; aged 78.
Ferdinand de Lesseps, in Paris; aged 89.

PARTICULAR MENTION

Miss Lee Freeman of South avenue is visiting friends in New York.

Richard Randolph of Evona spent Sunday with relatives in this city.

Miss Jennie Quick of East Fifth street is visiting relatives in Somerville.

Miss Emily Dyckman of White Plains is visiting Miss Florence Waring.

Miss Sadie Taylor of Watchung avenue is convalescent from her recent illness.

Police officer Wm. Mattox is confined at home with a slight attack of pneumonia.

B. R. Cain and family of Grandview avenue spent New Year's Day in Waverly.

Miss Ida Mills of Elizabeth is the guest of her cousin, Miss Gillem of Duer street.

Mrs. Margery Swessel of Brooklyn is visiting Mrs. Jackson of East Sixth street.

Miss Nellie Fanning is spending a few days with Miss Stella Shotwell of College place.

Miss L. D. Holmes of Grandview avenue has recovered from a slight attack of the grip.

Miss Cora King of Newark is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Davis of North avenue.

Miss Nora Hamilton of Fort Wayne is visiting Mrs. F. C. Jennings of Rockview avenue.

Rev. Rush Rhees of Newton, Mass., is visiting C. W. McCutchen of Rockview avenue.

Mrs. James T. Scott fell Monday and sprained both ankles, disabling her seriously.

Albert B. Lume and family, of South avenue, Netherwood, have moved to Brooklyn.

Miss Sophie McGinnis of Somerset street spent Sunday with friends in Newark.

Mrs. Walsh and daughter of Brooklyn are visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Tier of *Bank place*.

Miss Eveline Taylor of Philadelphia is the guest of Miss Woodruff of East Second street.

David Krymer of West Second street is spending two weeks with friends in Poughkeepsie.

A charming New Year's party was held at the home of Miss Marjorie Sterling of Park avenue.

Charles LaForge of New Brunswick is visiting his cousin, Miss Mary VanFleet of East Third street.

Miss Sadie Grant of Chautauqua is spending the holidays with her parents on West Sixth street.

Miss VanHorne of Salt Lake City spent Sunday at the home of ex Mayor John H. VanWinkle of Duer street.

Willard Case of Brown University is spending the holidays at the home of his mother on East Second street.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Overton and daughter spent New Year's Day with Mr. Overton of Rockview avenue.

Miss Sheppard of Central avenue is entertaining Miss Krausse of Glen Gardner and Miss Eveland of Junction.

Miss Nettie, the daughter of J. W. A. Bau-reachs, who has been ill with bronchitis, is now convalescent.

The Misses Smalley of New Brunswick are visiting their grandmother, Mrs. Isaac Smalley of East Front street.

C. Henry Hawkins and bride of Newark spent Sunday *with Mr. and Mrs. G. L.* VanEmburgh of East Second street.

Charles Hall of Reynolds's pharmacy has gone to his mother's home in Fishkill to frame his New Year's resolutions.

Miss Laura Shive of Milford has returned to her home after a visit with her cousin Miss Lunger of Watchung Park.

John Lane of Pluckamin Mountain View Farm, Bedminster, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Eps of East Fifth street.

Theodore Kurzhals, Jr., who has been laid up with a sprained wrist for the past three weeks, is able to be at work again.

Dr. I. E. Glen of Pearl street is enjoying the holiday season with his family, having recently returned from an extended trip.

George Young and Miss Ida Probasco of Clinton, who have been visiting Mrs Lunger of Watchung Park, returned home Saturday.

Mrs. David McKelway, who has been visiting Mrs. J. G. Daisiel of Plainfield avenue, has returned to her home in Philadelphia.

Mrs. F. B. Beals and family who spent the last few days with friends in New York city, have returned to their home on South avenue.

Miss Grace Gendell of Philadelphia, and Miss Alice Rose and Miss Lillian Rose of Brooklyn are visiting Miss Elsie Horne of Willow avenue.

Andrew and Evelyn Slater returned to their home in Phillipsburg Saturday after a pleasant visit with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dunavan.

Mrs. Steinhauser and her daughter Miss Marie of Jersey City are the guests of Miss Rose Verdon of Somerset street. Mrs. Steinhauser is a sister of Miss Verdon.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Frances Stewart of New York to Robert Fairbairn formerly of Plainfield, in St. Andrew's Church, New York, next Saturday.

Alexander Willett, the successful footwear merchant of 107 Park avenue, finds business so prosperous and the young man's services so faithful that he has taken his son A. K. into partnership. This is a meritorious recognition of a

David Dunavan spent New Year's Day with friends in Freehold.

Miss Cox of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Marion S. Ackerman.

Mrs. Neely of Vine street is very low, only slight hopes being entertained of her recovery.

Miss Lillie Clickener of Manasquan is visiting her uncle, H. VanMiddlesworth, Liberty street.

Jules Chatelain of Brooklyn is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. August Trust of 222 Somerset street.

Miss Margaret McIntyre of Philadelphia is the guest of Mrs. John Doull Miller of East Ninth street.

Julia F. Bogert and Howard Bogert spent the Christmas holidays with J. D. Spicer of West Fifth street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Randall of New York spent New Year's Day with Mr. Bromfield of East Sixth street.

Miss Edith Blackwell of Astoria is spending a few days with Miss Mabel VanDeventer of Willow avenue.

M. J. Casban, musical director of St. Mary's Church choir, is visiting friends and relatives in Poughkeepsie.

Harold B. Hart, formerly of this city and now living in Brooklyn, spent New Year's Day among Plainfield friends.

Mrs. C. L. Goodrich is entertaining her sisters, the Misses Carter of Montclair, at her home on West Seventh street.

Miss Eleanor Williams of West Seventh street has returned to her home after a short stay with relatives in Philadelphia.

Ex-Councilman and Mrs. F. M. Slater entertained a few of their friends Monday evening at their home on Jackson avenue.

Miss Valentine Chandor has returned to her home on East Fifth street after spending several days with relatives in New York.

Miss Halsey, daughter of Judge Halsey of Rockaway, Morris County, is visiting her friend Miss Euphemia Johnston *of* East Fifth street.

Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Lauderdale of Fort Ontario, Oswego, spent New Year's Day at the hospitable home of Nathan Lane on Sycamore avenue.

Miss Pearl Edgerton, who has been spending a few days with Miss Lucie P Davis of East Fifth street, has returned to her home in Brooklyn.

Ralph Campbell of Netherwood avenue returned this morning to New York *where he will continue his studies in the* University of New York.

Mrs E. C. Morse of Chatham street who fell down stairs a few days ago, has not yet recovered from the effects of her fall, but is slowly improving.

Supt. H. M. Maxson of the public schools is slowly recovering his health, and, it is hoped, will soon be able to attend to his accustomed duties.

Mrs. Steinhauser and her daughter Miss Marie, returned to their home in *Jersey City* after spending the holidays with Mrs. Steinhauser's sister, Miss Rose Verdon of Somerset street.

The New Year's Assembly was a great success. The list of subscribers was increased since the opening, and they danced to Elliott's music. Wiertz was the caterer. The waitresses receiving were: Mrs Burnett, Mrs Reinhart, Mrs Saunders, Mrs Timpson, Mrs M S Ackerman and Mrs Hegeman.

A New-Year-Day Tea.

At the home of James McGee in North Plainfield was given a pretty tea yesterday afternoon. His daughter, Mrs. Joy, received the guests assisted by her sisters, Mrs. Horne, Mrs. Ashbrook of Philadelphia, Mrs. Welch of Brooklyn and Miss *Joy* of Boston.

Mrs. VanVliet, Miss Horne and Miss Pearce of Boston were also of the receiving party. In the dining room which was prettily decorated in pink, was Mrs. *Henry McGee serving bouillon at a dainty* side table, while *Mrs. F. G. Foster* and Mrs. Walter McGee served chocolate and coffee from the centre table.

The young ladies who assisted in the dining room were the Misses Rose from Brooklyn and Miss Gendell of Philadelphia. Among the many friends who called to exchange New Year greetings, were:

Mrs F O Herring, Mrs August Baldwin, Mrs Walter Haviland, Mr and Mrs Scott Foster of New York, Miss Foster, Mr and Mrs W W Howland, Mr and Mrs D N Groendyke, Mrs Henry McGee, Mr and Mrs O T Waring, Mr and Mrs B A Hegeman, Jr, Mr and Mrs William Roome, Mr and Mrs William L Saunders, Mrs Walter McGee, Miss Munger, Mrs Edwin T Douglas, Mrs Lucy Hooley, Mrs E S Hooley, Mr and Mrs George P Dupee, Mrs Alex Gilbert, Dr Ellis W Hedges, Rev Herbert Welch, William S Ashbrook, Mrs Talmage, Mrs Ege, Mr and Mrs G Harry Squires, Mr and Mrs L W Serrell, *Mrs John Clark, George A Horne,* Edward G Ashbrook of Philadelphia.

$100 Reward $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer $100 for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props. Toledo, O.

Available.

Many good remedies are unavailable because they need the direction of a physician.

Allcock's Porous Plaster

can be used by anybody, and it is always effective for sprains, strains, weak back and soreness in the chest or muscles.

Be Not Be Duped into taking an imitation. Insist upon having the genuine "Allcock's."

Allcock's Corn Shields,
Allcock's Bunion Shields,
Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

Brandreth's Pills

renovate the system by purifying the blood. They do not weaken.

Borough Horse Runs Wild.

A lively frolic was indulged in by a borough equine Monday afternoon. It was a gray horse driven by two lads, and owned by the estate of D. J. Smalley, to whose delivery sleigh it was attached. The start from the market at Somerset and Race streets was made with due decorum, but at the corner of Grove and Emily streets the sleigh was overturned on a snowbank. The horse ran down Emily street, dragging the overturned sleigh, crossed Somerset street, and took to the sidewalk, falling at the door of J. K. Arnold's grocery store. Regaining its feet, the horse started down the sidewalk, and fetched up against the iron railing at the Gesang and Turn Verein Hall, where it fell again and was caught. There was not any serious damage.

New Year's Sleighing.

Splendid sleighing and a delightful evening added much to the pleasure of eighteen young people of Plainfield who spent New Year's Eve on a strawride. Westfield, and return by the way of the Springfield road, was the route of the gay party.

Miss Arlene Crane and Bert Hinrichs were the chaperons, and the others who enjoyed the ride were: Miss Nettie Langdon, Miss Elsie Jobes, Miss Lillian Schoonmaker, Miss Lillian Glenn, Miss Percy Emmons, Miss Stella Shotwell, Miss Edith Hurlbut, Miss Mary Luckey, Herbert Schutt, Clifford Crane, Volney F. Green, Sidney R. Titsworth, Carl D. Pfender, Benjamin O. Bowers, Jr., Allen Taylor, Seymour Smith, Jr.

—A happy party of sixteen New Brunswick sleighing enthusiasts made merry Monday night over an excellent supper provided by Caterer McVey in his commodious North Avenue dining room, and last evening the same bald-headed and jolly Boniface smiled on a party of ten from Rahway who were tempted from home by the excellent sleighing.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Standard Railway of America

Protected throughout by the Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

On and after Nov 18, 1894, trains will leave Elizabeth as follows:

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia 12 [illegible] p m daily with Pullman Vestibule parlor and sleeping cars for Pittsburg, Northern and Eastern Pennsylvania.

6.37 p. m. WESTERN EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, dining car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, daily except Saturday, for Toledo, Williamsport, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

8.34 p m—SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping car, daily, to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Memphis. Dining car Altoona to Richmond.

8 42 p. m.—PACIFIC EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping cars daily, for Pittsburg, Columbus, Chicago, and Toledo, daily, except Saturday for Cleveland.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South—1 00 [illegible]

For Baltimore only 1 57 p. m., week-days.

For Newark and New York—[illegible]

For New York only, 6 10 a. m. daily.

For Philadelphia—[illegible]

FOR ATLANTIC CITY

(1 57p.m. with through Buffet parlor car) Sundays [illegible] a. m.

Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City 1 57 p. m. weekdays.

For Rahway—[illegible]

For New Brunswick—[illegible]

For Woodbridge—[illegible]

For Perth Amboy—[illegible]

For East Millstone—[illegible] week-days.

For Trenton—[illegible]

For Lambertville, Phillipsburg and Belvidere via Trenton—[illegible]

For Flemington—[illegible]

For Freehold—[illegible] via Monmouth Junction, week-days.

For Jamesburg, via Monmouth Junction—[illegible] week days.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, and points on New York and Long Branch R. R.—[illegible] do not stop at Asbury Park on Sundays.

For Sea Side Park, Island Heights and Toms River—12 46, p m.

For Boston—[illegible] daily.

For Brooklyn N. Y.—All through trains connect at Jersey City with boats to Brooklyn annex, affording direct transfer to and from Fulton Street, avoiding double ferriage and journey across New York City.

Leave New York for Elizabeth—[illegible]

[illegible]

BY THE WAY.

—The Christmas collection in St. Mary's Church was $530.

—Three of Plainfield's robust young women, taking advantage of the perfect weather, went on a tramp Christmas Day. Being somewhat exhausted, they returned by train from Westfield in the afternoon.

—Now that it is a certainty that the Plainfield postoffice is to occupy a portion of the Babcock Building it would be a decided improvement to the city and borough if Duer street was opened to Madison avenue, according to the original plan.

—The city would save money by having the night policemen make faithful record of street lamps out of service. The number unlighted nights makes a total of many hours each month, and the city is entitled to reduction in its electric-light bill for the service not rendered.

—The usual New Year's feast took place in Hope Chapel, and was a great success. 700 people attended, and this is what they ate: 100 loaves bread, 71 turkeys, 28 lbs sugar, 21 lbs coffee, 4 boxes oranges, 25 lbs butter, 2 baskets apples, 73 cakes, 36 qts milk, 18 cans condensed milk.

—"California in 3½ Days" is the title of a very handsome folder just issued by the North-Western Road. It is an itinerary of a trip to the Pacific from Chicago and is the kind of a memento of the trip which is apt to be preserved by the tourist. It is elegantly engraved and printed on highly calendered paper and is one of the most interesting and pretty folders of the holiday season.

Fife and Drum Dance.

The eighth grand dance of the I. F. and D. Corps at Central Hall, New Year's Eve, was a very pleasant affair, and reflected great credit on the efficient committee of arrangements, which consisted of H. O. Ackerman, L. B. Bodine, A. Allen, D. V. Force and W. W. Cook. Refreshments were served during the evening. Samuel D. Frazee furnished the music. Dancing was enjoyed until a late hour.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

(Anthracite coal used exclusively insuring cleanliness and comfort.)

Station in New York foot of Liberty Street. Time Table in Effect, Dec. 18, 1894.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave New York from foot of Liberty street [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Newark [illegible]

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Somerville [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Easton [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield 9 54, a. m., 5 06 p.m

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS

LEAVE PLAINFIELD.

6 43 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport and Tamaqua.

7 10 a. m. for stations to High Bridge, connecting for stations on High Bridge Branch.

8 16 A. M. for Flemington, D. L. & W. R. R. Easton, Bangor and Mauch Chunk.

9 54 A. M. for Flemington, High Bridge branch D L & W R R, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Nanticoke, Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c. Through coach to Williamsport.

12 46p. m., way for Easton, connecting at Junction for stations on D. L. & W. R. R.

2 06 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Sunbury and Williamsport, Wilkes-Barre and Scranton. Buffet parlor car to Mauch Chunk.

4 06 p. m., way for Easton, connecting at High Bridge for stations on High Bridge branch.

[illegible] P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bangor, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk, Shamokin and Tamaqua. Buffet parlor car to Scranton.

[illegible] P. M. for Flemington.

[illegible] P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg.

[illegible] P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown.

[illegible]

For Atlantic City, [illegible]

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, &c.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

For Perth Amboy, [illegible]

For Freehold [illegible]

For Boynton Beach [illegible]

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia, [illegible]

For Trenton [illegible]

For Baltimore and Washington at [illegible]

For Chattanooga, New Orleans and all points south with through vestibule sleeper, via Shenandoah Valley Route at [illegible] p m. Sundays [illegible] p m.

For Buffalo, Chicago and all points west, week-days at [illegible] Sundays [illegible]

RETURNING—LEAVE PHILADELPHIA.

Reading terminal, [illegible]

Sundays—[illegible]

From 24th and Chestnut [illegible]

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker sts., [illegible]

Plainfield passengers by trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

Through tickets to all points at lowest rates may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.

J. H. OLHAUSEN, General Supt.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

THEY PUMPED NOLL OUT.

He Is Sorry Now That He Has Told His Wife That Little Story.

Albert Noll, of Williamsburg, is very sorry now that he has told his wife any such fantastic story. He is 30 years old, and lives at No. 75 Meserole street, and there it was that an ambulance surgeon, three policemen and the municipal stomach pump made him sorry.

Noll is a porter, but he has been out of work for a long time, and his wife says that it is his own fault, as he looks for customers only in saloons. They had a row about it yesterday morning, and the porter got the worst of it. He left the house a thoroughly aroused man, muttering all sorts of things, intended only for his own ear.

He rushed into her room about two hours later, and exclaimed: "You will be sorry for this in a little while. I've been eating Paris green, and I cannot be alive long. When I am dead you'll wish you'd treated your Bertie a little better."

Then he lay on the lounge and began to emit convincing moans, intended to soften the heart of Mrs. Noll. At first she was incredulous, but the wailing became so loud that she was convinced. But, instead of folding him in her arms and forgiving him, the woman rushed out into the street and collected all the policemen she could find. They came and peeped at the man. One of them, who had taken a course of "first aid to the injured" lectures, felt his pulse, looked at his tongue, and observed oratically: "Symptoms of arsenical poisoning, without a doubt."

Along came Ambulance Surgeon Guilfoyle, with the municipal stomach pump. By this time Noll thought the joke had gone far enough, and said that his story of taking poison was all a lie.

"Don't you believe him, gentlemen!" cried Mrs. Noll. "He's as foxey as he can be. Pump him out and make sure!"

The man kicked and howled, but the policemen held him down, and after a sharp struggle the municipal stomach pump began its task. There wasn't any arsenic or anything else in Mr. Noll's inside more poisonous than frankfurter sausage and beer. To make sure that the Paris green had not dodged the pump Dr. Guilfoyle made Noll swallow a gallon of warm water with mustard in it. This was pumped out of him, and then his interior was drenched with a few quarts of ice cold salt water, in order to be perfectly certain.

Before Dr. Guilfoyle left he said to Noll grimly. "Don't monkey again with poisons, my friend," and the policemen, grinning, carried out the municipal stomach pump.

Noll wasn't arrested. He lay weak and limp on the floor. Mrs. Noll told the policemen she would "fix" him, and she sat there waiting for him to get better.—N. Y. Herald.

PARSON CARTWRIGHT'S WOOING.

It Began at a Dance Which He Turned Into a Prayer Meeting.

McKendree College at Lebanon, Ill., has been presented with an interesting relic in the shape of a pair of saddle bags in which the famous itinerate preacher, Peter Cartwright, carried his Bible and hymn book in his horseback travels in southern Illinois.

Parson Cartwright was a well known character in early days and his pulpit eloquence is still recalled by people who lived in southern Illinois 50 years ago. His eloquence swayed multitudes of people at the old time camp meeting in Egypt. When thoroughly aroused by interruptions and abuse the parson became a veritable giant in strength. He would spring upon the bully like a tiger and give him a thrashing that was never forgotten. After the bully was licked the pugilistic preacher would suddenly change into a ministrating angel of mercy and dress the wounds of his victim. He would then offer up a devout prayer for the salvation of the man's soul, and if he did not make a convert, which he usually did, he effectually disposed of a disturber.

A romantic story of Peter Cartwright is related in connection with his early days as a preacher. When a boy in his teens one night he stopped at a country house in southern Illinois for the night. The comfortable old fashioned farm house was prepared for a country dance. By the time young Cartwright had eaten his supper the largest room had been cleared for dancing.

The pretty black eyed daughter of the host walked straight up to the stranger and asked him to lead in the dance. The remarkable beauty and winning manners of the farmer's daughter for the moment mystified the youthful parson and he allowed himself to be led to the centre of the room. Before the set was complete, however, the parson had time to collect himself.

When the musicians commenced to tune their fiddles the parson dropped upon his knees and began to pray. There was mirth at first but before it was closed there was tears in the eyes of those who at first felt inclined to laugh. The result was that the proposed dance was turned into a revival meeting, and many of those present professed religion then and there. The farmer's pretty daughter who chose the parson for her partner in the dance that night, afterward consented to be his partner in the journey of life.—Detroit Tribune.

Her Reasons.

The woman—If there is one word in the language more than another that I am heartily sick and tired of—a word that is the very block and obstacle in the path of argument or reason—a word that seems to me to have been created out of nothing to fill a vacuum that never existed—a word that all men condemn, and no woman can look upon except as a constant reminder of her innate lack of logic, that word is because, and I wish to goodness it were expunged from every dictionary in the world.

The Man—Why?

The Woman—Oh—er—er—er—because.—Detroit Free Press.

A good story is told of a number of boys who were playing one Saturday in front of an Episcopal church. The rector suddenly came out of his parsonage and told the boys to be quiet in front of the Lord's house.

"That is all right, mister," said the boys. "The Lord is not here to-day. He is down the street at the Jewish synagogue.—Jewish Messenger

Neighborly Amenities.

"Why in the world don't you grease that lawn mower of yours?" asked a lady of her next door neighbor's hired man.

"Missus told me not to till you had [illegible]," answered the hired [illegible]

THE CITY WATER.

Councilmen Make a Sweeping Investigation.

Evidence of Shrinkage in the Supply at the Netherwood Wells---Danger of Contamination---Plainfield Must Protect Herself.

The subject of Plainfield's water supply was given a most exhaustive review in the Common Council meeting Dec. 28; and food for grave thought and immediate action was provided, in the report of the sweeping investigation conducted by the Committee on Water and Sewerage. The investigation was in response to the warning uttered by the Mayor in his message, and the report emphasizes and expands that warning. The point of it is that the Water Supply Company in serving communities other than Plainfield and its sister borough is endangering not only the adequacy, but also the purity of the drink drawn from Plainfield's "underground river". The committee points the danger, and Counselor Marsh points the way to abolish it.

The report is long enough to occupy many columns of The Daily Press. It deals largely with geological estimates and legal quotations. Therefore The Press has abridged it for the prompt and clear understanding of the general public, who have not time to wait for its publication in pamphlet form, nor patience to follow its intricate detail.

The paragraph in the Mayor's message which precipitated the committee's action is as follows:

"Another question which sooner or later may be of importance to the people of Plainfield is connected with the Water Company. This company, or its promoters, have undertaken to furnish Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford, Roselle and Elizabeth with water drawn from our own source of supply. How long this drain can continue without being seriously felt by our people is a question worthy of serious consideration. At the present time, danger may not be imminent, but the natural increase in the population of the places referred to may in time result in an insufficient supply for our purposes. I recommend that during the year some action be taken by your honorable body to obtain information, both as to the extent of the danger referred to, and as to our legal rights in the premises."

The committee says:

"* * * * The water for our industrial and domestic uses is obtained from the loose, porous sand and gravel, and from the open fissures in the rocks underlying any given watershed. * * * * It is estimated that in a free open soil such as underlies Plainfield, about one-fourth of the rainfall percolates into the ground, and the balance is taken up by evaporation and vegetation, or runs off over the surface to streams and ponds. * * * * The 'underground river' from which we obtain our supply of clear and wholesome water is of purely local origin—the rainfall over an area of about 10 square miles—and the volume of flow is subject to the variations of the seasons of average or excessive rainfalls, of ordinary dry weather or severe drouths. This 'underground river' takes its rise near Springfield, and, flowing in a south westerly course parallel to the Watchung Mountain, gathers volume from the steep sides of the mountains on the right, and from the lesser slopes of the 'short hills' on the left, until it passes the corner of the terminal moraine at Netherwood, where it broadens out to the southeast and in a wider and presumably shallower stream finds its way through gravel and shale to the Raritan river. * * * *

"The area of the watershed tributary to the wells of the Plainfield Water Supply Company at Netherwood is about five square miles. The red sandstone underlying this area has been furrowed deeply in places by glacial action; bowl like depressions similar to what is seen on the surface among the 'short hills' have been formed, as also rock mounds, the counterpart of surface topography. These irregularities are overlaid by the 'boulder drift' composed of small boulders, gravel, sand, shale, and clay, and it is through this material that the 'underground river' flows in its course to the Raritan.

"If we allow 25 feet as an average depth of boulder drift above the rock, and 15 feet as an average from the surface of the ground to the water table, there is 10 feet depth of saturated gravel and shale from which the total yield of water must come. The total volume of water held in suspension in the interstices of a gravel bed such as that of the Plainfield watershed, extending over five square miles and ten feet deep, is 3,136 320 000 gallons, allowing 30 per cent of the total cubical contents to be water. This volume is moving in a stream the entire width of the valley, and cannot possibly all be intercepted by a single pumping system. Allowing one-third of it to be intercepted at the Plainfield Water Company's wells, gives 1 045 000 000 gallons as the [illegible] day pumped, there is a supply for 522 days, or less than one and one-half years, after which time the supply would have to be provided from the water which soaked into the ground from the rainfall.

"If we allow 12 inches of the annual rainfall as reaching the storage area, it will amount to a daily yield of 2 875 000 gallons. But only about one-half of this can be depended on for a permanent supply, hence the amount available will be less than 1 500,000 gallons per 24 hours. During the dry months, from May to September, the ordinary rainfall never reaches the saturated bed; it is therefore from the storage basin, or the so-called 'underground river', that the supply is drawn in these months. As the storage basin is drawn upon by pumping, the level of the water table is lowered; after a time the yield becomes so lessened that the pumps must be lowered, and this is what occurred at the Plainfield Water Supply Company's pumping station in the dry season of 1891 when the water table was lowered six or seven feet and necessitated lowering the pumps 8 ft 1 in below their original position. Engineer Brush, in referring to this necessity, stated that it was an indication 'that the supply was not inexhaustible'.

"To explain this effect of pumping upon the ground water more fully: At the normal volume of the 'underground river' the water table, representing the surface, maintains its permanent slope and its distance from the ground surface; when pumping begins, the water falls at first rapidly, afterwards more slowly, until, if the discharge of the pump be uniform, a point is reached where the water is supplied at exactly the same rate as delivered by the pump, and therefore pumping can go on indefinitely, but if the pumping is forced the water line sinks, and in doing so assumes the shape of a flattened, inverted cone, of which the pumping well is the apex and the absolute depth of the cone cannot exceed 30 feet below the surface of the water in the saturated bed. The average suction lift of the pumps of the Plainfield Water Supply Company was 20 to 26 feet during the original tests; and within a year after commencing to pump, the natural result of pumping—lowering the water table—occurred. The immediate area subject to the influence of the pumps is presumably a circle with the centre of the well for its centre, but in the case of a system of gang wells such as those of the Plainfield Water Supply Company the form will be that of an ellipse, and allowing for a depth of 50 feet the area of the influence will be about 100 acres; the westerly limit will be about 200 feet west of Leland avenue, and the easterly limit about at Terrill road; the sides of the ellipse will be distant about 1,100 feet on each side of the pumping station; allowing 25 feet depth, of the saturated bed, gives 35 000 000 cubic feet of gravel, or 66,500 000 gallons of water. On account of intermittent pumping, time is allowed daily for a partial refilling of the area of influence, but as consumption increases so is the time of pumping lengthened, and as the water in the cone (or pyramid) is lowered, the discharge is diminished proportionately as the head is diminished.

"If the pumping be kept up at the rate of maximum yield, the cone of influence will eventually be emptied, when no water can be obtained until after such time as it can be partly or wholly replenished from the natural rainfall reaching the saturated bed. There may be, however, water below this limit of suction; and to reach it, deeper and larger wells must be driven and the pumps lowered to within 20 feet or less of the surface. The old wells of the Plainfield Water Supply Company were driven 40 to 45 feet deep, but it has become necessary to sink new and deeper wells to the north of the old line of wells.

"From our investigations thus far we can state:

"1. The source of the Plainfield Water Supply Company's supply is local.

"2. Tests of numerous dug wells from the water-works eastward and northward over the watershed along Front street, Terrill road, Martine avenue, and at Scotch Plains, give evidence of a lowering of the water table, and consequent lessening of the storage basin.

"3. Inquiries disclose the fact that several wells eastward of the water-works have been deepened within two years.

"4. There has been general complaint of lowering of water in all the wells in the city and vicinity.

"5. The action of the Water Supply Company in lowering their pumps and boring wider and deeper wells indicates exhaustion of the storage supply.

"While we do not find that there is immediate danger of an insufficient supply for the needs of this city, reasoning from the experience of other localities [illegible] the probability of a very much diminished supply in the near future is imminent.

"There is, however, a consequence of excessive pumping which directly concerns the people of Plainfield. In the slow percolation through sand and gravel, water is very thoroughly filtered, and is delivered to consumers in safe and wholesome condition: the action of forced pumping is to create a more porous condition of the soil, and, indeed, to create open channels through which the supply of water will be temporarily greatly increased, but at the expense of its purity and wholesomeness: as every drop which reaches the pumps has passed downward from the ground surface through the intervening strata, so must the supply be more or less contaminated at the start by the condition of the soil through which it passes. It is a fact that in the Plainfield watershed are barnyards, manured fields, cesspools, privy vaults, and cemeteries, and a portion of the rainfall which soaks through these is pumped into the pipes of the Plainfield Water Supply Company, and delivered to consumers. Thorough filtration is secured by slow percolation, although absolute purification is not: if a series of channels is induced by forced pumping, is it not clear to any intelligent person that the danger arising from the delivery of possibly contaminated water is greatly increased?

"The remedy for this condition of our public water supply is to secure a sufficient watershed as free from contaminating influences as possible and take from it only such supply as is needed by the citizens of Plainfield and such adjoining communities as can safely be supplied."

Appended to this is an exhaustive opinion from Corporation Counsel Craig A. Marsh, giving no hope of successfully attacking the constitutionality of the Plainfield Water Supply Company's charter, but stating:

"I am clearly of the opinion that the company cannot lawfully take and divert and convey to any place outside of Plainfield and adjoining towns water for public or private use, whether from streams on the surface or streams underground, or from any other body of water to any extent whatever, and this irrespective of the question whether Plainfield's supply would be damaged much or little, or not at all.

"* * * It is equally clear in my opinion that apart from liability to pay for service actually performed by the company and accepted by the city, the contract in question does not estop the city from invoking any remedy based on the alleged unconstitutionality of the city's charter, or any alleged act of the company in the exercise of its franchises, rights or powers. Furthermore, any tax-payer of the city, who has not been barred by laches, would be at liberty * * * to have the validity of the contract reviewed by the Supreme Court on certiorari. * *

"The city of Plainfield is not by the contract in question deprived of the power to obtain a supply of water for any municipal purposes through means other than the instrumentalities of the said company."

At the close of Counselor Marsh's opinion, the committee says:

"* * * * Your committee in conclusion recommend that in view of the importance of the matters under consideration, and the few days left before the expiration of the term of the present Council, the report of the committee and the opinion of the city's legal adviser be referred to the next Common Council."

The report is signed by George H. Frost, E. N. Erickson, S. A. Ginna, Committee on Water and Sewage, and is dated Plainfield, N. J., December 26, 1894.

The Common Council listened to its reading with grave attention; and, after adopting by resolution the recommendation of the committee urging action by the incoming Council, ordered 500 copies of the report printed in pamphlet form.

A REMEDY OF GREAT VALUE.

In an article on proprietary remedies which appeared in a recent issue of the "St. Louis, Mo., Medical Brief," Prof. Willard H. Morse, M. D. F. S. S. Sc., of Westfield, N. J., says. "One notable instance in point of efficacy is offered by Dr. David Kennedy's *Favorite Remedy* which has earned reputation as curative of Bright's disease and other affections of the kidneys." In concluding the article, Dr. Morse says. Manifestly therefore, treatment of the kidneys and bladder, both preventive and curative, calls primarily for the exclusion of all factors causative of functional derangements. Diseases of the kidneys demands reestablishment of normal functions, destruction of the micro organism causing the disease and repair of the ravages. These three demands are fulfilled by Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. It reinstitutes and regulates the renal functions, it destroys the causal germ and repairs the broken down tissues.

Dr David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is an unfailing specific for such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, biliousness, dyspepsia, kidney and liver complaints. In Bright's disease, diabetes, urinary troubles and the sickness peculiar to women, it cures where all else fails.

Pleasant Evening at Whist.

The regular bi-monthly session of the Watchung Avenue Whist Club was held Dec. 28 at the residence of I. B. Woolston on Fairview avenue. A very pleasant entertainment was afforded, during which refreshments were served and social chat enjoyed as the game progressed. Mrs. F. M. Slater was the fortunate winner of the first prize while the booby prize was captured by Mr. Woolston who was anxious that all the honors should remain on Fairview avenue. The club consists of Mr. and Mrs. John Whitenack, Mr. and Mrs. Peter [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. J. F. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Fred [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. [illegible]

A FORTUNE TOLD.

"Da—!"

"Oh! papa, how can you?"

The old high bailiff of Krohn pushed away the pretty little hand that his eldest daughter sought to place over his mouth.

"No," he said, "I will not keep quiet. I repeat that the whole custom of sending New Year's cards is a bad one, and it is time to put an end to it. What are the results of such nonsense.

"First, I get my mail bag an hour later than usual, and secondly it is crammed so full with the stupid stuff I can hardly get it open!"

At length the old gentleman's efforts was rewarded, the bag sprang open and he emptied its contents with impatience on the breakfast table.

"To Fraulein Katharina von Krohn," he read. "Are they all for you, Kathinka?"

"Don't be so unbearable, papa, and please don't call me Kathinka."

The old gentleman replied to his daughter's request with an unintelligible growl and went on drinking his coffee.

"Just look what a lot there is for me!" cried Katharina, piling the letters up on the table in front of her and her face lighting up with pleasure.

"Are they all for you?"

"Yes, all. Now you can see what it is to be known as a beauty."

"And an heiress," added her father.

"Yes, and an heiress," she repeated thoughtfully.

"But is there nothing for my little Lili?" asked the father.

Katharina shrugged her shapely shoulders impatiently.

"Why, of course not. If a girl expects to be shown much attention she must be more pushing and important."

"And an heress, too," was the father's laconic addition to the sentences.

"I really should be very grateful, father, if you would not allude so much to my money," was the rather curt protest.

"I can't help it, Katharina, when I see my Lili here, as beautiful as the flower that gave her the name, and—well, she is not an heiress, do you understand? It's the whole thing.

Katharina made no answer. She was busy studying the handwriting on the envelopes.

A young girl who had hitherto sat opposite to her in silence left her seat, went up to the high bailiff and, putting her fair young arms around his neck gave him a kiss.

A world of love shone in his eyes as he looked at her with pleasure and stroked her soft cheeks.

"Never mind, Lili," he said slowly. "I am glad that you don't get such a pile of letters. I'm grateful, too, you're not an heiress. Perhaps then no one will take you away from me."

Tears came into the girl's eyes, for, not though she said no word of the thought that no one had remembered her or cared enough for her to send her a New Year's card made her sad. But she forced herself not to cry and tried to conceal the few tears that would not be kept back by kissing her father again lovingly on the eyes and lips.

The High Bailiff of Krohn, father of the two girls had married twice. His first wife, a lovely, proud but vain woman died soon after the birth of a little daughter and left her the whole of a large fortune. His second wife, daughter of a country clergyman, brought him no wealth but a sweet and beautiful disposition. When she, too, died after two years' married life, he felt so overwhelmed that he had never since wholly recovered from the blow.

It made Katharina feel annoyed to see her father so gentle and affectionate toward her sister, for she said with a sharp look at them both:

"What! kissing again! I cannot understand how you find pleasure in always lying around each others necks!"

"You are out of sorts," Katharina," said her father. "One of the cards you expected has not come, perhaps. I would almost wager that among all these letters there is none from Baron Horn. Eh?"

Katharina grew a shade paler at these words.

"I certainly expected a card from Baron Horn," she replied, trying to conceal her annoyance. "He surely has sent me one! Are you sure you emptied the mail bag thoroughly?"

"Yes, I think so. But you had better look yourself; it would not be the first time that a letter has remained stuck in one of the corners."

"Ah! I thought so," exclaimed Katharina, pulling a crumpled letter out of a deep corner of the bag.

She glanced quickly and sharply at the address, and then with an exclamation of vexation let the letter hurriedly drop.

"Not from Baron Horn after all?" asked her father, picking it up, and yet—that is his writing. Heavens! why it's for you, Lili; it's addressed to you."

"Oh! impossible!" said Lili quietly, while a faint flush rose to her pretty cheeks. "It must be a mistake."

"By no means," returned her fatehr, smiling. "Here, open it. Let us see it. Oh, what a lovely card! Why, Katharina, where are you going?"

But the father received no answer. Katharina hurriedly gathered up her letters and left the room in a whirlwind.

Baron Horn was a young nobleman who had just returned from Africa. It was well known that he took great pleasure in visiting the Von Krohn family, and under all manner of pretexts took every opportunity to be with them. Of course every one thought that the attraction was the rich and beautiful Katharina, and she herself took particular pains to spread this view of the matter.

Accustomed as she was to a large number of enthusiastic admirers she had never for a moment imagined that the Baron could interest himself in her quiet, little sister, until she was reminded to-day in a rather unpleasant manner of the possibility of such a thing.

She read her letters through and became better humored.

"How stupid of me to get so cross," she said, as she smiled at her lovely face in the glass, "it is not possible that he favors Lili when he knows me."

There came a gentle knock at the door, and the servant girl came in and announced that the carriage was at the door.

Katharina at once remembered that Baron Horn had promised to go for a drive with her, and with this thought her face grew bright once again.

A charitable bazaar was to be opened in a neighboring town, and as the father was not able to go, Baron Horn had offered his escort to the two young ladies.

hour before the time, and found Katharina quite ready, to his great astonishment, for as a rule she kept everybody waiting half an hour at least.

Her purpose of frustrating a tete-a-tete between Lili and the Baron was completely successful, for she did not move from his side until they all three were ready to get into the carriage.

The father stood with beaming face on the doorstep and waved a fond farewell after them.

"This Horn is a very sensible fellow," he said to himself, "and I admire his choice. It will be very hard to lose Lili, but I would let him have her rather than any one else."

Although the bazaar was crowded, the arrival of Baron Horn and his two lovely companions caused considerable excitement, and they were speedily surrounded by acquaintances.

Among these was a Capt. Linke, a tall blonde fellow, and one of Katharina's most sincere and faithful admirers.

"How glad I am to see you here," he said.

"Really? Why?"

"May I show you why? Please come with me. At the other end of the hall there is a fortune teller, and I want you to see what she will tell you."

"May we join you?" asked the Baron.

"Certainly. Come; we will all go together."

The mysterious room that held the fortune teller was reached. The fortune teller proved to be a little figure in the middle of a disc.

Round the disc were figures and numbers and slips of paper arranged. Anyone who wanted to see into the future paid a mark, set the figure revolving and took the slip of paper opposite which it stopped.

"Now," said the Captain, taking out his purse, "won't you try your luck?"

But Katharina refused positively to be a party to such nonsense, and inasmuch as Lili could not be persuaded either, the Baron asked permission to inquire of the oracle himself.

He set the figure in motion and took the slip of paper opposite which it stopped.

"Seek her hand and buy the ring. Thy life will be then full of joy," ran the words on it.

The Baron tried to catch a glimpse from Lili, but she appeared to be absorbed in the nature and character of the floor, and would not raise her eyes.

"Pots Blitz!" cried the Captain, turning to Katharina, "that is famous; you really must be persuaded to try it now. Or, shall I do it for you?"

"You may do it for me," she replied, in such sharp tones that everyone looked at her.

The Captain turned the figure and read the words: "Hast thou not often heard it said—" He hesitated; then tore up the paper and threw it on the floor. The conclusion of the sentence seemed to suit the many proposals that Katharina had received too well for him to read it.

"What was the rest, Captain?" asked the Baron in all innocence. But the Captain looked so displeased that the question was not pressed.

"I wonder what it was?" Lili whispered to the Baron.

"We shall learn later, perhaps," he replied. "But did you get my New Year's card this morning?"

"Yes," she answered, softly, with a blush.

"And do you remember what the fortune teller told me just now? If I buy a ring will you wear it?"

He drew a deep sigh of relief as he saw his answer in her happy, blushing face.

She lowered her eyes and said: "I don't know. You must first speak to papa."—From the German.

Mistaken as to the Man.

A slim faced man with a distressing cough was inspecting some trunks in front of a Michigan avenue store a few days ago when the proprietor appeared and asked:

"Looking for a trunk?"

"Yes."

"Here's the best $4 trunk ever made, and I'm the only one that sells'em at less than $6."

"No good," replied the pale faced man with a sorrowful shake of his head. "One of these trunks wouldn't stand the journey from here to Jackson."

"What! I'll warrant 'em to go around the world! Take hold of one and bang it about and convince yourself."

"Do you give me leave to wrassle with one?"

"Of course I do. Take right hold."

The man with the distressing cough drew in a full breath, called out: "Scheneck-ta-day," as if warning a carload of passengers, and then reached for the trunk.

"Rip!" went one of the handles—"rip!" went the other, and as he stood it on end and upset it and flopped it back again one hinge broke loose and the cover split in two. With a twist of the wrist he gave it a slam-bang which completed the wreck, and, with a bow to the trunk man he joined the crowd and disappeared.

"Upon my soul!" gasped the proprietor, as he viewed the ruins, "but I made a big mistake in him! He's a baggage master instead of a dying traveller.—Detroit Free Press.

The Accommodating Man.

There is nothing like the heartlessness of a man. There is a pretty little bride here in Washington who is just coming to know that.

She fell out with her newly acquired husband the other day. I forgot quite what it was about, but it seems to me he had said something about a new gown of hers. At any rate, life was no longer worth living. She shut herself in her room and cried till her head ached. Then she bathed her eyes, brushed a fluff of powder over her red and swollen nose, and called lolly to her husband:

"Fred," said she, "please bring me a spoon; I'm going to take poison."

"Yes, dear," answered the heartless monster from below; do you want a teaspoon or a tablespoon?"—Washington Post.

A. D. 1894, All the Same.

Mr. McRae of Arkansas was making a speech in the House to-day when he used the expression, "In the year of our Lord."

"Please don't," shouted Asher Caruth across the hall. "It was the devil's year to the Democratic party."—Atlanta Constitution.

One On Chicago.

When Seely, the absconding bookkeeper of the Shoe and Leather Bank admitted his identity to the Chicago police a short while ago, he said he was glad it was all [illegible]

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*

A NETHERWOOD FESTIVAL.

The Children of St. Stephen's Joyously Celebrate Holy Innocents' Day.

"The dear little Church on the Hill" was filled with children and the parents of the children *last Friday at 5*. The terra cotta interior of the church was full of light and happy faces; and amid the Christmas decorations stood a Christmas tree, fifteen feet high, covered from top to the lowest branch with beautiful ornaments, the gift of a Brooklyn friend of the school, and with numberless wax candles. The generosity of Anthony R. Dyett supplied the tree itself.

Miss Maude Lord was the organist of the festival. The children first sang "Ring Out the Bells for Christmas", and "Hark! A 'Burst of Heavenly Music". Later in the brief service they gave "List! List to the Chime", and "The Christmas Tree". The brief address of Rev. S. P. Simpson was followed by a joyous outburst of young voices in "Hark! the Angels Singing". The training of the children was a triumph of Superintendent Jeffray Phillips, who assiduously labored to make the most of the one hundred voices in the school.

The distribution of the presents occupied *fully thirty minutes. Besides* the chief presents addressed to the scholars, a box of oranges, given by Capt. Hand, and 120 boxes of candy were distributed. The beautiful lacquered candy boxes were the gift of Stephen A. Ginna, who generally succeeds in doing good by stealth, but who, in this instance, will be compelled to accept the thanks of the people of Netherwood. Special prizes were given to Clara Winterlich who brought in eight scholars, and to Laura Christiansen who brought in seven more. For attendance, prizes were presented to Christine Frederickson, Fritz Siebold, Osmond Noel, Dorsey Hyde, Willie Beal, and Albert Finch.

The Sunday-school has prospered finely during the present year, and now numbers 103 scholars. The infant class, in charge of Mrs. Loeser, is easily the banner class of the school. It numbers 29, and the attendance is generally up to 25. The other teachers are: Mrs. Beal, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Howard, Miss Leake, *Miss Maude Lord, S. Seabury* Guion, N. P. T. Finch, and Superintendent Phillips.

The sewing class, made up from the school, has an enrollment of 26 girls. It meets on Saturday afternoons, and is under the care of Mrs. Beal, Mrs. Loeser, and Miss Anthony, assisted at times by other women. From their earnings with the needle the class put on the Christmas tree a purse containing $10 50, a gift to the treasury of the Sunday-school.

Trinity Church Entertainment.

Friday afternoon one hundred and fifty members of the infants Sunday-school class of Trinity Reformed Church participated in an enjoyable entertainment and social at the church. After prayer and concert singing by the school the following excellent programme was rendered: Recitation, Bessie Randall; piano duet, Violet Beerbower, Isabelle Edwards; recitation Beulah Rogers; *piano solo, Lucy Coriell*, recitation, Eva Dunavan; song by a double quartette consisting of Gertie Tier and Jennie Thorn, soloists, and a chorus composed of Violet Beerbower, Lucy Coriell, May Anthony, Eva Dunavan, Alice Mariner, Isabelle Edwards; recitation, May Wilson.

The various numbers on the programme were beautifully rendered and the young people merited the hearty applause which followed each selection.

Mrs. J. M. Tier deserves great praise for the excellent training of the children.

Adjourning to the class rooms, an hour was pleasantly spent in games and merry chat. Refreshments were served and each *member of the school* received a box of candy. In the evening the larger pupils were entertained by a beautiful series of stereopticon views selected by J. E. Hepburn of Richmond street. Views of England, the Continent, New Zealand and our own country were shown, and many novel and amusing mechanical pictures were introduced for the special benefit of the young people. After the lecture candy was distributed and a sociable rounded out the enjoyment of the occasion.

—The 1895 calendars issued by The Daily Press are especially valuable in Plainfield, containing as they do the list of fire-alarm boxes revised to date. They have been liberally circulated by the regular carriers, but additional copies may still be had on application at the office of The Daily Press.

ONE WAY OF "PUBLISHING".

Water Supply Reports to be Printed in Pamphlets That Will Never Be Read.

The Common Council in deciding Friday night to have the publication of the water supply reports done by means of pamphlets adopted a plan that is ordinarily very successful in limiting the circulation of important public documents. The courthouses and capitols of the State and country are full of the junk of such accumulated supplies of pamphlets. There is just one way to get reports into the homes and the hands of the people, and that is through the newspapers. Five hundred pamphlets held by the City Clerk to be called for will have an actual circulation of possibly one hundred. For about the same money, or possibly less, the report could be officially published in the Plainfield daily newspapers, reaching every home in city and borough, and giving widespread circulation outside of the town. If the Common Council wants the report to get into the possession of the taxpayers, it should authorize its publication in the official papers, and then the taxpayers would get a return for their money; printing the pamphlets is a needless waste.

Exciting Runaway.

A roan mare driven by Mr. Douglass of 33 Washington avenue broke away Saturday at the corner of Washington and Willow avenues, throwing out Mr. and Mrs. Douglass and their daughter.

The runaway ran to *Front* street, crashed into Rickert's truck, and frightened a horse attached to Smalley's sleigh. The Smalley horse jumped into Albert Hedden's hack, containing Mrs. J. W Jackson and a nurse and child, all of whom escaped injury.

The shaft of the sleigh tore a hole in Hedden's vehicle, and the horse was injured, being pierced in the breast by the carriage spring.

Blair's mare continued down Front street to Sandford avenue, where it encountered a hack driven by Tom Stevenson, who was conveying Mrs. Leland of Sandford avenue to the North Avenue station.

The hack was badly scratched in the back, and broken glass from the window *fell* in a shower upon the occupant, who, though frightened, escaped injury. Continuing on her way, the mare cleared herself from the sleigh, and was stopped on North avenue by Judge Coddington, and taken to Blair's stable where she was found to be quite badly scratched. The *sleigh is almost a complete wreck.*

Hope Chapel's Santa Claus.

Hope Chapel, as usual, gave their school an enjoyable Christmas entertainment Dec. 28, which opened with an acrostic, "God Bless Our Sunday-school", by the following girls, all dressed in white: *Flora Roseberry, Kate Bodine*, Pollie Hall, Nellie Hall, Lillie Duckworth, Florence Weston, Minnie Hartfelder, Ella Simpson, Robina Morning, Cora and Ella Hand, Lizzie Johnson, Mamie Porter, Clara York, Emma Foster, Bessie Walls, Alice Ashworth, Maude Utzinger, Agnes Morning, Helen Higgins. Miss Hunter had full charge, and deserves much credit. Recitations were made by Josie Cook, Bessie Walls, Flora Roseberry, Mary Porter, Emma Foster, Alice Higgins, Katy Bodine, Mary Duckworth. The above was interspersed with singing by the school of Christmas carols, and a most delightful time with Santa Claus, in the personality *of* Fred Andrews, who made a clever Santa. Candy and presents were given by him to the scholars. Mrs. W. H. Hall received a handsome umbrella from her class.

Santa Claus at Home in Grace.

A unique Christmas entertainment was held in Grace M. E. Church last Friday when the scholars gave a cantata entitled "Santa Claus at Home". Those taking part were:

Girls—E Most, S Winckler, M Garey, A Conroy, E Loomis, N Valiant, M Stevens, A Van Horn, M Hoagland, E Taft, A DeMott, F Conroy, B DeMott, E Doeringer, F Voehl, O Pangborn, A Marsh, and A *Morse.*

Boys—R Martin, E Loomis, G Schuck F Shepherd, H Vetterlein, C Shepherd, A Gulick, E Pearson, F Voorhees, B Schuck, J Valiant, J Carney, A Pangborn, H Voehl, A Utzinger, F Conroy, S Riker, R VanNest, S Benner.

Winnie Carroll very ably took the part of the Queen and John Steiner was the ever-welcome Santa Claus. Miss Grace Carroll as the accompanist was excellent. The distribution of presents and candy made glad the hearts of all.

Pythian Officers.

District Deputy Grand Chancellor Sears and staff will install the following newly *elected officers of* Perseverance Lodge, Friday evening, January 5:

C. C.—Jacob Blimm, Jr.
V. C.—Stephen J. Higham,
Prelate—Louis Mohring.
M. of W.—Theo. Mason.
M. of E.—Wm. H. B. Drake.
M. of F.—John F. Wakefield.
K. of R. and S.—Joseph C. Blimm,
M. at A.—Thomas Milligan.
Representative to Grand Lodge—Asa D. Pope.
Alternate Representative to the Grand Lodge—George W. Clark.
Trustee for eighteen months—Morgan Turton.

—During the past year under the direction of Street Commissioner Robert Meeker 12,345 lineal feet of sidewalk and 9.280 feet of curbing have been laid. This makes about two miles and a half of flagging and two miles of curbing.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Wharton, Jr., Thursday.

F. C. Phoebus of Bernardsville is visiting O. B. Wright of Leland avenue.

J. M. Carney has returned to his former position with the United States Express Company.

J. M. Burnet and family of 910 Madison avenue will spend a few weeks in New York.

Miss Annie Stowe of North avenue is spending the holidays with relatives in Annandale.

Miss Minnie Cole of Readington, Hunterdon County, is visiting relatives on Grant avenue.

Nicholas Conover of Philadelphia is the guest of his brother, Charles Conover, for New Year's.

Mrs. David McKelway of Philadelphia is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. G. Dalziel of Plainfield avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Coriell of West Front street are visiting friends in Trenton for a few days.

Miss Lucie Davis of East Fifth street is entertaining her friend, Miss Pearl Edgerton of Brooklyn.

Mrs. George F. Meschutt of East Front street *intends spending a part of the* Winter in the South.

Miss Fanny Cuthbertson of Philadelphia is visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles Runyon of North avenue.

Mrs. James Baker of New York city is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Gross of Belvidere avenue, Netherwood.

Mrs. Herbert Welch of Brooklyn and Mrs. Ashbrook of Philadelphia are visiting their father, James McGee of Willow avenue.

Andrew D. Mellick of Plainfield has been re-elected registrar of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Orville Stillman and son of Westerly, R. I., are spending the holidays with her mother, Mrs. D. C. Green of Park avenue.

Mrs. W. H. Seymour, wife of Conductor Seymour of the street railway, is visiting her daughter, Miss Seymour of 150 Plane street, Newark.

Mrs. Thomas S. Harris and son Roy, of Philadelphia, are visiting Mrs. Harris's sister, Mrs. George F. Meschutt of 326 East Front street.

The Misses Annie and Jennie Collins of New York are spending the holiday week with their sister, Mrs. J. H. Blimm of East Third street.

E. J. Olssen of East Second street, after 25 years of faithful service in the New York postoffice, has been dismissed in the general discharge.

Fred Truebella, an employe of the United States Express office, went to Port Jervis yesterday to attend a holiday reception given by Congressman St. John of that city.

Mr. and Mrs. John Reed of Bound Brook, Edward Dawe of Bridgeport, and Joseph Dawe of High Bridge, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Cox of West Front street.

Mrs. MacLean of 35 West Seventy-third street, New York, gave a reception yesterday at which Mrs. Alven Beveridge of Plainfield assisted in receiving, and Andrew Carpenter furnished the music.

By the death of L. E. Clark, only three of the original Board of Managers of the Dime Savings Institution are left since its organization in 1869. Those three are E. R. Pope, J. B. Coward, Levi Hetfield.

John Naylor has been promoted to be assistant superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in Somerville, to begin duty January 7. This is a deserved promotion of a faithful employe.

The Daily Press is indebted to Ernest R. Ackerman, President of the Lawrence Cement Company, for a copy of the handsome calendar issued by the company for 1895. Its headpiece is a steel-plate of Napoleon Sarony's famous photograph of a majestic lion from real life.

T. J. Cahill, for some time the assistant superintendent of the Plainfield division of the Prudential Insurance Company, will take charge of the Salem territory for the company Jan. 1. Mr. Cahill during his residence in Plainfield has proved himself not only a competent insurance agent but a genial, whole-souled man whose friendship was fully appreciated by a large and constantly increasing circle of friends who recognized his sterling qualities and who wish him the best of success in his new field of labor.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props. Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally *acting directly upon the blood and mucous* surfaces of this system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

—Jerusalem Lodge, Jerusalem Chapter, Anchor Lodge and Trinity Commandery, have united in renting new and elegant lodge rooms on the fifth floor of the Babcock building. They move in April 1. The rooms are among the finest in the State, embracing lodge room, reception, parlor, smoking, banquet rooms, armory and a well appointed kitchen.

TARS AFLOAT AND ASHORE.

Sailors are Not Always at Sea. How the Time and the Pay are Divided.

The landlubber idea, so prevalent and so erroneous, that navy officers spend the greater part *of* their time "rocking in the cradle of the deep" "far out upon the the sea," with semi-occasional glimpses of port, obtained when repairs to their vessel or supplies are needed, is offset by the record of the United States Naval Register.

Upon a survey of each officers' time of sea service, shore duty, or unemployed, it would appear that rear admirals are usually credited with from twenty to twenty-five years sea service, from fifteen to eighteen years of shore duty, and from three to seven years as unemployed. With regard to the rank of the commodore the proportions are very much the same.

The time of captains at sea and ashore is pretty evenly divided, on the average, though there are some wide variations, in some cases from one to eleven years in idleness. One of the recently appointed commodores was at sea fifteen years and six months, on shore duty thirteen *years and six months, and was unem*ployed ten years and four months.

Commanders have had from nine to sixteen years at sea, from one to sixteen years' shore duty, and from one to eleven years unemployed. Lieutenant commanders have proportionately the same experience in duty. Lieutenants of both grades have had from six to eighteen years at sea and from three to eleven years on shore, with periods of idleness of from one to four years.

An officer is usually sent to sea for three years, after which he is assigned to shore duty for a similar term. It not infrequently happens, however, that one year of this "sea" duty is spent at the docks in the navy yards, where war ships are detained while undergoing various alterations suggested by navy board of inspection. Shore duty is frequently *extended* by the Navy Department upon application.

Pay is from $200 to $1,000 a year more at sea, according to rank, than ashore. This inducement leads many officers who need the money to seek sea service. To put a man on waiting orders means a loss in pay of from $400 to $2,000 a year, and it is *regarded*, if continued for a long period, as a punishment for minor misdeeds.

THE LONG-LIVED ENGINE.

It Outlasted Its Master Because He Kept It Better than Himself.

I once had a curious and instructive conversation with an engineer who then had charge of a large stationary engine. It was a beautiful engine and worked as true as steel could work. The man surprised me by telling me it had been at work nearly ninety years. "And do you know," he added, "it has had eight masters; I am the eighth who has had charge of it; the others are all either dead or worn out, and yet it goes on as if it were as young as ever. Very strange, sir, isn't it, that an engine should live so much longer than a man, and it is not hard work for us, either, or exposed *work*, for the room is always warm and comfortable, and the place is, of course, clean and light."

"What did the men die from?" I asked.

"Well, three or four, I am afraid, died of drink, another of bad temper, another of worry, and so on, but the engine went on all the same."

The fate of the engine, its long life and continuous industry puzzled the man. He often in his lonely hours thought of it, and wondered how many men would follow him before the engine began to break down.

It did not puzzle me. That engine did work a good *many* hours a day truly; but it was equable in its work: it never ran loose; it was true in its vocation; it was bright as a new pin, clean in every point; it was served with best but simplest fuel food; it had its furnace tubes clear; it was saved from friction by having its parts properly oiled, and it drank nothing but water. So it lived on through nearly three generations, with a good chance of living through three more; it was allowed, in fact, to make the most of its physical life.

Its masters did not make the most of their lives; they might have been somewhat industrious, but they were not so orderly, so true, so steady, so clean as they made the engine; they had not learned so well how to find the best food and drink for their own labor as had been found for the engine; they did not make the most of their lives, and therefore they stopped, but the engine went still merrily, on its way.—Sir B. W Richardson in Longman's Magazine.

Plainfield Always at the Top.

The New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, with its large universal patronage, is especially proud of its Plainfield office, which, besides giving a service which *for* promptness *and general* satisfaction is unexcelled, is managed with such judicious good judgment and thrift that in point of net revenue to the company it ranks third at the top among all the offices of the company. This highly gratifying result is accomplished through the efficient personal supervision of Manager Chas. W. Runyon, who has surrounded himself with a most capable corps of assistants.

Union Village Christmas.

The Union Village Sunday-school held their Christmas exercises last evening. The children had a tree; books and candies for the little ones; Bibles, neatly *bound, for the intermediate classes.* Miss Soliman sang very sweetly several anthems, accompanying on the banjo. Wallie Kyritz played selections on the organ, Miss Soliman accompanying on the violin. Anna Smith, six-years-old, recited "The Doll's First Christmas".

—The Daily Press alone in Plainfield publishes each Saturday, Sabbath departments for the Epworth League and the Christian Endeavor workers. These columns are of much help to Bible students and Sunday-school teachers.

—Everybody praises The Daily Press calendar for '95. It gives the dates, the moon's phases, and the fire-alarm boxes of city and borough revised to date. Additional copies may still be had on application to The Daily Press office, free of charge. Take one and welcome. They are as handsome as useful.

WIND FILLED TIRES.

WILL THE PNEUMATIC CUSHION ENCIRCLE ALL WHEELS.

Interesting Experiments with Rubber-Covered and Ordinary Steel-Tired Wheels. The Advantages of the Latter on a Perfect Roadbed.

The pneumatic tire is not a new thing. It was made over forty-five years before there was such a thing known as a bicycle. It was applied to a carriage by a man named Thompson of New England. It was not until forty-five years later that the pneumatic tire was applied to bicycles. In 1845, when Mr. Thompson thought to make a pneumatic tire for a carriage, it was considered an absurdity too great to be mentioned.

I will first consider the matter of draught or road friction, and give you the result of some tests which I have recently conducted, and which are now made public for the first time. Two box buggies were employed, one having the usual steel-tired wheels, 44 and 48 inches in diameter, and weighing 250 pounds, the other having pneumatic-tired wheels, 32 and 44 inches in diameter, and the vehicle weighed 232 pounds. The cross diameter of the tires was two inches. An amount of weight equal to the difference was placed in the lighter vehicle, and care was taken to see that the front wheels of the two vehicles bore exactly the same weight.

The surface upon which this first test was made was a new, hard pine floor, and the wheels were drawn lengthwise of the boards. The amount of power required to move these vehicles under the following conditions was carefully noted by means of a registering spring balance. The vehicles empty, it was found that the power required to start the pneumatic tires from a standstill was four pounds, and the power required to haul them at a slow walk was *three and a half to four* pounds.

The power required to start steel tires was found to average but three pounds, and when started the power required to draw them was but one and a half to two pounds, showing an average difference of about fifty per cent. in favor of the steel tires.

Next, an obstruction 5-16 of an inch high was placed in front of and against the wheels of each vehicle. To haul them over this obstruction from a standstill required, in the case of the steel tires, 25 pounds; with the rubber tires but 11 pounds. Then they were drawn at a slow walk over the 5-16 inch obstruction, and it was found that the power required to draw the rubber tires was 5 pounds, and the steel tires 8 pounds.

The 5-16 inch obstruction was then placed in *front of* the wheels, and the power required to haul over it was 13 1-2 pounds for the rubber and 40 pounds for the steel tires.

Over the 7-8 inch obstruction the power required to haul the two carriages was 36 pounds for the rubber and 69 pounds for the steel.

To haul these two carriages empty over a moderately sandy road, the extreme power required for the rubber was 26 pounds, the same as when loaded on gravel with an average of 16. The steel-tired vehicle required an extreme of 40 pounds, and an average of 22.

With a load of 150 pounds, the steel tire required an extreme of 57 and an average of 40; and the rubber an extreme of 35 and an average of 16.

After these tests had been made over this particular piece of road, the rubber-tired vehicle was again tried, empty, and it was found that the hauling of it six times over the road had so improved it that instead of the extreme pull of 26 pounds, and an average pull of 16, the extreme was but 16, with average of 8.

If we had a perfectly true surface for a road, and perfectly true metal wheels, nothing better could be desired; but the words "perfectly true" mean, in the case of roads, an impossibility. Even the surface of the best race track is made up of small obstructions.

If the metal-shod wheel meets a gravel stone one quarter of an inch in diameter, and that stone is resting on a hard foundation, the wheel, with its entire load, must be lifted bodily one quarter of an inch high to pass over it, and this takes horse power; but when the rubber tire meets the stone, the vehicle is not raised perceptibly, if at all, but the stone is embedded in the rubber, while most of the weight is borne by that part of the rubber which is still resting on the ground; and the power required to go over it is only that needed to dent the rubber in one spot, or, if it is a pneumatic tire, to slightly compress the body of air which it contains.

There are four reasons why a pneumatic sulky is faster than the old style: and every one applies with more or less force to an elastic tire, of any kind for any vehicle:

First—It draws more easily.

Second—Owing to the small diameter of the wheel, the sulky is much stiffer sidewise, and the soft tire stays on the ground *and does not slew in rounding* curves.

Third—When a horse is being crowded to his utmost limit, as all horses are supposed to be in a race, his nerves are under an intense strain, and he is kept near the point where he will no longer hold to the unnatural motion of trotting, but will adopt the run which comes perfectly natural to all four-footed animals. The *noise and jar of any* hard-tired vehicle when at speed has much to do with the action of any horse.

Fourth—The more securely and comfortably any driver is seated, the better attention he can give to the trotter, and a nervous driver tends to make a nervous horse.—The Hub.

He Did Not Take It.

"Say, pop, do people take snuff nowadays?"

"Sometimes, my son."

"Oh, then, it's all right."

"What is all right?"

"Why, I heard mamma telling Aunt Amy that you wasn't up to snuff."—Detroit Free Press.

Valuable Information

"Anything new in your line?" asked the market reporter.

It was growing dark. The hardware man looked about absently and then remarked: "Window blinds are going down."—Indianapolis Journal.

Misunderstood.

"The great misfortune of me life," complained Mr. Dismal Dawson, "is that I am constantly bein' misunderstood."

"So?" asked the benevolent lady, watching Mr. Dawson eat.

"Yes'm. Nigh every time I ask for work folks think I mean it."—Indianapolis Journal.

[illegible]

From the New York Edition of February ..., 189-.

Increasing Use of Drugs in Tablet Form Instead of Compounding by Prescription.

A comparatively recent invention, vastly extended in its application within three or four years, has wrought a curious change in the practice of medicine. Country physicians 100 years ago, when there were few druggists outside of considerable towns, carried in their saddle bags or medicine chests, a variety of drugs, pills, powders, potions, lotions and what not. Such physicians made up their own prescriptions, and furnished their patients with medicines. The use of medicines in the form of tablets tends more and more toward a return of modern physicians to the methods of their predecessors. Physicians everywhere now write fewer prescriptions than they wrote ten years ago, or even two years ago, and the use of medicine in the form of tablets is extending every day.

It is only ten or fifteen years since compressed tablets of chlorate of potash began to be used. Other simple drugs were then put up in tablet form, and gradually the variety of drugs and prescriptions thus prepared was extended until now it includes thousands of compounds. Any physician may now have almost any prescription of his own made up into tablets. The usual requirement is that at least 5,000 tablets shall be ordered. Many well-known prescriptions of famous physicians have already attained a wide celebrity in the medical world through their use in tablet form. Hundreds of liquid prescriptions are thus used by saturating inert material with the mixture, just as homoeopathic remedies are prepared in the form of sugar pellets. The tablet factories are constantly experimenting with a view to reducing further drugs and prescriptions to tablet form. They are ready to vary known prescriptions in accordance with the fancy of individual physicians, and to combine one or more prescriptions in a single tablet. The general use of tablets instead of prescriptions has greatly simplified the practice of medicine. The physician, instead of writing a prescription and instructing his patient to have it compounded by a druggist, leaves the necessary number of tablets, with instructions as to the time and manner of taking. Nearly every physician is provided with some such tablets, and many use them in great quantities. Tons of drugs are now put up in this form. It is the wholesale method of modern life applied to the preparation of medicines. Apothecaries have felt the effects of the change in practice through the lessening in the number of prescriptions to be compounded. For the patient it has cheapened the cost of doctoring, for the physician obtains the tablets at so low a rate that he usually makes no charge for those supplied to his patients. New as the use of tablets is, the form of the tablet has been greatly improved since their introduction into medical practice. Tablets are smaller and more compressed than they were *a few years ago*. The machinery for making them originally was, and perhaps still is, controlled by a single wholesale drug house of this city, but there are many manufacturers of tablets here and elsewhere. When the patentees first began to call their products to the attention of physicians, the tablets very slowly made their way, because the patentees were not widely known in the medical profession. Then they associated themselves with a famous drug house, and the tablets soon began to go.

Only the simpler drugs and remedies put up in tablet form are accessible to the general public. The compounds are not even known by name outside the medical profession. As they are not patent medicines they are not advertised in other than medical newspapers. They come to physicians with a label that proclaims the ingredients and their proportions. Physicians have the good repute of the manufacturer as guarantee that tablets are made of pure drugs and carefully compounded. The best tablet manufacturers employ skilled *apothecaries* and careful and buy their drugs in large quantities directly from manufacturers.

INTERESTING SECRET HISTORY OF AN OLD-TIME REMEDY.

A certain well-known preparation is so largely prescribed by physicians that its use by them may be said to be universal. Conversationally it is spoken of among themselves as the "R. & S. Compo." If you *are ill and call the* doctor, no matter what else you get, you are moderately certain to get some one of the forms of the "R. & S." prescription. Its use has been growing more general for a hundred years, and has been vastly increased of late by slight improvements found to be important in effects. The prescription, especially in rural districts, is usually prepared in fluid *form*, sometimes in powders; but of late it has been found possible to prepare it in tablets, the form now so popular with physicians for all standard medicines. So enormous is the demand, from physicians solely, for the various forms of this preparation that a single manufacturing chemist in New York City made and sold 350,000 pounds of these tablets in the year 1893—and this, be it borne in mind, was to physicians alone, or to fill orders from dealers from whom physicians obtain their supplies. Every physician of eminence has his "R. & S." formula, varying more or less from the original, but substantially the same—that is, depending upon the bases indicated by the letters R. & S.

RIPANS TABULES.

The Ripans Tabules represent the latest and most improved form of this preparation. The separate letters composing the word R-I-P-A-N-S are the initials of the six ingredients. Any doctor knows what they are. The A and N represent the principal change, and have been found of vast importance. No person who has occasion to make use of a dyspepsia remedy, and has once experienced the beneficial results of these tabules in a case of biliousness, headache or any disorder of the stomach, liver or bowels, will ever afterward consent to be without a supply near at hand. A single one gives prompt relief. Price 50 cents a box; at druggists, or by mail.

THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

MEN WANTED To take orders. No delivering or collecting. Experience not necessary; steady employment; best terms; write at once and secure choice of territory.
ALLEN NURSERY CO.,
Rochester, N.Y.
3 3 4m

EVENTS OF THE YEAR

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE MEMORABLE ANNALS OF 1894.

Work of the Devouring Element—Cyclones and Earthquakes—The Personal, Sporting and Miscellaneous Record—An Index of the Past Year's History.

The year 1894 is made memorable at home by the enactment of a tariff and income tax law; the great Pullman boycott and railroad strike, with their accompanying tumult and mob violence; the Samoan imbroglio, the Bluefields incident and the new Chinese-American treaty. The leading events abroad were the great Yellow war, which has raised grave problems as yet unsettled; the death of the czar and the interference with British interests by the French in Africa. There has been no great epidemic, and while the king of terrors and terror of kings is never idle the death roll is not unusually large. The white wings of peace have been spread over our own country, and the discussions and events in the realms of finance, industry and labor will serve to hasten a solution of these problems:

FIRE RECORD.

JANUARY.

3. Fire in Toledo destroyed 3 elevators, the Chamber of Commerce, a museum and wholesale drug store; losses, $650,000.
Blackmann & Sons' drug house burned in Detroit; loss, $100,000.
4. A granite block burned in Worcester, Mass.; loss, $140,000.
6. The Albany theater burned at Albany; loss, $125,000.
8. Large fire in the World's fair buildings; loss, about $1,000,000.
10. The Starr Manufacturing company's factory at Richmond, Ind., totally destroyed by fire; loss, $250,000.
13. Tinkham's woolen mill burned at Harrisonville, R. I.; loss $480,000.
2 blocks burned at Ipswich, Mass.; loss, $100,000.
20. Purdue university, Lafayette, Ind., almost destroyed by fire; loss, $180,000.
24. The Sherman oil and cotton mill burned at Sherman, Tex.; loss, $100,000.
25. At Bath, Me., a hotel, 2 banks and several stores were burned; loss, $500,000.

FEBRUARY.

2. In Omaha 2 stores, a Catholic church and a schoolhouse destroyed by fire; loss, $250,000.
6. At Dublin, Tex., a cotton press burned; loss, $150,000.
7. 17 stores and offices burned at Montgomery, Mo.; loss, $133,000.
8. 2 tobacco factories burned at Henderson, Ky.; loss, $200,000.
11. Fire destroyed over $100,000 worth of business property at Wapa-Koneta, O. T.
At Duluth the board of trade building was burned; loss, $94,000.
13. The State Normal school at Oneonta, N. Y., burned; loss, about $100,000.
16. The main building and annex of Knoxville college burned at Knoxville.
18. At Ottawa Stewart's stable of valuable trotters burned; loss, $350,000.
The Griswold Linseed Oil company at Warren, O., lost a mill plant valued at $800,000 by fire.
24. 20 buildings burned at McDonald, Pa.; loss, $100,000.
25. Peebie's sanitarium burned at San Antonio, Tex.
Davis Bros.' bazaar burned in San Francisco; loss, $120,000.

MARCH.

1. Alum Springs hotel, near Danville, Ky., destroyed by fire; loss, $100,000.
Henry's Opera House block burned at North Baltimore, O.; loss, $100,000.
2. At Shreveport, La., a wholesale drug house was burned; loss, $125,000.
5. Deadwood, S. D., nearly destroyed by fire; loss, $125,000.
13. The Lansing Lumber company at Clare, Mich., burned out; loss, $175,000.
17. A block of stores burned at Gloucester, Mass.; loss, $125,000.
19. The Union depot in Denver destroyed by fire; loss, $200,000.
20. Business property to the value of $150,000 destroyed by fire at Fort Worth, Tex.
26. A lumber plant, creosote works, 30 dwellings and a schooner burned at Money Point, a suburb of Norfolk; loss, $300,000.
30. The business portion of the town of Barry, Ills., destroyed by fire; loss, $200,000.

APRIL.

9. The Davidson hotel and theater burned in Milwaukee; 9 deaths; loss, $225,000.
10. Manion's livery stable, with 130 horses and 150 carriages, burned in Baltimore; loss, $400,000; 1 death.
13. The American Glucose works and other property burned in Buffalo; loss, $1,200,000; 12 workmen killed.
14. 24 buildings burned in Santa Cruz, Cal.; loss, $255,000.
17. Iron and steel works burned at Burnham, Pa.; loss, $150,000.
18. The City Electric Power company of Sacramento destroyed by fire; loss, $100,000.
20. The National Linseed Oil works at St. Louis destroyed by fire; loss, $400,000.
25. The village of Townsend, Vt., nearly destroyed by fire.
The Colorado smelter at Butte, Mon., destroyed by fire; loss, $100,000.
27. The business portion of Gasport, N. Y., destroyed by fire.
28. The famous old St. Charles hotel in New Orleans destroyed by fire; loss, $500,000.
29. The Vaughn Library building burned at Ashland, Wis.; loss $120,000.

MAY.

6. The William N. Whitely Reaper and Mower works burned at Muncie, Ind.; loss, $245,000.
10. The town of Norway, Me., destroyed by fire; loss, $225,000.
13. Rev. Dr. Talmage's new Tabernacle and the Hotel Regent adjoining destroyed by fire; losses, over $1,000,000.
15. 12 acres of territory burned over in Boston; nearly 200 buildings destroyed; loss, $1,000,000.
16. Coal and lumber yards burned at Pawtucket, R. I.; loss, $500,000.
18. Hillsboro college burned at Hillsboro, O.; loss, $50,000.
20. Fire destroyed several millinery, lace and trimming establishments in Philadelphia; loss, $250,000.
22. The residence of E. B. Haskell, one of the proprietors of the Boston Herald, burned at Auburndale; loss, $100,000.
28. 3 acres of lockhouses and other property destroyed by fire at Arlington, Mass.; loss, over $100,000.

JUNE.

5. 15 shops and stores and 20 residences burned at Ottumwa, Ia.; loss, $225,000; 2 deaths.
8. Lumber mills and buildings burned at Dubuque, Ia.; loss, $600,000.
11. 2 agricultural warehouses burned in Kansas City; loss, $200,000.
12. 200 buildings destroyed by fire at Panama; loss, $5,000,000.
16. The abattoir of the Central stockyards of Jersey City burned; loss, $1,500,000.

JULY.

2. The mill of the Vermont Marble company at Proctor, Vt., destroyed by fire; loss, $100,000.
4. 27 buildings in Judson, Mass., destroyed by fire; loss, $300,000.
24 buildings burned at Edwards, N. Y.; loss, $85,000.
5. The 6 great structures surrounding the court of honor at the World's fair grounds destroyed by incendiary fires.
18. 73 buildings burned in Salem, O.; loss, $175,000.
20. A fire in El Paso, Ills., destroyed the business portion of the town; loss, $200,000.
25. The Central Market block burned in Minneapolis; loss, $150,000.
26. The Caldwell hotel and other property destroyed by fire at Birmingham, Ala.; losses, over $125,000.
28. The Knox Express company and Adams Express company stables burned in Washington; loss over $100,000; 9 firemen killed.
26. Box factory burned at Norton, Mass.; loss, $150,000.
27. Fire destroyed 20 business places at Celina, O.; loss, $150,000.
The town of Phillips, Wis., wiped out by a forest fire, leaving 2,000 people homeless; loss, $1,250,000; about 20 persons lost their lives.
28. 60 buildings and business concerns destroyed by fire at Belle Plain, Ia.; loss, $450,000.
17 buildings burned at Brooklyn, Ia.; loss, $125,000.
30. $300,000 worth of lumber and other property destroyed by fire at Minneapolis.
Mayo college burned at Cooper, Tex.; loss, $100,000.

AUGUST.

1. Fire destroyed $3,000,000 worth of property in the lumber district of Chicago.
2. The business center of Lamoure, N. D., destroyed by fire; loss, $200,000.
Allen's Opera House at Jamestown, N. Y., burned; loss, $150,000.
5. A $100,000 fire in the business portion of Marion, Ia.
6. 20 business houses and 3 residences destroyed by fire at Adair, Ia.
7. Grocery warehouse burned at Pueblo, Colo.; loss, $250,000.
8. Stryker's pottery burned at San Jose, Cal.; loss, nearly $100,000.
9. Pegeon, a small town in Elk county, Pa., destroyed by fire.
Gifford, Ills., "wiped off the map" by fire.
The Coliseum burned at Minneapolis; loss, $65,000.
17. The Hawley silk mills at Port Jervis, N. Y., destroyed by fire; loss, $500,000.
21. $400,000 worth of property destroyed at Memphis by the burning of a drug plant and a wholesale grocery.
22. 2 blocks burned at Bowling Green, Ky.; loss, $150,000.
30. The town of Elliston, Mon., destroyed by fire; loss, $100,000.

SEPTEMBER.

6. The business portion of Conrad, Ia., burned; loss, $50,000.
9. The business portion of Kitsap, Wash., destroyed by fire; loss, $50,000.
10. 47 buildings at Dalton, O., burned by incendiary fires; loss, $250,000.
25. 2 hotels and 8 stores burned at Cape Vincent, N. Y.; loss, $150,000.

OCTOBER.

5. Fatal fire in Detroit; 6 deaths.
A $100,000 fire in Nashville.
20 houses burned at Buchanan, W. Va.; loss, $80,000.
13. The Morse-Coe shoe factory burned at Omaha; loss, $125,000.
14. A $50,000 fire at Chester Hill, O.
16. The R. C. infirmary and several business buildings burned at Houston, Tex.; 2 deaths; financial loss, $500,000.
17. The village of Latham, Ills., suffered the fifth extensive blaze in years; loss, $40,000.
29. Porter's wholesale millinery establishment in Pittsburg destroyed by fire; loss, $250,000.

NOVEMBER.

3. The Indiana Medical college and Scottish Rite hall burned in Indianapolis; loss, $175,000.
10. At Frederick, S. D., nearly all the leading business places were burned; loss, $100,000.
11. The Arlington inn at Fort Worth, Tex., destroyed by fire; loss, $125,000.
12. 25 thousands bales of cotton burned on a wharf at New Orleans; loss, $750,000.
14. Sheffield, Ia., totally destroyed by fire; loss, $100,000.
17. 21 buildings burned at Columbus, Ky.; loss, $75,000.
Fire in the lace district of Nottingham, England, destroyed values aggregating $750,000.
20. The business portion of Savannah, Mo., nearly destroyed by fire; loss, $80,000.
22. 9 buildings burned at Shiner, Tex.; loss, $100,000.
24. An armory, livery stable and other property burned at Springfield, Ills.; loss, $125,000.
26. 31 dwellings and all the stores in town destroyed by fire at Marion, N. C.; loss, $125,000.
27. The business part of Athens, Ga., burned; loss, $150,000.

DECEMBER.

1. The Charity hospital burned at Birmingham, Ala.
4. Fire gutted a 6 story building on Broadway, New York; loss, $150,000.
In Omaha the Exposition building, a theater and the First Baptist church destroyed.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Events of Interest to Those Who Go Down to Sea In Ships.

JANUARY.

13. The Norwegian bark Havelock, from Pensacola for Calais, France, foundered in a storm in the mid-Atlantic; the crew of 17 rescued by life savers from the steamship France.

FEBRUARY.

2. The famous war corvet Kearsarge wrecked on Roncador reef in the Caribbean sea; the officers and crew were saved.
13. Numerous disasters to shipping on the British coast by a heavy storm.

APRIL.

9. The bark Belmont, from Boston, wrecked on Peak Hill bars, Mass.; 6 sailors drowned.
10. The schooners Albert W. Smith and Kate Markee wrecked on the New Jersey coast; 16 sailors drowned.
The lumber schooner Susan H. Ritchie wrecked at Bay Head, N. J.; the crew taken off by life savers.
21. The coasting steamer Los Angeles wrecked on Little Moro rock, Cal.; 5 sailors drowned, 32 of the crew and 59 passengers saved by boats and a life raft; the vessel a total wreck.

MAY.

18. 20 schooners wrecked in a storm on Lake Michigan; 29 lives lost, including several women. At Port Huron 4 volunteer life savers were drowned in attempting to rescue a crew from the rigging of the waterlogged schooner William Shupe.

JUNE.

4. The Dominion line steamer Texas, from Montreal for Bristol, wrecked off Newfoundland; loss, $400,000.
24. Fishing tug sank off Atlantic Highlands, N. J.; nearly 30 drowned.

NOVEMBER.

13. The schooner Alaska, from Rockport for Boston, wrecked and burned at Portsmouth, N. H.
15. The schooner Antelope capsized in Grand Haven harbor, Mich.; her crew of 3 men drowned.
22. Schooner Gracie Benson cut down in Boston harbor by the steamship Reading; 6 sailors drowned.

DECEMBER.

4. The schooner Clara Simpson run down in Long Island sound by the British steamer Dorian; 3 of the crew drowned.

ANNIVERSARIES AND REUNIONS.

Meetings of Fraternal, Scientific and Religious Societies.

JANUARY.

23. 24th annual convention of the National Board of Trade assembled in Washington.

APRIL.

15. The Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church celebrated its 75th anniversary in New York city.
25. Reunion of United Confederate veterans at Birmingham, Ala.

MAY.

1. The 4th annual meeting of the National Association of Military Surgeons opened in Washington.
The 9th annual convention of the National League of American Musicians opened in Baltimore.
17. The 106th general assembly of the Presbyterian church met in Saratoga.
The Southern Presbyterian general assembly met at Nashville.
28. The 80th anniversary of the American Baptist Missionary union held at Saratoga.

JUNE.

5. The 45th annual convention of the American Medical association opened in San Francisco.
6. 50th anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. celebrated by a jubilee in London.
7. The 6th annual congress of the Scotch-Irish society of America began at Des Moines.
The 8th annual convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International union met in Boston.
The triennial general council of the Reformed Episcopal church opened at Chicago.
30. The 25th annual convention of civil engineers opened at Niagara Falls.

JULY.

3. The National Music Teachers' association began its annual convention at Saratoga.
12. Christian Endeavor convention opened at Cleveland.

AUGUST.

1. The 24th annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society of America opened at St. Paul.
7. The National Association of Dentists began its annual session at Fort Monroe.
21. The 9th annual encampment of the Union Veterans' union held at Rochester.
22. The 29th triennial convention of the general grand chapter, Royal Arch Masons, met at Topeka.

SEPTEMBER.

17. The Royal Order of Scotland held its annual meeting at Boston.

OCTOBER.

10. The 20th convention of American bankers met at Baltimore.
The national encampment Union Veteran legion opened at Newark, N. J.

NOVEMBER.

12. Episcopal church congress opened in Boston.
14. Unitarian 10th annual conference began in Baltimore.
The National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, opened its 28th annual session at Springfield, Ills.
16. The 21st annual convention W. C. T. U. opened at Cleveland.
26. The 7th annual session of the Transmississippi congress opened at St. Louis.

DECEMBER.

4. The American Society of Mechanical Engineers held their annual election in New York.
8. 300th anniversary of the birth of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, celebrated in Europe and America.
10. Annual convention of the American Federation of Labor opened at Denver.
12. Annual convention of the American Civil Service Reform league met in Chicago.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Matters Worthy of Record In an Eventful Year.

MARCH.

3. Lord Rosebery appointed premier of England.
20. Gen. Neal Dow, the prohibition advocate, celebrated his 90th birthday.

APRIL.

2. Patrick Walsh, editor of the Augusta Chronicle, was appointed United States senator from Georgia in place of General Colquitt, deceased.
19. Ex-Gov. Thomas J. Jarvis was appointed United States senator from North Carolina to succeed Senator Vance, deceased.

JUNE.

25. Emma Juch, the prima donna, married in New York city to District Attorney Wellman.

JULY.

4. Lord Randolph Churchill and Lady Churchill arrived at New York from Queenstown.

NOVEMBER.

8. Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., placed on the retired list.
26. Czar Nicholas II of Russia married at St. Petersburg to Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt.

DECEMBER.

2. John Burns, member of parliament and representative of amalgamated labor in England, arrived in New York city.
7. New emigration convention between United States and China ratified at Washington.

FREAKS OF NATURE.

Work of Cyclones, Earthquakes and Fearful Blizzards.

FEBRUARY.

11. Destructive storm in Mississippi and Louisiana.
13. A blizzard of rain and snow prevailed from New England to Nebraska.
14. Temperature 40 degrees below zero at Fort Fairfield, Me.

MARCH.

18. 16 persons killed and 50 injured in a tornado at Longview and Emory, Tex.

APRIL.

9. Severe gale and snowstorm on the New England coast.
10. Snow fell in central Pennsylvania, the heaviest since 1832.
20. Fatal and destructive earthquake in Greece.
28. An earthquake destroyed 2 towns in Venezuela; heavy loss of life and property.

MAY.

5. A destructive storm of wind, hail and lightning in southern Minnesota.
6. Destructive storm in Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia; also in central New York.
16. Severe storm of wind, hail and lightning in the northwestern states.
17. Storms destroyed property valued at $1,000,000 in Ohio, Michigan and states westward.
18. A fierce storm on Lake Michigan; heavy loss of life among sailors.
20. The middle Atlantic coast swept by a terrible storm; floods in the Schuylkill and Susquehanna rivers.

JUNE.

4. A windstorm wrecked several houses and stores in Tacoma; 6 persons buried under the debris.
24. The city hall and other buildings wrecked by a windstorm at Brazil, Ind.
27. Minnesota and South Dakota swept by a windstorm; 10 deaths; many injured.

JULY.

11. Fatal earthquake shocks at Constantinople.

AUGUST.

9. The heaviest hailstorm in the history of Revere, Mass., prevailed, causing great destruction of garden crops and window glass; stones fell measuring three-fourths of an inch to 1½ inches in diameter.

OCTOBER.

8. Tornado at Little Rock; 4 deaths and $1,000,000 in property destroyed.
10. 2 tenements wrecked by a storm in New York city; 9 deaths.

NOVEMBER.

16. Earthquake shock in Sicily; 100 people killed.

LIST OF FAILURES.

Wrecks Floating Upon the Active Sea of Business.

JANUARY.

2. Theodore Walton, the Plunger, assigned in New York.

MARCH.

10. Morse & Smith, produce commission merchants of Boston and Cedar Rapids, Ia., made an assignment; estimated liabilities, $210,000; assets, $65,000.
18. The Charles L. Webster Publishing company, of which Mark Twain was the principal owner, assigned in New York.

NOVEMBER.

6. The First National bank of San Bernardino, Cal., closed its doors.
9. Schulenberg & Boeckler, St. Louis lumber dealers, assigned; assets, $800,000; liabilities unknown.
23. The Brown National bank of Spokane, Wash., failed.

DECEMBER.

6. The J. W. Fowler Car company of Elizabeth, N. J., went into hands of a receiver.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Notable Games, Races and Battles In the Prize Ring.

JANUARY.

25. Corbett defeated Mitchell for the world's championship at Jacksonville, Fla.

MARCH.

17. Oxford defeated Cambridge in the annual boat race on the Thames.

MAY.

30. Dr. Rice won the Brooklyn Handicap at Gravesend, N. Y.
30. Lord Rosebery's Ladas won the English Newmarket.

JUNE.

6. Lord Rosebery's colt Ladas won the English Derby.
14. Miss Helen Helwig won the ladies' tennis championship of America at Philadelphia.
27. Cornell crew defeated the University of Pennsylvania on the upper Delaware by 12¾ seconds.
21. Ramapo won the Suburban Handicap, Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.
23. Rey el Santa Anita won the American Derby at Chicago.
28. Yale defeated Harvard in the annual boat race, New London, Conn.

JULY.

4. E. W. Goff won the all round athletic championship of the United States.
16. Oxford defeated Yale in the international athletic games at London.

AUGUST.

25. The Butterflies won the Futurity, Brooklyn.

SEPTEMBER.

14. Robert J broke the world's pacing record in 2:01½ at Terre Haute, Ind.
19. Alix broke the world's record, trotting in 2:03¾ at Galesburg, Ills.

NOVEMBER.

24. Yale defeated Harvard in the annual football game at Springfield, Mass.
29. Pennsylvania defeated Harvard at football in Philadelphia.

DECEMBER.

1. Yale defeated Princeton at football in New York, 24 to 0.
6. Frank C. Ives broke the world's record for balk line billiards at Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS.

All Sorts of Occurrences That Are Well Worth Noting.

JANUARY.

13. British troops defeated 4,000 Sofas in Sierra Leone; 250 Sofas killed.
25. French troops entered Timbuktu.

FEBRUARY.

9. John Y. McKane, the corrupt "boss" of Gravesend, N. Y., sentenced to 6 years in state's prison.

MARCH.

2. Martial law declared in West Virginia on account of a strikers' riot at Eagle.
15. Capt. Frank E. Brownell, the avenger of Col. Ellsworth, died in Washington.
17. Martha J. Fuller, a stenographer and typewriter, mysteriously murdered in the office of her employer in New York city.

APRIL.

1. Major le Caron, the notorious British spy upon Irishmen in America, died in London.
14. The Pollard-Breckinridge suit decided in favor of the plaintiff; damages awarded, $15,000.
17. The famous Brazilian insurgent warship Aquidaban sunk by a government torpedo boat.
18. The dispensary law of South Carolina declared unconstitutional.
20. Landslide at St. Alban, near Quebec, changed the course of the St. Anne river; damage, $500,000.

MAY.

1. Coxey's commonwealers entered Washington, and the leaders were expelled from the capitol grounds.
2. Serious rioting by the unemployed in Cleveland, O.

JUNE.

4. 5 children at a Catholic home near Tarrytown, N. Y., were fatally poisoned by eating a plant mistaken for flagroot.
6. Striking miners at Wesley, Ills., used dynamite in an attack on a mining plant; 3 deaths and many injured.
10. Fatal collision between strikers and deputies at Lamont, Pa.
11. Mrs. Lois Tritton, the last slave sold on New Haven green, died in New Haven; aged 95.
26. The American Railway union declared a boycott of Pullman cars.

JULY.

4. Rioting and incendiarism on the outskirts of Chicago; 225 cars burned.
8. Collision between mob and United States troops at Hammond, Ills.
10. Collision between rioters and regulars at Ladd, Ills.; 2 rioters killed.
15. Strike of the American Railway union practically ended.
28. James Mulligan of Blaine "Mulligan letter" notoriety died in Boston.

AUGUST.

1. Japan declared war upon China.
27. The new tariff bill became a law.

SEPTEMBER.

15. Battle of Ping-Yang, Korea; rout of the Chinese army 20,000 strong.
17. Decisive naval battle won by the Japanese in Yalu river.

OCTOBER.

12. Train held up at Aquia Creek, Va., and express robbed of a large amount.

NOVEMBER.

8. The Texas Cotton Palace fair opened at Waco.
12. The steamship St. Louis, the largest ever built in America, launched at Philadelphia.
Port Arthur taken by the Japanese.

DECEMBER.

4. The state forest commission of New York authorized a state park of 50,000 acres in the Catskills.
5. The magnificent new reichstag building in Berlin opened with ceremonies of elaborate splendor.
6. Train held up near Fort Worth, Tex., and express car robbed of money and bullion estimated at $140,000.

DISASTERS ON LAND.

Record of Deaths Largely Due to Carelessness.

JANUARY.

15. 11 deaths in a telescoping collision on the D., L. and W. at Hackensack Meadows, N. J.; 30 injured.

FEBRUARY.

22. 6 miners killed by an explosion at Blossburg, N. M.

APRIL.

7. 10 killed and many injured by the explosion of a fireworks factory at Petersburg, Va.
8. 7 deaths by the collapse of a tenement at Memphis.

MAY.

30. Several deaths in a wreck on the Wisconsin Central at Manville, Wis.

JUNE.

26. 30 men walled in by flames and smoke in a burning mine near Birmingham, Ala.; 4 deaths.
23. An explosion of fire damp in the Albion colliery, Wales, caused the death of 251 persons.

JULY.

16. 4 United States soldiers killed and 8 wounded by the accidental explosion of ammunition in Chicago.
25. Superintendent Addison G. Mason of the Lehigh Valley collieries and Foreman William Wilson of the Exeter colliery killed in a cage accident at Pittston, Pa.

AUGUST.

2. 3 firemen killed and 9 injured in the burning of a spinning mill in Philadelphia.
9. 12 passengers burned to death and 9 severely injured in a trestle wreck on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific near Lincoln, Neb.
24. Mining disaster at Franklin, Wash.; 37 miners suffocated.

SEPTEMBER.

2. The towns of Hinckley, Pokegama and Mission Creek destroyed by forest fires; over 450 lives lost and many injured.
17. Fatal fire at the Strumph mattress factory, Washington; 7 killed; many injured.

OCTOBER.

11. 27 boilers exploded at the Henry Clay colliery, Shamokin, Pa.; 3 men killed and 6 injured.
30. 7 deaths in a tenement house fire, New York city.

NOVEMBER.

4. Fatal fire in St. Louis; 3 firemen killed at the burning of the Singer Manufacturing company's store.
23. A train struck a coach loaded with football players at Southbridge, Mass.; 7 killed and 9 seriously injured.

DECEMBER.

4. 80 pounds of dynamite exploded at Hull, Que.; 5 men killed and several injured.

In the Methodist Church.

There was a good attendance at the services on Monday evening. Excepting that the exercises closed at 9:45 instead of midnight, they partook of the character of watch-night meeting. The Drew Quartette were present, and greatly aided in the services. Rev. M. L. Anderiese delivered an appropriate address, and the quartette singing amid hushed silence, "Where shall I be", and "Remember me, O Mighty One".

Many took part in prayer and testimony, and several requests were made in behalf of friends. No note was taken of the passing time, and many would have been pleased to remain until the coming of the New Year.

Meetings will be held every evening at 8, at which the quartette will sing and otherwise take part. You are invited.

—Stephen Murphy was held by Justice Nash in $500 bail on the charge of assaulting George Berry.

The young woman with a strange infatuation for the clerk in the gun store, called to see him in a wild mood. He had grown cold, as men are apt to do when there is some one else to keep the fires up, and she had come in to have a talk with him.

"Give me a revolver," she asked after she had not received full satisfaction.

"What do you want with it?" he inquired coyly, for he knew that danger lurked in that sort of a thing, and that it sometimes had a way of coming out of the muzzle of it in a demonstrative and dangerous fashion.

"I'm going to kill myself with it," she sobbed.

"Oh," and he appeared to feel relieved. "What size caliber do you think you will need?"

"A forty-four caliber," she replied as one knowing something about those things, as indeed she did, having heard him talk shop so often.

"My dear young woman," he protested, "don't do that. As sure as you do, some of those heartless reporters, who write up those things, will say you took that size to match your age. Here, here's a twenty-two; try that."

It was a cold-blooded way he had of talking, but he was no fool, and the young woman got so mad that she not only left the place, but shook the young man forever.—Detroit Free Press.

"I OWE MY LIFE TO YOU."

A Wilton, N. J., Girl's Experience With a Noted Massachusetts Woman.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

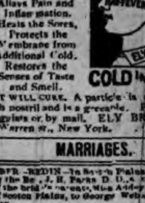
Life is never more precious than in the heyday of youth, when every dream is a promise, and every thought an inspiration.

It is natural that Miss Gertrude Sickler, a young lady who lives at Wilton, N.J., is grateful for the great boon of life.

She suffered terribly with suppressed and painful menstruations. The doctors could only prevent her from having fits each month by dosing her with morphine.

At last, when she was completely prostrated, her father got her a bottle of *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound, which at once gave her relief.

That did what the doctors could not do. It cured her. She has no trouble now, and no dread of the coming month. "I owe my life to you," she writes to Mrs. Pinkham. "Oh, if other suffering women could try your valuable medicine they would bless you as I do."



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MARRIAGES.

WEBER—REDIN—In Scotch Plains Jan. 1, 1895, by the Rev. J. H. Parks D. D., at the residence of the bride's parents, Miss Addy Anna Redin of Scotch Plains, to George Weber, Jr., of this city.

DEATHS

MILLER—In Scotch Plains, Dec. 28, 1894 Lydia, wife of Cornelius Miller, aged 65 years. Funeral from All Saints Episcopal Church, Scotch Plains Tuesday, Jan 1, at 11 a. m. Interment at Morristown.

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Hall Caine, Seward W. Hopkins, Paul Kemble, Miss Adelaide Rowlands, Elizabeth Olmis, Mary Lowe Dickinson, Amy Randolph, Hon. Henry L. Dawes, Mary Kyle Dallas, Prof. W. W. Kennedy, William Elliot Griffis, D. D., Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, Oscar Wilde, W. Thompson and others.

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NEW YORK LEDGER, William & Spruce Sts., N. Y.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE In 1895

The Simpletons, a new novel by Thomas Hardy will begin in the December number, 1894, and continued to November, 1895. Whoever may be one's favorite among English novelists it will be conceded by all critics that Thomas Hardy's fiction as a master artist in fiction, and The Simpletons may be expected to arouse enthusiasm no inferior in degree to that which has marked Trilby—the most successful story of the year. Another leading feature will be the Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc by the Sieur Louis de Conte, Her Page and Secretary, under which guise the most popular of living American magazine writers will present the story of the Maid of Orleans. In the January number will appear a profusely illustrated paper on Charleston and the Carolinas, the first of a series of Southern papers.

Northern Africa is attracting more attention than at any other time since it was the seat of empire. The next volume of Harper's Magazine will contain four illustrated articles on this region, and three of them will depict the present life there. Julian Ralph will prepare for the Magazine a series of eight stories, depicting typical phases of Chinese Life and Manners. Besides the long stories there will begin in the January number the first chapters of a three-part Novelette by Richard Harding Davis—the longest work yet attempted by this writer. Complete short stories by popular writers will continue to be a feature of the Magazine.

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THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXVII. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1895. No 2

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—MADISON.

A BREEZE AT THE START.

Frazee Furnishes Fun for the New Common Council.

SAUCY TO FELLOW-COMMITTEEMAN

Lively Tilt that Brings President See's Gavel Into Requisition—Westphal Joins the Lonestar Democrat in Resigning from a Committee They Could Not Boss—Saucy to the President—Frazee Finds the Session Without a Quorum, and Brings Back Absentees in Haste—Much Business Done at the Organization Meeting.

The unwonted scene of Plainfield Councilmen talking back to one another enlivened the session of the Common Council of '95, which met for organization Monday night. All was serenity till Mr Frazee got the floor, and after his first taste of blood he was irrepressible. What he did, and what the others did, is chronicled herewith, and will be relished as the account develops.

J. T. MacMurray, Clerk of the preceding Council, called the meeting to order. Those present were Messrs. Erickson, Fisk, Frazee, Frost, Ginna, Moore, See, Stockton and Westphal. The absentees were Messrs. Bird and Dumont.

Mr. Erickson nominated Mr. See for president. Mr. Fisk seconded the nomination. The Clerk was authorized to cast the ballot for Mr. See, which he did. Mr. MacMurray named Messrs. Ginna and Erickson to escort Mr. See to the chair. On assuming his renewed honors, Mr See said:

"I thank you for being chosen to preside over you another year. The Council is practically the same as last year, and gives assurance of friendly relations. Each year as the city grows the work becomes more burdensome. That it will be well taken care of in '95 is apparent from the personnel of the Council. I am satisfied that at the close of the year matters will be found in as good shape as when the Council of '94 transferred the municipal government to you. I again thank you for the honor you have visited upon me."

J. T. MacMurray was nominated for City Clerk. Messrs. Fisk and Frazee served as tellers and gathered an unanimous ballot for Mr. MacMurray's re-election.

Likewise was Wm. V. Mundy re-elected janitor, and came in from an outer room bearing a stepladder as his insignia of office, with which he proceeded to assume an exalted position and restore the illuminating properties of a recalcitrant chandelier. This was rewarded a little later by his appointment as janitor of the city offices downstairs, superseding Henry Frisbee, who had been doing for $6 a month work which Mr. Fisk pronounced unsatisfactory. The wages of Janitor Mundy was put at the total of $200. Last year he drew $111.

The rules of order of the preceding Council were adopted as the rules of the new Council, and Mr. Fisk gave notice that at the next meeting he would introduce them as bylaws.

Mr. See paid a compliment to the committees of last year by reappointing them without change except the substitution of Mr. Moore for Mr. Millington, whom Mr. Moore succeeds. The list:

Alms—Ginna, Dumont, Erickson.

Auditing—Frazee, Westphal, Moore.

Fire and Buildings—Erickson, Bird, Fisk.

Finance—Dumont, Fisk, Stockton.

Laws and Ordinances—Westphal, Frost, Frazee.

License—Moore, Stockton, Westphal.

Police and Public Lights—Stockton, Moore, Dumont.

Printing and Stationery—Bird, Frazee, Frost.

Streets—Fisk, Ginna, Bird.

Water and Sewers—Frost, Erickson, Ginna.

Mr. Ginna was unanimously re-elected to succeed himself on the special sewer committee.

The Plainfield Daily Press and the Plainfield Courier-News were designated in the order named as the official papers of the city for the ensuing year.

Various petitions, legacies from the preceding Council, were presented by the Clerk, and referred to the appropriate committees.

A petition from the Plainfield Water Supply Company for needed lights on North avenue in the Netherwood district was referred to the Committee on Police and Public Lights. To the same committee was referred with power the petition for light on Dunellen avenue between Rock and Jefferson avenues. The Fire and Buildings Committee was given power to grant the application for the removal of the building at 432 West Second street to the rear of 430.

The fifth annual message of Mayor Gilbert was read, as printed in full on this page of The Daily Press, and a copy was ordered given by the Clerk to each Councilman.

A. Vanderbeek, Overseer of the Poor, submitted his annual report, detailing the work of his department in line with the annual financial statement already published in this paper, and pointing out that the present huddling together of the city's dependents was demoralizing. He urged better provision. The report was referred to the Alms Committee.

In response to the request of Chief Grant, the Police Committee was empowered to procure trousers and other supplies for the police.

The corrected bond of Constable Dennis Carney was ordered recorded when it should have been approved in form by the Corporation Counsel.

The Clerk was authorized to procure the usual supply of committee cards and roll calls. Necessary stationery and blank books were ordered through the Printing Committee.

$1,000 was ordered borrowed for use on the streets.

At this point Mr. Frazee took the floor and began a speech.

He said he wanted to protest against the action of a member of the Printing Committee in taking to New York the printing of the report on the water-supply investigation. There were—he said—two reliable printing houses in Plainfield, and he did not consider it right and just to take from them business which would go through them in wages to Plainfield workmen. He wanted it known that he was a member of the Printing Committee but that the action of that committee in this matter was without his advice or consent, and had, he understood, been done at the direction of one member of the committee, with a nod towards Mr. Frost.

In the midst of Mr. Frazee's speech Mr. Erickson suggested that the gentleman was out of order, as there was no *motion before the house.*

"Better let him go on!"—interposed Mr. Frost,—"But as a fact, two members of the committee settled this matter: what has he to say about it?"

"Perhaps"—was Mr. Frazee's quick retort—"I have as much as you!"

Mr. See pounded vigorously with his gavel, and the disputants took their seats, but as Mr. Frost begged that the gentleman be allowed to proceed, and as Mr. Frazee insisted on his right to be heard in this matter, the president ruled it as a question of privilege and Mr. Frazee went on to say that if the people were to be reached by the report the way to reach them was through the newspapers. He moved that the report be published in the official papers.

Mr. Frost said that the report was to *be printed in pamphlet form,* and that the papers had absolutely refused to have anything to do with it. They would not give a bid. He called on the editor of The Daily Press to bear him out in that.

Mr. Fisk held that this was all out of order, and moved that the motion of Mr Frazee be tabled. The motion to table was carried with only Mr. Frazee's voice protesting, though Mr. Westphal had been his seconder.

Mr. Westphal raised the next breeze.

"I desire"—said he—"to do now what I perhaps should have done sooner, and that is to resign from the chairmanship of the Laws and Ordinance Committee, a matter I find I have no control over."

"I too positively decline to serve"—said Mr. Frazee.

President See flushed.

"That is an important committee"—he said.—"I trust the gentlemen will on second thought revoke their declinations."

"You served on the committee two years ago: didn't you?"—queried Mr. Frazee.

Mr. See said Yes.

"Two years ago it was an important committee"—continued the Lonestar Democrat.—"But last year not one document was referred to that committee. I don't see the use of continuing it. I move it be abolished".

"You can talk all night and not abolish it"—retorted the President.—"It is in the rules, and they can't be changed without the consent of all the members."

Messrs. Westphal and Frazee said they wouldn't serve. The President said they were appointed under the rules, and they would have to abide thereby. He proceeded to call the committees for reports.

When the Committee on Printing and Stationery was reached, Mr. Frazee said: "Haven't anything to report; perhaps the other member of the committee present has"—with a nod at Mr. Frost. Mr. Frost quietly said No.

A tremendously long ordinance providing for the office of inspector of buildings and for the construction of buildings according to certain requirements, was introduced. It is the development of the ordinance of that title introduced early last year and summarized in The Daily Press exclusively at the time. It was waded through by the Clerk on first reading, and tabled.

While Mr. MacMurray toiled through its forty-odd long sections the President imposed the chair on Mr. Erickson; and most of the Councilmen, who had printed copies of the bill, drifted into the committee room adjoining. Wide-awake Mr. Frazee counted noses, and startled the drowsy atmosphere by exclaiming that there was no quorum. Loud hammering of Mr. Erickson's gavel, and his cry that the members must attend, brought absentees in on a run, and thereafter the quorum was carefully kept full.

On motion of Mr. Fisk, the Finance Committee was instructed to seek additional room for the city offices, either in the Coward Building, or wheresoever available. He stated that the present offices were crowded, and that fireproof protection was wanted for the city's valuable sewer maps and similar documents, and one of the stipulations to the Finance Committee was that the extended quarters must have a fireproof vault.

The final action of the session was the finding of a big job for the rebellious Committee on Laws and Ordinances. On motion of Mr. Fisk, who stated that the ordinances were in a mixed-up condition because they had been so often amended and repealed and yet never compiled in their existing entirety, the committee was instructed to recodify them with a view to having them printed in full and accurate form for distribution among the people.

As the Council adjourned to January 14, Messrs. Frazee and Westphal repeated that the ordinance work mapped out was not for them as they had resigned from the committee.

"Don't you intend to fulfil your oath of office?"—asked Mr. Erickson. They didn't say.

FUNERAL OF LITTLE JOSIE.

Flowers Heaped on the Casket Holding the Mangled Form.

Hope Chapel was a sad place at 1:30 Sunday afternoon, when the funeral of little Josie Cook, who was killed by the Royal Blue train, took place. There was a large gathering of mourners, despite the bad weather, and the little casket was heaped with roses and lilies and other floral bloom, by the many who had held dear the friendship of the life so cruelly crushed out. Rev. G. Kennedy Newell conducted the impressive ceremony, and spoke with rare tenderness of the dear Sunday-school child who had been called to the Jesus whom she loved. He referred to the happiness of the week before, when Josie had spoken a Christmas piece from the platform, and he held out comfort and consolation for the mother and grandmother, who wept through the sad scene. The eyes of most *the assembly shed their tribute* to the little one gone from the school, and at the grave in Hillside Cemetery tears mingled freely with the rain. The mournful duty of carrying the casket was filled by Messrs Thomas Reed, Walter Mague, Alexander Muir and John Cose.

DEATH FO DANIEL CORY.

Plainfield's Landmark Passes Away at the Ripe Age of 87.

Daniel Cory, a landmark of this section, died at 7:30 Sunday, of his apopletic stroke. He would have completed his 87th year in June, and all of his life was spent at his birthplace, the old homestead at Warrenville. Mr. Cory was a man of great industry, and by his push and thrift amassed a fortune. He studied for the law, and was graduated, but never practiced. He leaves a son, John Cory of Front street, and a widow, his second wife. The funeral took place Wednesday afternoon at 1, at the late home of the decedent.

Illness of R. W. Rice.

A despatch from Wilkes Barre, Pa., says: "A man named Rice, of Plainfield, N. J., who owns a cottage at Harvey's Lake, twelve miles from here, became suddenly insane at the latter place on Saturday last. He was in a violent state of insanity on Sunday, and it was necessary to strap him to a stout board. He was sent to Philadelphia at 2 o'clock this morning. Dr. Long of Harvey's Lake, accompanied him."

The Rice referred to is R. W. Rice of North Plainfield, whose illness has for some time been a matter of great concern to his friends. His family have the sympathy of all in the distressing affliction, and it is hoped he may be fully restored.

To Cure

weak stomach, loss of appetite, flatulence, waterbrash, rising of food, heartburn, nightmare, coated tongue, offensive breath, jaundice, bad complexion, liver-spots, yellow eyes, constipation, palpitation of the heart, and short breath after meals, dyspepsia, and all its symptoms, take

Dr. Deane's

Dyspepsia Pills.

Eat plenty of good nourishing food. A pill after each meal. 25 cents at druggists'.

Send to us for free sample.

DR. J. A. DEANE CO., Kingston, New York.

A BUD AMID ROSES.

Delightful Coming-Out Party of Miss Mabel F. Wilder.

An "at home" was given by Mrs. Edward Payson Wilder at her pretty residence, 922 Central avenue, Saturday afternoon, to introduce the beautiful Miss Mabel F. Wilder, who, artistically gowned in white, and bearing a magnificent bouquet of roses, stood with her mother and the *fair Miss Lucy Morris of New York,* in the reception room to greet the coming guests. The drawing room, parlors and music room were profusely decorated with LaFrance, American Beauties, and Jacqueminot roses, and the banquet room was a perfect vision of pink. The massive mantelpiece in the reception room was banked in LaFrance, intermingled with English violets and beautiful filmy green. Assisting the fair ones who received were the Misses Howard and Miss Mattie Baxter of New York, Miss Edith Gilbert, Miss Lilly Moore, Miss Phœbe Lovell, and Miss Florence Wilder of Plainfield. At either end of the banquet board, made beautiful by dainty candelabra and artistic clusters of lovely roses, the whole enhanced by banks of ferns and potted plants which filled the alcoves and graced *the sideboard, stood Mrs. William A.* Cummings of New York, and Mrs. Leander N. Lovell, presiding over the *feast of delicacies* served by Max Wiertz.

Among the guests assembled to honor the fair hostess and the lovely debutante were many from New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, who, together with the many Plainfield society people, numbered fully three hundred and fifty.

One of the features which aided much to the enjoyment of the affair was the excellent music provided by Argenzia's Orchestra of Brooklyn.

There was an entire absence of that formality which ofttimes mars similar occasions, the gathering resembling rather a happy house party than a formal reception, and silently bearing evidence of the tact of the genial hostess.

As 7 drew near, the guests began to depart, not neglecting to shower congratulations for the great pleasure afforded them.

After the guests departed the happy house party to the number of twenty-five reassembled in the dining room to partake of an excellent banquet, gay mirth and pealing laughter seasoning the repast.

Dancing was next in *order,* and the fair women with their gay gallants floated through the beautiful rooms in *time* with the witching music or sought *cozy* nooks for rest and quiet chat until near the midnight stroke.

Personally-Conducted Tours to Washington, D. C., via Pennsylvania Railroad.

There is probably no place that offers so much in the way of sightseeing and other things of general interest as Washington, D. C. Apart from being the Nation's Capital, the magnificent Government Buildings and beautifully planned streets and public parks make it well worth a visit.

The series of three-day tours arranged by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, under its perfect personally-conducted tourist system, gives every one an opportunity to visit Washington under most favorable circumstances and at a very reasonable cost.

The tours leave New York on January 17, and at intervals of three week until May 23, 1895, inclusive. The rates, including accommodations at Washington's best hotels, are $13.50 from New York and $11.50 from Philadelphia; proportionate rates from other points.

Detailed itinerary will be sent on application to Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Exciting Hurdle Riding.

Interest and novel exhibitions of high hurdling were given, both in saddle and bareback, in the Riding Academy Monday. Messrs. A. C. Vail, J. W. Johnson, William J. Roome, and J. J. Coard were in saddle, and cleared the hurdles at 4 feet 3 inches. The most exciting feature of the evening was the wonderful performance of Stephenson's famous hunters, Nimrod, Viewhallca, Glendale and Lyndhurst, which were ridden by Messrs. D. Witherspoon, Branbarul, Fitch and Stephenson, who, mounted bare bareback on the noble animals, cleared the five-foot hurdles amid rounds of applause. The laughter was uproarious when Proprietor Stephenson in executing some especially difficult movements measured his length in the tanbark.

"Nothing Venture, Nothing Have."

Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mon., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement. "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Poole, pastor Central Presbyterian Church, Helena, Mon.

It is the medicine above all others for catarrh, and is worth its weight in gold. I can use Ely's Cream Balm with safety and it does all that is claimed for it—B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

RECEPTION AND DANCE.

Long List of Patronesses to Honor the Columbia College Boys.

A reception and dance to the Glee Banjo and Mandolin Clubs of Columbia College will be given Monday evening, January 14, in the Casino of the Union County Country Club, and promises to be a leading social event. The following is a list of the patronesses: Mrs Marion Ackerman, Mrs Robert L Burnett, Mrs Augustus C Baldwin, Mrs Charles C Cokefair, Mrs Edgar Corliss, Mrs Rowland Cox, Mrs Martin I Cooley, Mrs John B Dumont, Mrs James DeGraff, Mrs George W Endicott, Mrs George Evans, Mrs M E Edgerton, Mrs Henry A McGee, Mrs Alexander Gilbert, Mrs Stephen A Ginna, Mrs Daniel F Ginna, Mrs Ellis W Hedges, Mrs Samuel Huntington, Mrs Benjamin Hegeman, Mrs Frank O Herring, Mrs Walter Haviland, Mrs L N Lovell, Mrs A A Low, Mrs Craig A Marsh, Mrs J P Mason, Mrs J W Reinhart, Mrs Walter A Stewart, Miss Emilie Schipper, Mrs L G Timpson, Mrs Mason W Tyler, Mrs J Evarts Tracy, Mrs Evarts Tracy, Mrs George W VanBoskerck, Mrs Edward VanBuren, Mrs E L Walz, Mrs C G Waring, Mrs Joseph W Yates, Mrs Frederick W Yates.

There will be informal playing and glees by the college clubs at intervals during the evening, and the Casino will be decorated with the college colors.

Over two hundred invitations have been sent, and the college boys are promised an enthusiastic reception.

New Departure at Edsall's.

The phenomenal success of Edsall's Commercial Palace has induced Mr. Edsall to extend even further his department specialties. He will remove his carpet department to the skylighted apartment under the sidewalk, and will replace it upstairs with a department of women's and children's made-up clothing.

In the front of the main store he will exhibit a full line of toilet articles, perfumes, etc.

In the basement he will establish a department of dry and fancy groceries, and will then have as complete a department store as the metropolis.

The reason Mr. Edsall puts in the grocery department is because of the demand of his patrons for these goods, many having been in the habit of buying them at the dry goods stores in New York.

Mr. Edsall says he is doing all in his power to keep the people of Plainfield from going to New York to do their trading.

The Governor's Message.

Governor Werts's second annual message is a plain presentation of such matters in the State government as he considers worthy of legislative attention.

The financial statement may be briefly stated thus: The State has $891,000 of assets in its sinking fund wherewith to pay the remaining war debt of $735,400, when that debt shall become due. There is no other bonded and floating indebtedness. There is a balance in bank of $486,855.91, and the receipts of the present fiscal year are estimated at $2,042 870, while the disbursements for the same period are figured at $2 017,605 86.

The recommendation for the erection of an intermediary prison is made with great force and directness.

The great question of the public water supply is treated with vigor and candor, and the recommendations should be well considered by the Legislature.

All of the points of the message discover the fact that Gov. Werts has given to the subjects presented careful consideration and inquiry, and that each of his suggestions is for the betterment of some element of the State's institutions and elements. He disapproves the proposed initiative or referendum legislation, saying it is no argument that while it may work in Switzerland it would be advantageous in New Jersey.

Plainfielders Their Leaders.

At the annual meeting of the Union County Branch of the State Charities Aid Association held in Trinity Church, Elizabeth, Monday evening, January 7. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Henry B. Newhall, Plainfield.

Vice-President—Rev. F. M. McAllister, D. D., Elizabeth.

Secretary—Rev. Hobart Clark, Plainfield.

Treasurer—Mrs. J. K. Myers, Plainfield.

Executive Committee—Mrs Dexter Tiffany, David P Hall, Plainfield, S C Blackwell, Mrs J M Watson, Mrs A U Trimble, Elizabeth, Anthony Comstock, Summit, E B Clark, Plainfield, William Patterson, Elizabeth, H M Maxson, Plainfield.

All of these officers served last year, and were re-elected with the exception of Mr. Maxson, who was elected to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the late J. Augustus Dix of Elizabeth.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Its Organization Effected, and a Week's Adjournment Taken.

The organization of the Legislature was quietly affected amid a floral display in both Houses that exceeded anything of the kind seen in Trenton before. In the Senate the Senators elect took part in the temporary organization, thus conforming to the Supreme Court's decision and the contention made by the Republicans in the fight for control last year. For years it has been the practice of the old Secretary to call the Senate to order and put the preliminary motions. Senator Voorhees, a hold-over Senator, performed that function, and called the roll of Senators and Senators-elect from a certified list he had procured from the Secretary of State.

Senator Stokes was made President, and Henry B. Rollison Secretary. In his speech in assuming the chair, Senator Stokes intimated that the charges of malfeasance in furnishing supplies and work to the State would be investigated. Senator Ketcham of Essex has a resolution ordering such an investigation, but will not offer it until an understanding is reached as to the methods to be pursued *in conducting the inquiry. Senator Daly* of Hudson offered a new rule, intended to prevent committees from smothering bills and requiring reports to be made within a week after the bill reaches the committee. It goes over for a week.

Senator Voorhees introduced the first bill. It provides for the abolition of the present county courts and of lay judges and the creation of new courts to be presided over by a single law judge elected by the people. The present judges continue in office till next December.

Senator Winton introduced two bills that carry out the Governor's recommendations for the preservation of the Palisades. Senator Daly presented the Jersey City water bill.

In the house *Joseph Cross* of Union County was elected Speaker and *James Parker of Passaic Clerk. Mr. Codding of* Union County presented a proposed amendment to the Constitution prohibiting bookmaking, betting, and all kinds of gambling on race tracks. The law already prohibits it. A resolution was adopted fixing Tuesday next at 4 as the time for receiving from Rev. Dr. Everard Kempshall of Elizabeth and William M. Lanning the petition from the New Jersey Presbyterian Synod asking for the amendment.

Bills were introduced as follows: By Graber, providing for dollar gas in first-class cities; by Schober, providing that last year's Atlantic City charter law shall not apply to Newark and Jersey City; by Drake, giving Governing Boards of first-class cities power to abolish grade crossings of railroads; by Nutzhorn, providing for two-cent *ferriage* between New Jersey and other States; by Schober, taxing railroads and canals at local rates; by Drake, abolishing days of grace; by Ginder, providing that only native or naturalized citizens shall be employed on public works; by Graber, providing dollar gas in second-class cities, and also one making ten consecutive hours a day's work on electric and street railways; by Eisel, to prevent usury by persons lending money on chattel mortgages, and making the penalty $1,000 fine or two years imprisonment; by Olcutt, [illegible] the Democratic Freeholders's laws of 1889 and 1892, which relate to Hudson and Essex counties; by Bates, requiring the death penalty to be inflicted in the State prison under direction of the prison keeper.

Both Houses adjourned for the week.

Public-Spirited Jersey Central.

In his message to the Legislature yesterday Governor Werts says the Central Railroad of New Jersey has expressed its willingness to execute and file the necessary instrument under the law of 1890, surrendering its claim to a irrepealable contract and submit itself to the general tax laws, and he asks for legislative advice. If none is given he will exercise his prerogative and accept the agreement and surrender the right of the State to take the company's railroad at an appraised valuation.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY—Dear Sir—I am 60 years old and generally played out, or so I thought up to two weeks ago, when I commenced to use Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

For years I have suffered with inflammation of the bladder and kidneys, and have gradually grown worse. Besides constant pain in the kidneys and bladder, I have had rheumatic in every muscle and joint, and have often remarked that there was not a man living that had suffered as much as I had, but I must say that I had not for a single day in five years felt as well in every way as I do now. Have improved daily since I began the use of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. About a week ago I gave a man afflicted with bladder trouble part of a bottle of Favorite Remedy, and he said to me today—"That is a great medicine; I am better already," and he drove eight miles to a druggist to get a bottle. Respectfully yours,

S. I. YOUNG, Hiram, Ohio.

COTTON IS KING.

NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURERS MIGRATE SOUTH.

Better Able to Compete in the Markets With British Spindles by Getting Near the Source of the Raw Material. A New Era Dawning.

The recent decision of two of the strongest cotton mill companies of Massachusetts to build large mills in the South to cost $500,000 and $600,000 is destined to have a far reaching effect upon the business interests of that section. It will also arouse New England people to a realization of the fact that their cotton manufacturing interests, which have been so largely instrumental in developing the wealth of their section, have probably nearly reached the limit of growth.

Of course mills now in existence will be enlarged from time to time, and some few mills will be built for the production of the finest grade of goods. The real growth of this industry in this country will, however, be in the South. The success of the mills in that section has fully demonstrated that no other section can compete with the South in cotton manufacturing. Up to the present time most of the mills in the South have been established by local men with local money.

Southern men have displayed a peculiar aptitude for this industry. Southern capital has sought it as one of the safest and most profitable investments, and Southern working people have proved to be probably the best cotton mill hands, and all things considered, to be found in the country. For years a good many Southern people were sceptical about the ability of their section to become a great iron producing region, but none of them ever questioned the South's ability to make cotton goods at a profit.

Cotton has been the South's idol. Its worship in times past found expression in the production of the staple, but now it is turning to cotton manufacturing. In a large part of the South a cotton mill is now regarded as a necessary sign of progress in every enterprising community. Under many disadvantages the South has labored to build up its milling business. Limited capital and lack of experience, but especially the former, have kept the business from being overdone.

There has been no rush, no hurrah, no boom in this industry. Steadily and solidly it has been developed. Many companies that started in a small way have from time to time enlarged their plant or built new mills out of surplus earnings, accumulated after paying good dividends. Successful mill companies in Georgia and the Carolinas are now spending $2,000,000 in increasing their equipment and building new mills.

The New England people did not, until a year or so, have much faith in the future of this industry in the South. They would not investigate it carefully. Hence they did not understand the South's advantages. They believed that their cheap and abundant capital, their long experience and their intrenched position in the trade would enable them to hold their own forever. But the South went on building cotton mills, and these mills, much to the disappointment of the New England people, kept on paying dividends.

Even during the great depression of a year ago, while many Northern mills were closed Southern mills with rare exceptions, were run on full time. New England cotton manufacturers at last woke up. They commenced to investigate, and during the last twelve months there has been a revolution in sentiment as to cotton manufacturing in the South.

The statements regarding the advantages of the South for cotton manufacturing and the predictions in regard to the future of this industry for a long time met only with ridicule on the part of our New England friends. Neither the press nor the people of that section were willing to admit that the South would be able to compete with the New England goods, even in the production of coarse goods. They claimed that it would be impossible for the South to build up its textile interest to the extent of proving a serious competitor with New England.

This position, however, has been gradually abandoned as far as coarse goods is concerned. It will not be very long before New England will have to admit that the South has just as many advantages for manufacturing the finer grade of goods as it had a few years ago for making the coarser grades. This position is now being emphasized by the course of events, and some of the New England papers are freely admitting all that has ever been claimed, so far as coarse goods is concerned.

Furnishing the raw material for more than one-half of the cotton spindles of the world, the South is no longer content to ship its cotton in its unmanufactured form. Manufactured at home it would be worth annually more than $1,000,000,000 instead of $300,000,000 as now. Such an industry as this alone would revolutionize the South. It would furnish employment for hundreds of thousands of hands, and create wealth on a greater scale than any other manufacturing interest has ever done.

Because of these facts, the realization by New England of the South's destiny as the coming cotton manufacturing centre, bringing about a co-operation of local and outside men and money in the great development of this industry, becomes a matter of more than national concern. Even Great Britain, now having one half of the cotton spindles in the world, must soon see that it has reached the limit of growth in this industry, and that henceforth progress in this line will be in the South.

Madam and Mrs.

Sir Charles Lyell says: "The title of 'madam' is given in Charleston and the south of the United States generally to a mother whose son has married. The daughter-in-law then becomes 'Mrs.' By this means they avoid the inelegant phraseology of 'old Mrs. A.'"

This is also to some extent the custom in some parts of the Pacific Slope. It should be more generally adopted, for no mother-in-law wishes to be known as "old Mrs." Woman's sensitiveness as to age is apparently as old as humanity, for Sarah is the only woman whose age is mentioned in the Bible.

Method in His Madness.

"What are you learning to sing?"

Willie—"Sweet Marie."

"Goodness! that's been sung to death long ago."

Willie—I know; an' the folks will pay me to stop singin'.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

INDIANS.

Chiefs of Paugh-Caugh-Naugh-Sinque Raised to Their Stumps.

A large and enthusiastic party of Indians assembled in the Paugh-Caugh-Naugh-Sinque wigwam January 3 to witness the ceremonies attending the raising up of the chiefs to their respective stumps for the current term of office.

District Deputy Westlake of Elizabeth and his staff performed the work in a most satisfactory manner. Following the exercises an hour was pleasantly spent in listening to several very interesting "talks" from the visiting deputation and the newly raised chieftains. After the council fire was quenched Paugh-Caugh-Naugh-Sinque Council, No. 193½, of Haymakers, went into session.

A commission, accompanied by a cordial letter to the new companions, was submitted from E. J. Lake, President of the State Haymakers Association. President Lake conferred great honor on the new loft by appointing P. C. H. John H. Carney the deputy-president of this district, and when his commission was read Plainfield's popular little Dutchman received an invitation in true Haymakers style. This evening in Sangerbund Hall an invitation entertainment, reception and dance will be given by that growing young tribe No. 193, which, though not yet a year old, is among the largest, most popular, and most influential in the State of New Jersey, embracing, as is well-known, many of Plainfield's leading citizens.

Muhlenberg Hospital.

At the last meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary Board of Muhlenberg Hospital, held Dec. 28, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, To extend a vote of thanks to all who participated in the Christmas festivities at the Hospital and by their kind and valuable assistance contributed to make the entertainment for the enjoyment of our patients a marked success.

Resolved, To express special gratitude to the following friends of the institution:

To Mrs. Freeman and her choir of young ladies who in their usual highly satisfactory manner provided the musical part of the programme; also to Miss Nellie Whiton, who rendered a variety of beautiful violin solos, and to Elmer Runyon, who with his ever pleasing tenor voice delighted the audience with a number of choice songs. To William Madden for his untiring and faithful services, having again as in many previous years proved such a valuable help to the ladies committee in dressing the Christmas tree. To our storekeepers and other benevolent friends who so liberally sent in contributions, especially the kind donors of a barrel of flour, boxes of oranges, turkeys, and other provisions.

And last but not least to the editors of our daily papers for their encouraging words and accurate accounts of the entertainment. To all, once more, sincere and grateful thanks.

EMILIE SCHIPPER,
Corresponding Secretary.

Serious Driving Accident.

George Harrison, a helper employed by Carl Kaerth, narrowly escaped serious injuries on being thrown from a heavily loaded sled at the corner of Watchung avenue and Second street. The sled, with Kaerth and young Harrison on the seat, was overturned by the runner being caught in the gutter and the boy was thrown with great force to the ground, striking his head and badly bruising his hand.

Mr. Kaerth had all he could do to gain control of the team, and Messrs. VanEmburgh and Harper, who were passing at the time, kindly picked up the unconscious young man and carried him to Kaerth's house, where he was found to be suffering from bruises about the head and shoulders as well as the lacerated hand already mentioned.

At the time of going to press he was resting quietly and it is hoped will soon recover. About fifteen dozen bottles of "soft stuff" was spilled in the gutters.

A Japanese in Plainfield Tonight.

The war between China and Japan, the contest between belated barbarism and modern civilization, is a subject which is full of interest to everyone—from the school boy, who gazes with amazement at the curious colored cartoons representing the Oriental conflict, to the philosopher, who seeks to know the causes of all events.

A rare opportunity to learn about this singular war, from an inside point of view, will be afforded this evening, when a native of Japan, now living in America, Rev. Watari Kitashima, Ph.D., will speak upon this subject in All Souls Church, Park avenue near Seventh street, at 8. Admission is 25 cents.

Types of American Life.

In the issue of Town Topics for Jan. 3 is begun the publication of an exceptionally interesting series of portraits, in colors, exact reproductions of handsome water-color sketches made from life. The portraits will be representative of the most distinguished "types" of American citizens, and will form a collection worthy of preservation. The originality of the artist's work and the unusual fidelity of the reproduction can hardly fail to surprise and delight people that have become wearied of finding conventional "pictures" in the periodicals of the day. The new portraits in Town Topics will be striking, unique and beautiful.

—The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keeding was found dead in bed between them when they woke up in the morning. It had died of sprow.

—The Park Club Whist Committee makes the following announcement of ladies nights: January 15 and 29, February 12 and 26, March 12 and 26, and April 9 and 23.

BRIAR PIPE GIVEN AWAY WITH EVERY ONE POUND bale OF DUKES MIXTURE for 35 cents
Every pipe stamped DUKES MIXTURE or ATC
2 OZ. PACKAGES 5¢

TRADESMEN MEET.

They Seek to Establish a Uniform Scale for Retailing Flour.

A largely attended meeting of the leading tradesmen handling the Pillsbury flour in Plainfield, Westfield, Fanwood, Dunellen and other nearby towns was held in Trade Temple last Wednesday.

The meeting convened for the purpose of discussing a uniform price for the Pillsbury products, which at present are sold in many instances below cost.

The New York representatives of the Pillsbury interests addressed the gathering, and urged the advisability of a uniform price which would secure a reasonable margin to the dealers and stated that by the middle of the present month a universal schedule would be adopted by all dealers or agents who handle the flour throughout the United States and Europe. No demands have been made by the Pillsbury Company, but it is understood that dealers who refuse to accept the schedule will be unable to obtain the product. The local handlers will doubtless fall into line at once.

A Copper and Lead Party.

Among the novel entertainments put forth by the versatile borough folks New Year's Eve to celebrate the old year out and the new year in, was one provided at the residence of Joseph B. Hall on Washington avenue by his son-in-law Henry M. Western. Each guest on entering the room was furnished with a neatly prepared oblong card, at the top of which was a copper cent, snugly concealed in a small envelope. Under this followed a series of questions, numbered up to twenty-six, which were to be answered on the reverse side of the card with a lead pencil.

The answers were to be suggested by the features and letters on both sides of the penny. For instance, What did our forefathers strive for? Liberty, etc. Prizes were offered to both ladies and gentlemen to those guessing the highest number correctly also a progressive prize to those who came next highest. Each party of the company was supposed to act independently of the others and no conferring or exchanging of answers was permitted, but this rule, however, did not appear to work well as far as two betrothed couple were concerned. The contest created a good deal of merriment, and the representative of The Press came in second best, much to the delight of the company, which inferred that The Press ought to be first in everything. About fourteen couple were present and all joined in singing Auld Lang Syne when the new year was announced.

Barely Won.

The Plainfield Bowling Club went to Cranford last evening and surprised themselves by bad bowling. Several times through the game defeat threatened them. The score by frames shows how closely they were followed, and then just escaped by eight pins.

The score:

P. B. C.		CRANFORD.	
VanEmburgh	170	Cox	147
Stephenson	139	Dohrman	142
Bamberger	147	Daymon	157
Maltby	139	Wilber	143
Petrie	180	Heilker	143
Wilbur	125	Voorhis	120
Doane	142	Sharp	138
Van Alstyne	138	Rogers	185
Waters	154	McConnell	127
Vail	125	Page	137
	1459		1451

BY FRAMES.

P. B. C.	167	308	439	561	740	900	1063	1198	1314	1459
Cranford	139	280	444	577	725	860	1002	1175	1321	1451

Borough Property Changes.

Following are North Plainfield real-estate transfers recently recorded in Somerville:

John C. Zimmerman and wife to Gertrude Vandenburgh, $2,200.

William R. Codington and wife to John B. Mills, $1,000.

Mary R. Woolston and husband to Frank E. Woodruff, $3,100.

William G. Morse to Tillie R. Schenck, $900.

Henry H. Brokaw and wife to Newton B. Smalley, $600.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Rates of Advertising

Space	WEEKS 1	2	3	MONTHS 1	2	3	6	12
1 in.	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$2.50	$4.00	$5.00	$9.50	$15.00
2 in.	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.50	8.00	12.00	20.00
3 in.	2.50	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00	18.00	25.00
4 in.	3.00	3.50	5.00	6.00	9.00	16.00	20.00	32.00
5 in.	3.50	4.50	6.00	8.00	12.50	18.00	25.00	37.00
¼ col.	4.50	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	45.00
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WEEKLY CONSTITUTIONALIST
DAILY PRESS
(Chautauqua Building),
PLAINFIELD N. J

TOWNSEND'S
Marble & Granite Works,
30 SOMERSET STREET,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

If you have not engaged your work, I should be pleased to do it for you.
I buy only first-class Marble and Granite and do not sell unless at prices that will enable me to put up the work with credit to myself and justice to the parties purchasing.
I employ no agents and therefore am enabled to make a reduction in the price of my work to the customer, of the commission generally paid to agents.
I am under a very small expense in running my shop, myself and my son doing the larger portion of the work, and we personally attend to the setting of all work, and look upon business in this light, that Good Work and Good Material, at Fair Prices, is a standing advertisement for my business, which will tend to build up trade, and I feel safe to warrant that no dealer can sell you the same work and same stock any cheaper than I can.
Hoping to be favored with your patronage, I am yours respectfully,

J. E. TOWNSEND,
Manager. 8 11 tf
Branch Yard Westfield, N. J.

TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c.
H EGGERDING,
121 Park Avenue.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Manufacturer of the Celebrated
C. O. D. CIGAR,
The best 5 cent cigar in the State, and made on the premises from the finest Havana.
CLEAR HAVANA SEGARS A SPECIALTY.
A large assortment of the Choicest Brands of Foreign and Domestic Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos, always on hand.
Smokers Articles in Great Variety.
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SANITARY PLUMBING,
Brick and Portable Furnace,
GAS FITTING,
TIN ROOFING,
Etc., Etc.

I am prepared to do any of the above branches in strictly first-class, sanitary and workmanship manner.
Having associated myself with the Master members Association of New York City, I employ none but first-class mechanics and non-union men. I believe in every man running his own business tail times and in all cases
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Cleanse the Bowels and Purify the Blood! Cure Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Dyspepsia, and give healthy action to the entire system.

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Woolston & Buckle,
PAINTERS,
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PAINTER'S SUPPLIES, 141-143 NORTH AV
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Telephone Exchange 175 North ave opp depot
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G W V M'y 4th and Park avenue
Frank Rowley Somerset and Craig place

Subscriber's Name	Address.
Albion Hotel, The	Park av and 7th
Ames, C. J.	15 Crescent ave
Alert Hose Co., No 1	Madison ave
Ackerman, Mrs. J. H.	32 West 7th stree
Adams, Dr D C	46 Grove
Brakeley, F W	Dunellen
Brokaw, Isaac N	Bound Brook
Babcock, Geo H	8th and Union sts
Barkalew & Dunn	16 North ave
Boone, W. C., M. D.	Cor. Front & Central Av
Bushnell, John	Central ave. and 9th st
Beerbower, J E	Park av and 2d s
Berg, Jos F, M D	10 E 6th s
Board of Education—6th st, 8th and	Union st
Booth, E H	66 Madison av
	6th & Liberty, 6th & Monroe
Clark, E D	2 Waynwood place
Children's Home	Jackson ave.
Closson, James T	Richmond and Front sts
CONSTITUTIONALIST Office	3 North ave.
Cook, A D & Bro	Park ave and RR.
Cooley, Dr J H	Manning and Westervelt aves
Cox, Rowland	Seventh st
Chapman, Mrs. F. A.	9 Third Place
Cruikshank, S. A.	128 Carlton avenue
Carman, J H, M D	49 Somerset st
Chase, B F M	Somerset st
Central Pharmacy, (J H Leggett, Mgr)	Park ave and Front st
DAILY PRESS	3 North ave.
Depew, Mrs. E. H.	18 Crescent ave.
Day, Frank	63 W. Fourth st.
Davis, Dr T S	Cor 6th st & Park av
Day, B M	Rockview ave
Demarest, F M	27 Park av
Dumont, John B.	29 E 7th st
Decker, T—pay station	Westfield, N J
DeGraff, James	22 E 9th st
Doane, T O—Chief P F D	40 W 6th st
Dollner, S L	121 Madison av
Davis & Stevens, coal and wood	Office W Front
Endicott, Dr Geo W	Pa[illegible]ve and 4th st.
Evening News, T.W. Morrison, Editor	7 Som't st.
Engine No 1	West 2d st.
Engine No 2	Front st.
Engine No 3	Somerset st.
Evans, Geo C	37 Washington ave
Fisk, Chas. J	23 West Seventh St
Fanwood, pay station	Fanwood station
Freight House	C. RR. Depot
French, P M & Sons	Somerset st.
Fritts, Dr J T	73 Park ave
Fleming, Howard	38 Park avenue
Fisk, Pliny	6 W 7th st
French, C Frank	69 Somerset st
Grant, Geo W, Chief of Police	28 W 6th st
Goddard, C M	17 Third Place.
Griffen, A M	19 E Front st.
Gaston, M. D., W F	5th and New sts
Gilbert, A	Cor Central av & 8th st
Howell & Hardy	North Avenue
Heyniger, L	81 & 83 Somerset street.
Hegeman, B. A	107 Sycamore avenue
Hedges, Dr. Ellis W	42 East Front st
Hyde, Chas	141 Front street.
Hedden, Albert	4th st. near Park ave
Higgins, M. A.	76 East 4th st—26 North ave
Hetfield, John N	204 South 2d st—21 Park av
Harder, Francis C	122 Madison av
Hermance, O	Netherwood
Hoagland's City Express	29 North av
Jenkins, Dr. O. L	58 W. Front st.
Jones, Evan	13 Kensington st
Kirkner, J	8th and Division sts.
Kaufman, W T	65 W 7th st
Lowry, Rev Robert	Madison ave and 9th st
Lovell, L N	Crescent ave
Lord, Wm A	Belvidere av
Loomis & Rice	75a 49 Broadway
Laire, J P & Co	8 W Front st
Linke, Frank	3 W Front st
Lounsberry, F C	13 Plainfield ave
Myers, J K	17 East 7th st
McGee, Henry A	Willow ave
McGee, James	Willow ave.
Miller, J G	10 E. Front st.
Moore, Geo. A	20 North ave
Muhlenberg Hospital	South ave.
Murray, Dr. Wm. H	167 Broadway
Matthews, Chas	49 Grove st
Pond Mach Tool Co	Boulevard below Grant av
Pierce Hardware Co	42 W Front st
Reed, Chas A	27 Myrtle ave
Milliken, E F	120 Central
Morrison, T W	11 Somerset st
MacDonald, J F	46 E Front st
yers, Lawrence	E Front st
Netherwood Hotel	Netherwood.
Newhall, Henry B	16 E 7th st
N J Postal Tel Co	4 Park ave
Reynolds, H P	Park and North ave.
Reynolds, H. P	Washington avenue
Roberts, D S	17 North avenue.
Rockfellow, Geo W	Park and North ave.
Runyon, A M & Son	Park ave
Runyon, A M & Son	48 Madison ave
Rushmore, Dr Edward	Park ave. near Fifth st
Roome, Mrs J	Cor. Mercer & Sycamore aves.
Runkle, H. G	8th s
Runyon, Chas W	Park ave
Rice, R. W. & Co	75b cor. Emily and Duer sts
Randolph, L W	Front st
Rogers, D W	W d st
Rogers, N P jr	26 Westervelt ave
Stover, H W	20 east 9th st
Serrell, Lemuel W	Front st. and Plainfield ave
Seguine, C. J	60 Front street.
Shaw, R J	Front st. opp. Park ave.
Streall, A S	Prospect ave.
Smith, W P	Belvidere av., Netherwood
Shephard A D	Fanwood
Smith, Jas A	13 W Front st
Scott, Walter & Co	South ave
Smith, Chas A	Spring st, Westfield, N J
Stelle, Irving G	Sixth st
Terrill & Cole	16 E Front st
Thompson, A. D	29-31 North av
Talmadge, Henry P (Res)	Netherwood
Thickstun, Jno A	Madison av
Titsworth, Jos M	33 W. 7th st.
Tomlinson, Dr T H	La Grande and N B'dwy
Tobin & Enander	51 North av
Tracy, J Evarts	8th and Division st
Thorn, Alex	27 Somerset st
Tweedy, O. B.	11 Crescent avenue
Townsend, Samuel	98 Rockview av
Thompson, A D	Prospect ave
Telegraph Office	Plainfield station
Thorn, R	76 W Front st
United States Express Co	6 North ave
Union Co Country Club	Cor 7th st & Arlington
Van Sickle W. J	10 North ave
Wharton, Clifton	17 Central av
Wolfman, C	West Seventh street
Wadsworth, W B	8th and Liberty sts
Western Union Telegraph Company	at Depot
Weichers, J F	W 8th st. near Grand ave
Waters, E, Ass't Chief	3d st near Washington
Westfield, pay station	Westfield, N J
Wotherspoon O G	148 E Front s

TELEPHONE TOLL RATES

FOR FIVE MINUTES CONVERSATION

PLANFIEILD. NEW JERSEY

Asbury Park, N J	60c	Hempstead N Y	45c
Astoria, N Y	35c	Hoboken N J	35c
Babylon, N Y	60c	Hunter's Point N Y	45c
Bath, N Y	45c	Irvington N J	40c
Bayonne N J	45c	Islip N Y	60c
Bergen Point N J	35c	Jamaica N Y	45c
Bayside N Y	[illegible]	Jersey City N J	[illegible]
Bay Shore N Y	75c	Keyport N J	[illegible]
Bayville N Y	60c	Kingston N J	[illegible]
Belleville N J	40c	Laurel Hill N Y	[illegible]
Blissville N Y	45c	Leonia N J	[illegible]
Bloomfield N J	35c	Little Neck N Y	[illegible]
Bloomingdale N J	45c	Little Silver N J	[illegible]
Boonton N J	45c	Long Branch N J	[illegible]
Brooklyn N Y	35c	Madison N J	[illegible]
Caldwell N J	45c	Matawan N J	[illegible]
Carlstadt N J	45c	Millburn N J	[illegible]
Centreville N J	45c	Montclair N J	[illegible]
Chatham N J	30c	Morristown N J	[illegible]
Closter N J	45c	Newark N J	[illegible]
Colt's Neck N J	75c	New Brunswick N J	[illegible]
Coney Island N Y	45c	Newton N Y	[illegible]
Cresskill N J	45c	New York N Y	[illegible]
Dover N J	40c	Orange N J	[illegible]
East Norwich N Y	65c	Pamrapo N J	[illegible]
Eatontown N J	60c	Passaic N J	[illegible]
Elizabeth N J	25c	Paterson N J	[illegible]
Englewood N J	35c	Perth Amboy N J	[illegible]
Fairview N J	45c	Rahway N J	[illegible]
Fanwood N J	15c	Red Bank N J	[illegible]
Far Rockaway N Y	45c	Seabright N J	[illegible]
Flatbush N Y	35c	Short Hills N J	[illegible]
Flushing N Y	40c	South Amboy N J	[illegible]
Fort Lee N J	45c	South River N J	[illegible]
Franklin Park N J	35c	Staten Island N Y	[illegible]
Freehold N J	50c	Westfield N J	[illegible]
German Settlem't N Y	60c	Woodbridge N J	[illegible]
Glen Cove N Y	50c	Yonkers N Y	[illegible]
Gravesend N Y	45c	Trenton N J	[illegible]
Hackensack N J	35c	Tarrytown N Y	[illegible]

Dime Savings Institution
OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Is now receiving deposits payable on demand with interest. Money deposited on or before July 1, 1894, will draw interest from that date.
JOHN W. MURRAY, President,
J. FRANK HUBBARD,
ELIAS R. POPE, Treasurer

FOR MALARIA
GENERAL DEBILITY
AND
ALL STOMACH TROUBLES
COLES'
PERUVIAN BARK
AND
WILD CHERRY BITTERS
ARE THE BEST.
A Vegetable Substitute for Quinine.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per Bot.
PREPARED ONLY BY THE
D. F. COLES DRUG AND MFG. C.
RAHWAY, N. J.

ASK YOUR HORSESHOER FOR THE NEVERSLIP
THE ONLY SHOE FOR WINTER USE
It ABSOLUTELY prevents slipping, and insures perfect safety and comfort to horse and driver.
Shod with the "Neverslip," your horses feet are always in good condition—kept so by not having to constantly remove the shoes for sharpening.
The CALKS are REMOVABLE,
Steel-Centered and SELF-SHARPENING
When worn out new Calks can be easily inserted without removing shoes, saving an immense amount of time usually lost at the blacksmith shop.
On receipt of postal will mail free our descriptive circular containing prices of Calked Shoes, ready to be nailed on, for trial, offered this winter at very low prices.
S. H. Berry Hardware Co.,
Dover, N. J.,
Dealers in hardware blacksmiths' supplies, etc.
sole agents for Union county.

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

$6.00
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CALIFORNIA
is our Sleeping Car Rate on the Phillips-Rock Island Tourist Excursion, from Boston and kindred distant cities on the route of this car, to San Francisco and Los Angeles. The cars have upholstered spring seats, are Pullman build, and appointments perfect.
You have a special manager on the car all the way, and excursions run once a week, leaving Boston every Tuesday. Save money by taking this popular mode of travel.
Address for full particulars,
A. PHILLIPS & CO.
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Gen. Passenger Agent, Chicago.
8 23 Feb 1

A. WOLFF,
Manufacturer of
CIGARS,
And dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, and smokers' articles, has moved from 28½ W. Front street, to 241 West Front, one door east of Madison avenue and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, generally.

FOR BETTER MORALS.

Borough Legislators Decide to Restrict Amusements.

AFTER THE SALOON ANNEXES.

Billiard Parlors and Bowling Alleys to Be Licensed and Regulated—Borough Council Officially Asks the Court Not to License Bock.

It was 8:20 when Mayor Needham called the North Plainfield Common Council to order last Friday, and in answer to the roll call by Clerk Arnold Councilmen Valiant, Howell, Neal, Winckler and Lounsbury responded, Mr. Peck being the only absentee.

The minutes of the December meeting were read and approved.

Justice Crosley's report showed that $66.50 had been collected for fines during the past three months, and the clerk reported $12.50 received from various sources.

Collector Spencer's report was read and showed that the total amount of taxes paid to date was $7,397.82

Clerk Arnold's statement of the borough finances was:

		Deficit.
Borough		$ 971.82
Fire Department		718.71
Road account	$415.98	
Light account		404.05
		$2,094.08
		415.98
Deficit		$1,678.10.

The usual batch of monthly bills was presented and referred to the proper committees, and later ordered paid.

In answer to the question as to how many lights were deducted from the electric light bill, on account of poor service, Clerk Arnold said there were sixteen.

The Mayor stated that he had received a communication from residents of Grove street, *in which they said that W. A. Wilson* had been engaged as a watchman and they would like to have the Council give him permission to make arrests.

Mr. Needham had given him the privileges of a special marshal till last night meeting.

Mr. Lounsbury offered a resolution later making him a special marshal without compensation.

Mr. Valiant did not like the spirit of the action taken by the residents and thought that if they paid their taxes they should be protected.

Mr. Howell thought that they should have better protection, it being very poor at present.

The resolution was adopted by the Council.

Mr. Lounsbury stated that the Sewer Committee had instructed F. A. Dunham to furnish the map, grades, etc., which they were given power to secure, and that they would be ready in two weeks.

Mr. Lounsbury said that he with Mr. Peck had seen Mr. Cooley of the Electric Light Co., and had instructed him in regard to placing the lights ordered on Clinton avenue.

Mr. Howell of the Printing Committee said that he had purchased an atlas of F. A. Dunham as he was given power to do.

Mr. Lounsbury offered an ordinance which provides for the licensing and regulating of bowling alleys and billiard saloons in the borough.

He had seen Borough Counsel Reed and was informed that it was *perfectly* legal and proper. It provides that they have to pay a license fee to be decided upon and that the places have to be closed from 11 each night till 6 the next morning, and from the same hour Saturday night till the same hour Monday morning. Violations of the ordinance incur a fine of $50, for each offense or 10 days in jail or both. It was referred to the Laws and Ordinance Committee.

Mr. Valiant offered resolutions that a warrant be drawn for $53 in favor of pay roll, also that warrants for the $1,500 note with interest due *Jan. 12, 1895*, and the $1,000 note with interest due Jan. 15, 1895, *be drawn for H. N. Spencer and* charged to road account.

Mr. Lounsbury offered a similar resolution in regard to the $1,000 note with interest due Jan. 12, the same to be charged to Borough account.

A recess of ten minutes was then taken. During the latter, H. N. Spencer presented a handsome map of Plainfield and North Plainfield to the Council on behalf of ex-Mayor William Saunders. It was made by F. A. Dunham.

When business was resumed Mr. Valiant moved that the hearty thanks of Council be extended to Mr. Saunders for his gift, which was unanimously given.

Mr. Howell offered a resolution that a warrant be drawn for H. N. Spencer for the $1,000 note with interest due Jan. 15, 1895 and charged to light account. It was adopted.

Mr. Valiant offered *a resolution that* the sense of the Council be expressed to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Somerville, against licensing a saloon on Somerset street to be opened by Charles Bock. Mr. Neal stated that it was not a question of temperance, but that Council was charged with protecting the borough. Mr. Howell was in favor of it, individually, but not officially, and Mr. Lounsbury stated that the saloon would add additional duties to the marshals and councilmen, but while he was in favor of the resolution personally he would not vote for it as an official paper. Mr. Valiant had heard where such things had been done before, and as he thought the saloon would be a superlative nuisance, he would vote for the resolution. Mr. Winckler was of the same opinion.

The Mayor spoke at length on the subject and heartily favored the action proposed. He thought the borough and city would be troubled considerable by the saloon, it being on the border line.

Mr. Neal said that he had been informed on good authority that the Somerville Court would look with favor on an official document from the Council.

Mr. Howell thought the hour of closing the saloons should be changed so people could not come from Plainfield at a late hour of the night and fill up on borough liquor.

The resolution was adopted, Mr. Lounsbury alone voting no.

The subject of cleaning sidewalks of snow and ice was brought up by Mr. Lounsbury, who asked if something could not be done to make it practical. It was thought that the borough would be held *liable for accidents* resulting therefrom. After a long discussion in which compliments were exchanged such as one of the councilmen thought the chairman of the Street Committee should clean the walks, it was said that there was no ordinance compelling a property-owner to clean his walk, and owing to the financial embarrassment of the borough they could do nothing in the matter.

A communication from Engine Co., No. 1, stated that Rudolph Spiegel and Frank Kesselring had been elected members of the company and asked that they be confirmed. It was referred to the proper committee.

On motion of Mr. Howell Council adjourned at 9:30.

"COUNT" VAN NESS ARRESTED.

Got $600 on a Policy After He Had Assigned It as Security for a Debt of $700.

"Count" John K. VanNess, 40 years of age, of Plainfield, was a prisoner in the Tombs Court Friday. The complaint was made by James N. McElhinney, an attorney at 54 East 128th street, who swore that on Nov. 22, 1890, he sued VanNess for $1,840.50 and recovered judgment. VanNess, he said, paid off enough to reduce the amount due to $709.72.

To guarantee the payment of this VanNess assigned to McElhinney an insurance policy for $1,000 on the furniture of his house in Plainfield, which had been burned out a few days previous to Dec. 5, 1893, when the assignment was made. *McElhinney was acting for* his wife, Jane, in whose name he had recovered the judgment.

The policy of insurance was on the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco. VanNess, McElhinney added, begged him from time to time to delay the presentation of the policy for payment. He complied for a time, but finally decided to write to the company. When he did so he discovered that the claim had been settled by VanNess for $600. He then procured a warrant for VanNess's arrest.

When VanNess was arraigned before Justice McMahon, McElhinney wanted to withdraw the complaint on the prisoner's promise to settle. The Justice refused to allow him to withdraw it, and held VanNess in default of $3,000 bail for examination Jan. 8.

Plainfield has cause to be proud of herself and grateful to her Councilmen for the esplendid condition of her finances as shown in this issue. She ends the year with her bills paid, her wants reasonably satisfied, a cash balance of $13,631.64, and a surplus of $107,430.80. And she has no bonded indebtedness. Verily, Plainfield is blessed among the cities of the State and the admiration of all the world.

The Daily Press has long felt that a practical sanitary plumber ought to be added to the otherwise admirable Board of Health. Especially since the sewers are to become a feature of Plainfield's municipal progress is there need of such a man on the Board. The wisdom of this suggestion will commend itself to the thoughtful consideration of those who know the value of practical knowledge of mechanical detail in sanitary work.

The new Common Council should make speedy endeavor for the completion of Westervelt avenue. The entrance to that thoroughfare has too long been a lopsided eyesore. If the Councilmen turn their earnest attention to completing the western side of the avenue and making it presentable and passable, it will find the task not such a bugbear as has been painted. Past Councils have shunned the prospective improvement because it is understood that a private property-owner holds a strip of land along the western side of the roadway where the sidewalk ought to be. In that event, why not condemn the land, pay the price, and establish the improvement which has so long been crying to be made?

The Board of Trade has an opportunity to distinguish itself in the matter of connecting Madison avenue and Duer street. Since the postoffice is to be established in the Babcock Building the long-deferred project takes on new importance, and the borough and city ought speedily to have the extension established giving an open highway at this *now important commercial centre.* The Board of Trade has not developed much activity along the line of its name; and if it wishes to live down its nickname of Board of Bowling it should bestir itself in vital matters of this kind and work with all its power to establish just such public improvements. It has the power; now is the time to exert it. No better thing awaits its advocacy than the Madison avenue extension.

Bright's Disease Cured.

Mrs. Laura A. Kempton's (of West Rutland Vt.) daughter was stricken with Bright's disease. Her ankles, feet and eyes were terribly swollen. Four physicians attended her, but her life was despaired of. A mother's love surmounts all difficulties, and she determined to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. "How happy I am," Mrs. Kempton writes, "that I determined on that course, for one by one the well-known symptoms of the disease left her. Words cannot express my gratitude and I cannot too earnestly recommend this great medicine. Her recovery was entirely due to Favorite Remedy, which was the only medicine taken after her case was abandoned by the physicians." Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy can be had at any drugstore. It has never yet failed to cure where the disease is within the range of medicine.

—In St. Joseph's R. C. Church the Christmas collection amounted to $220.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

David H. Lenox is spending the Winter in New York.

Mrs. S. A. Davis has gone to Jersey City for three weeks.

Hugh B. Reed has associated himself with Reed & Coddington.

Miss B. J. Beach of Mercer avenue is visiting at The Pines, Lakewood.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lucy Rafferty to William Fiering.

H. K. Southwick and family of 16 Sycamore avenue have moved to Providence.

Ernest Conover of Elmwood place, who has been quite ill with a cold, is improving.

Miss Mary Holton of Grove street is visiting at Watters Park, Wayne County, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Porter and family of Craig place are on a short visit to New York city.

William Stimpson of West Sixth street began a course of journalism at Packard's Institute, New York.

A. E. Faber, Jr., and family of Mercer avenue will spend the balance of the Winter in New York city.

A bright little boy was added to the little family of Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Hargrave of Vine street, Sunday.

Walter B. Rittenhouse of East Sixth street has returned to his studies in Stevens Institute of Technology.

Miss Katie E. Saverd and Miss Katie A. Dorgan celebrated New Year's with Miss Minnie Quirk of Flatbush.

Julius Lusardi received a letter a few days ago from his brother, Aleck Lusardi and bride, telling of their safe arrival in Italy.

Isaac Coriell and family of Mount Horeb have moved to their new home, 12 Grandview avenue, lately purchased by Mr. Coriell.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Titus have the *sympathy of the community in the loss of* their six-year-old son Ellsworth, of diphtheritic croup.

B. Rockfellow and family of Somerville have leased the house on Somerset *street for a term of years, formerly oc*cupied by John H. Kitchen.

James A. Greene, formerly of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's, has been engaged by Isaac Lederer, for his popular dry-goods house, West Front street.

The wedding of Henry Albert of Coontown to Miss Lizzie Rose of Mount Horeb will take place Jan. 16 at the residence of the bride's parents, Mount Horeb.

Charles J. McNabb of Rahway road has severed his connection with Reed & Coddington to take a year's course of studies in the New York University of Law.

The Misses Ross of Brooklyn and Miss Gendell of Philadelphia, who have been visiting Miss Elsie Horne of Willow avenue, have returned to their homes.

William Rockfellow and family of Somerville have moved into the house of ex-Sheriff Coddington, 196 Somerset street. Mr. Rockfellow is employed by Smalley Bros.

The possession of the George Watson property on Crescent avenue is transferred to Mr. and Mrs. Marion S. Ackerman January 10 and after improvements are completed they will move in about April 1.

Miss Hettie Holman, who has been spending the Christmas holidays with her cousins, Miss Percy Emmons of Prospect place and Miss Laura Emmons of Jackson avenue, has returned to her home in New Brunswick.

Policeman Cooney has been a great sufferer from neuralgia of late. In three years of service he has not lost any time, and though he feels far from being well he does not want to lay off duty now, *and therefore pluckily stays on his beat.*

A happy New Year's Eve party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Perrine, 220 West Second street, attended by fifty friends. Music for dancing was furnished by Mr. Perrine and John Willis, and refreshments were served in abundance.

Clarence Vandeventer has won high compliment for his management of the *Van club-house in Fanwood. His cater*ing at the New Year's dance of the Four-in-Hand Club was greatly admired. The one hundred guests were warm in their testimonials of appreciation.

W. E. Bailey, formerly of Newark, has taken up his residence in this city, and, in company with Hall of Newark, who has established a bicycle specialty factory at the place used by the Climax Stopper Company on Fourth street, has rented a home of W. D. Thickstun.

The Amateur Opera Society of Plainfield was formally organized at the residence of Miss Jeannette Bryant, 80 Mercer avenue, North Plainfield, last evening. Henry M. Western was chosen musical director of the society, which will give operettas and cantatas.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Weber entertained the choir of the German Lutheran Church of Grove street at their home on East Third street New Year's night. The evening was passed very pleasantly with music, singing and dancing, after which a generous collation was served.

A surprise was given Adam Waglow of New Market, Wednesday evening, in honor of the fifty-second anniversary of his birthday. Those present were: David Blackford, Frank Nelson, David Lawson, B Pixle, J Stein, Mr and Mrs Winges, Miss Dans, Herman Dans, and D Roantree. Dancing was indulged in, for which Lawson furnished the music. A collation was served during the evening.

Councilman Bird is suffering from a severe cold.

The senior Mr. Burgess of Central avenue is seriously ill.

Fred Van Eps of East Fifth street has recovered from his sprained wrist.

Josiah Layton has left the Hospital and gone to the VanPelt Home in Metuchen.

H. M. Stockton is on the Home Committee of the great new Wool Club of New York.

L. B. Mulford of the firm of Hummer & Mulford is very ill at his home on West *Second street.*

Miss Carrie Bolby of Asbury, N. J. is visiting her cousin Miss Ella Bolby of Netherwood avenue.

Harry F. Rowe of the Drew Seminary *at Madison*, is the guest of Rev. C. R. Barnes of Grove street.

Miss Sadie Randolph and her sister Lillie of Evona will spend Sunday with relatives in Plainfield.

Miss Miller of Wilmington, Delaware, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Esther K. Miller of Netherwood.

Miss Wilkins of Rochester, New York, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Douglass *of 44 Washington* avenue.

Daniel Cory, whose 87th birthday anniversary comes next June, is very low with an apoplectic stroke.

Miss Ida Randolph of Newark has returned home from her visit with Miss Eva Dunavan of Elm place.

T. E. F. Randolph, a prominent New York flour dealer, is the guest of Mr. Bonnell of East Front street.

J. Howard Leggett, the druggist, is ill at his home on West Front street with a heavy cold, verging on the grip.

Mrs. J. R. Ludlow of Philadelphia is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. H. VanDeventer of Woodland avenue, Netherwood.

Miss Rosalie Mumford of Vassar College is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Mumford of South avenue, Netherwood.

Mrs. C. A. Carley of New York has returned to her home after a pleasant holiday visit with her sister, Mrs. Bernard Brady of Central avenue.

John C. Whitney, of East Sixth street, and Fred W. Goddard, of East Ninth street, graduates of the Plainfield High School, have returned to their studies at Amherst College.

James Canfield of Grove street has just finished a seven room cottage on the corner of Johnson avenue and East George street, into which he intends moving about January 15.

Miss Ethel Finch who has been spending the holiday vacation with her parents on Belvidere avenue will return to her studies Monday at the St. Gabriel College, Peekskill, New York.

Miss Carrie Beekman of the Commercial Palace was given a surprise at her home in Evona last evening, when the time was passed in a pleasant social way. It was arranged by Mrs. Kelley and Miss Morton. Those *present from Plainfield* were Miss McKillop, Miss Morton, Mrs. Kelley, Harry Yaeger and Frank Havens.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sebring of 40 Craig place had the new year made happy *to them by the restoration to health of* their dear little daughter, Edna, who through the skilful treatment of Dr. D. C. Adams was saved from that household terror, membraneous croup. The rejoicing parents find words powerless to express their gratitude to the physician.

Union Village Donation.

The annual donation of the Union Village Methodist Church will be held at the residence of Israel J. Coon Wednesday evening, Jan. 9. Those who were at Mr. Coon's at the great Harvest Home last year will be glad to enjoy another pleasant occasion. There will be vocal and *instrumental music and also other enter*tainment. An excellent supper will be served. The Plainfield Quartette will be present and render vocal selections.

—The work of the fire horses on the streets last year earned $214 for the city.

—Superintendent H. C. Squires has started a beneficial savings society among the Hope Chapel people, styled the Penny Provident Fund.

—S. E. Flower has taken the Miller drug store, opposite the postoffice, and will be pleased to see his friends and those desiring pictures framed, etc.

Closing Out Sale.

The music store at 322 West Front street formerly occupied by F. M. Hulette will be opened on Monday. If you need anything in the music line now is your opportunity, as everything will be sold at cost price for the coming week; this includes a fine line of pianos, musical instruments, sheet music and also a number of Domestic sewing machines. Store closes at 6.

Thanks for the Services.

The following was adopted by the Y.M.C.A. Directors:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board of Directors of the Y. M. C. A. be extended to the Chief of the Fire Department and those who assisted him for their gentlemanly and efficient service gratuitously given during the progress of the Fair.

Gilbride May Return.

Mrs. Benjamin Braham, (alias Gilbride), accompanied by Detective Bond of Philadelphia, left town for Elizabeth at 10 this morning. Braham will be taken from the county jail at once on requisition papers mentioned by The Press last evening, and, Mrs. Braham states, bondsmen are ready in Philadelphia as soon as the party arrives and she hopes to return at once to Plainfield accompanied by her husband.

P. P. VanArsdale,
PIANO TUNER.
Instruments put in thorough order. Terms reasonable. Pianos and Organs for sale and to let. Orders by postal, P. O. box 180, or left at Willett's shoe store, No. 167 Park avenue, will receive prompt attention. Residence 304 E. Front treet, corner Elm street. 3jy19t

Jas. M. Dunn,
Dealer in
GROCERIES, PROV
Vegetables, Fruits, etc.
No. 224 Park Ave
OPPOSITE NORTH AVENUE.
Everything usually found in a first-class grocery store.
Goods delivered free of charge.

RICKERT'S
ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS.
OFFICE—Vanderbeek's Music Store, Park Avenue. The "Accommodation Express" will attend to the general carrying business of the city, delivering goods or baggage to and from the depot, or from place to place.
Moving of Furniture, Pianos, etc., with care and safety.

WILLIAM A. WOODRUFF,
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Agent,
Office cor. Front St. and Park Ave.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Real Estate for Sale & Exchange.
MONEY TO LOAN
On Approved Security.
Mar30tf

Stoves, Ranges
—AND—
HARDWARE
OF ALL KINDS
J. J. HEIDELOFF,
No. 31 SOMERSET ST. 3-18-tf

CANOPIES
For Weddings, Parties, Etc.,
TO HIRE. CHARGES REASONABLE
Mrs. Weigman,
30 EAST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N J.
mch30tf

John Chandler,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Plainfield, N. J.
Residence and shop No. 308 East Third street.
Jobbing promptly attended to. ap27

E. B. MAYNARD,
PRACTICAL BARBER
AND
Artistic Hair Dresser,
No. 204 PARK AVENUE.
Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting done at eir residences. Shaving, Shampooing, etc. tisfactorily performed. fl7y1

CARNEY BROTHERS, Agents,
135 West Front St.
TINNERS,
PLUMBERS,
GAS FITTERS.
PARLOR STOVES,
COOK STOVES
HEATERS.
Grates and Bricks for all kinds of Stoves can be found here at Jobbers' prices. Bring your Tinware mending to us. The best Tinners, the best Plumbers, and the best Gas-fitters in this section. We use none but the very best of materials, and your work always gives satisfaction.
Kes of All Kinds are Made Here.
Tinware Made to Order.
Ranges, Brick and
Portable Furnaces
SANITARY PLUMBING.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. R. CODINGTON,
Counsellor-at-Law,
Commissioner of Deeds, Master-in-Chancery, Notary Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.—ja6tf

GEORGE W. DAY,
General Auctioneer.
Sales of Personal Property solicited. P. O. Box 122, Dunellen, N. J., or address in care of CONSTITUTIONALIST. Terms reasonable.

DR. CHARLES E. THIERS,
Dentist,
48 Somerset street. A new local anesthetic application for extracting teeth without pain. Gold filling a specialty.—ja6tf

LEWIS B. CODDINGTON,
[Successor to T. J. Carey.]
Furniture and Freight Express!
OFFICE—34 W. FRONT ST.
Large Covered Vans or Trucks. Goods delivered to any part of the U. S. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable. P. O. Box 1 58. Piano moving a specialty.

NOTICE. June 1, 1894.
Estate of Sarah Doane, deceased.
Pursuant to the order of George T. Parrot, Surrogate of the county of Union, this day made, on application of the undersigned administrator of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the subscriber under oath or affirmation their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the subscriber.
JOHN H. DOANE,
11 15 10 Administrator.

TWENTY
Years experience in the business.
SECOND STREET, 2 doors above Peacestree

Mr. JOHN H. STEVENS, Horse-shoer, gives particular attention to Shoeing, Forging, Stumbling and Interfering Horses. Speedy Cutters stopped in an incredible short space of time. Horses with diseased feet treated in a particular manner by experienced workmen.

ALBERT HEDDEN,
Liver and Boarding Stables
FOURTH STREET,
Between Peace street and Park Avenue.
First-Class Livery.
Horses Boarded by Week or Month
Telephone call No, 114.

Parlor Stoves,
Furnaces, Ranges,
te Piping, Plumbing.
Heater Work. Tinning,
Hardware.
A. M. GRIFFEN,
East Front Street.
TELEPHONE CALL, 6. 11 11-tf

American Silver Truss
Remains where placed and holds rupture perfectly, causing in many cases a complete cure. It is cool, durable, clean and simple, being composed of one continuous piece of metal wire without nuts, screws or ratchets; is easily adjusted and so light and comfortable the wearer often forgets his ailment or that he has a truss on. The hips and back are absolutely free from pressure, hence may be worn day and night. They are equally suitable for infants or adults. The Silver Truss has received the hearty endorsement of eminent ph[illegible] surgeons in Engl[illegible] [illegible] Street, U. S. A.
For sale only at
L. W. RANDOLPH'S,
Prescription druggist, 143 West Front st., Plainfield, N. J.

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Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address
MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

The Constitutionalist

A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED AT

Plainfield, New Jersey.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

A. L. Force, Publisher & Proprietor.

Walter Irving Clarke, City Editor.

Westfield has adopted a sewer-construction plan differing from Plainfield's. Plainfield first buries thousands of dollars worth of pipe in the streets, and takes her time about picking out land for disposal beds. Westfield believes that the outlet should be provided before the pipes are laid. Therefore she has bought the Zabriskie 100-acre farm, paid $10,000 for it, and will now go ahead and construct her sewers and operate them as fast as built. Westfield is wide-awake in this matter as in all.

Those who have always thought of Gov. Werts as a matter-of-fact, utilitarian person are agreeably surprised at the sentiment he displays in his message to the Legislature. He makes a stirring and poetic plea for the protection of the Palisades, and effects a striking combination of sentiment and sense. Gov. Werts has constantly shown himself a man of head, and now he stands revealed as a man of head and heart, worthy of the sincere affection and deep respect of the great little State which he is governing with such judgment and vigor.

Charles C. McBride is an editor who has won honor and reward in the newspaper world by his enterprising, fearless and powerful conduct of the Elizabeth Journal. He has made politicians, and now he is reaping political reward. Yesterday Speaker Cross appointed him private secretary, a position where the editor with the curly gray locks will have an opportunity to develop a masterly silence on what he knows about the inner workings of the Republican party in New Jersey. As private secretary, Mr. McBride will get on to lots of news that as a newspaper man he 'd itch to publish—but can 't. Still, it 's a pleasant honor, and shows that his integrity and faithful service are appreciated, and The Press extends its sincere congratulations.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

R. F. M. Chase has returned from Europe.

Mrs. James Morning is improving from her recent illness.

Mrs. Wm. Snell and child returned yesterday to Dunellen.

A bal poudre will be given in the Park club-house Jan. 22.

Carlos C. Gallup is confined to his home with an injured knee.

Miss Jennie Quick has returned from visiting at Basking Ridge.

Alfred Noel, son of Netherwood's ex-postmaster, is severely ill.

Miss Fanny Rafferty of Park avenue is visiting in New Brunswick.

David Rushmore of Grove street has returned to Cornell University.

Miss Mary B. Wells of Washington avenue has returned to Smith College.

A severe cold confines Miss Lizzie Dunn of West Fourth street to her home.

The illness of Ernest Conover of Elmwood place has developed into whooping cough.

Eugene Jobes has returned to his home on Third place after several years at military school.

Miss Mattie Wilson of Liberty Corner has returned home after visiting relatives in North Plainfield.

Mrs. A. D. Mallinson very pleasantly entertained her Sunday-school class at her home Friday evening.

Mrs. L. W. Randolph of West Second street is improving from a severe cold which has confined her to the house.

Miss Shreve of Grove street and Miss Martha Tracy of West Ninth street have resumed their studies in Bryn Mawr College.

Dr. G. H. Clark of 434 East Second street is very seriously ill with a complication of diseases. Dr. Zeglio is in attendance

Henry Rider returned today to Yale College; A. Huntington, H. McGee, Clarence Peck and H. Lovell, go back Wednesday.

S. Clinton Crane has returned to the Columbia Law School after spending his Christmas vacation at his home on East Second street.

Ralph Campbell of Netherwood avenue is recovering from a heavy cold which prompt treatment prevented from becoming serious.

Rev. Hobart Clark of All Souls Church will exchange pulpits next Sunday with Rev. Dr. Eaton, of the Church of the Divine Paternity, New York.

Herbert Johnston, who has been spending the Christmas holidays at his home on East Fifth street, has returned to his studies at Columbia College.

Genial and popular Harry Werner received a short visit from his father, J. Werner, this week. The senior Werner is one of Bridgeport's leading clothiers.

A fine entertainment of music and recitations will be given in the Park Club Saturday night. Miss Addie Parker Jackson and the boys orchestra will take part.

Judge Wm. A. Coddington is ill at the City Hotel with a severe attack of the grip.

Elmer S. Garretson of West Front street was kept at home yesterday with a severe cold.

Miss Terrill of Brooklyn is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. W. Stratton of West Third street.

Clarence H. Leland of Plainfield was reappointed doorkeeper of the House, in Trenton yesterday.

Edward Keller, an employe of Blimm's stables, left today for New Market, where he is to be married.

Rev. and Mrs. Edward Love will receive the Ministers Association at their home next Monday afternoon.

The engagement is announced of Miss Amey E. Green of Park avenue to Frank St. John Fitch of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Miss May Smith of Providence, who has been spending a few days with her uncle Chas. W. Smith, returned home this morning.

Past President Mrs. James Atwood of Trenton was the guest of the Women's Relief Corps at the installation ceremonies last evening.

Asa Collier, who is Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Retail Jewelers Association, is in Philadelphia today attending the monthly meeting of that association.

The marriage of Miss Maude Agnes Bowers to Frederick Banks is to take place in Grace Church Thursday, Jan 24 The reception following will be in Hotel Albion.

P J. McAndrews, the popular Plainfield yardmaster of the Jersey Central has been confined to his home for some days, suffering from a severe cold and an attack of rheumatism.

Miss Luettus Lunger has returned from a two-weeks visit with her grandparents at Stanton, accompanied her sister Miss Mattie, who has spent three months at the same place.

E. H. Clevely, fair, fat, but not forty, leaves for Washington tonight to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. Mr. Clevely has recently taken his thirty-third degree in the A. O. U. L., and exhibits his certificate with much pride.

The college boys who enjoyed the holiday season at home are fast leaving to take up their various studies once again. This morning Arthur Serrell departed for Lehigh, and Clarence Peck sadly checked his baggage for Yale, as he bade his friends adieu.

Mrs. Jane Craver of Corning, N. Y., came to Plainfield last Monday and will make her home in the future with her daughter, Mrs. T. B. VanNess of Third street and Central avenue. Although over 80 years of age Mrs. Craver is still hale and hearty.

The bal poudre to be given by the Park Club Jan. 22, of which announcement was made exclusively in The Press of yesterday, will be an event of rare enjoyment. It is in charge of the House Committee, Messrs. B. A. Hegeman, Jr., Charles A. Reed and Julius E. Erickson.

A grand musical reception will be given Miss Lydia W. Dufford in honor of her return to New York from the Conservatory of Music of Boston, which a number of Plainfield friends will attend. Plainfield friends on East Front street will give her a reception at an early date. A good time is anticipated.

W. C. Startup of Westervelt avenue received word Monday of the death of his grandfather, William Startup, who died in Middletown, N. Y., in his 78th year. Mr. Startup had been feeble for some time, and his death was not entirely unexpected. The funeral services were held today from his late home. Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Startup left early this morning for Middletown to attend the services

Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for liver, stomach and kidneys. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at L. W. Randolph's drug store.

—At a special meeting of Somerset Council, J. O. U. A. M., Saturday evening, Mr. Templin was elected a trustee, and Franklin Howell Assistant Recording Secretary. The officers will be installed tomorrow evening by District Deputy Charles I Young.

THERE IS DANGER for the young girl just entering womanhood. She is especially sensitive, and many nervous troubles, which continue through life, have their origin at this period. If there be pain, headache, and nervous disturbances, or irregularity of monthly functions Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription should be judiciously employed.

In catarrhal inflammation, in chronic disorders and diseases common to women

PIERCE Guarantees a CURE OR THE MONEY IS RETURNED.

Miss Burk.

Miss Mamie Burk, of Everett, Bedford Co., Penna., writes: "When I was fourteen years old I took a bad cold and there resulted internal troubles. I was a great sufferer for four years. I had tried two Physicians but neither gave me any relief. After taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription I can't say enough for it. It cured me so I have no more pains. I am now nineteen years of age."

A MODERN PRINCE.

FAIRY-LIKE REVENGE VISITED ON HIS HEAD.

The Romantic Story Ended in America at an Auction Store in a Most Unromantic Way, Owing to the Prince's Gambling and Other Vices.

Oscar Wilde said that the worst part of owing blue china was that one had to live up to it. The Prince Alexandrovitch Galitzine, who came from Paris about three seasons ago, owned one of the finest collections of blue china in existence, but he failed to live up to it, for the entire lot, together with an immense collection of bric-a-brac, bronzes, furniture and rare paintings, was recently sold at auction to satisfy the Prince's formidable array of debts, which, be it said, he has contracted in wooing the god of chance, and incidentally enriching bookmakers at the race tracks.

The Prince comes from a royal Russian family, and for the last few seasons has been courted by society in New York and at Newport. Before he came to the metropolis he had electrified gay Paris by the magnificence of his establishments, the gorgeousness of his carriages and the extravagance of his entertainments.

His feasts rivalled the spreads of the most noted epicures and his guests carried away diamonds and other precious stones as souvenirs of their visits. The Prince, young and handsome and the leader of a gay and titled set, made the fashion.

The news of his wild life and of his extravagant manner of betting, as well as other particular doings which set the city talking, caused some of the royal persons with whom he was a pet to turn from him. The result was that Prince Alexandrovitch shook the dust of the Bois de Bologne from his patent leathered feet and came to New York.

Here his fame had preceded him, and a certain romantic story was told in many swagger boudoirs. It was this: Anna, of Russia, who was a beautiful and capricious queen, once fell in love with one of her courtiers, a noble prince of the realm, whose blood was as blue as many generations of nobility could make it. She was not coy in expressing her attachment, and, although she was married at the time, she delicately expressed to him her wish that they might love forever and aye, and laughed at any restraints which convention had placed upon such a union.

The Prince, whose ideas of love were still young and beautiful, declined the offered favors, and Anna, of Russia, set about to concoct a scheme of revenge.

She hit upon a most fiendish one. The night that the haughty but injudicious Prince refused her last appeal for his love she issued a mandate that on the morrow he be married to the lowest scullion in the royal kitchen. The marriage was performed, and the wretched bridegroom and his wondering spouse were conveyed to an ice palace, where it was supposed they would die during the night.

But the scullion had a heart and soul, despite her low station, and she set to work to preserve the beautiful young Prince. She succeeded so well that on the morrow Anna, of Russia, heard that the couple were still living.

She sent them to Siberia, and there the Prince was seized with a fever, and when he recovered he heard that the cruel Queen was dead, and he and his bride, whom he had learned to love on account of her devotion to him and her heroism, were allowed to return to Russia, where they came into their own again.

The present Prince Galitzine, who fluctuated between Newport, Tuxedo and New York for the last few seasons, was looked upon with favor by chaperones and mammas. The news of his immense wealth and rumors of the magnificent establishment which he intended starting in the city this winter caused him to be courted everywhere, for, of course, a young society Prince would entertain lavishly if he took a house and furnished it with all the priceless art treasures which were in storage waiting for use.

Then the young Prince's gambling losses began to be talked about. The family jewels, which had been given in charge of his banker, were one by one pledged for thousands of dollars, for the jewels are magnificent, and are said to be worth millions.

The final blow came when the furniture, paintings and art treasures were placed in the rooms of a New York auction house for public sale. The last of the Galitzine diamonds had been pawned, and there was nothing left to do, for the fact is the Prince is in pawn. Only a short time ago his sister wrote him from Russia that he could return and claim another vast estate which awaits him there, but when he applied for his passport to the Russian Consul he found himself so much in debt to that personage that he could not leave the country.

Hair Growing on a Horse Blanket.

Mr. William H. Forbes of Spencer Corners, Fulton county, N. Y., is the possessor of a very old horse blanket, which differs from its fellows in that it has a well-defined coat of hair in various stages of development, alive and growing. While possibly of a finer and silkier texture, it is an excellent reproduction of a horse's coat, which the blanket formerly covered.

Mr. Forbes first discovered this peculiarity in October last, when taking it down from the peg in the barn, where it had hung undisturbed during the summer. He was naturally greatly astonished to discover two patches of growing hair, one on either side, where it had been exposed to the light and air. The hair is of a bright bay color and is now fully an inch in length. Probably the most peculiar feature of the affair, however, is the fact that the hair has spread from the two patches until it has entirely covered the blanket with a fine growth, varying in shade and color. It has not only been subjected to a critical inspection by several reputable men, but it has undergone a microscopic test by two prominent physicians, of whom Dr. Henry C. Finch of Broadalbin makes affidavit, before Judge Gardner, "that the hair now growing on the blanket is true hair, and that the roots of the same are alive and in process of development."—Albany Times-Union.

Edison's Time Not Up Yet.

An English reviewer says that "Thomas Alva Edison is, perhaps, the most marvelous and characteristic achievement of the American continent. He has invented more things at 47 than any other man ever invented in a whole lifetime, but he is not used up."

It is interesting to learn that Edison's great grandfather died at 102, his grandfather at 103, and one of his aunts at 108, while his father 's alive at 90.

A PECULIAR MAYOR.

ECCENTRIC ACTS THAT HAVE MADE PINGREE FAMOUS.

His Municipal Circus, with City Officers as Clowns and Members of a Kazoo Band Organized to Help Out His Potato Patch Scheme.

Mayor Hazen S Pingree, who has been elected Mayor of Detroit three consecutive times, widely noted for his eccentricities, is to-day a unique political figure in Michigan, says a Detroit correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. Recently he has become nationally prominent as the first mayor to secure a 3-cent street railway fare in the United States. This was accomplished after a three years' war with the Detroit Citizen's Street Railway Company.

Recently the mayor came out in a bread crusade. The bakers were robbing the people; there was a bread trust, he said. He wanted the price of bread reduced to a three-pound loaf for 5 cents. If it wasn't he swore he would start a bakeshop himself.

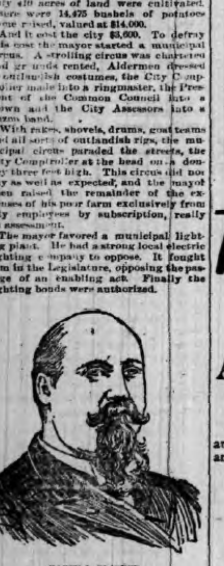
One day last summer the mayor was driving with Mrs. Pingree on the boulevard. She remarked it was pity so much waste land as adjoined the boulevard should lie idle when there were thousands of poor people suffering for food. The next day the mayor visited real estate men and capitalists, and before night he had secured permission to use free over 1,000 acres of land. He appointed an agricultural commission, and within a week had 945 poor families planting potatoes, grains and vegetables.

There were 3,000 applicants from the poor for land, but the season was so late only 410 acres of land were cultivated. There were 14,475 bushels of potatoes alone raised, valued at $14,000.

And it cost the city $3,600. To defray this cost the mayor started a municipal circus. A strolling circus was chartered and grounds rented, Aldermen dressed in outlandish costumes, the City Comptroller made into a ringmaster, the President of the Common Council into a clown and the City Assessors into a kazoo band.

With rakes, shovels, drums, goat teams and all sorts of outlandish rigs, the municipal circus paraded the streets, the City Comptroller at the head on a donkey three feet high. This circus did not pay as well as expected, and the mayor then raised the remainder of the expenses of his poor farm exclusively from city employees by subscription, really an assessment.

The mayor favored a municipal lighting plant. He had a strong local electric lighting company to oppose. It fought him in the Legislature, opposing the passage of an enabling act. Finally the lighting bonds were authorized.



HAZEN S. PINGREE.

Two years ago the mayor secured the passage of an act giving him veto power over the School Board. He vetoed certain school furniture contracts. There was a long delay in the Board of Education over the matter of awarding the contracts. One night recently the mayor appeared before the Board and made a dramatic speech, charging the school inspectors with receiving bribes. One of the inspectors was convicted in the courts, one was acquitted, another attempted to commit suicide, and is soon to be tried, and a fourth left the city, forfeiting his bail bond.

The mayor started a war against the local gas company. He found a clause in the company's charter specifying that the company should sell gas as low as sold in certain other cities. He refused to pay his gas bill, and demanded a rebate in accordance with the price of gas in the cities specified in the company's charter. He publicly advised all gas consumers to do the same, and there were numerous consultations and finally a compromise between the city and company by which a large reduction in the price of gas has been gained, with many minor provisions benefitting the general public.

The mayor wants to build a city hall and county buildings which will last a century. He recently chloroformed his carriage horses, as he did not want to feed them during the winter.

Among other things the mayor has secured a higher taxation of [illegible], a public bath house at Belle Isle park, a reduction of the price of ferry [illegible] rides, the placing of an improved [illegible] grooved rail in the street for street car tracks, an infinitely better system of public sewers and a much better class of pavements.

Patti and Queen Victoria.

Last week for the first time Queen Victoria heard Adelina Patti sing. This will sound strangely to the many who do not know that for many years there has not been the kindliest feelings between Her Majesty and the famous singer. The coolness arose when Patti declined to recognize the Queen's right to command her to appear before her. On that occasion she said:

"There are many queens, but there is only one Patti!"

The trouble, such as it was, must have been fixed up. Patti is now in her fifty-third year, and has, of course, lost much of her charm. For forty years she has been before the public as a professional. Yet the Queen should account herself happy to have heard the wonderful singer even in the decline of her powers.—Chicago Record.

No Time for Her.

Prof. Potterby—Have you ever devoted any study to the new woman, Mr. Grogan?

Mr. Grogan—Oi hov not. The ould woman is enough to kape me busy studyin', sure.—Indianapolis Journal.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Osgood,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

Dr. J. F. Kincheloe,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. Archer, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

United Hospital and Dispensary,
Boston, Mass.

Allen C. Smith, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

Odds, Ends and Remnants.

Amos H. Van Horn, L't'd,

73 Market St., near Plane St.

We find, after stock taking, several styles of Bedroom Suits, Parlor Suits and different patterns of Carpets that we do not intend to keep any more, and we will close them out at nearly your own price.

Parlor suits	$20
Bedroom-suits	$10
Brussels carpet, per yard	50cts
Extra super ingrain carpet, per yard	50cts
Cotton chain ingrain carpet, per yard	25cts
Good bed lounges	$7
Parlor stoves	at your own price.

Note the name Amos before entering the store.

PORTLAND RANGES—The leading range in the city, and we will wager $25 that there is more sold of that range than any other in the city. Why? Simply because it is the cheapest. Cheapest because it is the best; good baker, good draught and several improvements connected with it make it the most complete range manufactured. Easy terms.

STORING FURNITURE—At 88, 90 and 92 Bank st. You will find the largest and most complete storage building in the State. All locked rooms at reasonable rates. Furniture packed and moved with vans in city or county at moderate charges.

Telephone 580.

AMOS H. VAN HORN, Limited,

73 Market Street, nearest Plane street. Newark, N. J.

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No. 125 Park Avenue,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Pure Wines and Liquors,

For Family and Medicinal Use,

A SPECIALTY.

3-26-y

Don't Be Afraid

To send the children when they want Shoes. They will be waited upon just as carefully as if you came with them. One price and your money back if you want it.

ALEX. WILLETT & SON,

107 Park Avenue.

Home treatment often prevents the necessity for hospital treatment. Every wise housekeeper keeps an

Allcock's Porous Plaster

on hand for immediate use for congestion arising from taking cold, for lame back, sore muscles, sprains and all sorts of pains and aches.

There are Imitations by the score. Beware of them. Get the genuine ALLCOCK'S.

Allcock's Corn Shields,
Allcock's Bunion Shields,

Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

Brandreth's Pills

are of great benefit in cases of torpid liver, biliousness, and rheumatism.

NEWS OF NEAR NEIGHBORS.

Scotch Plains and Fanwood.

Fanwood Council R. A., held their public installation and reception last evening and notwithstanding the inclement weather the hall was nicely filled with the elite of Scotch Plains and Fanwood society. Council met in their rooms over the hall and marched in a body to the strains of Lambert's orchestra downstairs, where seats were reserved in the front of the hall. The hall was decorated with a ship's full colors. After an overture by the orchestra Regent Bowman made a short address of welcome and turned the evening entertainment over to the orator. Hugh J. Emmet entertained the audience with several selections on the violin, after which District Deputy Black proceeded to install the officers elect for the ensuing year. The ceremony of installation was very impressive and entertaining, Deputy Black showing he was well up in his work. After installation Mr. Emmet entertained the audience with imitations of a country dance, on the violin. Deputy Black made an address on the merits and benefits of the order and appealed to the ladies for their support, telling them they could get brother, husband, etc., into an order like the R. A. quicker than men could, and that it was to their interest to do so as they would receive the benefit when the strong right arm ceased to protect them. W. E. Collins, the newly-installed Regent, made a short address and brought the entertainment to a close. The floor was soon cleared. The grand march was led by Regent Collins and Mrs. W. R. Buckley, after which the evening was given over to the tripping of the light fantastic toe. Among those present were: Mr and Mrs George Kyte, Mr and Mrs H Robison, Mr and Mrs Eunand, Mr and Mrs Gwynnett, Mr and Mrs H O Robison, L Tuzo, H Kyte, H Young, Miss Briggs, Miss Florence Kyte, Miss Kyte, and others of Fanwood, Mr and Mrs L W Miller, Mr and Mrs John Robison, Mr and Mrs W R Buckley, Mr and Mrs George W Marsh, Mr and Mrs Hand, Mr and Mrs T J Eicholl, Mr and Mrs William Maguin, Mr and Mrs John Johnston, Mr and Mrs W E Collins, the Misses Colton, Squires, Parse, Bliss, Adams, Randolph, Quereau, Robison, Frentz, Nichols, Carter, Hennedy, Hosinger, Marsh, Messrs. Cortens, Noble, Collins, Cull, Fields, Patterson, Marsh, and others of Scotch Plains. The evening was brought to a close about 2 in the morning and all left with best wishes for the Royal Arcanum and its members. The officers installed for the ensuing year were: Regent—W E Collins; Vice Regent—Frank Quereau; Orator—W R Buckley; Treasurer—Dr F W Westcott; Collector—J E Parks; Past Regent—John Bowman; Guide—George Collins, Warden—John G Cook; Sentry — Irving Quereau. Secretary Dunn was unable to be present to be installed on account of sickness.

The election for Fire Department officers was held at the several companies headquarters last evening and resulted as follows: Chief—F W Westcott; First Assistant—F W Quereau; Second Assistant—W H Lake.

Norman Dunn is confined to his home on Mountain Avenue with a severe cold.

An election for Sunday-school officers for the ensuing year will be held at the Baptist Sunday-school Sunday.

Thursday and Friday evening the Baptist and Methodist churches will unite in holding union prayer meetings at the Methodist church.

Thomas S. Young offers $100 towards crushed stone to be used on Forest avenue if the Township will open Russell road and run the branch of the trolley over it instead of Forest avenue.

A large sleighload of the young people of the town enjoyed a straw ride Saturday evening, Milburn being their destination. After dancing (winning a horse for 10 cents), and partaking of refreshments, the journey home began, arriving about 12 o'clock.

A reception will be tendered the pastor's choir of the Baptist Church Saturday afternoon from 3 to 5. Chocolate and cake will be served.

Miss Mary Hayes is confined to her bed by a severe cold.

Wm. Corey of Albany is spending a few days with George W. Randolph of Park avenue.

—While Rev. Alexander Harrison Tuttle, pastor of the Roseville Methodist Episcopal Church, was at divine service Sunday a sneak thief entered his house at 523 Orange street, and got away with two overcoats.

THE LAW SHOULD BE CHANGED

Injustice to the Taxpayers of the System by Which the People Are Charged $2 a Day as Each Freeholder Wills.

New Brunswick, Jan. 8.—At the investigation today of the methods of the Board of Freeholders, Capt. Joseph Castner, who has been a member of the Board from the Fifth ward, this city, for several terms, admitted that he had charged the county 301 days out of 365 for work that sometimes involved no more labor than walking across a bridge and "seeing that the grass was kept green". Capt. Castner answered the question, "Were there any days for which you did not charge the county $2?" with "Oh, yes, I went fishing six days and I did not charge for them."

Freeholder Kelly said that he had charged the county $2 for writing an order for a pair of shoes for a jail prisoner, and that he had often charged $2 for simply walking over the Albany street bridge, although the work on that structure had been completed and there were bridge tenders there.

It was brought out that members of the County Records Committee had put in a total of 411 days at $2 a day supervising the work of two girls and a man while they bound the records. The binding cost about $300 and the supervision over $800.

Everything at Cut Prices.

In order to facilitate their "stock taking", and to make the labor as light as possible, L. Bamberger & Co., 147 149 Market street, Newark, are holding a "January Clearing Sale", so as to reduce every department to at least half its present size. They recognize the fact that now, after the great buying of Christmas time, unless big bargains are given, purchasing will be light, and they have accordingly cut the price of everything in their big establishment, excepting a few articles whose price is regulated by special agreements, to a lower point than was ever before known. Economical shoppers will be sure to grasp so unusual a chance, for it means the opportunity to buy not only all sorts of needed wearables, but also such things as muslins, flannels, hosiery, linens, men's furnishings, etc., goods whose prices seldom change, at real bargains figures. The sale will continue for some days, for the stock is so vast that it cannot be reduced to the desired limits in a short time.

Parks Badly Beaten.

On the Elizabeth Athletic Club alleys last evening an interesting game was rolled between the Parks and the E. A. C's, resulting in a decided victory for the Elizabethans, though the Parks fought hard and had the satisfaction of scoring the largest individual total of the evening, that of Leonard, who steadily climbed to 205. The result, however, was a victory for the E. A. C's by 171 pins.

The score:

E. A. C.		PARKS.	
Ellis	185	Thiers	144
Russ	156	Leonard	205
Davis, R	194	Erickson	177
Bogart	161	Murray, W	139
Myer	179	Faber	159
Vandeveer	128	Murray, J	140
Pepin	142	Waring	117
Fleming	169	Brooks	138
Lane	180	Sanford	139
Dunrock	160	Matthews	165
	1664		1493

Scorers—Frank J. Pope, A. L. C. Marsh. The next contest will be between the Parks and the Columbias of Hoboken at the Club alleys.

"The Finderne."

The proprietors wish to announce to the public that they have, at considerable expense, fitted "The Finderne" as a model Winter home by the addition of ample steam heating appliances, the enclosing of a large extent of its piazzas with glass and other needful features to make it meet the demands of the most exacting. They have also secured, as manager, A. E. White, a caterer of wide experience in the management of resorts whose registers contain the names of many of the most well known pleasure seekers; his latest success being the management for three years of "The Gladys Inn", one of the most popular of the popular "Mountain Resorts of Virginia", and owned by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, than whose hostleries none better managed are to be found on the continent. "The Finderne" was opened for the year 1895, on Thursday, January 3, and will be maintained in the highest order of excellence as a resort, no pains or expense will be spared to this end. Everything immaculate; cuisine unexcelled; attention all that can be desired. Carriages will be run to all day trains. Postoffice, express and telegraph offices.

A hop will be given every week for those living at "The Finderne" and a few invited guests. They will be full-dress affairs.

—Rogers has just received a shipment of 60,000 oysters.

Coughing.

For all the ailments of Throat and Lungs there is no cure so quick and permanent as Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil. It is palatable, easy on the most delicate stomach and effective.

Scott's Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, aids the digestion of other foods, cures Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and gives vital strength besides. It has no equal as nourishment for Babies and Children who do not thrive, and overcomes

Any Condition of Wasting.

Send for Pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. Free.
Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

JOINT INSTALLATION.

Grand Army, Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans, Unite in Honors to Officers.

The first joint installation of Winfield Scott Post, No. 73, G. A. R., Women's Relief Corps, No. 10, and John Hand Camp, No. 28, Sons of Veterans, took place last evening in Post 73 rooms.

It was a very pleasant occasion, and thoroughly enjoyed by all.

The Post officers were first installed by Past Commander James Atwood of Trenton as follows:

Commander—W. W. Coriell.
Senior Vice Commander—M. C. Dobbins.
Junior Vice Commander—W. R. Moore.
Quartermaster—Andrew Cox.
Adjutant—Robert Walker.
Officer of Day—C. B. Stephens.
Officer of Guard—W. C. Smith.
Chaplain—J. A. Goodwin.
Surgeon—H. O. Drake.
Quartermaster Sergeant—W. Hand.
Sergeant Major—J. W. Finck.
Outside Sentinel—S. C Terry, Sr.
Council of Administration—M. C. Dobbins, C. B. Stephens, W. C. Smith, Chas. Graves, Sr., J. E. Stewart.

These officers then vacated their stations, and the officers of the Sons of Veterans were installed by Past Commander Charles B. Stephens of Post 73, as follows:

Captain—W C Dobbins.
First Lieutenant—Willard V Sutton.
Second Lieutenant—C F Stephens.
Camp Council—Clifford Compton, Chas Graves, Jr, and Frank Clarkson.

The appointive officers composing the staff were installed by Captain W. C. Dobbins. They were:

Quartermaster—H C McVoy.
First Sergeant—H J Martin.
Sergeant Guard—H L Thatcher.
Chaplain—Raymond McVoy.
Color Sergeant—Charles Graves, Jr.
Camp Guard—Cyrus Moore.
Corporal Guard—Edward Smith.
Picket Guard—John Naylor.

After this was concluded, Past President Mrs. Morse took the chair and installed the officers of the Women's Relief Corps, the president-elect being unable to be present on account of illness. The officers are:

President—Mrs A E Dobbins.
Senior Vice-president—Mrs Westphal.
Junior " " —Mrs Kline.
Treasurer—Mrs Walter Walker.
Chaplain—Mrs Corwin.
Conductor—Mrs Leland.
Assistant Conductor — Miss Fanny Westphal.
Guard—Mrs Vincent Nash.
Assistant Guard—Miss Lucy Westphal.
Secretary—Miss Ada Nash.

Commander Coriell then took the chair, and remarks were made by several comrades, including the officers. W. Cawley and J. R. Dungan of the Somerville Camp, Sons of Veterans, also made a few remarks, as did some of the women besides.

The installation work throughout was highly creditable, and passed off in an excellent manner.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down by pneumonia succeeding la grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results. Sold by L. W. Randolph druggist. Regular size 50c and $1; our price 45c and 90c

GESANG AND TURN VEREIN.

Leader Schrader Presented with a Handsome Baton and Purse.

A happy party of the members and friends of the Gesang and Turn Verein Society gathered in their hall last evening and made merry until a late hour. Nearly two hundred were present, and after a musical entertainment by active members of the society, dancing and bowling were enjoyed. Throughout the evening refreshments were served in the supper room and everyone availed themselves of this excellent part of the evening's enjoyment.

The feature of the evening, however, was the presentation to Richard Schrader, the popular leader of the society, of an elegant writing desk, a handsome baton and a large purse, last evening being the occasion of his 30th birthday.

Mr. Schrader, though taken completely by surprise, feelingly thanked his many friends for their generous remembrances and expressed his desire to serve them as satisfactorily in the future as he had endeavored to in the past. His remarks were greeted with uproarious applause.

The society again demonstrated last evening their ability to give their friends a most enjoyable time.

—Work is nearing completion on the driven well at Leal's School, West Front street.

—Wm. Barrell has recently been transferred from the sub-list to a regular run as conductor on the Somerset street trolley line.

—Popular Mrs. Whittemore, whom everyone knows for her charities and good works, will speak in Music Hall Sunday afternoon at 4:15, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.

26TH ANNIVERSARY.

Sons of Temperance Spend an Evening in Pleasant Celebration.

The members and friends of Howell Division, No. 97, Sons of Temperance, gathered in Reform Hall last night to listen to an interesting entertainment and enjoy the bountiful collation which followed. It was unfortunate that this, their twenty-sixth anniversary, was held on such a stormy night, as the programme was worthy of a much larger audience. After an ode by the members of the order and an invocation by Rev. Dr. A. H Lewis, a cordial address of welcome was delivered by P. G. W. P. Jas. R. Perrine, in which he touched on the history of the local division since its institution, and spoke of its great benefit to members.

A song by Elmer Bunyon was enthusiastically received and he was obliged to respond to the hearty encore. Mrs. C. Steiner was followed by a piano solo by Mrs. King after which Miss Alice Scribner recited "No Drunkard Enters There" in a very effective manner. Most Worthy Patriarch M. M. Eavenson and Grand Worthy Patriarch A. P. Sutphen both then delivered very interesting addresses and were followed by Miss Try Mattox whose recitation, "The Inventor's Wife", was enjoyed by all. Dr. A. H Lewis made the closing address. A tableau, in three parts, representing the rescue of the drunkard, was effectively rendered by Miss Mattox, George Rockfellow, James R. Perrine, Miss Katie Glen, Harry Mattox, and Ede Mattox. During the tableau the emblems of the the national and subordinate organizations were effectively displayed.

The collation was then discussed, and it was at a late hour when the happy party dispersed.

Death of Geo. H. Burgess.

The death of George H. Burgess occurred this morning at his home, 1057 Central avenue. Mr. Burgess had been complaining for some time, but was able to be about, and it was not until a few days ago that he was compelled to take to his bed.

Since that time he suffered very much, especially last night, when the family was constantly in attendance. Mr. Burgess was a faithful member of the First M. E. Church, and will be greatly missed in the church.

He leaves a widow, a daughter, Mrs. Joseph Yerkes, and a son, George H. Burgess, Jr.

The funeral services will be held from his late home, Friday afternoon at 3 Rev. Dr. C. R. Barnes will officiate.

Rathbone Sisters Install.

Last evening Supreme Deputy Mrs M N Morrison and staff of Elizabeth installed the following officers of Minerva Temple, No 4, Rathbone Sisters, in K of P Hall last evening:

P C—Mrs E H Cox.
M E C—Mrs E Moore.
M E S—Mrs I H Boehm.
M E J—Mrs E T Bowman.
M of F—Mrs McComas.
M of R and C—Mrs A E Dawe.
M of F—Mrs M Thatcher.
P of T—Mrs J Haberle.
G of O T—Mrs A Eagan.
Organist—Mrs A D Pope.

After the installation an interesting programme of songs, speechmaking and recitations was enjoyed, and at its close a bountiful collation was served in the banquet room.

The Elliot Will Case.

In the Elliot will case before Judge Rice in New Brunswick yesterday, Geo. W. DeMeza filed a caveat in favor of William and Walter Elliot on the grounds of undue influence and want of testamentary capacity. Lawyer DeMeza made an application to have the matter referred to Judge VanCleef, and further applied for the appointment of an administrator prudente lite. Messrs. Foley and Powell of New York sustained the will.

Mrs. Elliot's property consists of a large hotel in Lakewood, valuable real estate in Dunellen and a large life insurance policy.

—Joseph Kitchen, contractor, has purchased a horse and wagon for his business.

—Edward White has secured the lease spoken of in The Press yesterday of the adjoining store owned by the Misses Conklin, and will cut three archways in the partition, making an immense store. Mr. White will need every bit of the increased space to accommodate his enormous business.

—Under existing postal regulations the letter-carriers are not allowed inside the postoffice between their regular trips, and they were thus compelled to pass away several hours outside the office as best they could. When the office is removed to the Babcock Building the carriers will have a room in which to pass the time between trips, and being organized they have over a hundred dollars in their treasury with which they will furnish their room.

$100 Reward $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surface of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer $100 for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

Popular Minnie Lester.

Minnie Lester and company played to another large and delighted audience in Music Hall last night. The play to be presented this evening is Miss Rora, an entirely new production which is on the same high standard as all the Minnie Lester plays. The popular matinees begin tomorrow. The hour is 2:30, and 10 cents admits to any part of the house. "Killarney" is the play to be given tomorrow afternoon.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

For the city reader or the country home, The New York Times is uncommonly interesting newspaper. Its sixteen pages are brimful of news. It is handsomely printed, accurate, clean, fresh, and vigorous. Every intelligent reader will prize its special departments, comprising literature and book news, social progress, religion, art, science, fashion, the woman's page, and amateur sports.

The unequaled Financial Page of The New York Times is a capital manual for investors, for bankers and the officers of Savings Banks, Trust and Insurance Companies, Railway Earnings, Stock and Bond Quotations, Interest and Dividend Notices, the organization of New Companies, and All Financial News reports are promptly and accurately printed. Its Commercial Reports, including wool, cotton, bread stuffs, meat, butter, eggs, and farm produce, recently much enlarged, are of unequaled fullness and value.

The Times will do its full share of earnest work for sound financial legislation, to repel the assaults of private greed upon the lawmaking power, to establish Democratic principles of equality in taxation and economy in expenditure, and to retrieve the defeat brought upon the Democratic party by errors and betrayals.

The New York Weekly Times

The subscription price of The New York Weekly Times is One Dollar a year. The Weekly Times is a capital newspaper. It contains all the current news condensed from the dispatches and reports of the daily edition, besides literary matter; discussions upon agricultural topics by practical farmers; full and accurate market reports of prices for farm produce, live stock, etc., and a carefully-prepared wool market.

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Protected throughout by the Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System

On and after Nov 18, 1894, trains will leave Elizabeth as follows:

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia 12 25 p m daily with Pullman Vestibule parlor and sleeping cars for Pittsburg, Northern and Eastern Pennsylvania.

6.57 P. M., WESTERN EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, dining car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, daily except Saturday, for Toledo, Williamsport, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

8.34 p. m.—SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping car, daily, to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Memphis. Dining car Altoona to Richmond.

8 43 p. m.—PACIFIC EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping cars, daily, for Pittsburg, Columbus, Chicago, and Toledo, daily, except Saturday for Cleveland.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South—1 06 [illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m. Sundays, 1, 9 06, 9 36 a. m., 9 41 p m.

For Baltimore only 1 57 p. m., week-days

For Newark and New York—[illegible]

For New York only, 6 10 a. m. daily.

For Philadelphia—1 00, [illegible]

FOR ATLANTIC CITY

(1 57 p. m., with through Buffet parlor car) Sundays [illegible] a. m.

Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City 1 57 p. m. weekdays.

For Rahway—1,1 42 daily ex. Monday, [illegible]

For New Brunswick—1 00, [illegible]

For Woodbridge—1 42 a m daily except Monday, [illegible]

For Perth Amboy—1 42 a m daily except Monday, [illegible]

For East Millstone—7 10 a. m., 12 56, [illegible] p. m., week-days.

For Trenton—[illegible]

For Lambertville, Phillipsburg and Belvidere via Trenton—[illegible] p. m. Sunday.

For Flemington—[illegible]

For Freehold—[illegible] p. m., via Monmouth Junction, week-days.

For Jamesburg, via Monmouth Junction—[illegible] week days.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, and points on New York and Long Branch R. R.—[illegible] night week-days. Sundays, [illegible] a. m., and [illegible] p. m.; do not stop at Asbury Park on Sundays.

For Sea Side Park, Island Heights and Toms River—12 46, p. m.

For Boston—[illegible] p. m., daily.

For Brooklyn, N. Y.—All through trains connect at Jersey City with boats to Brooklyn annex, affording direct transfer to and from Fulton Street, avoiding double ferriage and journey across New York City.

Leave New York for Elizabeth—[illegible]

[illegible]

EARLY INTELLIGENCE.

—A bachelors cotillion is being planned to be given in the Casino.

—The Park Club alleys are being inlaid with walnut spots to set the pins on.

—Mr. Walsh has given up his dancing class, and has moved to Cranford, where he has charge of a class.

—An amateur minstrel performance will be given at the Casino in February for the benefit of the Muhlenberg Hospital.

—Alert Hose Company's beautiful silver carriage was taken from Terrill & Cole's, Saturday evening, and stored in Pliny Fisk's barn on West Sixth street.

—The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Congregational Church packed a barrel Saturday afternoon for the needy people of Nebraska and Kansas.

—Walsh's Hall in the West End is to be transformed into a dwelling-house. Work will be commenced soon, and it is hoped that it will be completed by Spring. Baker & Young will do the work.

—The city ordinance requires that within four hours after the storm ceases, where snow and ice congeal to the sidewalk ashes, sawdust or sand must be spread for the safety of pedestrians.

—Eugene Hoester has purchased the property known as the Jacob Adams homestead, at the corner of Somerset and Race streets, of Dr. D. O. Adams, and will remove his beer-bottling establishment thereto April 1.

EAST GREENWICH ACADEMY,

EAST GREENWICH, R. I.,
About 14 miles from Providence on Narragansett Bay.
FOUNDED 1802.

Both sexes. Steam heat and electric light Endowed. Twelve courses, a good Gymnasium, a Cadet Corps, well appointed class rooms. $200 a year. Opens September 11. Write for illustrated catalogue.

Plainfield reference, W. D. W. Miller, 309 LaGrande ave.

F. D. BLAKESLEE, D. D.,
Principal.

7 25 y—ws—c

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

(Anthracite coal used exclusively insuring cleanliness and comfort.)

Station in New York foot of Liberty Street. Time Table in Effect, Nov 18, 1894.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave New York from foot of Liberty street [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Newark [illegible]

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Somerville, [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Easton [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield 9 54, a. m., 5 06 p. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.
LEAVE PLAINFIELD.

5 48 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Mauch Chunk Williamsport and Tamaqua.

7 10 a. m. for stations to High Bridge, connecting for stations on High Bridge Branch.

[illegible] A. M. for Flemington, D. L. & W. R. R. Easton, Bangor and Mauch Chunk.

9 54 A. M. for Flemington, High Bridge branch D L & W R R, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Nanticoke, Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c. Through coach to Williamsport.

12 46 p. m., way for Easton, connecting at Junction for stations on D. L. & W. R. R.

2 08 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Sunbury and Williamsport, Wilkes-Barre and Scranton. Buffet parlor car to Mauch Chunk.

5 06 p. m., way for Easton, connecting at High Bridge for stations on High Bridge branch.

5 14 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bangor, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk, Shamokin and Tamaqua. Buffet parlor car to Scranton.

6 19 P. M. for Flemington.

6 30 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg.

8 21 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown.

5 48 A. M. Sunday for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre and Scranton. [illegible] a.m. Sundays for Easton, 1 09 p. m. Sundays for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Reading and Harrisburg, [illegible] p. m. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. and at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.

For Atlantic City, [illegible] a. m. 1 16 p. m.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc.

Leave Plainfield [illegible] p. m. Sundays—except Ocean Grove [illegible]

For Perth Amboy, [illegible]

For Freehold, [illegible]

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia, [illegible] night.

For Trenton [illegible]

For Baltimore and Washington at [illegible] night.

For Chattanooga, New Orleans and all points south with through vestibule sleeper, via Shenandoah Valley Route at 5 24 p. m. Sundays 5 16 p. m.

For Buffalo, Chicago and all points west, weekdays at 9 54 a. m., [illegible] p. m. Sundays [illegible] p. m.

RETURNING—LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, Reading terminal, [illegible]

From 24th and Chestnut—[illegible]

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker sts., [illegible]

Plainfield passengers by trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

Through tickets to all points at lowest rates may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.

J. H. OLHAUSEN, General Supt.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

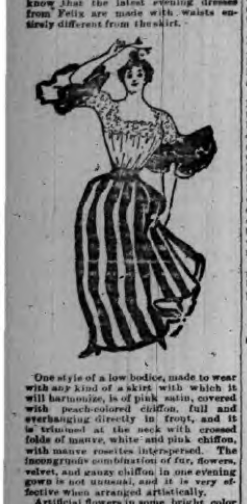
THE SUN'S FASHIONS.

THE EVER UP-TO-DATE FRILLS OF FEMININE DRESS.

The Balloon Sleeve Sags and Hovers About the Elbow. Artificial Flowers a Feature of Evening Dress, to the Chagrin of the Florist.

In this festive season, when gayety of every description is at high tide and variety in dress is such a necessity to the fashionable woman, the weird fancies and varied elegancies of fashion are developed with great effect. It would seem that all the colors of the rainbow had been reassembled, with all their modern variations, and formed into new and heretofore unknown combinations.

Despite fashion's reputation for erratic ways and rapidly changing moods, she is still faithful to the style of bodice which is made of a different material and color from those of the skirt. It may be some satisfaction for those to whom a fancy waist is a necessity to extend the usefulness of one black silk skirt, to know that the latest evening dresses from Felix are made with waists entirely different from the skirt.

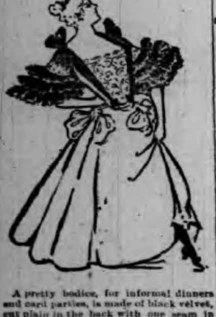


One style of a low bodice, made to wear with any kind of a skirt with which it will harmonize, is of pink satin, covered with peach-colored chiffon, full and overhanging directly in front, and it is trimmed at the neck with crossed folds of mauve, white and pink chiffon, with mauve rosettes interspersed. The incongruous combination of fur, flowers, velvet, and gauzy chiffon in one evening gown is not unusual, and it is very effective when arranged artistically.

Artificial flowers in some bright color are one of the features of evening dresses, especially those worn by young ladies, and are arranged high on the left side of the bodice.

Embroidered silks are much used for dressy gowns, and, like the cloth and chiffon, are made up over plain cloth in *contrasting color. It can be used for the* waist alone, for the skirt and sleeves, or the bodice and sleeves, just as fancy dictates. Felix dresses of plain heavy silk are sometimes trimmed up the seams of the skirt with embroidery, jet or chenille galoon.

Evening gowns are not the only dresses in demand for the house party outfit, for there must be day gowns, both dressy and plain, and the inevitable tailor-made dress, which, like the brook, seems likely to go on forever. It may vary in cut and decoration, but it is always the dress for real service.



A pretty bodice, for informal dinners and card parties, is made of black velvet, cut plain in the back with one seam in the middle and plain in front. White chiffon, accordeon plaited, forms the wide vest over white satin, which is cut out in the neck above the jet band, which also trims the collar, sleeves and belt. A frill of guipure lace falls over the sleeves and is caught up at each side of the bust with a rosette of satin ribbon. Another effective bodice is made of white moire, with a yoke and side pieces of black satin covered with jet passementerie very open in pattern. The back is like the front, the sleeves of black satin and the collar of white silk muslin.

One of the decided manifestations of fashion is shown in this tendency of the sleeve to droop so that the fullest part shall be near the elbow. One way to accomplish this is by the use of inch-wide bands of fur, velvet or jet, beginning at the shoulder and extending down on the sleeve half way to the elbow, on the top confining the fulness, and graduated so that the longest one is on the inside seam.—New York Sun.

An Inference.

Mrs. Jackson—Did you see Mrs. Brown's collection of rare old China?

Jackson—Yes; her family must have been quite poor.

Mrs. Jackson—Nonsense! Why do you think so?

Jackson—Well, if they had been able to keep servants she never would have had that collection of rare old china.—Life.

Woman Needed.

Bobby—Pop, what's a miracle?

Fond Parent—A miracle, Bobby is that which cannot be accomplished by man alone.

Bobby—Is getting married a miracle, Paw?

HOW SMUGGLERS WORK.

The Canadian Border Infested by Free Traders.

Smugglers? Thousands of them. They swarm along the Canadian border from ocean to ocean. It may be the track of a solitary sledge on the St. Lawrence, or a fishing schooner beating into a quiet bay where there are no fish; or, if you like, a well dressed woman hiding a fortune in gems in the rug with which she *protects a silk pug from the cold* as the train nears the frontier—the methods change from time to time, for in novelty ofttimes there is safety, but the smugglers, like the poor, are with us always.

The fact now is just what it has been ever since there has been population enough on both sides of the border to make the evasion of the tariff a paying business for adventurous spirits—Uncle Sam cannot police his long line of border fence, nor indeed do any more than make a poor bluff at it, and trust to the moral sense of the people for the rest. And when the fence isn't watched the almighty dollar crowds the moral sense of the people to the wall, and there's an end to it. Give the frontiersman a chance to smuggle and he will arrange the matter with his conscience.

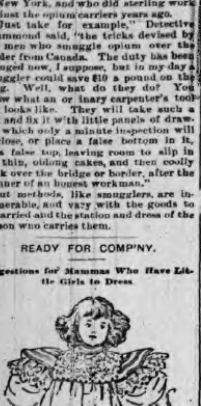
And how do smugglers smuggle? Well I put that question a day or two ago to A. L. Drummond, who used to be the head of the United States Secret Service in New York, and who did sterling work against the opium carriers years ago.

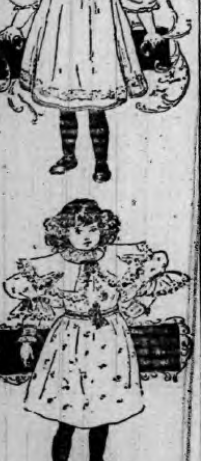
"Just take for example," Detective Drummond said, "the tricks devised by the men who smuggle opium over the border from Canada. The duty has been changed now, I suppose, but in my day a smuggler could save $10 a pound on the drug. Well, what do they do? You know what an ordinary carpenter's tool box looks like. They will take such a box and fix it with little panels of drawers, which only a minute inspection will disclose, or place a false bottom in it, or a false top, leaving room to slip in the thin, oblong cakes, and then coolly walk over the bridge or border, after the manner of an honest workman."

But methods, like smugglers, are innumerable, and vary with the goods to be carried and the station and dress of the person who carries them.

READY FOR COMP'NY.

Suggestions for Mammas Who Have Little Girls to Dress.





PUT UP ON THE MINISTER.

If He Hadn't Had the Tobacco Habit 'Twouldn't have Happened.

The clerks in the office were always on the alert to play some joke on Sniffles, the junior bookkeeper, and the strangest part of it was that they always managed to catch him unawares.

The other day the clerks loaded a tempting looking cigar with an apparently harmless explosive. It was graciously offered to Sniffles, who accepted it with profuse thanks, saying he would smoke it after dinner that evening.

It so happened that this very evening Sniffles' wife, who was a very religious woman, had invited the minister to dinner. The minister loved good cigars and Sniffles, knowing this, proudly asked him to have a cigar and unselfishly and innocently handed him the one which he had received that afternoon from the clerks in the office.

Sniffles' wife was pleased at her husband's generosity to the minister and looked on with pleasure as the minister contentedly lighted the cigar.

Suddenly there was a report, the minister fairly howled with terror, and the air was filled with smoke. Sniffles and his wife were surprised and shocked beyond expression.

"Heavens!" muttered Sniffles, "that's the work of those d——n clerks again."

The minister's face was red with rage. Half of his beautiful side whiskers had been singed and he looked a sight. He gave one terrible glance at Sniffles, then took his hat and departed.

"Never shall I enter this house again," he said with great emotion as he shut the door.

That night there was war in Sniffles' house. His wife accused him of having loaded the cigar on purpose in order to drive the minister away. All his explanations were in vain and now Sniffles and his wife have ceased to speak.

The clerks are still wondering whether Sniffles smoked that cigar, but he is so silent about the matter that they can't get anything out of him.

COUNCIL GOES OUT.

Hears the Balance of Reports and Winds up Affairs.

ITS RECORD A SHINING MARK.

During the Year by Prudent Management the City's Needs Have Been Thoroughly Filled, and the Accounts Are Closed With Balances in the Treasury—Fires, Arrests and Other Statistics, Fully Detailed.

The Plainfield Common Council for 1894 held its final session Jan. 4. All were present but Councilman Frazee.

A petition was received from citizens asking for a fire-alarm box at Watchung and Woodland avenues or Watchung and Belvidere avenues, as the nearest box to the petitioners was nearly half a mile away. This was filed with the City Clerk for reference to the next Council.

Andrew J. Gavett, Constructing Engineer, reported 17,411 feet of sewer laid, at a cost of $12 248.71. The amount of underdrain laid was 7,852 feet. He and the Sewer Committee recommended the early continuance of the work under additional contracts. The report was filed.

Corporation Counsel Craig A. Marsh reported that George R. Rockfellow was entitled to the office of constable.

Councilman Ginna reported that the special committee had conferred with the Board of Health in regard to sanitary plumbing and had framed an ordinance which was to be presented to the new Council. The committee was dissolved.

The Alms Committee report showed that 68 persons had received aid during the year. The cost had been less than the previous year, which was attributed to the greater activity of church and other charitable societies and the careful supervision of all cases.

The annual report of the Finance Committee and the balance sheet of the year were submitted, and ordered published in the official papers. They are published in full in this issue of The Daily Press, and show a balance to the credit of the departments and a highly gratifying condition of the municipal finances.

Chairman Dumont explained that the general fund was about $8,000 better off than a year ago, owing to the collection of $4,000 more of delinquent taxes than in previous years and economy in expenditure and saving money on the several appropriations.

The proposed rules and regulations of the fire department being still incomplete, they were referred back to the Board of Engineers.

All pending applications for fire-alarm boxes were referred to the incoming Council.

Chief Engineer T. O. Doane in his annual report stated the number of firemen to be as follows: 153 members, 1 chief, 2 assistant engineers, 4 foremen, 8 assistant foremen, 1 engineer of steamer, 5 drivers and 114 privates. Two members had been expelled, 2 resigned, 1 died and 1 new member was elected. He recommended the addition of a tillerman to the staff, as often the truck was seriously delayed awaiting the arrival of someone competent to manage the tiller. During the year 16 lengths of hose had burst, and the hose was in the following condition: 5,150 feet total; 2,500 in good condition; 650 fair; 2,000 poor. Engine-house at 208-212 West Second street was in good order, having been remodeled and repaired at an expense of $725; it might need a new tin roof soon. The enginehouse at 147-153 East Second street was new and in splendid condition. The fires of the year were as follows: Total alarms 60, an increase of 25 over the previous year; cause unknown, 13; defective flue, 13; defective stovepipe, 1; burning paper, 1; boiler, 2; lightning, 1; celluloid comb, 1; wad from cannon, 1; overheated stove, 5; acid, 1; electric light wire, 1; oily rags, 1; out of town, 3; lamp explosion, 4; false alarms, 4; box of ashes, 2; tree afire, 1; sparks from locomotive, 2; children and matches, 2; brush heap, 1. Though this is a greater number of fires than in any previous year since the city acquired the department, the losses were comparatively small, because of the first-class equipment and the quick responses to alarms. It was hard to tell at a fire which company the men were members of, as they all worked together to attain one end, to put out the fire and put it out quick. Chief Doane reported 231 hydrants, 21 having been added during the year. The average hydrant pressure was seventy-four pounds, but at Netherwood Heights the pressure was only about 40 lbs. The Chief recommended placing an alarm gong at the pumping station, and that No. 1's horse be exchanged for a more satisfactory one. He renewed his previous recommendation for a chemical engine, and pointed out that during the year 22 fires had been put out by chemical extinguishers alone. As Fire Marshal Mr. Doane had made 400 inspections of buildings, cellars and ash-heaps, and had removed many causes for danger. Fire escapes were needed on several buildings, and an ordinance requiring them should be passed. Fire apparatus should be established in the West End, and the reduction in insurance rates would more than offset the increase in taxes. The loss during the year on buildings was $3,015 20, covered by insurance of $79 915; loss on contents, $6,674; insurance, $42,900; total amount of insurance involved, $122,815; collected, $9,689.20. Uninsured property to the extent of $18,000 had been saved during the year—one building of $10,000, and about $8,000 of furniture chiefly owned by poor families whose little all it was. The Chief thanked Manager Charles W. Runyon of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company for his kind and valuable advice and help on the fire alarm system, the Council for providing such an admirable equipment, and the Corporation Counsel for his valuable legal advice. He urged better restriction of the stringing of wires on poles.

Chief of Police George W. Grant reported the total number of police as 38, 8 regulars and 30 specials, one regular having resigned because of ill health. Their duties, he remarks, have been performed in a worthy manner. The total number of arrests was 529: 505 white, 24 colored. Of these 493 were men, 36 women. They are classified as follows: For being drunk and disorderly, 60; drunkenness, 76; disorderly conduct, 202; larceny, 15; violation of hack ordinance, 6; violation of street ordinance, 1; violation of liquor ordinance, 7; violation of bicycle ordinance, 30; gambling, 1; disorderly house, 5; fast driving, 3; peddler's license, 15; riding on trains, 68; assault, 3; non-support, 2; vagrancy, 2; contempt of court, 1; fugitive from justice, 1; miscellaneous, 31. Of these prisoners, 193 were fined, 170 had sentence suspended, 93 were sent to the county jail for periods ranging from 10 to 60 days, 9 were held for the grand jury, 35 were discharged, 1 was sentenced to State Prison, 18 were held to keep the peace, 4 cases were appealed, 1 was held on requisition papers, and five are unsettled.

The report of Street Commissioner Robert A. Meeker, which was published in full in The Daily Press of yesterday, was presented, and not read because it had already been read in the paper. Mr. Dumont criticized the fact of publication being made before the report was submitted to the Council. Mr. Fisk laughed and said it was a case of the reporters getting ahead of the Council.

Mr. Erickson reported that the last of the old fire bonds had been paid, and there was no further outstanding indebtedness. The trust mortgage was ordered cancelled.

After a recess in which the Clerk wrote his minutes of the session, they were adopted, and the Council adjourned. At the closing moment Mr. Ginna put through a vote of thanks to President See for his courteous and gratifying administration of the year, and to the Clerk for his satisfactory work. Mr. See in turn thanked the Councilmen for their labors, and congratulated the city on the success and progress of the year. He spoke of the immense amount of business done in committee, and complimented the committees on their work.

A LITTLE GIRL'S DEATH.

JOSIE COOK KILLED BY A ROYAL BLUE TRAIN.

The Little Girl Heedlessly Stepped in Front of a Flying Express and Was Frightfully Mangled.

Little Josie Cook, the 11-year-old daughter of Mrs. Ida Cook who lives in Palladelphia, met with a terrible death Friday afternoon, being struck by the west-bound Royal Blue flyer at 4:45.

Josie and her cousin, Mabel Ayers, who is a few years her senior, were making a short cut across the Central tracks going toward Lafayette place and taking the path back of Cadmus's milk. They were obliged to wait for the passage of an east-bound coal train the noise of which was such that they did not hear the roar of the flyer which was going at 60 miles an hour to make up lost time.

Little Josie started to run to the other side and before Mabel's cry of warning could be heard.

Her little body was hurled through the air with frightful force and struck between the tracks. Horror-stricken Mabel not realizing the awful truth ran to the Ayers home on Spooner avenue and told them Josie was hurt by the train.

The anxious grandparents hurried at once to the track, first, however, sending Mabel to Muhlenberg Hospital nearby for a stretcher. Josie did not live until the stretcher arrived. A sheet mercifully hid the mutilated little body from view, and the grief-stricken relatives notified the undertaker.

Little Josie was a great favorite in Hope Chapel Sunday-school, where she appeared at their Christmas entertainment as an angel. Her mother in Philadelphia was at once notified, and arrived at a late hour last night.

The sad affair has cast a gloom over the entire neighborhood. The engineer claims he did not see the accident and the train sped on. Great indignation is expressed at the fact that the little body lay where it fell until the arrival of the undertaker about 8. Friends who attempted to move the remains to shelter were threatened with arrest if they touched the body. Officer McCue had charge of the body.

—The Christian Endeavor society of the Congregational Church is planning for a grand concert to be given in the church on Thursday evening, January 17. Instrumental and vocal music of a high order, together with recitations by Plainfield's talented elocutionist, Miss Addie Parker Jackson, will provide an evening of rare pleasure.

—The gymnasium in the new Y. M. C. A. building is almost completed, and will be opened about the middle of next week. Work will be commenced on the bowling alleys the first of next week.

PLAINFIELD LEADS.

Three Out of Four Suits Tried this Term are Plainfield Cases.

Four cases were tried at Elizabeth this week and three of them originated in Plainfield. Reed & Coddington won two of them—the suit of Frederick Durand against Meyer Lichtintritt, and Andrew Love, receiver, against Robert McNabb; and Craig A. Marsh won the other for Augustus Frazee against George Frazee. Three other Plainfield cases were postponed until next term.

Heart Prizes.

A card club, composed of a number of young people of Plainfield and North Plainfield, met Thursday evening at the residence of S. P. Smith of Central avenue. Progressive hearts was the game enjoyed, and after an exciting game the prizes were awarded. The first feminine prize, a silver belt buckle, was won by Miss Bessie Baldwin. Miss Lillian Glenn received second prize, a silver nail-file. Allen Taylor received first masculine prize, a silver lead pencil; Seymour P. Smith, Jr., received second, a pair of silver cuff buttons.

Those who attended were Miss Bessie Baldwin, Miss Lillian Glenn, Miss Lillian Schoonmaker, Miss Elsie Jobes, Miss Florence Serrell, Miss Clara Long, Miss Percy Emmons, Miss Ethel Green, Volney V. Green, Clifford Crane, Seymour P. Smith, Jr., Geo. F. Smith, Sydney R. Titsworth, Benjamin O. Bowers, Jr., Allen Taylor and Fred Smith.

After refreshments had been served dancing was in order for the rest of the evening.

Negotiating for Netherwood.

J. Fred MacDonald, the real-estate hustler who is always working for Plainfield's best interests, is engineering a transfer of the Hotel Netherwood property.

The prospective purchaser is Mr. Noble, a hotel manager of wide experience, operating a hotel in Lakewood and one in Asbury Park. The Latimer estate, Charles Hyde, John Ludlum, W. P. Smith, the City National Bank, E. R. Pope, and G. W. Rockfellow, are the owners about to transfer the property to Mr. Noble.

The property cost $250,000, and it is understood Mr. Noble will acquire it for $100,000. The deal will be closed in a short time.

Sympathy for John Ulrich.

District Deputy Sears and staff installed the newly-elected officers of Perseverance Lodge, No. 74, K. of P., last evening, in a beautiful and impressive manner, after which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the sympathy of this Lodge be and the same is hereby extended unto Brother John Ulrich, Past Grand Chancellor of the K. of P., a member of this Lodge, in this hour of his affliction, and that our earnest prayer is that he may be speedily restored to his usual health.

Petition Against Bock.

A petition is being signed against the granting of Charles Bock's application for a license on Somerset street. The reasons for the protest are stated to be the nearness of the location to other barrooms, and because there is no public necessity for another hotel.

REPORT

OF THE

City Treasurer,

FOR THE YEAR 1894

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1894, as follows:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

General Fund	$ 246 33		
Peace street opening	1,214 60		
License trust fund	15 00		
Fire Department	4,680 63		
		$6,156 56	

CITY NATIONAL BANK.

Library	1,257 57		
Poor Fund	2,619 66	$3,[illegible]	$[illegible] 79

RECEIPTS.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.

1881	7 44	
1882	7 24	
1883	15 80	
1884	19 32	
1885	20 07	
1886	22 77	
1887	16 55	
1888	41 26	
1889	103 67	
1890	65 18	
1891	215 49	
1892	3,200 95	
1893	8,126 86	
1894	44,480 75	
		$[illegible]

CITY TAXES.

1881	1 42	
1882	20 [illegible]	
1883	19 90	
1884	21 05	
1885	29 01	
1886	27 48	
1887	20 59	
1888	38 95	
1889	75 75	
1890	49 59	
1891	147 74	
1892	1,059 23	
1893	5,364 90	
1894	27,265 40	
		$34,[illegible] 28

FIRE DEPARTMENT TAXES.

1888	8 55	
1889	21 82	
1890	11 96	
1891	39 91	
1892	745 75	
1893	2,325 21	
1894	13,456 21	
		$ 16,[illegible] 21
		$117,[illegible]

POOR FUND TAXES.

1881	[illegible]	
1882	[illegible]	
1883	[illegible]	
1884	[illegible]	
1885	[illegible]	
1886	[illegible]	
1887	[illegible]	
1888	[illegible]	
1889	[illegible]	
1890	[illegible]	
1891	[illegible]	
1892	[illegible]	
1893	[illegible]	
1894	3,[illegible] 29	$ 3,817 30

LIBRARY TAXES.

1881	[illegible]	
1882	[illegible]	
1883	[illegible]	
1884	[illegible]	
1885	[illegible]	
1886	[illegible]	
1887	[illegible]	
1888	[illegible]	
1889	[illegible]	
1890	[illegible]	
1891	[illegible]	
1892	[illegible]	
1893	[illegible]	
1894	2,4[illegible] 74	$ 3,[illegible]

Fines and Dues, Library Fund		$ 208 12
Penalties, Delinqu't Taxes, General Fund	$ 2,686 98	
Judgment, General Fund	1,183 40	
Dog Tax,	[illegible]	
Dog Registry, Gen. Fund	128 56	
State, Railroad and Canal Tax, General Fund	[illegible]	
Board of Education, Gen. Fund	13,[illegible]	
Fines from City Judge, General Fund	735 30	
Peace Street Widening, General Fund	[illegible]	
Interest on Peace Street Widening, Gen. Fund	6 38	
From Board of Education, their proportion for collecting taxes, 1893, 903 13, 1894, 902 48, General Fund	1,805 60	
Orchard Place Opening, General Fund	98 11	
Interest on Orchard Place Opening, Gen. Fund	18 28	$ [illegible]
Fire Dept., Sale Gazelle Engine No. 1	$ 1,000 00	
Sale Manure	25 00	
Profit on exchange of horses	25 00	
Sale of bell and gong	625 00	1,675 00
Printing, Stationery and Advertising repaid by applicants for liquor license		$ 96 25
Bills Payable, Gen. Fund	$28,500 00	
Fire Fund	14,300 00	
Poor Fund	2,500 00	
Sewer Fund	12,000 00	$ [illegible]

LICENSES.

Liquor	$ 9,050 00	
Hack, Peddler and Show	1,043 00	
Board of Health	116 00	$ [illegible]

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions by property owners for street improvements	$ [illegible]
	$213,[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

STREETS.

Paid by City	$11,401 95	
Paid by subscriptions	588 76	
		$11,990 71

Distributed as follows:

Labor	$8,045 76
Crushed stone	1,877 64
Tools and suppl's	119 96
Blacksmithing	134 68
Crosswalks	509 23
Culverts	1,108 90
Rent	60 00
Surveying	15 00
Water	58 50
Expense	22 06
Sewer Basins	39 28
	$11,990 71

Peace street opening—return of assessment	$	797 [illegible]
Preliminary work on sewers		239 [illegible]
Constructing sewers		12,248 71
Street lights		9,644 [illegible]

POLICE.

Regular police	$8,290 15	
Special	612 08	
Clothing for police	171 54	
Station house	295 69	
	$	9,[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Printing, stationery and advertis'g		$1,349 12
Town clock winding		7 50
Postage, etc		198 55
Office Janitor	72 00	
Council Janitor	106 53	[illegible]
Bank discount		451 [illegible]
Legal expenses		365 14
Rent Council room and offices		600 00
Dog pound		[illegible]
Election expenses		1,062 01
Board of Health		955 96
City Court rent		144 00
Commissioners of Appeal		18 00
State and county taxes		56,779 [illegible]
Board of Education		12,328 [illegible]
Return of taxes paid in error to N. Messerschmidt		[illegible]

SALARIES AND COMMISSIONS.

Assessor	$1,000 00	
Collector	1,500 00	
Delinquent Tax Collector	982 92	
Treasurer	700 01	
Street Commissioner	1,750 01	
Accountant	50 00	
City Clerk	700 01	
City Auditor	165 32	
Corporation Counsel	1,000 00	
City Judge	600 00	
		8,449 27

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Running expenses—			
Salaries	$3,985 94		
Extra help	124 60		
Repairs to bu'ld's	1,189 14		
" " appar's	294 87		
Supplies	746 50		
Keep of horses	989 77		
Rent of building	98 75		
Rent of horses	30 00		
Lights	371 96		
Fire alarm	463 27		
Printing	41 20		
Interest & disc'nt	208 75		
Equipments	65 29		
Incidentals	907 19		
Fuel	391 80		
		9,895 00	
Other expenses—			
Hydrants	$3,356 50		
Three fire bonds	1,500 00		
1600 ft new hose	1,076 75		
Improvements to fire-alarm and new boxes 21, 25, 46	809 21		
		7,842 07	
			17,740 07
Poor fund			4,122 53
Library			2,198 97
Bills payable—			
General fund		$28,500 00	
Fire department		17,400 00	
Poor fund		1,500 00	
			47,400 00
			$200,604 [illegible]
Dec. 31, balance—			
First National Bank:			
General fund	$5,406 27		
Peace St. opening	391 05		
Lic'se trust fund	15 00		
Fire department	2,275 77		
Poor fund	6 50		
		8,094 59	
City National Bank:			
Poor fund	$1,985 74		
Library	2,890 02		
Sewer	751 29		
		5,[illegible] 05	
			13,[illegible] 64
			$213,625 65

A. TITSWORTH, City Treasurer.

J. T. MACMURRAY, City Auditor.

December 31, 1894.

CITY OF PLAINFIELD.

Balance Sheet, December 31, 1894.

GENERAL FUND.

Assets—			
Cash—Peace St. ope'ng fund	$ 391 05		
License trust fund	15 00		
General account	5,406 27		
			5,812 32
Uncollected taxes 1882 to 1894 inclusive	$58,785 13		
Assessments Peace street widening	180 82		
Assessments sundries	686 26		
Uncollected North avenue sewer rentals	75 00		
			59,707 21
			$65,519 53
Liabilities—			
Bills payable	$11,500 00		
Contributions—			
Peace St. op'ng	391 05		
License fees overpaid	15 00		
		11,906 05	
Surplus		53,613 48	
			$65,519 53

POOR FUND.

Assets—		
Cash		$1,992 [illegible]
Uncollected taxes 1891-94 inclusive		1,343 54
		$3,[illegible] 78
Liabilities—		
Bills payable	$1,000 00	
Surplus	2,245 78	
		$3,[illegible] 78

LIBRARY.

Assets—	
Cash	2,890 02
Uncollected taxes 1891-94 inclusive	1,112 29
	$4,002 31
Surplus	$4,002 31

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Assets—			
Cash		$2,275 77	
Uncollected taxes 1888-94 inclusive		8,342 60	
Real Estate, Eng. House No. 1	9,550.00		
Department headquarters	13,405.82		
		$22,955 82	
Equipment		12,[illegible]	
Fire alarm system		5,486 08	
			51,[illegible]
Liabilities—			
Bills payable		4,000.00	
Surplus		47,[illegible]	
			$51,[illegible]

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*

FAIREST OF THE FAIR.

A Brilliant Gathering Does Honor to the Mayor's Wife.

The beautiful mansion of Mayor Gilbert was once more transformed to a bower of beauty Tuesday afternoon, the occasion being the last of the delightful series of receptions and "at homes" given by the popular hostesses, Mrs. Gilbert and her sister, Miss Alice Randolph.

The large reception hall drawing room, parlors and banquet room were a perfect vision of pink—indeed, so beautiful was the rare profusion of pink pinks and pink roses massed in enormous vases, banked in convenient corners or clustered with graceful effect on mantelpiece and table, and all enhanced by the genial presence of the artistically gowned hostesses and her guests that it would be difficult to imagine a more beautiful picture set in a fairer frame.

The guests who assembled to honor Mrs. Gilbert and Miss Randolph numbered over two hundred and fifty and the happy party of friends—for such in truth it was—did not fail to express to their entertainers the unbounded pleasure afforded them in being present.

Mrs. Walter Stewart assisted in receiving, and presiding at the samovars of tea and chocolate were Mrs. Fredrick G. Mead, Mrs. A. C. Baldwin, Mrs. Daniel F. Ginna and Mrs. B. Arrowsmith Hegeman. Flitting in and out among the guests were Miss Bessie Ginna, Miss Grace Cooley, Miss Sadie VanBoskerck and Miss Marion Dumont, four beautiful young women, who gracefully assisted in making light the pleasant duties of the artists at the table. A more successful function could not have been given than this last "at home". An unusually large number of men did honor to the occasion, and the affair will be long and pleasantly treasured in the memory of all who participated.

PLAINFIELD'S STREETS.

Annual Report of Robert A. Meeker, Commissioner.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Plainfield:

The following is the amount of flagging and curbing laid and set during the year:

Name of St. or Ave.	Side-walks.	Curb-ing.
Plainfield avenue	2680	1670
West Eighth street	280	280
Liberty street	1380	930
Central avenue	630	625
Madison avenue	440	280
Arlington avenue	310	210
West Fourth street		525
Park avenue	80	180
West Front street	1430	1450
West Third street	650	650
Watchung avenue	410	70
Hillside avenue	210	
Third place	320	
East Fourth street	140	250
East Sixth street	50	
East Third street	1500	2000
Richmond street	265	250
LaGrande avenue	1180	
Second street	1060	200
Total	13015	9550

The moneys expended on the streets of the City of Plainfield during the year 1894 were as follows, viz:

Labor	$8,045 76	
Crushed stone	1,877 64	
Tools and suppl's	119 06	
Blacksmithing	134 68	
Crosswalks	506 93	
Culverts	1,108 80	
Rent	60 00	
Surveying	15 00	
Water	58 50	
Expense	22 06	
Sewer basins	39 28	
		$11,990 71
Amount received from assessments and sale of old material		600 76
Leaving am't expended by city		$11,389 95

Respectfully submitted,
R. A. MEEKER,
Street Commissioner.

OBITUARY.

Henry McLean.

In the death of Henry McLean of Liberty street, which occurred Wednesday, Plainfield loses an excellent citizen. He had been ill for the past eight weeks with Bright's disease, a great sufferer.

Mr. McLean was sixty-four years old, and had been in the employ of Charles Potter twenty-four years, having engaged with him in Norwich in 1871. Later on he worked for him in Hope Valley. He came to Plainfield between 15 and 16 years ago, and has resided here since that time. He had charge of the gear-cutting department at Potters, and was highly esteemed by his employer as a good workman. The only society of which he was a member was the Potter Press Works Aid Society. He was a regular attendant of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

A widow, Sarah McLean, one daughter, Maggie, and two sons, Harry and James, survive him.

—The Ladies Aid Society of the Park Avenue Baptist Church cleared over $50 for their treasury, by the Brown Glee Club concert.

DURAND WINS.

Awarded $200 Damages, and Given a Complete Vindication.

Another Plainfield case was decided in Elizabeth Thursday. Frederick Durand of Plainfield sued the Sherman Outfitting Company and its manager for damages for false arrest and imprisonment. The case, as the testimony showed, was as follows:

Durand had purchased of the Sherman Outfitting Company some furniture under the installment plan. He was away in Canada for a while and the payments defaulted. The company took away the furniture. Durand on returning home was incensed, and went to the store. The manager was not in, but Durand expressed his wrath freely, and made the remark "that he had friends in Plainfield and would get even with the company" The next night or very soon after a plate glass window was broken in the store by some one throwing a stone through it. The manager suspected Durand of this offense because of his threat, and an hour after the breaking saw him on the street and ordered a policeman to look him up. Without a warrant the policeman undertook to take Durand to the station house, but in passing where he lived it was shown by several witnesses that he could not have committed the offense, as at the time the glass was broken he was downstairs in the saloon under the rooms where he lived.

The policeman let him go, but the manager of the company had a warrant issued for his arrest. Durand was held until he got bail, and when he was tried was acquitted, his alibi being conclusive

Judge VanSyckel granted a non-suit so far as the Sherman Outfitting Company was concerned, holding that it could not be held responsible for the unlawful act of its manager, as he was not authorized to cause Durand's arrest.

The case was proceeded, and finished yesterday.

The jury were out some time, when they returned with a verdict for Durand, assessing his damages at $200. This award is against the manager of the company.

The company had no witnesses whatever against Mr. Durand, and instead gave him a complete vindication, stating that they would cheerfully *publish his* exoneration in all the papers. This vindication he feels to be of more value than all the damages.

Reform Club Installation.

The new officers of the Reform Club were installed last Thursday by H. N. Spencer. The attendance was unusually large, and a very enjoyable time was furnished. Following are the officers installed:

President—W C Smith.
1st Vice-president—M F Marcley.
2d " " —E B Titsworth.
3d " " —E Lanphear.
Sergeant-at-Arms—W C Smith, Jr.
1st Marshal—John Hennessy.
2d " —George Rockafellow.
Financial Secretary—J W A Bauersachs.
Treasurer—J D Spicer.
Recording Secretary—W B Ayers.

The committees appointed by President Smith were:

Executive Committee—A M Vanderbeek, H N Spencer, Joseph Hubbard, Jacob Voehl, L Coddington.

Speaking Committee—J King, E B Titsworth, M F Marcley.

Printing Committee—J W A Bauersachs, Wm Ayers, John King.

The president was allowed one month to appoint a Finance Committee.

After the business had been transacted all adjourned to another part of the hall, where excellent refreshments were served by the women.

Grand Officers Install.

A special convocation of Jerusalem Chapter, No. 24, R. A. M. was held Friday evening, at which Dr. H. O. Wagoner of Somerville, Grand King of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of New Jersey, and Joshua Doughty, Past High Priest of Keystone Chapter, Somerville, installed the newly elected officers. The Marked Masters Degree was conferred on two members. There was a large delegation of the home chapter present, also a number of visitors which included Robert Day, Stewart Hoffman, T. H. Hoffman, John Ringleman, and *Richard Brokaw of* Somerville; C. C. Howard formerly of Massachusetts, and F. K. Van Auken of Washington, D. C. At the close of the ceremonies all were invited to the banquet hall where a sumptuous supper was served.

High Priest—C. H. Rugg.
King—C. M. Ulrich.
Scribe—D. C. Adams.
Captain of Host—W. H. Sebring.
Principal Sojourner—Henry Woodland.
Royal Arch Captain—Edward Nelson.
Grand Master Three Veil—W. E. Alpaugh.
Grand Master Two Veil—C. H. Westphal.
Grand Master One Veil—J. T. Odam.
Treasurer—Henry Leifke.
Secretary—B. F. Coriell.
Chaplain—E. M. Rodman.
Tyler—I. D. TenEyck.

Shot in the Hip.

Harry Dodwell, the seventeen-year-old son of Conductor Dodwell of the Central, while removing a revolver from his pocket New Year's morning caught the hammer, discharged the weapon, and received the bullet in his hip. Dr. Brakeley found the bullet imbedded in the fleshy part of the thigh. The plucky young man started for school after the operation.

E. C. Stahl, President of the New Jersey Editorial Association, has been induced by friends to allow his name to be used in connection with the commandership of the Department of New Jersey, *G. A. R., the election for which will take* place at the annual meeting of the Department in Trenton, February 7. He has been an active member in the G. A. R. for the last twenty-two years, and his aspirations for this high office are based solely on his services in the field and in the order. He deserves winning votes.

The municipal matter most talked of in Plainfield today is the report of the councilmanic committee on the water supply, published exclusively in The Daily Press of last Saturday. That portion which speaks so broadly of the danger of contamination is severely criticized. The committee is blamed by many for going so broadly into the details of that portion of their investigations. And there are those who hold that the committee *are inconsistent. These point out that a* short time ago the Councilmen were arguing (for the sake of getting the people reconciled to the filtration idea for sewage disposal) that sewage became by filtration a harmless and palatable liquid, whereas now they hold that the water supply, procured from deep wells whose source they say is Springfield, is endangered by the surface, cesspool and cemetery germs, in spite of the filteration through the earth. Regarding the claim that the company has no right to divert the Plainfield water to other places, the query is now put if Springfield cannot step forward and object to Plainfield's pumping away for her own sole use the water that the committee acknowledges comes from Springfield. These and many other arguments and criticisms are being discussed by the householders who have found no fault with the Water Supply Company for supplying Plainfield with the cheapest public water service in the country, and who object to having the world told what they do not believe, that the water they are drinking from the *Plainfield mains is likely to become* unfit for use just because other towns than Plainfield are drawing from the wells and opening up underground channels for the freer passage of the "subterranean river" which we have been boasting could supply all New York. The people do not take kindly to this shattering of their aqueous idol.

The gratification of accomplishing important progress for its town is the continual happy portion of The Daily Press, and it is with satisfaction that this the people's paper views the prospect for trolley railroad extension in the early Spring. Through all the past year The Press has been untiring in its agitation of this great public improvement, and the *trolley warfare it has maintained has been effective. While such public-spirited men as ex-Councilman* Spangenberg have been abroad looking up capital to invest in the road and in Plainfield, The Daily Press has been developing local patriotism here at home, and by its articles and arguments and urgings has fostered the growth of the enterprise. It has been no easy matter to overcome prejudice and bring heedless property-holders to understand the merits of the trolley in town-building, and the task of The Press has required courageous and patient persistence. The entire people have at last been brought to realize that unless Plainfield speedily provides popular rapid transit throughout its parts she will fall behind in the suburban competition for home-seekers from the metropolis. And, while this has been accomplishing at home, and *the landowners have been shown that* they must welcome and help the trolley extension project if they want their property developed and increased in value, Mr. Spangenberg has been negotiating with trolley builders and has found a capitalist who is ready to begin and push the work as soon as the *town fathers* say the word. The fact of his securing a desirable party for the work has already been recorded in this paper. Mr. Spangenberg first sought to get the Plainfield company to make the extensions, but says that their apathy forced him to the conclusion that they did not mean business, and he was obliged for the town's best interests to look elsewhere. When he announced in The Press that his search for a town-builder had been successful, and that the Mayor and Council were considering the plans of the capitalist whom he had procured, he found the Plainfield company developing unwonted activity, and, as he expressed it, now that others were after the franchise the Plainfield company were getting anxious. The Council will of course receive all applications that may *come before it, and the people trust them to* grant the franchise to the applicant whose pledges are most advantageous to Plainfield's interests. The capitalist who has been interested by Mr. Spangenberg wants only one concession, and that is that he be given the exclusive franchise for a term of years. This he insists on because he purposes to invest heavily in Plainfield, and too brief a contract, or competition, would prevent him from getting adequate return for his money. The entire matter is now under careful consideration by the Councilmen, and early in the year action will be taken. Meanwhile, agents are active in applying for rights of way, and the Plainfield company claims to have secured all that are necessary. Plainfield's four corners should most certainly be provided for by local trolley branches before the New York and Philadelphia Traction Company acquire a thoroughfare through the place. Plainfield must give its present population a cheap and pleasant medium for getting about before she can hope to acquire much greater growth.

NEW YEAR THOUGHTS

WHAT THE DAY HAS BEEN AND IS NOW.

The Superstitions and the Calling Practice—Why the Custom of Making Calls Has Abated—A Day of Freshness and Recovered Hope.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, though not Jan. 1 always, has been celebrated religiously or socially from time immemorial. The ancient Romans consecrated it to Janus, who, it was thought, controlled all beginnings and made sacrifices to him. They exchanged gracious greetings and wishes and gave presents to friends and kindred. The church condemned its social observations and turned it into a religious festival. The Hebrews, the Chinese and other peoples, pagans and nonpagans, regard it superstitiously, attaching the utmost importance to its celebration.

We Americans in the last quarter of the nineteenth century are supposed to be wholly free from superstition. But are we? Not a few of us still imagine that there is something auspicious in New Year's day; that as we begin the year we may so close it. We are solicitous, therefore, to resolve to relinquish bad *habits then, under the impression that* we shall relinquish them altogether. In other words, we determine on that day to turn over a new leaf, as we have probably determined for many previous years, and there our determination and reformation end. This is exactly the way the old Romans acted more than 20 centuries since, which proves that we have not advanced much in reasonableness, despite our assumptions to the contrary. It is a problem whether men who continue in mature life to yield to their weaknesses or fail to rectify their *faults* are capable of correcting themselves Whether capable or incapable, they rarely do so. Their good resolutions seldom bear fruit. They terminate, for the most part, in words, in promises to themselves, in mockeries of performance. What a man is at 40 he is apt to remain. No amount of New Year's re*solves will help him who is not full of* virtuous endeavor. Jan. 1 dawns brightly to the mind, but the succeeding days conclude dismally as to achievement. Nevertheless its recurrence must ever be pleasant. If it does not bring accomplishment, it at least brings hope, and hope nerves us to bear our burdens, to discharge our duties. Then welcome New Year's. We dearly love to think that the cares and troubles of the old year, which so largely spring from our temperament, will not invade the new one.

Originally New Year's was intended not for a universal, miscellaneous calling day, without motive or propriety, into which it ultimately degenerated. It was intended for a day when men who had been prevented during the year by business or any condition of circumstances from keeping up their *friendship or acquaintance with women* they liked or esteemed should make social atonement for apparent neglect and renew their pleasant relations. The idea was excellent and commendable, as was the custom, and before this city grew to be such a Babylon the calls were agreeable, often delightful, to makers and receivers. But the city became too big, and the community that assumed to represent society in some manner, more or less remote, became too heterogeneous. The custom was grossly abused. Many men and women thought only of the number of calls, ignoring quality for quantity, and sometimes the scenes indoors and outdoors waxed disreputable from overindulgence.

The better sort of people, repelled by the license prevalent, refused to "receive" any longer. The smart set who had *long believed calling too "common"*—they declared, with their pretense of superiority, that it had grown vulgar—set themselves and their influence firmly against it. They refused to see visitors on that day and soon after shut up their houses and fled to the country, thus setting the seal of fashion on their last decision, which speedily met with social approval. The fact was that respectable folk had got tired of the extreme to which calling had been carried, and the coarse, objectionable class could not sustain it alone. So the whole thing fell to pieces here, and there is no probability of its reconstruction in the immediate future.

The custom extended long ago to other cities and is still followed. But as the metropolis makes the mode its duration is doubtful. New Year's is yet a holiday—holidays are always whole*some—and business of all* kinds is suspended. Sons, husbands, fathers, now stay at home, instead of racing about town, tiring and boring themselves to little purpose, and they are gainers, along with their families, by the change. New Year's in its old guise has passed away. But New Year's with its quiet, domestic accompaniments has come to remain. The world moves. And New Year's is still New Year's, with its sense of freshness, repose and recovered hope.

CHARLES APPLEBEE.

New York.

THE NEW AND THE OLD

JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE ON THE LESSONS OF THE DAY.

He Suggests Turning Back Old Leaves Instead of Turning Over New—The New Year Fetich—A Fitting Present—A Welcome Call.

The old year is dead. Long live the new! Jan. 1 is not materially different from any other day of the year, but it seems the more important because it appeals to our hope and our imagination.

Such hosts of people have a kind of superstition concerning Jan. 1 that it might be called, as April 1 is, All Fools' day.

The greatest "call" ever made in the western hemisphere was not on Jan. 1, but on Oct. 12, 1492, when Columbus discovered a new world.

An old proverb says, "What you are on New Year's day you will always be." This, in a sense, is true, but it is equally true of any other day.

Nature would seem to be opposed to the *custom of calling* on New Year's, since she generally makes the day very unpleasant, as if to discourage the practice.

The Romans dedicated January to the god Janus, who was represented as two faced. To be two faced is to be hypocritical. Did they intend to intimate, satirical rogues, that the people who made vis*its, exchanged presents and good wishes* were insincere and double dealing?

An analytic New Yorker, who used to make it a duty to pay social visits on Jan. 1, when such visits were in vogue, arose one New Year's morning determined to "call on his friends." The phrase set his analytic faculties in motion, and he concluded that he had but one friend. So he staid at home and called on himself.

The most fitting present perhaps we could make on New Year's would be to give the devil his due.

The old Romans named the presents exchanged on New Year's strenæ, whose derivative meaning is strength. If we could only give strength on this day to our *weak fellow mortals, what a blessing it* would be to them and to us and all the world!

Strenia was a Roman goddess who, according to Augustine, gave cheerfulness to work and also presided over New Year's presents. If any goddess could give cheerfulness to work in this discontented age, *how many statues we should raise to her* and how zealously we should invoke her influence!

This is the day when many of us who perceive that we have committed various follies and are generally derelict to our obligations believe that we ought to turn over a new leaf. We do turn it over repeatedly, but if we examine the new leaves impartially we will find that they are no improvement on the old. This is likely to irritate us and to make us think that we do about as well as we can anyhow. We are all inclined to believe when our will is weak that circumstances have conspired against us. It is astonishing how much we help circumstances.

Turning over a new leaf is usually little else than making promises to ourselves that we never keep.

We forget at each recurrence of the New Year that it will soon be the old year, and that at its close most of what we meant to do will still remain undone.

New Year's is a day when most of us *hastily review the previous 12 months* with an ardent prejudice in our own favor. We decide, on the whole, that we have been pretty good fellows, readily forgetting or explaining our errors of omission and commission. But such slight infringements as we have made of morals and rectitude we resolve to correct, and we *are* so satisfied with our resolve that we seldom attempt to alter our conduct at all.

If a man, instead of turning over a new leaf on New Year's, would turn back some of the old leaves on any day, read them without bias and take them to heart, he would become stronger and better.

The majority of us make a fetich of New Year's. We decorate it with crimson patches of vain regrets and tawdy rags of hollow repentance and declare ourselves reformed.

Everything new appeals to us as opposed to and different from the old. And we naturally, though unwisely, expect from this New Year what the old has not brought, unconscious that the new will not bring it either.

The fact that every people from the ancient Egyptians down to the practical Americans have either worshiped or observed New Year's is merely added evidence that the whole human family lives on hope. Hope is a divinity enshrined in every heart, whose very pulsations depend on such enshrinement.

It is not strange that the citizens of this republic have looked with dissatisfaction and disfavor on 1894, one of the hardest, gloomiest, most disastrous years in our recent history. We have reason this time to welcome New Year's as the harbinger of better days, as an earnest of prosperity and content. It is entirely safe to say that 1895 cannot be worse than its predecessor.

Since people have ceased to make calls on this day they remain at home, they declare, and get acquainted with their own families. If they should get better acquainted with themselves, it might be well, but it would scarcely add to their gratification.

Instead of talking today about turning over a new leaf, which must be by this time a pretty old leaf, we should perform some act of kindness, some deed of humanity. One such performance is worth a thousand promises.

To begin the year with uniform courtesy and consideration for every one with whom we come in contact is the fittest observation of the ever welcome day.

If we would all try to do what little good we can for those more unfortunate than ourselves, the New Year would be better than our most sanguine expectations depict it.

The old year is always as much discredited and condemned as the New Year is overrated and idealized.

JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

Puritans Worked on New Year's.

The sole record of the observance of the New Year by the Pilgrims in the new world named New England was most prosaic, most brief, "We went to work betimes." Many of the good Puritan ministers thought the celebration or even notice of the day in any way savored of improper and un-Christian reverence for the heathen god Janus. Yet these English settlers came from a land where New Year's eve and New Year's day were second in importance and in domestic observance only to Christmas. Throughout every English county New Year's eve was always celebrated; in many it was called by the pretty name of Singing e'en, from the custom which obtained of singing the last of the Christmas carols at that time.

MEDICINE IN TABLETS.

From the New York Sun of February 5, 1894.

Increasing Use of Drugs in This Form Instead of Compounding by Prescription.

A comparatively recent invention, vastly extended in its application within three or four years, has wrought a curious change in the practice of medicine. Country physicians 100 years ago, when there were few druggists outside of considerable towns, carried in their saddle bags or medicine chests a variety of drugs, pills, powders, potions, lotions and what not. Such physicians made up their own prescriptions and furnished their patients with medicines. The use of medicines in the form of tablets tends more and more toward a return of modern physicians to the methods of their predecessors. Physicians everywhere now write fewer prescriptions than they wrote ten years ago, or even two years ago, and the use of medicine in the form of tablets is extending every day.

It is only ten or fifteen years since compressed tablets of chlorate of potash began to be used. Other simple drugs were then put up in tablet form, and gradually the va*riety of drugs and prescriptions thus pre*pared was extended until now it includes thousands of compounds. Any physician may now have almost any prescription of his own made up into tablets. The usual requirement is that at least 5,000 tablets shall be ordered. Many well-known prescriptions of famous physicians have already attained a wide celebrity in the medical world through their use in tablet form. Hundreds of liquid prescriptions are thus used by saturating inert material with the mixture, just as homœopathic remedies are prepared in the form of sugar pellets. The tablet factories are constantly experimenting with a view to reducing further drugs and prescriptions to tablet form. They are ready to vary known prescriptions in accordance with the fancy of individual physicians, and to combine one or more prescriptions in a single tablet. The general use of tablets instead of *prescriptions* has greatly simplified the practice of medicine. The physician, instead of writing a prescription and instructing his patient to have it compounded by a druggist, leaves the necessary number of tablets, with instructions as to the time and manner of taking. Nearly every physician is provided with some such tablets, and many use them in great quantities. Tons of drugs are now put up in this form. It is the wholesale method of modern life applied to the preparation of medicines. Apothecaries have felt the effects of the change in practice through the lessening in the number of prescriptions to be compounded. For the patient it has cheapened the cost of doctoring, for the physician obtains the tablets at so low a rate that he usually makes no charge for those supplied to his patients. New as the use of tablets is, the form of the tablet has been greatly improved since their introduction into medical practice. Tablets are smaller and more compressed than they were a few years ago. The machinery for making them originally was, and perhaps still is, controlled by a single wholesale drug house of this city, but there are many manufacturers of tablets here and elsewhere. When the patentees first began to call their products to the attention of physicians, the tablets very slowly made their way, because the patentees were not widely known in the medical profession. Then they associated themselves with a famous drug house, and the tablets soon began to go.

Only the simpler drugs and remedies put up in tablet form are accessible to the general public. The compounds are not even known by name outside the medical profession. As they are not patent medicines they are not advertised in other than medical newspapers. They come to physicians with a label that proclaims the ingredients and their proportions. Physicians have the good repute of the manufacturer as guarantee that tablets are made of pure drugs and carefully compounded. The best tablet manufacturers employ skilled and careful apothecaries and buy their drugs in large quantities directly from manufacturers.

INTERESTING SECRET HISTORY OF AN OLD-TIME REMEDY.

A certain well-known preparation is so largely prescribed by physicians that its use by them may be said to be universal. Conversationally it is spoken of among themselves as the "*R. & S. Compo.*" If you are ill and call the doctor, no matter what else you get, you are moderately certain to get some one of the forms of the "R. & S." prescription. Its use has been growing more general for a hundred years, and has been vastly increased of late by slight improvements found to be important in effects. The prescription, especially in rural districts, is usually prepared in fluid form, sometimes in powders; but of late it has been found possible to prepare it in tablets, the form now so popular with physicians for all standard medicines. So enormous is the demand, from physicians solely, for the various forms of this preparation that a single manufacturing chemist in New York City made and sold 350,000 pounds of these tablets in the year 1893—and this, be it borne in mind, was to physicians alone, or to fill orders from dealers from whom physicians obtain their supplies. Every physician of eminence has his "R. & S." formula, varying more or less from the original, but substantially the same—that is, depending upon the bases indicated by the letters R. & S.

RIPANS TABULES.

The Ripans Tabules represent the latest and most improved form of this preparation. The separate letters composing the word R-I-P-A-N-S are the initials of the six ingredients. Any doctor knows what they are. The A and N represent the principal change, and have been found of vast importance. No person who has occasion to make use of a dyspepsia remedy, and has once experienced the beneficial results of these tabules in a case of biliousness, headache or any disorder of the stomach, liver or bowels, will ever afterward consent to be without a supply near at hand. A single one gives prompt relief. Price 50 cents a box; at druggists, or by mail.

THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

MEN WANTED To take orders. No delivering or collecting. Experience not necessary; steady employment; best terms; write at once and secure choice of territory. ALLEN NURSERY CO., Rochester, N.Y.

A HINDOO POEM.

A Hindoo died—a happy thing to do—
When fifty years united to a shrew.
Released, he hopefully for entrance cries
Before the Gates of Brahma's Paradise.
"Hast been through Purgatory?" Brahma said.
"I have been married!" and he hung his head.
"Come in! come in! and welcome, too, my son
Married and Purgatory are as one."
In bliss extreme he entered Heaven's door,
And knew the bliss he had ne'er seen before.
He scarce had entered in the garden fair,
Another Hindoo asked admission there.
The self-same question Brahma asked again:
"Has been through Purgatory?" "No. What then?"
"Thou canst not enter!" did the god reply.
"He who went in was there no more than I."
"All that is true, but he has married been,
And so on earth has suffered for his sin."
"Married? 'Tis well, for I've been married twice."
"Begone! We'll have no fools in Paradise."
—Charles Hills.

OTERO AND THE CZAR.

Once Expelled by Him From Russia, She Now Returns in Splendid Style

Most persons who remember the first mania for Spanish dancing some four years ago have not forgotten Otero. After she left New York she appeared in Berlin, Paris, Vienna, and Budapest. In all four cities she was known as the diamond queen, because her neck, wrist and bodice were ablaze with gems whenever she danced. The German newspapers gave her and her diamonds columns of free advertising, but stopped short when informed that she had sold all her gems at auction for $37. The sale took place in Budapest about two years ago; the purchaser was a Hungarian soubrette. From that time until a few months ago little was heard of Otero. A few weeks ago, however, this paragraph went the rounds of the Berlin and Vienna dailies:

"We hear from Madrid: One of the celebrities who has come into public notice in connection with Alexander III's death and burial in St. Petersburg is our fellow country woman, Carolina Otero. She was expelled from Russia long ago because at a stag party given by a Grand Duke she gave a too life like representation of Truth, that is, she appeared in the costume of Eve before the fall. As is well known, she has been the favorite of whole families of princes and noblemen.

"After the Czar's funeral she took it for granted that the order expelling her from Russia would become a dead letter, and she started for St. Petersburg. In itself her journey would have passed unnoticed had not she herself made it a topic of the times by carrying it out with royal and theatrical splendor. Miss Otero rode away from Paris in a special train consisting of a hotel car, a first class carriage, and a baggage van. The train was to stop only for changes of locomotives.

"This piece of amusement, which cost some $22,000, was paid for by the present admirer of the Spanish beauty. He is a half crazy English lord, who wastes his time and millions in Paris. The friends of Carolina Otero fear that she will be sent back from St Petersburg as swiftly as she went there."

The Wig-Wag Language of Dogs.

It is no doubt a startling conclusion, but Dr. Louis Robinson, who has been investigating the mysteries of canine language, has practically set up the theory that a dog speaks with his tail tip.

In the case of all hunting dogs which pack together the tail is carried aloft, and is very free in movement. There is no doubt that foxhounds habitually watch the tails of those in front of them when drawing a covert. If a faint drag is detected, suggestive of the presence of a fox, but not sufficient to be sworn to vocally, the tail of the finder is set in motion, and the warmer the scent the quicker does it wag. Others seeing the signal instantly join the first, and there is an assemblage of waving tails even before even the least whisper is heard.

Should the drag prove a doubtful one the hounds separate again and the waving ceases but if it grows stronger when followed up the wagging becomes more emphatic, until one after another the hounds begin to whine and give tongue and stream off in Indian file along the line of scent. When the pack is at full cry upon a strong scent, the tails cease to wave, but are carried aloft in full view.—London Dispatch.

Somerset Installation.

District Deputy Charles I. Young installed the officers-elect of Somerset Council, J. O. U. A. M., last evening. The officers were not all present. Following is the list of those installed:

Councilor—Dr. Bedford.
Vice Councilor—W W Walker.
Warden—Wm Scribner.
Inside Sentinel—J A Kitchen.
Outside Sentinel—Joseph Newman.
Conductor—John Smith.
Representative to State Council—I. D Anderson.
Alternate—Frank Kesselring.

WHAT ARE THE "BLUES"?

Woman's Color is an Unfailing Thermometer.

(SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.)

A woman's thermometer is her color.

MRS. ANNA MILLER

She is red with embarrassment or some deep emotion; she is white with fright; she is supposed to be green with envy; but when she is blue it means that she is sick.

It is not the fault of the woman if she has the blues and that "want-to-be-let-alone" feeling. It is the fault of her condition which makes happiness impossible.

No woman can be happy and light-hearted when painful female complaints crush out her life.

If she is melancholy, excitable, nervous, dizzy, or troubled with sleeplessness or fainting spells, they are symptoms of serious female weakness.

A leaf out of the experience of Mrs. Anna Miller, who lives at Duhring, Pa., shows that *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound will cure that terrible weakness and bearing-down pain in the abdomen, the dizziness in the head, the feeling of irritability, and loss of appetite.

"I can highly recommend your Vegetable Compound," she writes, "for all female complaints. It's my greatest friend."

A BRAKEMAN'S STORY

It was so quiet outside that when the long freight train would come to a standstill with an abrupt, awkward jerk, we could almost hear the big, drifting flakes as they fell. Not a breath of air was stirring, and the big, round moon filtered down through the snow storm with a white softened light that revealed nearby objects in a strange, ghostly sort of way. The soft coal fire that spluttered fitfully in the old-fashioned cast iron upright stove lacked cheer enough to break the spell of the outside air.

Without knowing precisely why, we sat mostly in silence or muttered an occasional monosyllabic observation as to how soon we might reach Jersey City. We were *four hours* behind time, and somewhere back of us we knew was the West Shore Express likewise behind time, and endeavoring to make up something of its lost run.

Sitting in the small red caboose in the rear of the big freight train, rumbling along through a blind fog of snow with a flying express at our heels, gave an uncanny sensation, that I for one, did not relish in the least. The drummer who had boarded the train at Newburg sat morosely on a pile of grips, which afforded him a softer seat than the hard, wooden benches strung along the sides of the car. A couple of shippers anxiously discussed the prospects for getting their stock to market without having them half frozen to death.

At the entrance of Joe, the brakeman, however, the glum party seemed to thaw at once. He swung down off the roof of the last box car and in through the door in a cheery, wholesome sort of fashion that warmed us at once.

"Joe," said one of the shippers, "be we going to reach Jersey City before night?"

"Isn't this good enough *for you to live* in? How'd you like to be out braking to-night?"

"'Taint no snap, that's a fact," the shipper assented.

"*No, you bet it ain't*," said Joe, decisively. "But this ain't a patching to what it is sometimes."

Something in the manner in which Joe carefully filled his cob pipe, took a bit of stick from the floor, poked it into the fire and lit his pipe slowly and thoughtfully indicated that a story was coming.

"Strange," said Joe at last, with a ruminant look into the fire and a long steady pull at his pipe, "somehow tonight reminds me of the day in January two years ago. That was when we brought Johnny Haines home. Guess *you must 'a known Johnny*," he added, turning to the shipper.

"Nope. *Heard of him. Go on, Joe*. What was the story?"

"Not much of a one," Joe replied deprecatingly. "Just a brakeman's yarn, only it's a little out of the common run. The first day I ever saw Johnny Haines I thought him the handsomest lad I ever set my eyes on. He came up on No. 6 on her first trip. We used to meet often up and down the road and get to know each other pretty well. He was one of these lads with a fresh, pink and white complexion and a jolly laugh that made you warm up to him at once. He was straight and strong, and when he used to stand jauntily on top of the car, the train going forty miles an hour and he not thinking it was going *at all*, there wasn't a girl along the road that hadn't a smile for him as he went by. The lad was anxious to stick and worked hard, and, as he kept his mouth pretty well closed, it was a long time before we found out anything about who he was. He had little ways about him that made us think once in awhile that he hadn't been brought up to work, and his hands at first were as soft and white as a girl's. One of the fellows told us a story of how Johnny belonged to a good family, but got kicked our for some reason or other; but we always thought he made it up, and, in fact we never did find out his story until that night. I mean the night we took him home."

Joe stopped, pulled vigorously at his pipe for a few minutes, blinked rather suspiciously several times, and finally the rather husky voice went on:

"It seems that the lad's name wasn't Haines at all. He took that to conceal his own. His first name really was Johnny, though, and, as that was what everybody called him, the last didn't seem to make so much difference. When he first came on the road he was a little past twenty, and his open, boyish ways made some of the fellows guy him and play tricks on him at first. But it didn't take them long to find out that he had plenty of mettle. A gang of us were laying around the Albany round house one day, waiting for a train to be made up, when Bill Lawson began to nag him and see if he couldn't get a fight out of him. It seems they had some trouble down the road, and when Bill had offered to fight Johnny had refused. He tried to keep out of Bill's way, but when Bill said he was afraid, Johnny turned and walked squarely up to him and said quietly: 'You take that back.' I never knew just how it was done, but Bill made some sort of a feint, and the next moment the big hulking lubber was lying on the ground. Bill didn't seem to know what hit him. But he went at Johnny with such a savage look that a lad without genuine pluck would have turned feather. But when Bill lay sprawling on the ground a second time we found out that Johnny was a scientific boxer. There was an ugly gleam in Bill's eye when he got up, and as he got close up to Johnny, all of a sudden he flashed a big jackknife he always carried. How he got it out of his pocket I never could tell. He made a lunge, but Johnny dodged cleverly and the knife just grazed his face. He was on Bill quicker than it takes to tell it, choking the life out of him. We started to separate them, but when we found that Johnny had Bill so that he could do no damage with the knife, we let them fight it out. Bill finally held up his hand for mercy, and Johnny then let up. After we got them cooled off, Johnny made him shake hands, and, though he didn't show it then, I think afterward Bill came to think as much of him as the rest of us.

Up the road not very far from Albany there is a farm that runs down to the river, and right at the corner of it was a water tank. It happened that on this farm there was a dark eyed little girl who was the idol of all the boys along the road. She wouldn't flirt with us, but she used often to come down to the water tank and get little packages which the engineer, who was a friend of the family used to bring down from Albany. She was plump and peachy, with dark eyebrows and long lashes, and under them the prettiest pair of eyes I ever saw. There wasn't one of us who wouldn't have married her quick if she'd had us. But she was sort of reserved and shy and none of us had nerve enough to make love to her. All except Johnny. All the girls smiled on Johnny and he smiled on them. He didn't have to see the lass twice before he was head over heels in love with her and it wasn't very long before he made her know all about it. To woo was to win with Johnny, and regular as his train passed the farm Jenny—that was the damsel's name—was always there to meet him. We used to chaff Johnny a good deal over the matter, but we couldn't get much out of him.

Somehow, through the engineer or somebody, though, we found out that Johnny was going to marry the girl if he could get his father to consent. He couldn't very well marry on the salary he was getting as a raw brakeman.

"Things ran along through the summer and into the fall, and we noticed that Johnny had got very quiet and reserved like, and was evidently brooding over something. At last we found out that Johnny had been promised a raise, and that along about the holidays he was to be made a passenger brakeman, and then he was going to get married. There wasn't one of us that wasn't glad of it, or who envied him his good luck. The fall stretched way into the winter, I remember, and my, wasn't it beautiful weather! You'd stand up on top of a car, and as the train wound along the river shore mile after mile, just drinking in the air and view. Braking is a hard life, with lots of danger and pretty slim pay. But those days we'd forget all about the hardships and everything else. Johnny was on the same train with me and happy as a lark, thinking how he would marry and go up to Albany to live. I used to notice, though, that every once in a while his brow would cloud up, as if he was thinking of something that *hurt him*.

"Such weather couldn't last, though, and when the end came, it came with a squall. The thermometer dropped forty degrees, and a cold, driving rain that had set in the afternoon turned toward night into a drifting, blinding snow. We had a big train that night, and with the snow and the sleet and the cold it gave us no end of trouble. She parted three or four times, going not more than twenty miles, and it was cold, dangerous work slipping along the top setting brakes or getting down to make couplings. The wind howled and whistled and the snow cut your face, like going through a hedge. It was dark and the lanterns didn't show plain through the snow, and everything seemed to go wrong. Several times we thought we were stalled in the drifts, but we'd uncouple and send the engine and two or three cars through the drift, and then back up and take the rest of the train through. We wanted to get through to Albany, for the next day was a lay off.

"Johnny and I fought like beavers against the cold, and, I tell you, it was ticklish work. I felt more anxious about Johnny than I did about myself, for I was old at the business and he was new, and I knew how *easy* it was *for* a sudden jerk to send a man flying down between the wheels. But Johnny wouldn't listen. He said he wasn't afraid, and just then the whistle sounded 'down brakes.' We were sitting in the caboose, shivering around a dirty little fire. I had frozen three of my fingers, and I thought my ears were frosted, too. You see the storm came so sudden we didn't have time to get on any mufflers, and the mittens were pretty thin. Well, we climbed out, and Johnny ran on ahead, saying that he was all right and he'd take the front. The cars on top were as slippery as glass, and we had almost to creep along from one car to another to keep from falling off, for she was running at a good pace, and the snow on the tracks made the cars lurch and swing. I looked up, and through the snow and the dark I recognized the landmark, and knew we were nearing the water tank, where Johnny's girl lived. Just at that moment the train gave a frightful jerk, and I saw the engine go rearing in the air, and about a hundred feet ahead I saw a lantern swing wildly in the air and go down. I went flat on the car and hung there for dear life. We stopped in ten or twenty yards and I swung off the car like mad. 'Great God, I thought, if that was Johnny!'

"Something made me feel that he had gone under the wheels, and when I crawled ahead *a few cars there I found* him, lying all white and still. He was too much stunned to say a word. We picked him up and started to carry him to the house—where Jenny lived. We saw that the wheels had gone over both legs—over one near the thigh and the other below the knee. My, but he was a game lad, for all the torture of bringing him up the hill couldn't wring a word from him. We knocked at the door and said that one of the boys had got hurt, and that the engine had jumped the track. A white little face came to the door and looked at us a moment, and then as soon as she saw me and my face Jenny shrieked out:

"'It's Johnny!'

"But she didn't faint or cry, or say another word. We just carried him in and put him on the bed, and she took charge of him. One of the boys rode over to get a doctor, but when he came he saw at once that it was no use. It was only a question of how long Johnny could survive the shock. He lay there very quietly, and finally, when the doctor's examination was finished, he said:

"'Is there any show, old man?'

"I couldn't reply, but he knew as I turned my head away what the answer was. Johnny was quiet for a moment, and then pulling Jenny's hand with his own weakly, he said in a husky voice:

"'Little girl, I want to go home.'

"And that he insisted on all the night. We didn't think that he would be alive by the morning. But he was, and we decided to put him on board the morning express. The wrecking train had thrown the engine out of the road and cleared the track, and when the express came down we flagged her and took Johnny aboard. All Jenny would tell us was that his father lived in New York, but gave the conductor an address for a wire.

"We didn't think that he would last the journey, and about half way down he suddenly clutched Jenny's hand hard, and then lay back still. The little girl threw herself upon him sobbing as if her heart would break, but it didn't do any good. Poor Johnny was gone."

Joe paused a moment and looked into the fire.

"Well," he said, "to cut it short, when we got into Jersey City Johnny's father was there. It didn't take more than a glance at his clothes and his portly bearing to tell me that he was a rich man. He sprang into the car, and would have pushed me out of the road. I knew who he was and I held onto him, and I said:

"'Wait a minute. Johnny was pretty badly hurt.'

"He grabbed me like a vise and said, in a sweet voice:

"'Can he live?'

"I shook my head, and he gasped:

"'Is he—'

"I led him over to where the boy lay, but he didn't want to see him. He looked very hard at the little girl who sat there sobbing, and said slowly:

"'Is this Jenny?'

"And then he took her very quietly in his arms and kissed her.

"I went to the funeral the next day. The old man's hair was turned white, and his face was as lined and rigid as though he was mounting a scaffold. He was twenty years older than the morning I saw him first. It seems that Johnny was brought up, like most boys, to have all the money he wanted. He got wild and in with a fast gang, and, to try to curb him, his father, who was a wealthy banker, got him a place in a store as cashier. Johnny's allowance wasn't enough, and he made it up out of the cash drawer. When it was discovered his father made up the amount, and then sent Johnny adrift. He never spoke to him afterward, and when Johnny, after a year's good service on the road, appealed to him for money enough to get married on, the old man returned his letter. I found it in Johnny's coat pocket the morning we took him home."

The train whistled for a station, and Joe, grabbing his lantern, escaped into the night and the falling snow.—New York Herald.

The Original Dime Novel Man.

The original dime novel man is dead. Who has not heard of Beadle? What man of to-day has not declaimed pieces out of Beadle's Dime Speaker in his schoolboy days? Who has not smuggled Beadle's novels into his room and kept himself out of mischief for many an hour with them? Though Beadle never wrote a line in his life, no author's name was more familiar to a larger class of readers than his a quarter of a century ago. Such is the fortune of publishers. They get the literary fame for what others do.

A Considerate Wife.

She—I need a new dress.

He—But you should take the hard times into consideration.

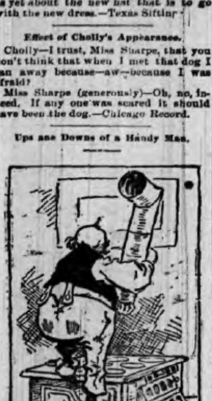
She—I have taken them into consideration; that's why I haven't said anything as yet about the new hat that is to go with the new dress.—Texas Siftings.

Effect of Cholly's Appearance.

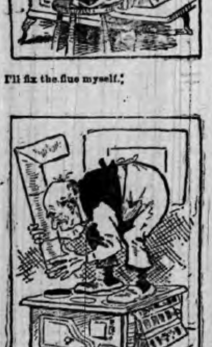
Cholly—I trust, Miss Sharpe, that you don't think that when I met that dog I ran away because—aw—because I was afraid?

Miss Sharpe (generously)—Oh, no, indeed. If any one was scared it should have been the dog.—Chicago Record.

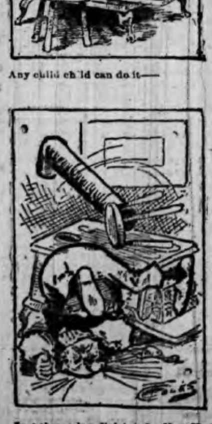
Ups and Downs of a Handy Man.



I'll fix the flue myself.



Any child can do it—



Just then a leg disjointed.—New York Herald.

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Newark, N. J.

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Is Now in Progress.

Its purpose is to reduce every department to at least half its present size, and to make the accomplishment of this task a certainty we have (with the exception of a few articles whose sale is regulated by agreement)

CUT THE PRICE
OF EVERYTHING
To the Lowest Levels
Ever Reached.

To the economical this sale offers the greatest opportunity ever given, and only a sight of the goods can convey to your mind how big the bargains are. In connection with our Clearing sale is the

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Women's Muslin Garments of every description, made especially for us, perfectly made and finished, cut full in size and of the best muslins and cambrics,

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Hall Caine, Seward W. Hopkins, Paul Kemble, Mlle Adelaide Rowlands, Elizabeth Olmis, Mary Lowe Dickinson, Amy Randolph, Hon. Henry L. Dawes, Mary Kyle Dallas, Prof. W. W. Kennedy, William Elliot Griffis, D. D., Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, Oscar Wilde, W. Thompson and others.

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NEW YORK LEDGER,
Williams & Spruce Sts., N. Y.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
In 1895

The Simpletons, a new novel by Thomas Hardy will be begun in the December number, 1894, and continued to November, 1895. Whoever may be one's favorite among English novelists, it will be conceded by all critics that Thomas Hardy stands foremost as a master artist in fiction, and The Simpletons may be expected to arouse enthusiasm not inferior in degree to that which has marked Trilby—the most successful story of the year. Another leading feature will be the Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc by the Sieur Louis de Conte, Her Page and Secretary, under which guise the most popular of living American magazine writers will present the story of the Maid of Orleans. In the January number will appear a profusely illustrated paper on Charleston and the Carolinas, the first of a series of Southern papers.

Northern Africa is attracting more attention than at any other time since it was the seat of empire. The next volume of Harper's Magazine will contain four illustrated articles on this region, and three of them will depict the present life there. Julian Ralph will prepare for the Magazine a series of eight stories, depicting typical phases of Chinese Life and Manners. Besides the long stories there will begin in the January number the first chapters of a three-part Novelette by Richard Harding Davis—the longest work yet attempted by this writer. Complete short stories by popular writers will continue to be a feature of the Magazine.

Send for Illustrated Prospectus

The volumes of the Magazine begin with the numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will be begin with the number current at the time of receipt of order. Cloth cases for binding 50c. each—by mail, post paid. Title-page and Index sent on application.

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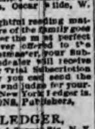
CREAM BALM

Apply a particle of the Balm well up into the nostrils. After a moment draw a strong breath through the nose. Use three times a day, after meals preferred, and before retiring.

CATARRH



COLD IN HEAD

ELY'S CREAM BALM opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50c at druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

DEATHS.

TITUS—In North Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 2, 1895. Elsworth B. Titus, aged 5 years 8 months 23 days. Son of Samuel M., and Jane M. Titus.

Funeral services from his parents residence, 10 Howard street, Friday, January 4, 1895, at 1 p. m. Funeral private.

McLEAN—In this city Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1895, Henry McLean, aged 64 years.

Funeral services from his late residence, 131 Liberty street, Saturday, Jan. 5, at 2.30 p. m.

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THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXVII. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1895. No 3

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—MADISON.

POSTOFFICE HAMPERED

Under the New Rules Postmaster Hetfield is Prevented from Giving the Service He Desires—His Efforts to Better Conditions.

Postmaster Hetfield has been greatly annoyed for some time because of the unavoidable impairment of his service through the introduction of the following rules:

1. Carriers are strictly prohibited from reporting prior to schedule time, either for morning arrival or for the beginning of any subsequent trip during the day.

2. Carriers must not remain at their desks, or in the working room of the office, during any interval or "swing" between trips or during the dinner intervals; nor must they remain in the postoffice after reporting from the last trip of the day.

3. Carriers must record the exact time consumed by them each day, specifying the beginning and closing of each trip, and the time spent in routing mail and looking up and marking undelivered matter. Only the actual time employed is to be recorded, but all service rendered must be recorded.

4. Carriers will continue to make their daily trip reports, making their entries at the beginning and end of each trip. The practice of filling out the entire report at close of day must be discontinued, and any carrier found continuing such practice will be promptly removed.

5. Under no circumstances must carriers or superintendents conceal the fact that overtime—even to the least extent—is being made. Any attempt to do this will result in the removal of the offender, regardless of his rank. It will be equally contrary to this order for any carrier whose route requires less than eight hours to expand the actual working time thereon, or attempt to record unnecessary time in order to have his trip reports show eight or, approximately, eight hours work per day.

6. Where collections are made prior to morning report, the first entry to the left on the trip report must cover the time so expended and be accompanied by this note: "Including Collection."

7. Men detailed exclusively in collection service should not be allowed to enter the work room of the office, except to deposit their collections. They must then leave the postoffice, reporting again on schedule time for beginning of next collection at the first box on their route.

8. The performance of clerical work by carriers is absolutely prohibited. Their work must be confined to the collection and delivery of mail; the routing of their mail for delivery; the marking up or "logging" of undelivered matter; and the facing up of mail by collectors upon their return to the office. All other work, except the duty at the delivery windows on Sundays, must be discontinued by carriers. All other work is clerical, and must be performed by clerks alone.

The custom at the Plainfield office has been to utilize the carriers in assisting in prompt service at distribution of mails in the office, and in giving extended free delivery over additional territory. All this was overtime, and added justly to the wages of the carriers. The new rules operate to limit the free delivery to the more populous territory, and to prevent the carriers from serving as clerks. They may deliver only in such territory as they can cover in their regular eight hours, and cannot be used to assist in distribution. The intent of the new order was to curtail extra expenses in those cities where the overtime amounted to large sums, but the rules had to be made general, and therefore Plainfield is unjustly affected. The new rules have already been the cause of delay in getting the mails distributed, and have caused the postmaster much worriment. Short routes are to be the order, and the outskirts will have to be neglected. The stamp window clerk will have to attend to the carriers window, and Mr. Hetfield himself will be obliged to attend the stamp window, even at the expense of his supper.

Mr. Hetfield has made application for an additional clerk, and will do all in his power to secure efficient service to the public. Plainfield is a highly profitable postoffice to the Government, and deserves more generous treatment than is possible under the new rules. A protest from the people to Uncle Sam is in order.

Death of J. J. Lang.

The many friends of John Jacob Lang who was well known in Plainfield will learn with sorrow of his death which occurred Monday afternoon at his home in Mt. Bethel, from heart disease. He had only been seriously ill for the past two weeks.

Mr. Lang had been a resident of Warren Township for thirty years, and in 1868 began the grocery business in Union Village. From there he went to Mt. Bethel where he continued in the same business for 25 years.

One year ago last April he sold out the business to his son-in-law, N. H. Heidcloff, and has lived a retired life since that time.

For many years he was a member of the Township Committee and was also treasurer for a long time. A widow and two daughters, Mrs. H. Scheuerman and Mrs. N. H. Heidcloff, and one son, Jacob F. Lang, survive him.

Funeral services will be held from the Mt. Bethel Church Thursday afternoon at 1:30.

"Nothing Venture, Nothing Have."

Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mon., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement. "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Poole, pastor Central Presbyterian Church, Helena, Mon.

It is the medicine above all others for catarrh, and is worth its weight in gold. I can use Ely's Cream Balm with safety and it does all that is claimed for it—B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

CHILLY COMMON COUNCIL.

Tedious Cold Braved in the Public's Interest.

It was so cold in the Council chamber Monday that there was ice in the City Clerk's water-tumbler and a haze that was said to be frost on the electric lamps. For three hours the members and reporters shivered, while the long ordinances concerning fire and buildings were discussed on second reading. They were adopted section by section and tabled for future action.

The Laws and Ordinance Committee was instructed to protect the city against the trespass of the Edison Electric Light Company of North Plainfield on Rock avenue and Front street.

Alexander D. Findley petitioned for ordinance protection against landlord's threatened withdrawal of consent to operate a bar room on the premises. He claims a 20-years lease with privilege to operate his present business. The mat-matter was referred to the License Committee.

The Finance Committee reported they had not yet found headquarters providing a fireproof vault.

The Laws and Ordinance Committee said they needed $1,000 to print the recodification of the laws. The matter was discussed with some warmth, but no action was taken.

The Mayor was by unanimous vote authorized to add four regulars to the police force.

The various sections of the Mayor's message were referred to the appropriate committees.

The Councilmen shook off their icicles and went home, after detaching the Clerk's stenographer from the frosty register he had been hugging.

THREATEN COMPETITION.

Grocers Talk of Adding Dry Goods to Their Stock.

A meeting of the Grocers Association was held in the Board of Trade rooms last Monday at which time the following officers were elected:

President—J. Fred MacDonald.
Vice-president—J. A. Smith.
Secretary—R. W. Barnes.
Treasurer—F. W. Dunn.

Delegates elected to semi-annual meeting of Retail Merchants Association, which is held in Y. M. C. A. building, Trenton, tomorrow were: G. W. Rockfellow, J. A. Smith, R. W. Barnes, J. Fred McDonald.

The principal subject discussed was that of annexing dry goods departments, and it seemed to be the popular opinion that the grocers should conduct dry goods departments with their own business.

It was said that inasmuch as some dry goods merchants combine a number of branches in one business, they think it only fair that they should have an opportunity of doing the same. The above subject will be considered tomorrow in Trenton, as the trouble seems to be general throughout the State, and at the next meeting of the association in this city, two weeks from last night, it will be thoroughly ventilated, with a view to a decision in the matter.

The grocers in the association were asked to hand in their revised black list at the next meeting.

Defendant Scores a Point.

Judge Van Syckel yesterday decided in a written opinion in the Circuit Court that the release signed by E. Mercier & Co., and which was the point at issue in the mechanics lien case of Love, Receiver of E. Mercier & Co., against McNabb, was valid, and that the plaintiff could not claim a lien for materials furnished prior to the signing of the paper. The report published at the time the case was argued during the first week of the term that the case had been decided the other way was erroneous. Reed & Coddington appeared for the receiver and W. S. Angleman for the defendant.

Fire in the Burnt District.

Policeman Frederickson found a lively blaze in progress in the old lumberyard of Cook Bros., on Park avenue, Saturday morning. He signaled for Policeman Cooney, and the two investigated preliminary to sending in an alarm. They found that the boards covering the kiln of the stoneyard occupying a portion of the old lumberyard site had taken fire. By pulling the boards away, and threshing them about, they subdued the flames and saved the firemen from a cold run in sleepy time.

A Big-hearted Poormaster.

A ring at the door bell at 6:45 Sunday evening called Borough Poormaster David Weaver to his door, where he found a young man, his wife and three-year-old child shivering in the cold. Starting at noon they had walked all the way from Madison, a distance of fourteen miles, pushing the little one along in a baby carriage. They had started out in search of work but being overcome with the cold were forced to seek food and shelter. Big-hearted Brother Weaver as soon as he caught sight of the poor little face of the half frozen infant, at once gave the parents an order on the Somerset Hotel, where they were comfortably housed and sent away rejoicing in the morning with a good hot breakfast.

DEATH OF PETER WOODEN

He Was North Plainfield's Oldest Inhabitant.

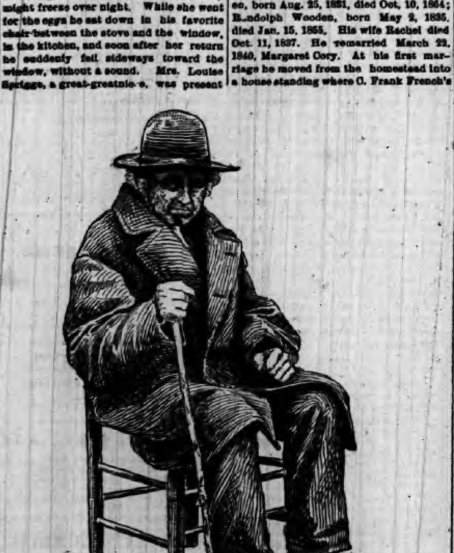
FELL DEAD FROM HIS CHAIR

Had Been Doing His Chores as Usual, and Had Just Brought Eggs from the Barn—Was in His 95th Year, and Sturdy to the Last.

Peter Wooden, known to all as "Uncle Peter", died suddenly January 14, at his home in North Plainfield. He was the oldest inhabitant, and would have completed his 95th year in May.

"Uncle Peter" was in good health and active in his daily work up to the very last. Even as late as Sunday he took a lively interest in all that went on in the town, and had planned to go to the W. C. T. U. meeting in Music Hall, but was disappointed on account of the snow storm that came up. He was a frequent attendant at church, going to service whenever it was possible, his usual attendant being his 10-year-old great-greatniece, Isabel Sprigge.

Yesterday morning he was about the yard and barn, shelling corn in the hand-mill, and cleaning up the place. He made his daily visit to Spencer's store, and was apparently as well as usual. He ate a hearty dinner at home, and followed his accustomed routine. About half-past three he went to the barn for eggs. When he came in, his niece, Miss Smalley, who lives at the place, asked him how many eggs he had got. He answered that he had brought three in, and had left one in each nest. She said she would better go and bring the nest eggs in because they might freeze over night. While she went for the eggs he sat down in his favorite chair between the stove and the window, in the kitchen, and soon after her return he suddenly fell sideways toward the window, without a sound. Mrs. Louise Sprigge, a great-greatniece, was present with Miss Smalley. They thought he had a fainting spell. While Miss Smalley lifted "Uncle Peter" to the bed, Mrs. Sprigge ran across to Spencer's and got Mr. Spencer and John Goodwin to go over and assist. They found "Uncle Peter" motionless on the bed, and finding no pulse applied camphor in an effort to revive him. Ann Dickinson happened in just at that time, and went for a doctor. She tried to get Dr. Carman, but he was not at home. Dr. Probasco also was out. Mrs. Probasco telephoned for Dr. Tomlinson, "Uncle Peter's" family physician, but Dr. Tomlinson was on his rounds. Mrs. Dickinson stopped for Dr. Carman again, but he was still out. Meanwhile Dr. Mattison had been reached, and he was the first physician to attend. He was soon joined by Drs. Carman, Probasco, and Tomlinson. They found "Uncle Peter" dead. Louis Sprigge went for "Uncle Peter's" spiritual adviser, Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis, who offered consolation in the bereavement and tendered pastorly counsel and aid. A. M. Runyon & Son were notified, and the body was put in their care. The funeral was set for Thursday afternoon at 2:30 at the house, the officiating clergyman to be Dr. Lewis.



The burial will be in a lot bought by "Uncle Peter", unknown to most of his friends, in Hillside Cemetery. His family burials have been in North Plainfield.

Ann Dickinson lived with "Uncle Peter" twenty years, and for the past seven Miss Smalley had been his housekeeper, faithfully caring for him. Last Sunday Mrs. Dickinson stopped in at "Uncle Peter's" on her way from church, and took dinner with him. "Little did I think"—she says—"that that was to be my last meal with him."

A few days ago "Uncle Peter" told his great-greatniece, Rachel Sprigge, that he had lived to see '95 and was prepared to go. He was continually speaking in a strain showing his spiritual condition, and his readiness to enter the rest that must soon come to crown his years. He was found at prayer on his knees, four or five times a day, in his bedroom or in the parlor, and his mind was at perfect rest and content. And thus he died.

Wm. M. Stillman was "Uncle Peter's" legal adviser, and because of his being in Bermuda at the present time the matters of his estate cannot be detailed. A short time ago it was estimated that "Uncle Peter" was worth $200,000, but this of course cannot be verified until an accurate inventory is made.

She said that the birthplace of "Uncle Peter" was in a frame house long ago moved, from its original site on Greenbrook road near Somerset street, to Regent street, where later it was torn down. Peter was the youngest of Ezra's and Ruth's sons. He was 16 when apprenticed to the blacksmithing trade with Ezra Williams at the smithy near Union Village. His first marriage was April 28, 1825, to Rachel Randolph, daughter of Nehemiah Randolph of Piscataway. By her he had three children: John Williams Wooden, born April 22, 1829, died Feb. 19, 1837; George Washington Wooden, born Aug. 25, 1831, died Oct. 10, 1864; Randolph Wooden, born May 2, 1835, died Jan. 15, 1855. His wife Rachel died Oct. 11, 1837. He remarried March 22, 1840, Margaret Cory. At his first marriage he moved from the homestead into a house standing where C. Frank French's feed store now stands. They lived there a short time, and "Uncle Peter" built the house where he lived ever since. His second wife died March 22, 1890, leaving no offspring. Several years before his second wife's death he gave up the blacksmithing business which he had conducted at the corner of Chatham and Somerset streets, and devoted his time to home duties, raising vegetables, caring for cows and poultry. He tilled the greater part of fifteen acres in the locality where Duer and Grove streets now run, selling the land for town development. Some of the land was bought and improved by the Mr. Duer after whom the street was named. "Uncle Peter" opened Vine street, and some of his land he sold for the public school site.

The cause of "Uncle Peter's" death is attributed to heart failure.

Fell from a Trestle.

Fred Hand of North avenue, while engaged Tuesday in dumping coal from a car standing on the trestle in his yard, slipped on the ice and fell a distance of fourteen feet, severely bruising his right arm. Although so badly bruised, Mr. Hand is able to attend to his business.

DISCERNS THE EARS.

American Penetrates the Disguise of Mr. Tettemer.

APPLICATION OF A WELL-KNOWN FABLE.

Former Statements of American Reiterated—The St. Louis Correspondent Challenged to Produce Documentary Rebuttal—Facts Still Count, and American Does Not Recede.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY PRESS:—The community thank you for maintaining a paper impartially open to all parties and creeds, without fear or favor. St. Louis bulldozing is not needed in Plainfield.

I read the vituperative communication from Mr. Tettemer, and the Ainsworth letter, which he so bombastically flourishes, and it reminds me of a fable. A short, long-eared, four-legged creature, with a hoarse voice, stole a lion's skin, and wrapping it about him strode forth alarming those he met. At last he met a fox, and with a tremendous noise sought to frighten him—but the fox did n't scare. Then this creature with the hoarse voice asked, "Did n't you think I was a lion?" And the fox replied, "Oh, no, I knew you by your ears".

So we have the spectacle of Mr. Tettemer of St. Louis, holding in front of him the War Department, while jumping up and down, frothing at the mouth, and screaming, "'Tis all false; American is an unvarnished liar". But Mr. Tettemer's communication shows those abominable ear-marks; 'tis not the voice of a lion: only a bray. Nobody said the printed table of comparative desertions from which I quoted, came altogether from Washington. All the official war records are not there; and there are obtainable comparisons, Ainsworth, Tettemer & Co. to the contrary notwithstanding. Using the precedent established by your correspondent from St. Louis, I will take my time to procure the documentary evidence to substantiate the figures of the table, which raises so loud a "bray".

But the peculiar mental qualities of the St. Louis "voice" are furthur exhibited in the wild flourishing of that same document, to disprove statements with which the War Department is not connected. The "voice" declares, "Ainsworth's letter proves that there is not a scintilla of truth in American's whole letter to Wilbere". Wonderful logic! Marvelous deduction! Mr. Tettemer has certainly lost his head—if not his ears. No is the time for the gentleman to be consistent in his self-imposed task of exposure (s'c). Documentary rebuttal to prove one statement false, documentary rebuttal to disprove all the alleged "glaring falsehoods". Glaring falsehoods are easily disproved. Not a "scintilla of truth" is easily exposed. Besides, the gentleman is not known in these parts—his language indicates that his usual place is among the toughs.

Now American challenges the aforesaid "voice" to produce documentary evidence that the Pope did not hold confidential correspondence with Jefferson Davis during the war. He is challenged to produce documentary rebuttal that all who had anything to do with the murder of Lincoln were not Romanists, (see Lansing's Romanism and Republic, page 272). He is challenged to produce documentary rebuttal disproving Father Chiniquy's awful charge, which I quoted, that the assassination was a Romanist plot, (see Chiniquy's Fifty Years in the Church of Rome). He is challenged to disprove the history which John Heord, Jr., writes in Scribner's (June, 1894), to the effect that Napoleon's attempt in Mexico, at a critical point in our war, was a Catholic conspiracy to erect on this continent an empire to check the growth of American spirit and institutions. American also quoted the Duke of Richmond's notorious affirmation that the Government of the United States ought not to stand, and would be destroyed by subversion. Go on, Mr. Tettemer, if there is not a "scintilla of truth" in these authorities from whom I quoted, nothing is easier than to expose them—go on, produce the documentary rebuttals—or shut up. The other portions of the "Reply to Wilbere" will stand the same treatment. It still remains true, "Facts count". We want "facts", not St. Louis "brays".

Finally, Mr. Tettemer, you accuse American of "stirring strife in a peaceable community"—it sounds large. I fling the accusation in your teeth, sir, and accuse you, and your tribe, of being unpatriotic, and the disturbers of peace. The war was to maintain the Union, an integral part of the foundation of that Union is the public school. Yet we find you and your party attacking our most cherished institutions. Here is patriotism for you—here is the writing that disturbs the peace of communities. Listen to this absurd fling: "The experience of every day shows more and more plainly that serious evils and great dangers are entailed upon Catholic youth by their frequentation of public schools in this country. The morals and examples of their fellow scholars are so corrupt, and so great their license in word and deed, that through continued contact with them the modesty and piety of our children, even of those who have been best trained at home, disappear like wax before the fire."—(Judges of the Faith, page 35). Now, Mr. Tettemer, the attitude of Rome during the war is written in blood red letters which even your "bray" cannot obliterate. The attitude of Rome today towards our institutions is exposed in thousands of gross attacks like the above. With such testimony confronting you, it is idiotic to talk about "stirring strife" in peaceable communities. What do you mean, sir, by your hypocritical plea against "stirring strife", when we are confronted by Brownson, who dares to tell us "If the Pope should curse the government of the United States, every consistent orthodox Roman Catholic would thereby be absolved from his allegiance to it". What do you mean by talking "peace", when the Western Watchman, published in your own city, sends out broadcast the following beautiful editorial: "Protestantism—we would draw and quarter it. We would impale and hang it up for crow's meat. We would tear it with pinchers and fire it with hot irons. We would fill it with molten lead and sink it in a hundred fathoms of hell fire." Mr. Tettemer, before you come to Plainfield to talk "peace", do a little missionary work with the blazing, bloodthirsty, unpatriotic, peace-breaking friend of yours in St. Louis. Till my next,

AMERICAN.

LOOKING FOR ARMS.

Sons of Veterans to Ask for Muskets, and Accepting Social Invitations.

At the meeting of John Hand Camp, No. 28, Sons of Veterans, January 15, the new rituals were first used, and all were much pleased. Three degrees, representing the cardinal principles of the order, are additional features. The first degree was exemplified, and proved to be very interesting. The Captain was authorized to confer with the Commander of Post 73, in regard to securing arms for the Camp. It was also voted that an entertainment or lecture be given at a date to be decided by the members. An order was received from Headquarters stating that the thirteenth annual encampment of the division would be held in Trenton, Thursday, Feb. 21, at 10 a. m. An invitation was received from the Women's Relief Corps to attend the installation of the Corps President, Friday evening, Jan. 25, when a programme of music and recitations will be given. Another invitation was received to attend a social at the home of Mrs. Andrew Cox, tomorrow evening, which is in charge of the Rathbone Sisters.

Master of Ribbons.

Few people not directly interested realize the experience, caution and judgment necessary in handling the carriages at the big receptions, parties and teas which have been of such frequent occurrence among the social leaders of Plainfield this season. But wherever there is a special demand there is usually a man specially fitted to fill it, and in this present instance genial and popular Frank Hedden is decidedly the man. On several occasions at the Casino and other of the larger affairs Mr. Hedden has had as many as seventy-five carriages to handle, and although this amount of work, which must all be done in a very short time when guests are ready to depart, would hopelessly confuse one less careful than Frank, he invariably handles everything with promptness and avoids the least confusion. Plainfield people have learned to feel perfectly at ease as to their prompt departure at the desired time whenever they see the sunny smile and the covert coat of the East Fourth street master of the ribbons.

Additions to the Club.

Several recent additions are noted in the morning and afternoon classes at the riding academy. Some of the women especially are becoming quite proficient under the careful tutelage of Proprietor Stevenson, and will soon be able to join the popular riding club which has been increased by several men and women in the past weeks.

CAPT. ROBT. COOK, Camden, N. J., says:

"I had been seriously troubled for some time with indigestion, constipation, and a weak stomach, my system becoming all run down, and losing fifty pounds in weight. I had about given up hopes of again being a well man, when I came across

Dr. Deane's
Dyspepsia Pills,

which soon restored me to health, I gaining twenty-five pounds in three weeks. Give them a trial and see what they will do for you."

At all druggists', 25 cents. Send to us for a free sample if you have indigestion.

DR. J. A. DEANE CO.,
Kingston, New York.

TALMAGE'S CHURCH.

A THEATRE WEEK DAYS—CHURCH SUNDAYS.

The Doctor Tells How He Came to Decide on New York as His Future Field. He Considerately Holds Services at Four o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage bids adieu to the pulpit in the City of Churches. Henceforth he will preach the Gospel from the stage of the building so lately occupied by the members of the Black Crook company, whose risque dancing and other approaches to naughtiness startled and attracted the most blase of New York's men about town.

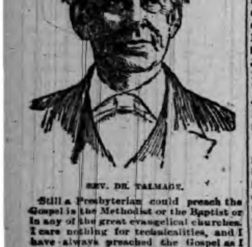
While Dr. Talmage will have the stage of the Academy of Music for his platform, he means to have the entire world for his audience by means of the newspaper syndicate, which will publish his sermons. It is not his intention, he says to preach strict Presbyterian doctrine, but rather to give the Gospel to the public in a broad and liberal treatment. A group of his personal friends will contribute the necessary financial backing, and have guaranteed that his new venture will be permanent. Who these friends are, or what salary he will receive, he refuses to tell at present. The fact, however, that he has been in receipt of a salary of $12,000 a year and an allowance for house rent while conducting the Tabernacle in Brooklyn is an indication that his present retaining fee as a Gospel expounder is by no means a small one. What the precise amount is he will not disclose at present, contenting himself with the statement that all these minutiae will come out later. It suffices for the present for the public to understand that we have the Academy of Music for as long a period as we desire."

"My work is over in Brooklyn," said Dr. Talmage. "The departure of my third church and the necessity for building a fourth church if I remained decided me.

"A syndicate of gentlemen in England had been formed, and were anxious that I should conduct a church over there. Not less than nine churches in the United States were anxious to secure me for their pulpits, but I never allowed any of these overtures to go beyond the preliminary correspondence.

"My work henceforth will be in New York and it will be permanent there. The afternoon hour in some respects is a better hour for religious services. I would prefer to hold the services either in the morning or evening, but selected the afternoon in compliance with the wishes of many pastors, who did not wish me to interfere with their services.

"I propose to give an independent religious service, a service which will be undenominational and which will not attach itself to any special form. It will be a Christian service. There is room enough in the Presbyterian Church for a man to preach the full gospel of pardon and sympathy and life. A sympathetic gospel is what the world wants and that is the gospel which should be preached.



REV. DR. TALMAGE.

Still a Presbyterian could preach the Gospel in the Methodist or the Baptist or in any of the great evangelical churches. I care nothing for technicalities, and I have always preached the Gospel as I found it. There are certain great theories in religion on which all Christian people agree. My chief work in the ministry is yet to be done. I never felt so vigorous as I do now.

"I have more sermons in my head, unborn sermons, than I ever preached. I shall be more free than I have ever been, because I will not have to spend my energy in building churches. New York is a great centre of influence, and I know its people. I have not decided whether I will in my sermons consider politics from a religious standpoint. In the ministry a man must get his instructions from headquarters.

"The place in which I preach is not of so much importance, because the audience which confronts me is as nothing to the people I actually address. The newspaper syndicates print my sermons and have been doing so for years. My late friend Grady, of the Atlanta Constitution, once told me that he believed that 10,000,000 people were readers of my sermons each week. Since then other newspaper syndicates have sprung up and the number of sermons published has correspondingly increased. I do not think I overestimate the matter when I say that there are not less than 15,000,000 readers of my sermons each Sunday. The number of readers of these sermons, of course, is out of all proportion to any congregation I could address with my voice. I have not missed sending out a sermon any one week in the last 24 years. I keep my vast audience through the kindness of my newspaper friends, who are always willing to publish my sermons. The newspapers may be credited with bringing about a complete change in Christian work. Only a few years ago the secular newspaper did not touch religious topics; now there is more information of a religious character published in the secular journals than goes through the religious journals. The result is that the people do not put aside one portion of their life for religion and another for secularity."

Just 126 members of the scattered flock of the Brooklyn Tabernacle met recently in the Centennial Baptist Church to take their bearings and decide on their future as a church organization.

There is still an indebtedness of $40,000 or more resting on the church, without any available funds to meet it. In this is included $8,470 in bonds, $5,000 to Dr. Talmage for money advanced in a crisis in the building of the last church, $7,500 to various small creditors, and $20,000 or more to contractor Wells, who built the Tabernacle. On a formal vote there was a small majority in favor of dissolution.

PLAY AFTER MINSTREL.

"Tea After Four o'Clock" to Be Given by Plainfield Amateurs.

Those who have been curious to know whether the season would pass without amateur theatricals of any kind will be glad to hear that the players who have won so many laurels in the past will be seen in at least one short play this Winter. The minstrel show that is to be given at the Casino Feb. 21 in aid of Muhlenberg Hospital will be supplemented by a short comedy by Mrs. Burton Harrison, entitled "Tea at Four o'Clock".

The cast will include such well known amateurs as Mrs. J. Parker Mason, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Saunders, Mrs. Irving Brown, Mrs. L. W. Serrell, W. B. Cock, Fred Waltz, James S. Anthony, Geo Taggart and Richard Colburn.

Local McAllisters to Co-operate.

A plan to maintain a high grade of patronage for the hops of the Finderne hotel is to have them strictly invitation affairs, the cards to be distributed by some recognized leader in each of the towns of Somerville, Bound Brook, New Brunswick and Plainfield. Mr. Timpson has been requested to act as the social monitor for Plainfield in this respect, and other equally qualified men have been asked to co-operate in the other places mentioned. The system is a good one, and under its careful restrictions the Finderne has an era of success before it. A special feature of the hotel is that its Sunday dinner hour is to be from 1 to 3:30, to accommodate driving parties, and if the high quality of the cuisine can be maintained at that price the table d'hote will be but $1 a head. The house will be managed in true southern style, with an atmosphere of personal hospitality, and the service will be by the best servants in the world, trained Virginia Negroes. Being a pleasant driving distance from Plainfield, the Finderne is sure to become a popular resort for fastidious people of this section, as well as the New Yorkers who are finding out its merits.

Delightful Social Gathering.

A delightful social gathering took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge at their charming home on West Seventh street last evening, in honor of their sons, Harold and Wallace Beveridge.

The time passed all too quickly. Music for dancing was furnished by A. G. Carpenter. About 9 the happy company enjoyed the excellent supper served by Max Wiertz. Dancing was then continued till 11:30.

Those who participated in the festivities were: the Misses Fish, Lela Howard, Florence Patterson, Grace Day, Ida Stewart, Lela Cruikshank, Holly, Helen Reinhart, Bowen, Gilbert, Marion Dumont, Marion Woodcock, Lillian Richardson, and Miss Postley, Miss Gelston and James Kingam of New York; Bert Fish, Paul Kimball, Louis Squires, Walter Squires, Charles Squires, Walter Probasco, James Stewart, Claire Stewart, Morris Dumont, John Dumont, Charles Davis, Wells Taylor, J Wells, Howard Wells, B Johnson, H Woltman, J Middledith, Bert Richardson, Rufus Finch, and T Lawrence.

A handsome and valuable souvenir, representing faithfully the wealth and beauty of Plainfield, will soon be issued from the office of The Daily Press. Work on this book, "Plainfield, N. J., Illustrated", has been in careful and steady progress, and is now nearing completion. It will add substantially to Plainfield's glory; and its foreign circulation, already largely provided for, will bring material profit to Plainfield interests.

The letters of Mr. Tetterman and Col. Ainsworth in this issue are important additions to the controversy which was started in these columns as a result of the complete publication therein of the speech of Judge Withers in this city. The reply to "American" loses none of its strength by being late, and on the contrary is the more convincing because it proceeds from such careful investigation. Aside from the issue at stake, the correspondence gives additional proof of the widespread circulation and national high regard enjoyed by The Daily Press, which is respected everywhere for being a newspaper whose columns are open to all the people without fear or favor.

North Plainfield School Notes.

Library books were received by the scholars this week.

Miss Shafer, who was the Junior teacher a few years ago is again teaching in the absence of the Junior teacher, Miss Petrie, who is detained at home on account of illness.

Miss Grant of Plainfield is teaching the Third grade in the absence of Miss Dalley, the regular teacher.

Daniel Cory's Public Office.

[From The Somerset Messenger.]

At one time Mr. Cory was a power in Somerset county politics, and had filled nearly every office within the gift of the people of Warren township, besides serving two terms in the Legislature—1864 and 1865. He served as Collector of Warren township from 1872 to 1874; Assessor, 1843 to 1845 and 1860 to 1863; Town Committeeman 1867 to 1869 and 1872; Township Superintendent of Schools, 1847 to 1853; Freeholder, 1856 to 1862, 1867 to 1870 and 1874 to 1880.

They Wear a School Pin.

Leal's School have decided on a school pin, and already several of the school are wearing it. The pin consists of a small flag enameled with maroon and old gold, the school colors, with L. S. engraved on it.

BRIAR PIPE GIVEN AWAY

WITH EVERY ONE POUND bale OF

DUKES MIXTURE

for 35 cents

Every pipe stamped DUKES MIXTURE or

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NO LICENSE FOR BOCK.

The Somerset Court Unanimously Decides Against the Application.

North Plainfield was well represented in Court in Somerville today, by those interested in the fate of Charles Bock's application for license to open his new hotel on Somerset street.

Judge Bartine stated that a remonstrance had been received from the Borough Council, and a petition with 70 signers, and he and his associates were unanimously agreed to refuse the application.

Alvah Clark, counsel for Bock, demanded that decision be withheld and a date be set for a hearing. This was refused. He then asked for a rule to show cause why a re-hearing should not be granted.

The Court said it was useless to talk, as the Court had made up its mind and saw no necessity for another bar room in North Plainfield.

Still, it would admit the rule, and set next Friday as the date for hearing Mr. Clark's arguments.

Union County's Morality Leadership.

[From The Elizabeth Journal.]

Mr. Codding, of this county, has the honor of having introduced in the House the amendment to the State constitution forever doing away with race track gambling. It is an honor to which any man might well aspire, an honor which especially belongs to Union County. Moreover it was an act of justice as well as of courtesy, that the House unanimously granted a hearing to Rev. Dr. Kempshall and Judge Lanning, on Tuesday afternoon next, in the interests of this amendment. Union County was the first to charge against this monstrous evil, and, not enforcing this time the Journal's claim to priority of attack, Dr. Kempshall was the leader in this great moral movement against the entrenched powers of corruption and infamy. It is right that, in the hour of the grandest victory this State has ever known, after the bitterest struggle in its history, the victorious general should deal a death blow to the monstrous system of gambling which he did so much to overthrow. This constitutional amendment has not, and ought not to have, any opposition, and when the people have passed upon it the question will never again be a question in New Jersey politics.

The Proper Bait.

"Papa," said Benny Bloobumper, who knew his father's weakness, "you know all about fishing, don't you?"

"Yes, my son," replied the elder Bloobumper, graciously. "There is very little about that gentle sport with which I am not familiar."

"You know all about the right sort of bait to use, don't you?"

"Certainly."

"That's what I was telling Freddy Fangle, and we agreed to leave something about fishing for you to decide. We had a discussion about it."

"Well, Benny, I am very glad to see you taking such an interest in fishing, as well as to see such confidence in your father's judgment. What was the point on which you and Freddy differed?"

"I don't know as we differed, exactly. Freddy didn't seem to quite agree with me, though."

"State the question, Benny."

"Well, fish run in schools, sometimes, don't they, papa?"

"Yes."

"That's what I told Freddy."

"Didn't he believe it?"

"Oh yes, he believed that all right."

"Then what is it you wish me to decide?"

"Well, I told him that when fish run in schools the proper bait to use was bookworms. Now ain't I right, papa?"

Mr. Bloobumper reached for his slipper, and Benny disappeared out of doors.—Harper's Bazar.

—The paper to be read by Rev. G. Kennedy Newell before the ministers next Monday has been wrongly announced by another paper. The correct title is "Municipal Outdoor Relief".

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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Booth, E H	48 Madison av
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Cruikshank, S. A	126 Carlton avenue
Carman, J H, M D	49 Somerset st
Chase, P F M	Somerset st
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Day, B M	Rockview ave
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Dumont, John B	[illegible] E 7th st
Decker, T—pay station	Westfield, N J
DeGraff, James	22 E 9th st
Doane, T O—Chief P F D	49 W 6th st
Dollner, S L	121 Madison av
Davis & Stevens, coal and wood	Office W Front
Endicott, Dr Geo W	Park ave and 4th st
Evening News, T. W. Morrison, Editor	7 Som't st.
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Engine No 2	Front st.
Engine No 3	Somerset st.
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Fisk, Chas. J	23 West Seventh St
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Freight House	C. RR. Depot
French, F M & Sons	Somerset st.
Fritts, Dr J T	[illegible] Park ave
Fleming, Howard	38 Park avenue
Fisk, Pliny	6 W 7th st
French, C Frank	69 Somerset st
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Goddard, C M	17 Third Place
Griffen, A M	13 E Front st
Gaston, M. D., W F	5th and New sts
Gilbert, A	Cor Central av & 8th st
Howell & Hardy	North Avenue
Heyniger, L	81 & 83 Somerset street
Hegeman, B. A	107 Sycamore avenue
Hedges, Dr. Ellis W	47 East Front st
Hyde, Chas	141 Front street
[illegible] Albert	4th st. near Park ave
Higgins, M. A	76 East 4th st—38 North ave
Hetfield, John N	204 South 2d st—21 Park av
Harder, Francis C	123 Madison av
[illegible], O	Netherwood
Hoagland's City Express	39 North av
Jenkins, Dr. O. L	58 W. Front st
Jones, Evan	13 Kensington st
Kirkner, J	8th and Division sts.
Kaufman, W T	65 W 7th st
Lowry Rev Robert	Madison ave and 9th st
Lovell, L N	Crescent ave
Lord, Wm A	Belvidere av
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Linke, Frank	43 W Front st
Lounsberry, F C	18 Plainfield ave
Myers, J K	17 East 7th st
McGee, Henry A	Willow ave
McGee, James	Willow ave
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Moore, Geo. A	20 North ave
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Reed Chas A	27 Myrtle ave
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yers, Lawrence	E Front st
Netherwood Hotel	Netherwood.
Newhall, Henry B	16 E 7th st
N J Postal Tel Co	4 Park ave
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Reynolds, H. P	Washington avenue
Roberts, D S	17 North avenue.
Rockfellow, Geo W	Park and North ave.
Runyon, A M & Son	Park ave
Runyon, A M & Son	46 Madison ave
Rushmore, Dr Edward	Park ave. near Fifth st
Roome, Mrs J	Cor. Mercer & Sycamore aves.
Runkle, B. G	8th st
Runyon, Chas W	Park ave
Rice, R. W. & Co	75b cor. Emily and Duer sts
Randolph, L W	Front st
Rogers, D W	W [illegible] st
Rogers, N P jr	24 Westervelt ave
Stover, H W	20 east 9th st
Serrell, Lemuel W	Front st. and Plainfield ave
Seguine, C. J	60 Front street.
Shaw, R J	Front st, opp. Park ave.
Streuli, A S	Prospect ave.
Smith, W P	Belvidere av., Netherwood
Shephard A D	Fanwood
Smith, Jas A	13 W Front st
Scott, Walter & Co	South ave
Smith, Chas A	Spring st., Westfield, N J
Stelle, Irving G	Sixth st
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Thompson, A. D	29-31 North av
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Tomlinson, Dr T H	La Grande and N B'dwy
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Thorn, Alex	37 Somerset st
Tweedy, O. B	11 Crescent avenue
Townsend, Samuel	62 Rockview av
Thompson, A D	Prospect ave
Telegraph Office	Plainfield station
Thorn, R	76 W Front st
United States Express Co	5 North ave
Union Co Country Club	Cor 7th st & Arlington
Van Sickle W. J	10 North ave
Wharton, Clifton	17 Central av
Woltman, C	West Seventh street
Wadsworth, W B	8th and Liberty sts
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THE MEN TO BLAME.

'TIS THE LORDS WHO ENCOURAGE TO LAVISH DISPLAY.

Humanity Seeks to Clothe Itself After the Fashion of the Class Above It. Women Dress to Indicate Their Husbands' Financial Standing. Modesty Defined.

That ever sensible writer, Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, thus discourses in the New York World:

Dress has deeper signification than mere mode; it is, in fact, the outward and visible sign of that harmony which always subsists between man and his artificial covering.

The scant, square, graceless clothes of the Egyptians were as characteristic as their obelisks and pyramids. The loose, ample robes of the Asiatic, the homeliness of Saxon fashions, the picturesque taste of the Stuarts, the hundred different styles which fashion has tried on the women of the last two centuries, have a far deeper meaning than mere personal pride or vanity. They touch religious, social and even political aspects, and are the mirror of their periods.

The world is growing rich and we are passing from the old to the new, because making money is slowly altering all our opinions. Hardly any one is now content with "the station in which it has pleased God to place them," and they disdain all the signs peculiar to it. Servants wear sham silks and jewels and clerks dress like their employers, and the first thought of every one who makes money is to live and to clothe himself as the class above him lives and dresses.

The philippics against the extravagance of the fashionable woman's dress, coming as they usually do from fashionable men, seem rather funny. For no doubt the tailors' and the dressmakers' bills of any couple in that particular set keep up a very fair average. And if a wife did not dress up to her husband's extravagances, if her dress was laughed at, then she would compel her husband to compare her unfavorably with other women, and what wife would willingly contribute to that comparison? Men compel women to dress up to the last bow and color—they like extravagantly dressed women to illustrate themselves withal Yes, they do!

Their talk is indeed of the home virtues, and they affect to long after good, sensible girls, industrious and patient, whose hearts are in their knitting and sewing and cooking duties, but as a matter of fact they leave such women to the solitary enjoyment of their virtues. Their innocence would bore them; and the majority of fashionable men would rather parade themselves with a woman whose dress began much too late and ended much too early than with the most virtuous of her sex if she was without style or behind the fashions.

Dress also is now a token of financial standing. We have no titles to measure rank, and the dress of a man's wife and daughters is the insignia of the class to which they belong. They cannot pin the certified amount of his bank balance across their breast, but they can indicate it by their expensive trimmings and jewelry; and so long as wealth is our social standard, dress seems to be a very satisfactory token of it.

What is modesty? "It is the fact put before all our perceptions, the instinct which resents whatever is forbidden, the blind discernment, the mute indicator of whatever should be avoided or not known. It is an indescribable fear connected with our sensibility; a marvellous veil between our mind and our eyes; a feeling so positive and yet so delicate that it will hardly bear to be named."

Indelicacy of dress is bad indeed, if it implies a corresponding indelicacy of mind; but this in the case of our present evening gowns is beyond likelihood or supposition. It is thinking makes whatever is either good or evil, and girls to whom very low-necked dresses are everyday affairs attach no moral importance to them.

The truth is that if low dresses were an evil they would long ago have disappeared. But men like and encourage them; they complain of high sleeves, of big hats, of long skirts, etc., but they never complain of low dresses, and the assurance of moralists that they do not marry the sooner for this display of beauty is not warranted by the facts. And if it were, it is offering modesty of appearance a bribe; for if women are to dress modestly, because it pays matrimonially, the reason is in itself more immodest than the dress complained of.

There is an immodest tendency, however, in the dress of women of the present day which cannot be too strongly deprecated—the attempt more and more to assimilate women's dress to that of men. Smoking cigarettes; frequenting risky places; talking doubtfully or slangy, naturally follow this assimilation.

There is no question that to a certain extent the costume of a woman is a type of modesty and that it has a restraining influence upon her manners. Thus, a man can get over a wall, or climb a tree, but a woman has to think of her skirts, and this kind of compelled self-restraint is a strong adjunct to modesty and good manners. Some complaint also might justly be made concerning the bathing toilets of the last decade, for they have gradually dwindled away to a smock, a waistband and a frill—and tights!

Now there may be no intentional seduction in such a toilet, but the appearance of evil is to be avoided, and before international vice there always comes that sort of bravado which makes light of safeguards and so prepares for disaster. For contempt of forms is quickly followed by baseness of manners, and many a woman not naturally vicious is lost on this dangerous road. This may be considered a truism, but it is a truth old as the hills, and, new or old, it is most worthy of constant recognition.

Washington on Wheels.

An illustration of reversion to type may be witnessed in Washington. The miles of asphalt streets rightfully win for the capital the name of the Wheelman's City, and man, woman and child avail themselves of the bicycle. District messenger boys have bicycles, which they manage with the ease and dexterity a Wild West cowboy shows in riding his broncho. What impresses the visitor is the sight of one of these blue-suited Mercurys astride of his wheel pedaling his way along Pennsylvania avenue hands off, contentedly perusing a copy of some work of yellow covered literature.

Realistic.

The recently married editor of a comic weekly now declines all jokes about mothers-in-law on the ground that a mother-in-law is no joke.—[illegible] Notes.

TO ROUGE MAY BE A DUTY.

The Point of View from Which a Frank Woman Viewed Colorless Cheeks.

She was a woman perhaps 30 years old, with pretty, soft hair, eyes of no especial color and pink cheeks; in fact, a woman entirely fascinating in manner and appearance. Suddenly she stopped reading and put the book down.

"You will not like this story," she exclaimed. "It's all about a plain woman who made herself beautiful. She did a great many wonderful things to her face, and in her method was included a little judicious rouging."

The speaker was looking in the faces of the other women as she spoke, and the expected look of disapproval appeared in every face. Then she said: "You don't think she was justified in rouging, or that it is ever excusable in any woman?"

"It is repulsive," said a matron of forty-five, embroidering very fast and speaking very decidedly, "and I cannot see how there can be two sides to the question."

"I do not agree with you," answered the young woman who began the discussion. "I am going to tell you a secret now—I do it myself!"

"Horror!" cried three or four voices at once.

"I have always had an idea that your color was not natural," said the matron of forty-five, disapprovingly.

"Now that does not annoy me in the least. I am not at all ashamed of it. You see," continued the young woman who rouged, "it was all a mistake, my being created with nice enough hair, good but colorless eyes and a skin that I must say is faultless in texture, and then to have it all spoiled by a fatal sallowness. It was not artistic. I think if nature makes a mistake we should make an effort to remedy that mistake.

"You, my dear," she said sweetly to the young girl who had called the process of rouging "uncleanly," "it is your misfortune to have hair that does not curl. In your case nature's mistake is very prettily remedied, I must admit," observing the fluffy waves in the hair of the rather discomforted maiden.

"Now, I," went on the champion of color, "do not have to use curling tongs. My hair behaves itself. But the blood that belongs in my cheek does not behave itself, and so I make an effort to do without it."

"Does your husband know that you rouge?" asked the demure maiden.

"Soon after we were married, he found it out, and one morning," she went on, with a contented little laugh, "when I came down to breakfast he looked up from his newspaper and said: 'Janet, you will oblige me by going up stairs and washing that stuff off your face.' 'Certainly,' I said, and I washed off my beautifier and reappeared before my good husband. Again he looked up from his paper. 'Go and put it on again,' he said, crossly. 'Certainly,' I said, and we have never mentioned the subject since. I assure you, it is very exciting to know that people, men especially, are looking at you very closely, and trying to make up their minds whether the color is natural or not. Just because vulgar women plaster their faces with rouge, that is no reason why the whole thing should be called an abomination. The use of strong perfumes is disgusting, but we should not on that account be obliged to refrain from putting orris and sweet scented sachets in our clothes presses. Moreover, I am pleased with myself when I look well, and one cannot be charming unless one is pleased with one's self. With my rouge on I can be sparkling and clever, without it I am as dull as my skin is. It is like the consciousness of being well gowned.

SECRET OF THE MANGO TRICK.

A French Scientist Discovers How the Yoghis Work Their Greatest Wonder.

A French scientist, M. Ragonneau, has just discovered how to make a plant grow from a seed in thirty minutes as much as it would under ordinary circumstances in as many days. Heretofore nature has shared this secret with the Yoghis of India alone, and the methods pursued by these clever magicians in performing this trick have often been described. They plant a seed in the earth and cover it with a cloth. In a few moments the cloth begins to be pushed upward by the growing plant, which in a short time attains the height of several feet. Various theories have been advanced as to the modus operandi of this miracle, one of the latest being that the spectators are all hypnotized by the magician.

During his travels in India M. Ragonneau saw this trick performed frequently and noticed that the Hindoos always imbedded the seed in soil which they brought with them especially for the purpose. At last he learned that they obtained this earth from ant-hills. Now as every one knows who has inadvertently eaten one of these industrious insects, ants contain a large proportion of formic acid, with which in time the soil of their habitations become charged. This acid has the power of quickly dissolving the integument surrounding a seed and of greatly stimulating the growth of the germ within.

After a little experimenting with this acid the learned Frenchman was able to duplicate perfectly the Hindoo trick. His further researches have led him to believe that this discovery may be profitably applied to agriculture. By infusing ants in boiling water acid as strong as vinegar can be obtained. M. Ragonneau has achieved the best results and most perfect growth by using earth moistened with a solution of 5,000 parts of water and one of acid.

Figuring It Out.

The journey was long, and the old lady with the plaid shawl thought to beguile the time by a conversation with the tailor-made girl who sat with her.

"Live in the city?" asked the old lady.

"Yes. Work there," answered the girl, and said nothing more.

"Might I ask what you work at?"

"Figures."

This seemed discouraging, but the old lady plucked up her nerve and asked:

"Figures? Livin' picters, or bookkeepin'?"—Washington Evening Star.

Drew the Line.

Mrs. Hicks—Here I am, keeping two girls, and I have to work like a slave myself.

Hicks—Why don't you get another girl?

Mrs. Hicks—Not much; come what may I simply won't work nights.

A Selfish Hope.

A man in Bay City, Mich., has written up poems which are to be published after his death. Here's hoping that he may live to a ripe old age!—Cleveland Press.

VALUED ENDORSEMENT.

SCHAGHTICOKE, N. Y.—It is ignorance rather than anything else that makes life miserable, but ignorance of the value of Dr David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy does not exist in Schaghticoke today, as a blood medicine and nerve tonic it stands supreme. One of the principal reasons for its popularity comes from the great benefit our fellow townsman, Andrew Sipperley derived from its use. Mr. Sipperley has suffered for years past with a chronic kidney trouble, frequent bilious attack, and, at intervals with violent neuralgia in the head and face. Up to last fall he rarely knew a well day. At that time his wife who had learned of the good of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy had accomplished, determined to have him use it. In writing about his sickness, Mr. Sipperley said

"For several years I was subject to attacks of kidney trouble and gravel, which was attended with most excruciating pain but since I began the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy I have had no serious trouble and my general health is greatly improved. I know of a great many people about here who have used Favorite Remedy, and in every instance benefit has followed. One of the officers of the Albany, N. Y., Hospital recently said, in speaking of Favorite Remedy—"I know of its great medical value, and to my knowledge it cures the diseases for which it is prepared."

The great value of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy lies in the fact that it dissolves the excess of uric acid in the blood. Such ailments as rheumatism, neuralgia, nervousness, dyspepsia, kidney, liver and urinary troubles, and the sickness peculiar to women all come from this one cause. Favorite Remedy dissolves this acid and expels it from the system, thus curing the disease. In cases of scrofula, diabetes and Bright's disease, it has cured where other treatments have failed.

THE SEWER QUESTION.

Criticism of a Boroughite's Objections, by a Well-Informed Plainfielder.

A critical reader of The Daily Press desires to call the attention of the "prominent citizen of the borough" to the fact that it was not "intermittent filtration" which East Orange abandoned but "chemical precipitation"—quite another system.

Also that Pullman has been for some eight years a notorious example of how to make a failure of sewage irrigation—by running it solely to make money.

As long ago as 1886, he says, crude sewage was turned for months at a time into Lake Calumet, a sheet of water 3½x1½ miles in extent, and only from one to eight feet deep.

If the prominent citizen, he further says, will agree to give this city a guarantee that a sewer run to the Raritan River below the dam will "settle the matter permanently", he will earn the everlasting gratitude of every Plainfield citizen, and the Duellenites will make him their patron saint.

By the way, it is asked, why should such constant reference be made to South Framingham? Why not refer once in awhile to other good examples of land disposal—Freehold, for instance, in our own State; or Wayne, Pa., besides a number of others in Massachusetts and many more in the Western States.

NEARING THE CENTURY MARK.

Plainfield Foresters Review Their Successes and Take Hope for Greater Growth.

Court Plainfield, Independent Order of Foresters, at their meeting on Friday, initiated four members in the mysteries of Forestry, and High Chief Ranger Bingham of Elizabeth, assisted by Brothers McIntosh, Hansen and Casey as Supreme Marshal, Supreme Vice-Ranger, and Supreme Secretary, respectively, installed the officers for the ensuing year. James McClinton was appointed Senior Beadle, and Joseph Bird was unanimously chosen to fill the important office of District Deputy Chief Ranger for one year. In good and welfare the officers installed. In a few words each thanked the Court for the various honors conferred upon them, and High Chief Ranger Bingham paid an eloquent tribute to the energy displayed during the past year, when an addition of fifty was made to the membership. He also lauded the officers for the manner in which the ritualistic work was conferred, and had no hesitation in saying that the Court was officered second to none in his jurisdiction. The Court commenced the new year with 78 members and a good treasury, and an effort will be made to reach the century in membership before June.

HINDERED TRAVEL.

A Bent Axle Causes Delay on the Jersey Central.

At 3 Thursday afternoon as engine 400, which was pulling the fast freight from Jersey City to Bound Brook on track No. 2 the axle of one of the cars was bent in such a manner that the train was obliged to stop near Richmond street and leave the crippled car for the wreck train, which was at once ordered from Elizabethport.

When the wrecker arrived it was found necessary to jack up the freight car where it stood, remove the old axle and replace it with a straight one.

Traffic was of course suspended on No. 2 track during the three hours necessary for the job, but very little delay was occasioned as track No. 3 was used temporarily by the express trains.

The car which caused the trouble was picked up by a westbound freight at 6:10 and proceeded on its way.

—The Government lease on the present postoffice expires April 15. The removal, however, will be made March 1.

EARLY INTELLIGENCE.

—E. H. Holmes, the coal merchant has put in a 'phone, No. 49a.

—Edsall has found it necessary to rent a portion of Laing's Hall, in the rear of the Babcock Building, for his increasing business.

—The Sabbath Recorder appears in handsome new dress and with other improvements from its new office in the Babcock Building.

—But the barber is preparing to move to the barber shop now occupied by Eugene Laine, who does not yet know where his new quarters will be.

—The amateur opera company in Cranford are rehearsing frequently, in preparation for the production of an opera, a leading part of which is taken by Wm. Holmes of this city.

—The promenade of Swiss ragamuffins in Central Hall Thursday evening, Jan. 31, for the benefit of Emmanuel Baptist Church, will begin at 10, led by William Douglass. A floral crown will be awarded the woman most tastefully dressed.

—A valuable gray horse belonging to George Wise of Grandview avenue owes its life to the skilful treatment of Dr Herbert, who brought it back to health after a severe attack of pneumonia, combined with spinal meningitis, much to the satisfaction of the owner.

—The entertainment in the Congregational Church, Thursday, January 17, will begin with an instrumental quintette, and close with an instrumental trio. The solo work will be of high order, and Miss Addie Parker Jackson will give the most powerful selection which she has yet rendered.

—The report that N. H. Spencer of North Plainfield is about to sell out and retire from business he pronounces unwarranted at present. Mr. Spencer last evening told a Press reporter that he had intentions of retiring some time, but nothing definite was decided upon, and not likely to be for some time to come.

—In addition to the big safes for all purposes sold by the Mosler Safe Company through their general agent, S. W. Clark of 118 West Fifth street, is a complete line of secretary safes for the convenient security of jewels and other valuables from housebreakers. The Mosler safes are both fire and burglar proof, and no house, store or office should be without one.

—The Junior League of the M. E. Church, Scotch Plains, will hold an entertainment Jan. 28 in Excelsior Hall. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the church and league. Admission, 20 cents. It is hoped that many will be present, for the children are doing all in their power to please their friends and parents. The programme consists of readings, recitations and tableaux; also singing.

—From its own experience The Daily Press can testify that a great help in manuscript writing and correspondence is the Bar-Lock Typewriter, which has merits above ordinary machines. A high-grade typewriter is an essential part of office equipment nowadays, and the Bar-Lock leads. The local representative is Arthur P. Miller of West Fourth street, who will be pleased to place a machine on trial with any responsible inquirer.

International Sunday-school Work.

The Executive Committee of the Essex County Sunday-school Association have arranged for a grand rally and mass meeting of the Sunday-school workers of their county and adjoining counties to hear the officers of the International Sunday-school Association speak and tell of the great work that is being done by their association. The meeting is to be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, Friday evening, Jan. 25 at 7:45. William Reynolds of Peoria, Ill., Superintendent of Organization, and B F. Jacobs of Chicago, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Convention, are expected to speak. This will be a meeting of unusual interest to the Sunday-school workers, and the only one of this character to be held in northern New Jersey.

Press News Goes Everywhere.

Not only in Plainfield but universally is The Daily Press regarded as the oracle of this section. Even Town Topics, the bright and shining journal of society, comes to The Press for matter of interest to the people of the metropolis and the country, and in its current issue quotes from The Daily Press report of the masquerade ball in the Casino. Town Topics has a good eye.

'Twas Ever Thus with Press Ads.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY PRESS:—Please discontinue notice "Want of Girl". We are swamped. Had to hire a boy to answer the door bell. With thanks.

C. H. S.

Hibernian Officers.

County President J. Casey of Elizabeth, assisted by other State officers, installed the officers-elect of the Ancient Order of Hibernians on Thursday. The officers are:

President—P. Casey.
Vice-President—B. Birmingham.
Recording-Secretary—William Carty.
Financial-Secretary—C. Regan.
Sergeant-at-Arms—W. Casey.

Arrangements were made for the annual ball which takes place in March. It will eclipse all previous events of this kind.

—W. C. Smith, the mason and builder of North Plainfield, has commenced the erection of two houses on Watchung avenue. The contract has been given to Uhinger & Kline for the carpenter work.

P. P. VanArsdale,
PIANO TUNER.
Instruments put in thorough order. Terms reasonable. Pianos and Organs for sale and to let. Orders by post, P. O. box 166, or left at Willett's shoe store, No. 167 Park avenue, will receive prompt attention. Residence 30, E. Front street, corner Elm Street. 3l3l94

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Dealer in
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Everything usually found in a first-class grocery store.
Goods delivered free of charge.

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ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS.
OFFICE—Vanderbeek's Music Store, Park avenue. The "Accommodation Express" will attend to the general carrying business of the city, delivering goods or baggage to and from the depot, or from place to place.
Moving of Furniture, Pianos, etc., with care and safety.

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Real Estate for Sale & Exchange.
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Keys of All Kinds are Made Here.
Tinware Made to Order.
Ranges, Brick and Portable Furnaces
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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Counsellor-at-Law,
Commissioner of Deeds, Master-in-Chancery Notary Public. Office corner of Park avenue and Second street.—jestf

GEORGE W. DAY,
General Auctioneer.
Sales of Personal Property solicited. P. O. Box 132, Dunellen, N. J., or address in care of CONSTITUTIONALIST. Terms reasonable.

DR. CHARLES E. THIERS,
Dentist,
48 Somerset street. A new local anaesthetic application for extracting teeth without pain. Gold filling a specialty.—jestf

LEWIS B. CODDINGTON,
[Successor to T. J. Carey.]
Furniture and Freight Express!
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Large Covered Vans or Trucks. Goods delivered to any part of the U. S. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable. P. O. Box 1 [illegible] Moving a specialty.

NOTICE. June 1, 1894.
Estate of Sarah Doane, deceased.
Pursuant to the order of George T. Parrot, Surrogate of the county of Union, this day made, on application of the undersigned, administrator of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the subscriber under oath or affirmation their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the subscriber.
JOHN H. DOANE,
Administrator.
11 15 10

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Years experience in the business.
SECOND STREET, 3 doors above Peace street
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The Constitutionalist
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.
PUBLISHED AT
Plainfield, New Jersey.
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.
A. L. Force, Publisher & Proprietor.

Walter Irving Clarke, City Editor.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

Mr. Wiechers is home from the South.

Hiram Hornish is still very ill at the Hospital.

Miss Edith VanWinkle of Elm place is ill with the grip.

John Donohue is suffering from a severe attack of neuralgia.

Miss Grace Rowland spent Sunday at Hampton Junction.

A letter to Mrs. R. W. Rice today, tells her that her husband is slightly better.

City Clerk and Mrs. J. T. MacMurray spent Sunday with relatives in Perth Amboy.

Gustave Butterlin of Greenbrook road is confined to his home suffering with the grip.

Charles Hall of Reynolds's pharmacy enjoyed a Sunday visit among Amboy friends.

Miss Cora Laire of East Fifth street is confined to her home with an attack of the grip.

Mrs. Charles B. Clifton of West Second street is another of the numerous victims of the grip.

E. H. Clevsley of North avenue returned Saturday evening from a trip to Washington.

A little boy brightens the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hinkson of Princeton since January 2.

Charles Terrill of Newark, brother of Moses Terrill of this city, is dangerously ill with pneumonia.

Miss Katie Reigel of Netherwood avenue is confined to her home with a slight attack of the grip.

Miss Sadie Vroom of Somerville is visiting her sister, Mrs. F. C. Adams, Washington street.

Master Bertram Leggett and little Miss Margaret, his sister, are nearly well, after an attack of grip.

Mrs. A. B. Dunavan of Elmwood place is visiting her mother, Mrs. Randolph, in Newark, who is ill.

Thursday evening of this week, Mrs. F. O. Herring of Park avenue will give a progressive euchre party.

Rev. W. E. Honeyman has leased Wm. Shotwell's house 56 Emily street, and will reside therein after April 1.

The friends of Horace Doty are glad to welcome him back as conductor on the main line of the street railway.

Max Wiertz has received a cablegram announcing the sad news of the death of his mother in Belgium, aged 75.

Mrs. John Bicknell has returned to her home on South avenue after spending a few days with friends in Newark.

Mrs. Clark Dillenbeck of Philadelphia is stopping with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Morrison of North Plainfield.

Adon Smith, of Putnam avenue, who is spending the Winter in New York, is visiting in Plainfield for a short time.

Dorsey W. Hyde, the master of harmony and composition, has issued a beautiful piano solo, Souvenir de Netherwood.

J. B Bovey of Somerset street is unable to attend to his business in New York city owing to a severe attack of the grip.

Charles Van Middlesworth, who has been working at Pearl River, N. Y., spent Sunday at his home on Liberty street.

John Wedemeyer of New York city spent Saturday and Sunday with his brother Henry, proprietor of the Arlington Hotel.

Jacob Marx, who has been a prisoner for the last ten days at his home on East Front street, suffering with the grip, is now able to be out.

Charles C. McBride, editor of the Elizabeth Journal, who has been chosen private secretary of Speaker Cross, is cousin of J. C. VanDyke of East Front street.

J. Van Herwarden and family of Flushing have rented the cottage belonging to Edward Willis of South avenue, Netherwood, and will take possession Jan. 15

Walter L Hetfield is very much concerned about his son Walter, who lies very ill with pneumonia. Mr. Hetfield has been constantly at his bedside for three days and nights.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Bowne of Wheeling, W. Va., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Smith of Westervelt avenue. Mr. Bowne brought with him his valuable registered mastiff, Beau Brummel.

W. C. Strong of Fanwood has been grievously afflicted by the loss of his wife, Florence L., who died Saturday in her twenty-ninth year. The funeral takes place from the residence of the afflicted husband on South avenue tomorrow afternoon at 2:30.

The death occurred Friday in Irvington of Mary E. Hayes, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Hayes of Samptown. The funeral services were held yesterday in Samptown, where decedent had lived for many years and was well-known.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

From The Press of January 26.

B. A. Hegeman, Jr., is detained from business with a severe cold.

Miss Waring of Park avenue is kept at home with an attack of the grip.

John Richter, Doane & Edsall's faithful cobbler, is recovering from the grip.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Edsall went to New York yesterday for a short visit.

Mrs. C. E. Wright is confined to her home on LaGrande avenue with the grip.

Miss Maud Lord of Belvidere avenue is visiting Mrs. C. L. McMillen of Jersey City.

Miss Emma Wyckoff has returned to the Commercial Palace after a two-days illness.

Mrs. Freeman of Watchung avenue is home again after a visit to relatives in Albany.

Dr. E. W. Hedges did not escape the grip although he is recovering and able to be around.

Miss Mamie Allison of Brooklyn formerly of this city is visiting friends in Plainfield.

Miss Alice Chandor of East Fifth street has returned from an extended visit in New York.

Mrs. F. A. Pike of Rockview terrace will spend the balance of the Winter in Baltimore.

W. A. Garrigues has removed from 111 East Sixth street to 1200 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Miss Gertrude Marchand of Pittsburg is the guest of Miss Maude Agnes Bowers at Hotel Albion.

Miss Harriet Loomis of New York who has been visiting Miss Morse of Franklin place has returned home.

John D. Miller of East Ninth street is visiting in New York, where he will remain the rest of the Winter.

George Parrot of Key West is making an extended visit at the home of George P. Bull of East Ninth street.

Dancing-Master Walsh, late of this city, is seriously ill with an attack of the grip at his home in Brooklyn.

James Brown has completed a ten-room house at the corner of North and Leland avenues, Netherwood.

Joseph Angerbauer of Brokaw Bros., New York, is spending a three-weeks vacation at his home in this city.

Phillip Bens of New Brunswick was in town yesterday visiting his old friend George Richter of Somerset street.

Matt. Walker formerly clerk in Rockfellow's grocery, is very ill with pneumonia at his boarding house in Westfield.

E. Leonard of Madison avenue is again able to be out, after being confined to the house with a severe case of the grip.

Miss Sadie Barrett of Dunellen left today for Marlborough-on-the-Hudson, where she will visit friends for a few days.

Miss Grace Wilkins of Rochester has been spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Edward Douglass of Washington avenue.

Mrs. Henry Thorne of Lake Placid is spending a few days with her mother-in-law, Mrs. H. A. Thorne of LaGrande avenue.

Herbert Schutt of Duer street has accepted a position with Wooley, Raymond & Co., hardware dealers, 89 Reade street, New York.

Gordon Brady has returned to his home in Brooklyn, after a short visit at the home of George M. Rittenhouse of East Sixth street.

A pen and ink sketch by Miss Alice E Loomis has been placed in the corner window of Garret Q. Packer's store on Park avenue.

Miss Jennie Pierson of Liberty, N. Y., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. T E. Morgan of 121 West Front street, has returned home.

When skating on Hyde's millpond Monday afternoon, Fred Smith sprained his ankle, and is confined to his home on Putnam avenue

Master Frank Reinhart, who has been ill at his home on Belvidere avenue for the past ten days with the grip, is now able to be out.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bogert celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage yesterday. Many useful and handsome gifts were received.

George Smith of Central avenue has been confined to his room with an injured foot. He is slowly improving, and is now able to be out in a carriage.

Misses Addie and Hattie Stine of New Brunswick returned home yesterday after a pleasant visit with their brother, Edward Stine of Grandview avenue.

Hubert Phillips has in course of construction a house after a design of Shoppel, on the property recently acquired by him of May A. Bloom of Brooklyn.

Rev. G. Hauser and wife returned to their home on Duer street yesterday afternoon, after a pleasant visit at the home of Mrs. Hauser's mother, Jersey City.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Bowden, formerly of this city and now of South River, will regret to learn of the loss of their daughter Jennie, who died Monday.

Among the recent additions to the club car "Evona" are Benjamin B. Western of Washington Park and Wm. B. Cock of Fifth street. Both are likely to prove a valuable acquisition. Mr. Western was introduced by ex-Mayor William L. Saunders.

Miss Ida Dunham of Arlington avenue has a very heavy cold.

Edward H. Ladd of 307 Franklin place is quite ill with the grip.

E. R. Pope, Jr., is confined to his home in North avenue with the grip.

George Coard of East Ninth street is confined to his home with the grip.

Miss May Redman of LaGrande avenue is visiting friends near Philadelphia.

Miss Clute of Albany is the guest of Miss Sallye Swayze of Prospect avenue.

Ernest Conover of Elmwood place has recovered entirely from his recent illness.

Captain Stewart of Park avenue has returned after a short trip to Chicago and Cleveland.

Mrs. Wm. C. Baker of West Seventh street is a sufferer from a severe attack of the grip.

Miss Giles entertained a number of her friends at her home on East Sixth street last evening.

Borough Clerk James K. Arnold is confined to his home by "crick" in the muscles of his back.

Walter L. Hetfield, Jr., is still lying very ill. A consultation of physicians was held yesterday.

Mrs. A. S. Fritts is confined to her home with a severe attack of the grip, which threatens to become pneumonia.

Martin I. Cooley of Rockview avenue has purchased the valuable team of bay horses formerly belonging to Mrs. Lawrence Myers.

George Ringo of Berlin is expected to arrive in New York the first of next week, on the steamship Lahn. He will visit his friend and schoolmate, Curt Gotthell of this city.

The Monday Afternoon Club met yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. F. S. Green of East Fifth street. Whist was enjoyed and refreshments were afterward served.

Mrs. George W. Endicott, wife of Dr. Endicott, was obliged to forego the pleasure of chaperoning several young women friends at the Columbia Concert and Assembly given at the Casino the other evening, because of the grip.

James Perrine, 16-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Perrine of Duer street, died last evening after a few days illness. Arrangements for the funeral services have not been completed yet, and the announcement will be made later.

The Tuesday Morning Whist Club met at the home of Mrs. Edgerton yesterday as usual, and had a delightful time. These gatherings are a source of much pleasure to the members, who meet each week as the guests of Mrs. Edgerton.

The Social Twelve met at the home of F. S. Green of East Fifth street last evening. Whist was enjoyed, after which refreshments were served. Among those present were: Mr and Mrs F S Green, Mr and Mrs Lou Ross, Mr and Mrs Wilcox, Mr and Mrs Baynon, Mr and Mrs B O Bowers, Miss Ethel Green and Mr Cox.

Miss Delphine L. Bowers of 400 Franklin place gave an afternoon tea to a number of her friends yesterday. Several vocal and instrumental solos were charmingly rendered, after which refreshments were served. Among those present were Miss Sallye Swayze, Miss Clute of Albany, Miss Lulu Patton, Miss Katherine Thorn, Miss Etta Bliss and Miss Maud Lowrie.

Mrs. J. Wesley Johnson of LaGrande avenue entertained a number of her friends last evening in honor of her guest, Miss VanPatton of Burlington, Vt. During the evening Miss Alice Coard skilfully rendered a selection on the piano and there were vocal solos by Miss Bowers, Miss Holmes, Mr. Hallock and Mr. Holmes. The tables was very tastefully decorated. Among those who enjoyed Mrs. Johnson's hospitality were: Miss Alice Coard, Miss Delphine Bowers, Miss Ethel Holmes, Miss Edith Day, Miss VanPatton, Harry Johnson, Herbert Johnson, Fletcher Hallock, Harry Williams, Alfred Holmes.

Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for liver, stomach and kidneys. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at L. W. Randolph's drug store.

His Sixth.

The young people of East Sixth street enjoyed yesterday afternoon happily at a party given to George Rittenhouse, Jr., by his mother Mrs. G. M. Rittenhouse, in honor of his sixth birthday anniversary. The young people spent the afternoon in playing games, and at 5 refreshments were served. Those present were Mrs. J. B. Mills and children, Harold and Herman, Mrs. T. R. VanZandt and daughter, Ethel, Miss Emma Garretson, Mrs. John Dalziel and grandson, Lawrence Brownfield and Miss Florence Smalley.

—Owing to the fact that the electric lights in the gymnasium and baths are not quite completed work with the classes will not commence in the Y. M. C. A. till the first of next week.

Colonel Charles E. Moore was selected from all the experienced men who applied to Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring of New York to be Deputy Commissioner, and has entered on his duties. Col. Moore's success will be received with genuine pleasure by his host of Plainfield friends, and in his office he will have opportunity to do the splendid work of which he is capable. He is an engineer of limitless ability, and as a contractor has been accustomed to handle large bodies of men. He has just the head for managing street cleaning gangs, where quick and sure judgment and large executive ability are demanded. The appointment is a good one, and Col. Moore will earn his $4 000 a year.

By a practical illustration right at our doors we are reminded of the copybook adage "Silence is golden", and the Scriptural injunction to let our communications be Yea Yea and Nay Nay. The case is that of The Silent Man, who is thus immortalized by The Saunterer in Town Topics:

"There died at Rahway last week a character almost unique and entirely admirable. His name was Theophilus Page. He was a graduate of Williams College, sold newspapers for a living, and lived with apparent satisfaction to himself and no harm to anybody else for ninety years. He earned for himself in the last fifty years of his life one of the noblest of human titles, The Silent Man. Though his business brought him daily among his townsmen he confined his conversation to Yes and No. His memory should be honored by all that appreciate the importance of silence. Theophilus Page was a silent reproach to the eternal, inconsequential, babbling and brabbling of this age. About every American stands on the street-corner or in front of a bar and yawps. Talk, talk, talk! morning, noon and night, until there is a ringing in the ears of earth and headache in the heavens. Let us consider the ways of Theophilus Page, and shut up and be wise. I daresay that he might have been a greater orator than Webster, a greater writer than Marrion Wilcox, or a greater inventor than Joseph Pulitzer. He had no time to talk about it. He only had ninety years, and he needed them all to think in and to enjoy himself in. So he lived and died with his mouth shut, to my mind one of the greatest men in history and greater than any other American that ever lived. I would especially commend his habits and career to the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst."

New Brunswickers Surprised Her.

A load of Miss Try Mattox's friends came over from New Brunswick last evening in McDede's 'bus, called Miss Mattox from the meeting of Howell Division, S. of T., and, taking their prisoner to her home, made merry with [illegible], dancing, games and recitations until a late hour. It was a complete surprise, not only to Miss Mattox, but also to the genial Bob and his wife. The party was made up as follows: Mrs May Hardy, the Misses Mary Bundean, Kate Burke, Dena Bitzen, Jennie Danbury, Lizzie and Jennie Grey, Nellie Stillwell, and Mary Applegate, the Messrs William George and Frank Danbury, Oscar Hurley, John Newton, William and Charles Schenck, John Burke, Robert Britton, and Andrew Crossley.

Free-Delivery Changes.

Letter-Carrier John A. Neighbor, who has been making the early morning trip on Somerset street, has been taken off that delivery, and his route on East Second street has been lengthened. The Somerset street early delivery has been assigned to Letter-Carrier William Demarest, whose Netherwood district has been shortened.

Sewer Work Takes a Rest.

The workmen who have been engaged for the past few days putting in the flush-tank on Woodland avenue completed their work yesterday. This ends sewer work till early Spring

THE WORKING GIRL.

Miss Sallie Palmer Gives Some Suggestions to Girls About Backache, Faintness, and Dizziness.

(SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.)

Did you ever notice working girls on their way home from stores or factories?

MISS SALLIE PALMER.

Did you notice how many of them had pale cheeks, dull eyes, and heavy steps? and did you wonder why they were not ruddy and bright?

The story which is told by Miss Sallie Palmer, of Nicetown, Pa., gives the reason for this sad condition of many working girls.

Sometimes their back and sides will ache terribly. They are faint and dizzy with pain and weight in the lower part of their stomach. They watch the clock, and wish that the day would end, as they feel so ill and tired.

Standing all day, week in and week out, they have slowly drifted into woman's great enemy, displacement of the womb. That, or some other derangement of the organ, causes irregularity or suspension of the "monthly periods," bloating, flooding, or nervous prostration.

"Take warning in time," she says; "*Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound is the surest and safest remedy in the world for you."

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be **absolutely harmless?**

Do You Know that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35 cents, or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

E. P. THORN,
No. 125 Park Avenue,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Pure Wines and Liquors,
For Family and Medicinal Use,
A SPECIALTY.
3-26-y

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
Odds, Ends and Remnants.

Amos H. Van Horn, L't'd,
73 Market St., near Plane St.

We find, after stock taking, several styles of Bedroom Suits, Parlor Suits and different patterns of Carpets that we do not intend to keep any more, and we will close them out at nearly your own price.

Parlor suits	$10
Bedroom suits	$10
Brussels carpet, per yard	50cts
Extra super ingrain carpet, per yard	50cts
Cotton chain ingrain carpet, per yard	25cts
Good bed lounges	$7
Parlor stoves	at your own price.

Note the name Amos before entering the store.

PORTLAND RANGES—The leading range in the city, and we will wager $25 that there is more sold of that range than any other in the city. Why? Simply because it is the cheapest. Cheapest because it is the best; good baker, good draught and several improvements connected with it make it the most complete range manufactured. Easy terms.

STORING FURNITURE—At 88, 90 and 92 Bank st. You will find the largest and most complete storage building in the State. All locked rooms at reasonable rates. Furniture packed and moved with vans in city or county at moderate charges.

Telephone 580.

AMOS H. VAN HORN, Limited,
73 Market Street, nearest Plane street. Newark, N. J.

BUTTER AND EGGS.
Fresh country roll butter 18c pound.
Fresh eggs, warranted, 24c dozen.
Best creamery butter 23c pound.
Special Sale This Week
....AT....
FULPER'S, 207 W. FRONT STREET.

THE COLLEGE BOYS.

They Are Given Gay and Festive Time by Plainfield People.

College Glee Clubs seldom have cause to regret a visit to Plainfield. The town is full of admirers of student musicians and these turned out in force last night at the Casino to hear the Columbia boys' concert. The arrangements of the reception were admirable in every way and the method employed of placing the numbers of the programme between the dances instead of all before them called forth many approving remarks.

The room was decorated in light blue and white cheesecloth, with here and there a university flag or a branch of Christmas holly. Evergreens were used with a lavish hand and the effect was very pleasing. The usual supply of sofa cushions not only added to the comfort of the guests but formed an important addition to the decorations. The stage was provided with ottomans and rugs and many of the patronesses took that position for hearing the concert. A low platform on the stage right covered with rugs and provided with chairs served as a stage for the clubs, whose playing and singing were admirable; in fact it was the universal verdict that last night's musical performance was the best that had been heard in Plainfield for many a day. It would be hard to pick out either the banjo, mandolin or glee club for special commendation, they were all so good, but it is safe to say that the collegians, singing proved the most popular.

The order of dancing and concert numbers were as follows:

PROGRAMME.

Waltz.
Two Step.
Waltz.
Clubs { Banjo. Glee. Mandolin.
Two Step.
Waltz.
Two Step.
Clubs { Banjo. Glee. Mandolin.
Supper.
Waltz.
Clubs { Banjo. Glee. Mandolin.
Waltz.
Two Step.
Waltz.
Two Step.

Elliott played the dance music and was entirely satisfactory.

Supper was served about midnight by the club and was under the direct supervision of the club's head waiter, John Tombo. The tables looked very well indeed and many remarked the excellence of the service.

Dancing continued after supper until past two and even at the last dance the thinning out on the floor was barely perceptible. Many of the younger girls were present as a glee club reception was considered sufficiently informal to warrant the waiving of the question of whether a girl was out or not.

Great credit is due to Mr. Cokefair who had the entire arrangements on his hands and it was through his efforts that everything went so smoothly and well. The patronesses were:

Mrs. M. Ackerman,
" R. L. Burnett,
" A. C. Baldwin,
" C. C. Cokefair,
" Edgar Corlies,
" Martin I. Cooley,
" Rowland Cox,
" J. B. Dumont,
" James DeGraff,
" G. W. Endicott,
" M. E. Edgerton,
" George Evans,
" Alex. Gilbert,
" Walter Stewart,
Miss Emilie Schipper,
Mrs. M. W. Tyler,
" Evarts Tracy,
" E. VanBuren,
" O. G. Waring,
Mrs. Henry McGee,
" S. A. Ginna,
" D. F. Ginna,
" Dr. E. W. Hedges,
" Sam'l Huntington,
" F. D. Herring,
" Walter Haviland,
" Benj. Hegeman,
" L. N. Lovell,
" A. A. Low,
" C. A. Marsh,
" J. P. Mason,
" J. W. Reinhart,
" Wm. L. Saunders,
" L. G. Timpson,
" J. Evarts Tracy,
" G. W. VanBoskerck
" E. L. Walz,
" F. W. Yates.

Among those present were: Mr and Mrs J W Reinhart, Mr and Mrs Wm L Saunders, Mr and Mrs Marion S Ackerman, Mr and Mrs E S Hooley, Mr and Mrs J A Machado, Mrs E L Walz, Mrs J Evarts Tracy, the Misses Tracy, Mr and Mrs Alexander Gilbert, Albert Gibbs, Mr and Mrs W A Nye, Mr and Mrs J Frank Raymond, Mrs Gilford Mayer, Mrs C W McGee, Miss Lawson, E M VanBuren, F R Andrews, Mrs Andrews, Miss Andrews, Miss Middledith, H V Borden, T S Wheeler, Miss Reinhart, Miss Kathrine Reinhart, Miss Dumont, John M Whiton, Miss Mary Whiton, Miss Marie Dryden, Miss Ethel Harte, Miss Louise Bushnell, Miss Taylor, Miss Whitman, Mr Dryden, T S Wheeler, S Brown, Miss Clark, Miss Kathryn Yates, Miss Haviland, Miss A W Haviland, Mrs McGee, Mrs J B Dumont, Miss Holly, Miss Margaret Holly, Miss Mary W Beswick, Miss Mary E Dodd, Miss M Evans, J F Middledith, T B Anthony, Howard Beebe, Mr and Mrs Craig A Marsh, Miss Ada Marsh, Henry West, Arthur West, Frank C Cokefair, Mrs Fred H Lunn, Charles H Lunn, Dr Shannon.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down by pneumonia succeeding la grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results. Sold by L. W. Randolph druggist. Regular size 50c and $1; our price 45c and 90c

—16,000 lath are ready to be hauled into the Babcock Building, for the Masonic lodge rooms on the fifth and sixth stories.

Babies

and rapidly growing children derive more benefit from Scott's Emulsion, than all the rest of the food they eat. Its nourishing powers are felt almost immediately. Babies and children thrive on Scott's Emulsion when no other form of food is assimilated.

Scott's Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, enriches the blood, overcomes wasting and gives strength to all who take it. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Emaciation, Consumption, Blood Diseases and all Forms of Wasting. *Send for pamphlet. Free.*

Scott & Bowne, N.Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

HYMENEAL.

Hubbard—Potter.

Last Tuesday at the home of the bride's parents William G. Hubbard of West Fifth street was married to Miss Mabel Louise Potter, youngest daughter of Charles Potter of 427 West Seventh street, this city.

Promptly on the stroke of 7, the hour appointed for the wedding, the bride and groom entered the spacious parlors which had been handsomely decocated for the occasion with palms, ferns, potted plants and choice cut flowers, and at the mantel they were met by their paster, Rev. A. H. Lewis, D. D., who feelingly and eloquently pronounced the marriage ceremony. After invoking the Divine blessing on the newly-married pair, Dr. Lewis turned and introduced them as Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard who were ready to receive the congratulations of their friends.

The bride's wedding dress was of heavy white satin richly trimmed with point lace and chiffon, and her veil was held in place by a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a handsome bouquet of bride roses. Mr. Hubbard is the eldest son of Joseph A. Hubbard of this city.

Owing to the recent death of Mr. Potter's son-in-law, A. M. ttoes, the wedding was a quiet home affair, only the immediate families of the bride and groom being present.

The supper was furnished by Max Wiertz of this city.

Fairbairn—Stewart.

Wm. T. Kirk of Plainfield was best man at the marriage of Robert Ashley Fairbairn, formerly of this city, Saturday The bride was Miss Mary Frances Stewart, daughter of the late Robert Stewart, and the wedding took place in St. Andrew's Church, Fifth avenue and 127th street, New York. Rev. Dr. George R. Van de Water and Rev. R. B. Fairbairn, of St. Stephen's College, were the officiating clergymen.

The bride, who wore a gown of white meroir silk, was given away by her brother-in-law, Edwin Fitch Raynor. Miss Edith Stewart was maid of honor. The bridemaids were Miss A. Fairbairn Miss Elizabeth Johnson, Miss Aline B Chaffee and Miss Caroline B Hart.

The ushers were Messrs. C. K. Stewart, brother of the bride; J. Allan Worth, W. F. Daniels, Kingsly Martin, Dwight Platt and Fred Walz. There was no reception.

Ministers Meet.

The pretty residence of Rev. Edward Love, 229 East Ninth street, was the meeting-place Monday of the Ministers Association to the number of twelve. An interesting paper on municipal outdoor relief was read by Rev. G. Kennedy Newell, and discussion followed. A bountiful supper was served, proving conclusively that the reverend gentlemen enjoyed the discussions of viands fully as well as that of hard facts. Two-out-of-town guests of the evening were obliged to forego the pleasures of the evening because of indisposition.

For Foreign Lands.

Mrs. Lawrence Myers and her daughter Mrs. Mead, accompanied by Mrs. Mead's beautiful and interesting little ones, will sail for Algiers Saturday on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser William. Italy is the objective point for their Winter sojourn, after which a tour will be made of France, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland as well as England. The many friends of these philanthropic women, who have done so much toward improving and christianizing not only the unfortunates of Plainfield but also in a much larger field, wish them a godspeed and safe return.

The Manual Training Reception.

The pupils of the Plainfield Manual Training School are engaged in preparations for the reception to be given in the school-rooms, Jan. 24. The invitations for the reception are artistic. On the corner of each invitation is a small free-hand sketch made by a former pupil of the school. On the back is a list of several of Plainfield's most prominent citizens who will make short addresses.

Stay for Stephenson.

Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor decided today that former Police Capt. John T. Stephenson, under sentence for having accepted a bribe of six baskets of peaches, is entitled to a stay pending an appeal.

—Ice at Lake Hopatcong is 12 inches thick. Big cargoes are being shipped to Brady Bros' ice-houses.

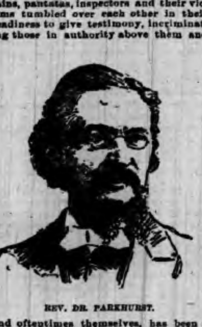
PARKHURST AWAKE.

HIS DISCLOSURES OF OFFICIAL CORRUPTION ONLY JUST BEGUN.

Expediency, He Declares, Has Nothing to do with His Crusade. He is after Byrnes Who Has Permitted the Fostering of Crime in New York for so Many Years.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst who, more than any other man, was primarily responsible for the recent uncovering of the apparently universal and appalling corruption of New York's police department by the Lexow Committee of the State Senate, takes issue with that body in that its work stopped just before the finish. The influence of Dr. Parkhurst's crusade against municipal corruption has been felt throughout the length and breadth of the land, and by the close of the present year there will hardly be a city whose various departments have not been overhauled in the interest of integrity and purity. Three years ago Dr. Parkhurst, who succeeded the late Dr. Howard Crosby as president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime in the metropolis, endeavored in a modest way and through official channels to close up some of the notorious resorts of the city. Repeated complaints upon heresay evidence were made to the authorities, but without result. Dr. Parkhurst then employed detectives, and personally obtained evidence of the violation of criminal and excise laws, but upon one pretext and another his charges were thrown out of court, and so utterly futile were his attempts at reform that he became thoroughly convinced that the police department and the courts were in league to defeat the ends of justice, and that blackmail was being levied upon every illicit avocation by the paid protectors of the peace.

In 1892 Dr. Parkhurst issued a manifesto as to the city's corruption, charging direct to Superintendent Byrnes, the head of the police department, the responsibility of the wholesale existence and protection of vice. He had found every conceivable obstacle in the path of the society's work, and he more than ever believed that Byrnes was either a fool or a knave. With a predeliction that he was not a fool Dr. Parkhurst continued his work, until it resulted in the appointment of the Lexow Committee. The work of that committee is pretty generally known. How patrolmen, captains, pantatas, inspectors and their victims tumbled over each other in their readiness to give testimony, incriminating those in authority above them and oftentimes themselves, has been a newspaper theme for several months. At five o'clock of the last day upon which the famous committee sat, Superintendent Byrnes was called to the witness chair. His testimony, most of which was given voluntarily and without interrogatories, was incipid in its tameness. The only features which relieved its monotony was his confession that he had prostituted his office by accepting from Jay Gould and others speculative tips upon Wall street upon which he had profited to the extent of $300,000, and his statement that his resignation was in the hands of reform Mayor Strong.



REV. DR. PARKHURST.

Remarking upon the work of the committee Dr. Parkhurst, among other things, says: In stating my position touching certain questions now lying before the public mind, I cannot express myself too appreciatively of the splendid work that has been done by the Senate committee and its talented counsel. There has been created through their instrumentality an epoch in the history of our city, and there has been secured at the polls a municipal revolution that would have been impossible except through their agency or agency of a similar kind. And it is but just that we go further than this and recognize the work of this committee and of its counsel as being the influence which is contributing very largely to similar municipal upheavals throughout the entire country. Mr. Lexow's committee and Mr. Goff and his associates do not stand in need of our commendation, but it is a pleasure as well as a duty to accord it, and it is accorded with earnest cordiality. We are justified in saying that, while the committee stood up to the rack magnificently through all the earlier portions of the investigation, they flinched at the crisis. The presumption is on the side of the Superintendent being as criminal as any other member on the force; so that the hesitancy to handle him as Williams was handled could not proceed from any prior conviction of his innocence. Wherever they have stuck in their fork they have found rot; and whether Byrnes be rotten or not he has been in rot for thirty-one years and has been the executive head of rot for the last two years. The presumption, therefore, was against him, so that the indisposition to handle him thoroughly must have been grounded in some other consideration than that of his presumable innocence.

There are two ways in which Mr. Byrnes has put the committee under obligations, and to that degree destroyed their independence. He put them under obligations by consenting to help defeat Tammany Hall, and it is to be remembered that this committee is first and foremost an anti-Tammany committee, and came down here for anti-Tammany purposes. We are not saying that it was stipulated that if we would secure an honest election it should be remembered in his behalf; but in the very nature of the case, favors have to be reciprocated. We are not going to disparage Mr. Byrnes's good offices at election; only it is to be remembered that he did nothing more than he ought to have done without being asked to do it, and nothing more than he had the same authority to do in previous elections, if he had only had the official courage to use his authority.

The second way in which the committee put themselves under obligations to him was by taking him into their confidence and allowing him to become confederate with them in breaking down the force. To the degree in which they obtained from Mr. Byrnes they put themselves practically under obligation to protect Byrnes.

Mr. Byrnes has repeatedly tried to play the same game with the Society for the Prevention of Crime, but we have refused to ally ourselves with a man that we believed to be more than any other one man responsible for the condition of the department. Byrnes hated us, and kept tab on us, and tried to make us contemptible in public esteem by showing that our agent was levying blackmail, which, as shown by the Lexow committee, was precisely what his agents were doing, and precisely what we are obliged to assume he knew his agents were doing.

A year ago he called together the reporters, and in terms of unrestrained bitterness published to the world a mess of blackguardism touching the motive of my work, the base impulses that inspired it, all of which was solid and contemptible falsehood. I am writing this without animosity, but he lied all the same, and the object of the lie was to break the power that I was exercising against the viciousness of his department.

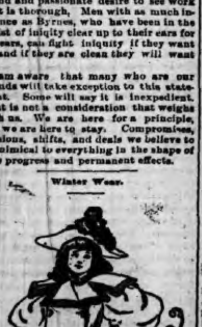
In December, 1892, Byrnes said: A Society for the Prevention of Crime! That is a fine title for an association of men who have, from their leader down, provoked about every crime they denounced. Not only have they blackmailers among them; they have men who have been guilty of the most abominable practices, of acts which, when they are made public, you will find the utmost difficulty in describing in print. I cannot understand how men who are presumably decent, respectable members of society, can tolerate the idea of putting forth a number of spies to practice on the fears of these most unfortunate women; the cruelty of it amazes me. Are not these poor things sufficiently cursed as it is? Is not their condition sufficiently pitiable without its being necessary to further abuse and rob them? However, let them wait a little while. Let them wait until the public knows what has been done. There is law, fortunately, and the victims are not friendless as long as that law exists. I have read over very carefully the charges made by Dr. Parkhurst and as far as I could perhaps expect they corroborate what I have said about him and his methods. I have to thank Dr. Parkhurst for making the issue he has raised at last sharp and clear. He is not trying to suppress gambling or to repress the social evil. He is in the field to attack the police.

Now, that is Byrnes. He is the man we have had steadily in our eyes for three years, and he has had us just as steadily in his eye. As the community knows, our work has meant nothing but the overthrow of misrule in this city. Byrnes has known that as well as the public, and yet he has fought us. Now, why not have the Senatorial committee, through their counsel, made themselves familiar with these matters? We have urged that Mr. Byrnes should be asked, whether, prior to the Senatorial investigation, he was knowing of the rottenness of the police force. He either was or was not. If he was, and still kept his mouth shut, he was unspeakably vile, and if he was not he was unspeakably imbecile. Now, why did not the committee insist that Mr. Goff, in his characteristic manner should broil Mr. Byrens on that bifurcate dilemma? I am nothing but a minister, but if I had been a lawyer of Mr. Goff's ability, I would have put Brynes on that toasting iron, and I would have guaranteed to broil out of him all his reputability inside of one day's session, provided, of course, the committee would have allowed me to do so.

Let me complete, in conclusion, that I have no interest in this matter save a profound and passionate desire to see work that is thorough. Men with as much influence as Byrnes, who have been in the midst of iniqity clear up to their ears for 30 years, can fight iniquity if they want to, and if they are clean they will want to.

I am aware that many who are our friends will take exception to this statement. Some will say it is inexpedient. That is not a consideration that weighs with us. We are here for a principle, and we are here to stay. Compromises, evasions, shifts, and deals we believe to be inimical to everything in the shape of true progress and permanent effects.

Winter Wear.



A Bad Place to Carry Money.

In these days of gloved hands and pockets covered by wraps it is surprising to see how commonly men and women adopt the habit of putting pieces of money in their mouths. This applies to bills as well as coin, is more frequently done by men than women, and is a practice more observed on the street cars than elsewhere.

It seems so filthy and slovenly a practice that no cleanly person would adopt it, and yet it is often practised by the best and apparently most intelligent class of men and women.

Apart from its vileness, the habit is a menace to health. Money gets into all kinds of infectious places and carries all kinds of germs. A bank teller of Vienna recently died from the effects of moistening his fingers with saliva when counting money.

Great is the difference betwixt a man's being frightened at, and humbled for his sins.—Fuller.

A Traveler's

outfit should be compact, but it should always include a supply of

Allcock's Porous Plaster

the best remedy known for sprains, strains, lame back, congestion arising from cold, any one of the innumerable pains and aches liable to come at any time.

Avoid Imitations claimed to be "Just as good as Allcock's." Get the genuine.

Allcock's Corn Shields,
Allcock's Bunion Shields,
Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

Brandreth's Pills

relieve headache, torpid liver and diseases caused by impure blood.

Initiation Fee Suspended.

At the adjourned meeting of the Camera Club last Monday the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President—O. S. Teale.
Vice-president—Howard Stillman.
Secretary—Harry Coward.
Treasurer—W. A. Freeman.
Board of Directors—Harold Serrell, J. Hervey Doane, J. E. Stewart.

It was voted that the bylaws should be suspended for three months, commencing Feb. 1, where it provides for an initiation fee. This is done to increase the membership. A test of exhibition slides was given at the close of the meeting.

—The Potter Press Works has an order for five large printing presses and a large number of hands was put at work Tuesday.

—Joseph Moon, who owns the frame building occupied by Marshall's laundry, I. L. McVoy, D. S. Dunavan and Tailor Schmitt, intends lowering it to a level with the sidewalk, which will make a big improvement in the property.

ELY'S Cream Balm CATARRH

Is quickly absorbed. Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Additional Cold. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

COLD IN HEAD

IT WILL CURE. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50c. at druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren st., New York.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Standard Railway of America

Protected throughout by the Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

On and after Jan 14, 1895, trains will leave Elizabeth as follows:

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia 12 35 p m daily with Pullman Vestibule parlor and sleeping cars for Pittsburg, Northern and Eastern Pennsylvania

4.57 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, dining car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, daily except Saturday, for Toledo, Williamsport, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

5.34 p.m.—SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping car, daily, to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Memphis. Dining car Altoona to Richmond.

8 43 p. m.—PACIFIC EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping cars, daily, for Pittsburg, Columbus, Chicago, and Toledo, daily, except Saturday for Cleveland.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South—[illegible] p. m. Sundays, [illegible] p m.

For Baltimore only 1 57 p. m., week-days.

For Newark and New York—[illegible] p. m.

For New York only, 8 10 a. m. daily.

For Philadelphia—[illegible]

FOR ATLANTIC CITY

([illegible] p.m. with through Buffet parlor car) Sundays [illegible] a. m.

Cape May Sea Isle City and Ocean City 1 57 p. m. weekdays.

For Rahway—[illegible] week-days Sundays, [illegible] p. m.

For New Brunswick—[illegible] p. m. Sundays, [illegible] p. m.

For Woodbridge—1 42 a. m. daily except Monday. [illegible] night, week-days. Sundays, [illegible] p. m.

For Perth Amboy—1 42 a m daily except Monday, [illegible] Sundays, [illegible] p m.

For East Millstone—7 10 a. m., [illegible] and [illegible] p. m., week-days.

For Trenton—[illegible] P. M. Sundays at [illegible] P. M.

For Lambertville, Phillipsburg and Belvidere via Trenton—7 09 A. M., 2.43 and 6.26 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Sunday.

For Flemington—7 09 A. M.; 2 43 P. M.

For Freehold—7 59, 11 43 a. m., 4 59, 5 09 p.m., via Monmouth Junction, week-days.

For Jamesburg, via Monmouth Junction—7 59 and 11 43 a. m., 4 59 and 5 09 p. m., week days.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, and points on New York and Long Branch R. R.—[illegible] night week-days. Sundays, [illegible] a. m., and [illegible] p. m.; do not stop at Asbury Park on Sundays.

For Sea-Side Park, Island Heights and Toms River—12 46, p m.

For Boston—[illegible] p. m., daily.

For Brooklyn, N. Y.—All through trains connect at Jersey City with boats to Brooklyn annex, affording direct transfer to and from Fulton Street, avoiding double ferriage and journey across New York City.

Leave New York for Elizabeth—1 00 daily except Monday [illegible] night.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Central Avenue Euchre Club.

Last Monday the members of the Central Avenue Euchre Club were charmingly entertained by Mrs. C. E. Abbott at her beautiful residence 995 Central avenue, the affair being the eighth of the present series of semi-monthly meetings of the club. Twenty-six men and women comprise the club proper, but last evening several outside friends were invited to fill the places left temporarily vacant by those of the members who were unfortunate enough to be "gripped". The drawing room and parlors were profusely decorated with beautiful growing plants and luxuriant palms.

During the evening a bountiful collation was provided by the beautiful hostess.

The prizes were four in number, one of which fell to the lot of Mrs. C. E Perkins who played the most successful game of any woman present and was awarded a beautiful photograph frame, while Mrs. Harry Stockton, who was a close second to Mrs. Perkins, received a tasty silver paper cutter.

Among the men J. Parker Mason secured the very appropriate first prize of a silk umbrella which will doubtless be doubly appreciated today by the fortunate recipient, and Harry Stockton is now the possessor of a pretty silver penknife which was awarded as second prize among the men. These house parties have become almost a fixture in Central avenue social life among those who comprise this most popular club, and Mrs. Abbott was heartily congratulated last evening upon the success attending the pleasant function.

North Plainfield Would Like This.

Rev. W. E. Honeyman of North Plainfield was elected a vice-president of the New Jersey State Anti-Liquor League in Trenton yesterday, and chairman of a committee to present to the Legislature a local-option law, a feature of which will be to permit the Borough Council to control the licensing of saloons in its own territory.

—The report published in another paper that the Emmanuel Baptist Church has postponed its entertainment of Jan. 31, is entirely untrue. The entertainment will be given as already announced in Central Hall, Jan. 31.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

(Anthracite coal used exclusively insuring cleanliness and comfort.)

Station in New York foot of Liberty Street. Time Table in Effect, Nov. 18, 1894.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield [illegible] P. M.

Leave New York from foot of Liberty street [illegible] night.

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield [illegible] P. M.

Leave Newark [illegible] P. M.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield [illegible] P. M.

Leave Somerville, [illegible] P. M.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield [illegible] P. M.

Leave Easton [illegible] P. M.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield [illegible] p.m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

LEAVE PLAINFIELD.

5 45 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport and Tamaqua.

7 10 a. m. for stations to High Bridge, connecting for stations on High Bridge Branch.

8 14 A. M. for Flemington, D. L. & W. R. R. Easton, Bangor and Mauch Chunk.

9 04 A. M. for Flemington, High Bridge branch D L & W R R, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Nanticoke, Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c. Through coach to Williamsport.

12 45 p. m., way for Easton, connecting at Junction for stations on D. L. & W. R. R.

2 08 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Sunbury and Williamsport, Wilkes-Barre and Scranton. Buffet parlor car to Mauch Chunk.

5 06 p. m., way for Easton, connecting at High Bridge for stations on High Bridge branch.

5 14 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bangor, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk, Shamokin and Tamaqua. Buffet parlor car to Scranton.

6 32 P. M. for Flemington.

6 58 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg.

8 21 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown.

5 45 A. M. Sunday for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre and Scranton. 8 36 a.m. Sundays for Easton, 2 08 p. m. Sundays for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Reading and Harrisburg, 6.35 p. m. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. and at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.

For Atlantic City, [illegible] a. m. 1 12 p. m.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, &c.

Leave Plainfield [illegible] a. m. [illegible] p. m. Sundays—except Ocean Grove [illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m.

For Perth Amboy, [illegible] p.m. Sunday—[illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m.

For Freehold, [illegible] p.m.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia, [illegible] night. Sundays—[illegible] night.

For Trenton [illegible] night. Sunday—[illegible] night.

For Baltimore and Washington at [illegible] night. Sundays—[illegible] night.

For Chattanooga, New Orleans and all points south with through vestibule sleeper, via Shenandoah Valley Route at [illegible] p. m. Sundays [illegible] p m.

For Buffalo, Chicago and all points west, week days at [illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m., Sundays [illegible] p. m.

RETURNING—LEAVE PHILADELPHIA.

Reading terminal, [illegible] night.

Sundays—[illegible] night.

From 24th and Chestnut—[illegible] p. m. Sunday—[illegible] p. m.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker sts., [illegible] p. m.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

Through tickets to all points at lowest rates may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.

J. H. OLHAUSEN, General Supt.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

An American Clergyman Says They Are Treated Nicely.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 12.—A letter received in this city from Rev. W. F. Walker, D. D., a former Indiana M. E. clergyman now at Tien-Tsin, China, dated Dec. 3, says there is no danger at that point for the missionaries who are there "The people are very quiet," he says, "and treat us nicely. Our chapel is open five days of every week. The Japanese claimed they would be in Pekin, Nov. 26, but it looks as if they ever do get there they will not reach us before spring.

"The Chinese are in a bad way because they have no disciplined troops and no disciplined generals. It seems not to be generally understood that in all battles up to this time there has been but little more than half as many Chinese soldiers engaged as Japanese; so of course they have been beaten. This is because the Chinese generals are all equal and cannot agree to do anything together. Each general has his own plans and while one may be advancing another is retreating and they are so envious and jealous that when one gets into an engagement the others will stand by and let him fight it out himself. In any event the war will prove to be a much needed lesson for China."

TAYLOR'S DEFALCATION.

Other South Dakota State Officers Implicated.

Pierre, S. D., Jan. 12.—The Taylor defalcation now threatens to involve some of the other state officials and there are rumors of revelations to be made which will show a condition little less shocking than the treasurer's defalcation.

It is understood that another official having the custody of very large sums of state money was concerned with Taylor in the beginning of the trouble and that he had misused the funds in an equally illegitimate manner. The officials are now investigating the matter and they expect within a day or two to make important disclosures. The legislature has appointed a committee to make a thorough investigation and it is likely that a condition of rottenness will be discovered which will shake the state as even the story of Taylor's downfall has not done.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 12.—Ex-Treasurer Taylor, of South Dakota, was under arrest here yesterday, but was released, as the officers here could hear nothing from the South Dakota officials.

PRIESTS FIGHT A DUEL.

One of Them Fatally Wounded—The Other in Prison.

Palla, Mex., Jan. 12.—News comes from Parras of a duel with knives between two Catholic priests. Parras has two parishes, one administered to by Father Brioneu and the other by Father Floris. Jealousies have for a long time existed between the two priests over the religious duties. A few days ago they met and fought with knives. Brioneu is dying, and Floris has been arrested and is in prison.

Piling Up the Deficit.

Washington, Jan. 12.—A treasury statement issued yesterday shows that the expenditures so far this month exceed the receipts by $6,213,743, which makes the deficiency for the fiscal year to date $33,778,204. Of the total receipts so far this month $7,297,244 was from customs, $3,017,947 from internal revenue, and $569,111 from miscellaneous sources. The total receipts since June 30 are $170,273,760, and the disbursements $204,051,968.

Swindler Solomon Held.

Willimantic, Conn., Jan. 12.—Emil Solomon, the swindling Odd Fellow, was brought to this city yesterday from Waterbury and pleaded guilty to swindling the local lodge out of $5 and also admitted other similar swindling operations. Justice Meloney held him for trial in the superior court under $300. Solomon was very penitent and claimed that his swindling acts were done to procure food for his wife and five children.

Gov. Waite in Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—A committee representing the populists received ex-Gov. Waite at the Union depot when he arrived from Denver and escorted him to the Great Northern hotel. Mr. Waite said he wanted to see the man who could poll the largest vote nominated for the presidency by the populists, and if he was their choice he would do all in his power to be elected. He will lecture here to-night.

Reading's Earnings.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12.—The annual statement of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1894, shows gross receipts from traffic, $20,344,775.02; gross expenses $11,278,989.05; leaving earnings from traffic $9,065,785.97. To this is added $505,632.40 profit from other sources and thus showing gross earnings $9,571,418.43.

Big Gold Strike.

Crede, Col., Jan. 12.—A big gold strike was made yesterday in the New York and Chance mines at this place. Heretofore the mine has been a rich silver producer and has enriched the owners several thousand dollars and now has developed into a gold producer.

The First Free School.

Dedham, Mass., Jan. 12.—The citizens of Dedham celebrated in Memorial hall with great eclat last night the 250th anniversary of the establishment within its limits of a free public school, which school, it is claimed, was the first one established in the world.

Dined with the President.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Joseph Jefferson the veteran actor with Mr. Francis Wilson, who is now playing an engagement at the New National theatre, in this city, were the guests of President Cleveland at a luncheon at the executive mansion yesterday.

Gen. Alfred W. Ellet Dead.

Washington, Jan. 12.—A telegram announcing the death of Gen. Alfred W. Ellet at Eldorado, Kan., has been received by his niece, Mrs. W. J. Cabell. Gen. Ellet commanded the Mississippi marine brigade during the war under Sherman and Grant.

Local Weather Forecast.

Fair; colder; westerly winds.

PLAINFIELD'S BATTLE.

The Nation's War Department Takes a Hand.

LAMONT DIRECTS THE ANSWER.

No Credence Whatever Accorded to the Statements of "American"—Since "Facts Count", Here Are Some for His Delectation—A Reply That Was Necessarily Deleted Because of the Department Investigation.

To the Editor of The Daily Press:—I see your paper at odd times, and in the issue of Nov. 20, 1894 I find an article of over a column in length, headed "Reply to Wilbere" and signed "American". Among other things in this would-be patriot's letter the following statement appears:

"The official War Records show that during the war the proportion of desertions was as follows: American born, 5 per cent; British (Protestant) 7 per cent; Germans, 16 per cent; Irish Catholic, 72 per cent. Facts count."

I was surprised, first that any man who lays so much stress on the point that facts count would make such a statement, and surprised in the second place that a paper with the standing that the Plainfield Daily Press has would publish a statement which has on its very face all the earmarks of falsehood, on any condition other than over the writer's full name. A plain unvarnished lie put in the public press, should never, in my judgment, be hid behind an assumed name. If a man wishes to make an assertion without data or proof, he should do so in the open day over his own signature, and like a man bear all the consequences, and not sneak like a cur dog behind a nom de plume.

I herewith send you a letter from the War Department, which gives facts, and "facts count"; and I ask you to publish it with my letter in as prominent place and type as you did the lie which "American" wrote with the intent to arouse the bitter passion of prejudice among our people. In the article referred to there are other glaring falsehoods which I will not answer, as I think this letter from the War Department is sufficient to condemn his vaporings as a malicious attempt to stir up strife and discord in a peaceable community, and that it will convince any reasonable man that there is not a scintilla of truth in his whole letter, but that it was written to malign a large and respectable body of American citizens.

The figures given and purporting to show the percentage of desertions of the different nationalities of which the armies was composed are false in every particular. "Facts count"; the letter from Col. Ainsworth, by order of Daniel Lamont, Secretary of War, shows conclusively that no such record has ever been made. "Facts count", and as facts do count the facts given by the War Department show that the story of desertions as given by "American" is a tissue of falsehoods made from whole cloth, and my convictions are that "American" knew he was lying when he wrote that letter; but if he did not he is too ignorant to write for the Plainfield Daily Press, and I care not which horn of the dilemma he may choose.

HARVEY J. TETTEMER.

St. Louis, Jan. 7, 1895.

Address: Chief of the Record and Pension Office, War Department, Washington, D. C.

W
Subject: Statistics. 403 597.

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT

Washington City, December 27, 1894.

H. J. Tettemer, No. 724 and 726 Lucas avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

SIR:—In reply to your letter of the 24th instant, received today, relative to a statement by certain newspapers that seventy-five per cent. of the deserters of the late war were Irish Catholics, I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you as follows:

No compilation has ever been made by this Department upon which any statement concerning the matter can be based.

As a matter of fact, the number of soldiers of any given nativity or religious creed in service during the war of the rebellion is not known, and it is not possible, from any data yet prepared, for this or any other Department, or for any individual, official or otherwise, to make even an approximately correct statement of the number or percentage of deserters belonging to any particular creed or nationality.

When it is understood that the War Department is the sole custodian of the records of the armies in service during the war, and that it has made no statement relative to the religious creed of the soldiers in service during the war, or of the number of deserters of any nationality or religious denomination, it will be seen that such statements as have been published on this subject are entitled to no credence whatever.

Very respectfully,
F. C. AINSWORTH,
Colonel U. S. Army,
Chief, Record and Pension Office.

—The Junior Christian Endeavor society of Trinity Reformed Church will hold a sociable next Friday evening.

—W. J. Buttfield has acquired from the Emmons Bros. the Washington Park tract which The Press recently said was sold to the Emmonses, and the improvements will proceed as already stated.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTEBOOK.

From The Press of Jan. 12.

The prize essays on the "Use and Abuse of Tobacco" have been handed in, and considerable interest is manifested as to who shall receive the prizes. Almost the entire Senior class entered the contest, while the Third class had the fewest competitors.

Both the beginners and advanced Physics classes have arrived at the study of electricity, in which they are joined by several of the Seniors who wish a more thorough knowledge of the subject. The Zoology class has taken up the study of the smaller animals. The Astronomy class has just begun the study of the individual planets. The Senior English Literature class is studying Spenser and has begun reading "The Faerie Queene"

The Senior class is at present deeply interested in the power plant being constructed at Niagara Falls; short sketches have been written on the subject, and now each pupil is expected to give a two-minute talk on it.

The vote for the school colors will be taken Monday morning; five new selections were handed in yesterday. The voting will be very close.

The Kappa Delta Phi held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon. Owing to the absence of two of the debaters, the debate was postponed, after an earnest discussion a society pin was adopted. The design chosen was a plinth of black enamel with Kappa Delta Phi engraved on it in gold. John V Beekman, Jr., was appointed to procure the pins. The colors of the society were changed to black and gold in order to avoid complications with the class of '93. Charles B. Morse was appointed a committee to make arrangements relating to the Vincent lectures. The programme committee reported the following programme for Jan. 18. Debate, "From which does the Mind gain the more: Knowledge, Reading, or Observation?". The speakers for the side of Reading will be Lewis Band, Henry Eggerding and Edgar I Serrell. Those for the side of Observation will be John V Beekman, George A. Horne and Chas B. Morse. At the close of the business session each member spoke for two minutes on any subject that they wished The speakers and subjects were: John V. Beekman, Jr., Bishop Patterson; A B Crane, The Minds of Great men; C B. Morse, An Ideal Commonwealth; Lewis Band, Further Ideas on an Ideal Commonwealth; J H. Craig, Instinct of Pigeons; G A. Horne, The Power Plant at Niagara Falls; H. B. Drake, The Spartan Institutions; Chas. Noble, The Mind of the Dog.

The regular meeting of the Lyceum was held as usual yesterday afternoon The programme consisted of a hash debate on the subject "Is this country more indebted to capital than to labor?" J. H Craig, Nathan Lane, Jr., and Chas. B Morse spoke for the affirmative, and H B Drake and J. V. Rittenhouse for the negative. A committee, composed of Lewis Band, Chas. Noble and Lambert Fish, decided the debate in favor of the negative. It was proved that capital and labor depended on one another, but that labor had the greatest influence. At the close of the meeting the committee on the St. Valentine's Day meeting met and made a number of the preliminary arrangements, further details of the meeting will be announced in a few days.

NINETY-FIVE.

The Provost Guard.

The Santa Rosa (Cal.) Democrat has the following to say of Washington Davis's drama, "The Provost Guard", which will be presented at Music Hall, Plainfield, next Thursday evening, January 17:

"The Provost Guard is a realistic military drama founded on incidents of the Civil War. The play does not deal with bombastic clap-trap, but is a drama of excellent situations, very bright comedy, clean and witty dialogue and vivid tableaux. The third act deals with the battle of the Cross Roads, Kentucky, and shows the purpose of the Provost Guard, which all well-read people, especially Grand Army men, fully understand and appreciate.

"The material for this play was very carefully gathered by Mr. Davis, and the result is a strong piece different in plot and action from any other military drama that has been produced. All in all it is fully equal to 'Shenandoah', or 'Held by the Enemy'.

"The cast embraces ten of the best professional people in America under the management of W. R. Palmer."

The Third Regiment Cadet Corps of Plainfield, under the command of Capt. George F. Edwards, will participate in the military scenes. The uniforms and everything tributary to the play are perfect. To the present date the play has been the most successful produced this season.

Jack'll Be There.

John H. Carney, Plainfield's popular Dutchman, has accepted a very pressing invitation to be present at the installation of Hopocon Tribe, I. O. R. M., of Port Oram, Thursday, Jan. 17. Mr Carney was present on a similar occasion in Port Oram four years ago and his Dutch specialties gave such great pleasure to his auditors that he has several times been urged to favor with a return visit, but has never found it convenient until the present time.

Music and a Supper.

The Ladies Christian Work Society of Trinity Reformed Church will give a musical entertainment, followed by a supper, in the lecture room, Thursday and Friday evenings, Jan. 24 and 25, at 8.

FIGHTING INCOME TAX

Senator Hill Assails It in a Long Speech.

Supported in the Main by Mr. Sherman—Senator Quay's Motion to Postpone Further Consideration Defeated—Court of Claims Bills Discussed in the House.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The debate in the senate on the subject of the income tax occupied the better part of five hours. Most of that time was used by Mr. Hill (dem., N. Y.) in advocacy of the amendment offered by him, the preceding day, giving courts of the United States jurisdiction to hear and determine suits to test the constitutionality and validity of the tax. He assailed the tax as unequal, ununiform, and unjust, and expressed his conviction that the senate would agree with him that the provision as it now stood was unconstitutional, unwieldy and unworkable, and that it ought not to be inflicted on the tax payers, the executive officer, or congress.

Mr. Sherman (rep., O.) said that, in the main, he agreed with the senator in regard to the tax; but he held that a refusal by the senate to appropriate money to carry it out would tend to overthrow the principles on which the government is established, and would be particularly wrong in regard to a revenue which the senate had no power to originate.

Speeches were also made by Mr. Dubois (rep., Ida.), Mr. Quay (rep., Pa.) and Mr. Mitchell (rep., Ore.)

A motion by Mr. Quay to postpone the further consideration of the bill and amendment till the first Monday in February received one vote, (his own) in its favor, and 43 against it. A point of order was made against the Hill amendment, (that it was general legislation on a general appropriation bill) and was sustained by the presiding officer (Mr. Faulkner, (dem., W. Va.) An appeal from this ruling was taken by Mr. Hill, and at that stage of the proceedings, the whole matter went over until to-day. Two financial bills were introduced, one by Mr. Vest (dem., Mo.), to substitute for the treasury notes and gold and silver certificates, notes of equal amount payable "in gold and silver coin of the United States" and one by Mr. McPherson (dem., N. J.), authorizing the issue and sale of bonds. The senate at 5:20 adjourned until to-day.

House Proceedings.

Under the rules of the house the day was private bill day, and three hours were spent in an unavailing consideration, in committee of the whole, of a bill that enjoyed the attention of the body on the day last devoted to the private calendar in July, 1894. It was for the payment of $12,000 for stores and supplies from a loyal Tennesseean in the war, as adjudged by the court of claims. The bill elicited a discussion of the general policy of congress with respect of these bills and Mr. Boatner (dem., La.) said that if it was the intention to pay none of them, the sooner that fact was known the better it would be for the peace of mind of the representatives from the southern states.

Mr. Cockrell (dem., Tex.) said he had no request to make of the conquerers on account of claim advanced by men who estblished their loyalty to the government thirty years after the war ended.

Mr. Dockery (dem., Mo.) said hat for himself, he would repeal the Bowman and Tucker acts, abolish the committee on war claims and declare the war closed.

No action was had upon the bill. Upon recommendation of the committee of the whole the house laid on the table the bill to remit to the contractors for building the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius the penalties imposed for delay in her construction.

Under unanimous consent a number of important bills were passed.

Mr. Dingley's substitute for the bill reported by the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, relating to the appointment and duties of shipping commissioners was passed; also the committee's bill increasing from $100 to $1,000 a day the penalty for the violation of the law for the protection of the salmon fisheries for Alaska, and directing the appointment of inspectors to see that the law is enforced.

Moonshiner and Officer Killed.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 12.—A special from Walhalla, S. C., says: Robert Moore, a revenue officer and Robert T. Thrift, a moonshiner, shot and killed each other. Thrift was arrested last night by Moore for running an illicit distillery and was being taken to Walhalla to be placed in jail. Thrift tried to escape by shooting Moore, who returned the fire. Each shot struck a vital part, and both men died in a few minutes.

Prominent Railroad Man Dead.

Detroit, Jan. 12.—E. J. Pierce, one of the most widely known and poular railroad men in the country, died at his residence here from a complication of diseases after an illness of two months. Mr. Pierce was 53 years old. For thirty years he has been connected with the Grand Trunk Railway company, and for the past twenty years he has acted as city ticket agent at this point.

A Delaware Murderer Respited.

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 12.—Michael Faino, who in October last, was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Carlo Ruva, on April 20, 1893, has been respited by Governor Reynolds for 55 years. Faino was to have been executed on January 25.

Shoe Workers' Strike.

Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 12.—Two weeks have passed since the great shoe workers strike commenced, and, so far as any indication of surrender of the manufacturers to the demand of the strikers is concerned, the end is as far off as ever.

Reducing Treasury Gold.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The treasury lost in gold withdrawals Thursday and yesterday $3,625,000 reducing the treasury gold reserve to $77,349,400, at the close of business yesterday.

IN THE TRADE WORLD

Prospects for the Near Future Fairly Good.

Weather Conditions in the East Interfere with Business—Production of Iron and Steel in Excess of Demand—Favorable Showing in the Prices of Staples.

New York, Jan. 12.—Bradstreet's in a review of the state of trade says: The second week of the new year brings few reports of an increasing volume of orders for seasonable goods. Weather conditions in the east have been unfavorable, those west and south the reverse.

Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, New York and Philadelphia report relatively great improvement, with increased orders for dry goods, clothing, rubbers, shoes, hardware and woolen dress goods. At some centers it is too early to judge of the outlook for trade. Travelers in many instances have not all gone out. Western furniture manufacturers are stocking up, which has had an influence on the hardware trade, and western dealers in iron and steel expect increased orders by February 1. Production of iron and steel is going on in excess of demand, but manufacturers expect that necessary repairs, renewals and additions to plants by railroad companies, car manufacturers and other industrial enterprises will have a stimulating influence in the near future.

A feature among jobbers in Philadelphia and Boston has been the extent to which sales of dry goods and shoes have been pushed. Prints and ginghams have been opened and new orders are freely received. Foreign woolen dress goods are active, going to all parts of the country. Not a few orders are already received. This has had a quieting effect on demand for domestic dress woolens. Woolen mills, while fairly busy on first orders, are in the market for wool only to cover contracts.

On the Pacific coast trade at most larger cities is quiet. At San Francisco almost constant rains have intensified dullness, and the certainty of a large crop of wheat depresses quotations for that cereal. At Portland, Ore., merchants announce an improvement in business, due to a revival in demand from the interior.

Total bank clearings throughout the United States for six business days ended with January 10, amount to $1,039,000,000, an increase of 9.4 per cent. over the total for the previous week in January, 1894. When compared with the corresponding week in the panic year 1893, four months before the panic appeared, the past week's total shows a decrease of 24 per cent., and contrasted with the like total in 1892, a falling off of 26 per cent. This comparatively favorable showing is reinforced by the course of prices of staples, as quotations for hides have been working higher, while those for wheat, Indian corn, pork, lard, coffee, cotton, and plate glass have all been marked up. Prices for shoes, leather, coal, lumber, naval stores, rice, sugar, tobacco, and live cattle have been held firmly. Cruder forms of iron and steel are no lower, but are weak. Neither is wool lower, but it is flat at the lowest quotation known, while prices for oats and for live hogs have declined. There are 405 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, compared with 373 last week, 484 in the week a year ago, 401 two years ago and 379 three years ago.

DIRTY STREETS THE CAUSE.

Prevalence of Grip in New York Attributed To Their Condition.

New York, Jan. 12.—Health Commissioner Dr. Cyrus Edson, said that he considered the prevalence of grip to the filthy condition of the streets and tenements.

"If these conditions continue," he said, "and the temperature rises above sixty degrees as it frequently does in January, why the result will be disastrous. I don't mean to attribute the original presence of grip to dirty streets; the disease exists all over the country. But the filthy condition of things is largely responsible for the manner in which it is spreading."

Say Their Dismissals Were Unjust.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Three of the discharged employes of the New York city postoffice have complained to the civil service commission that their dismissals were unjust and was done without cause. They claim to have been efficient and faithful clerks but do not assign political reasons for their discharges. The civil service commission has forwarded their complaints to the first assistant postmaster general for consideration.

Gave the Bank People a Scare.

Kansas City, Kan., Jan. 12.—There was consternation in the Kansas State bank yesterday when August Ellisner, an avowed anarchist, pulled three pieces of bar iron from his pocket and threw them through the plate glass windows from the sidewalk in front of the bank. The bars were mistaken for dynamite. At the police station Ellisner said he sought that method to get arrested for shelter and food.

"Founder's Day" at Cornell.

Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 12.—"Founder's Day" was celebrated at Cornell university yesterday. The principal event in the exercises attending the observance of the day was an address by Charles A. Dana of the New York Sun. The exercises were held in the armory before an audience of 2,000 people.

Defaulter Carter Serving His Time.

New York, Jan. 12.—Edward C. Carter, the defaulting cashier of the Bank of Commerce who was Thursday sentenced to six years and one month in the Kings county penitentiary, was taken from Ludlow street jail yesterday to begin his term in the penitentiary.

Wind and Snow Create Havoc.

Naples, Jan. 12.—A violent wind and snow storm swept over Foggia, on the great plain of Apulia, yesterday. Six houses collapsed. Eight persons were killed and many others were injured.

WANT AND PRIVATION

Hocking Valley Mine Workers Starving.

Once Prosperous Villages Now in Need of Aid—Suggestions That Permanent Relief Stations Be Provided—Gov. McKinley Will Be Appealed To for Help.

Columbus, O., Jan. 12.—The disclosures of the destitute condition of the miners in and about Nelsonville, made first by the United Press last Thursday morning, may have the effect of measures being taken to establish permanent relief stations.

Many plans have already been suggested looking to that end and precedents are pointed to for the purpose of providing the feasibility of the plans suggested.

Operators freely admit that they lose at least five cents on every ton of coal shipped out of the Hocking Valley, and for this they blame the excessive freight rates, the miners and the Pennsylvania operators.

Just how this deplorable condition of affairs is to be remedied cannot be foretold, but some definite action will probably be taken at the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America which will convene here on Feb. 12.

The suggestion which seems to meet with most approval, however, and which is most generally discussed, and especially among the miners, is the co-operative scheme which has been adopted by the Shawnee miners. It is generally conceded that the co-operative system on the terms the Shawnee miners have adopted bodes evil for the miners in the Pittsburg district, but at present the Hocking Valley miners seem to be looking out only for themselves, and to do that successfully they have a big job on their hands. The circumstances which brought about the present condition of affairs—the disregard of the Pennsylvania operators of the differential of nine cents—are almost wholly ignored, and when the question is asked, why the miners do not accept a reduction and thus enable the Hocking Valley operators to operate their mines and compete with Pennsylvania in the lake trade, many of the operators answer by saying it is too late to think of that now as all the big contracts for the year have been made, and none of them came to the Hocking Valley.

Another statement which is unhesitatingly made is that even if the miners were willing to go into the mines for 40 cents a ton, no more could be used than is being mined at present at 60 cents. They claim that the competitive field is entirely closed to them.

There is no material difference between th condition of affairs existing in the Hocking Valley and those in the Sunday Creek Valley. In the latter all the mines are practically idle—only a few miners being at work—and a mass meeting has been called at Gloucester to-day for the purpose of formulating plans to relieve the needy. While the destitution in the Hocking Valley has absorbed the attention of the general public the conditions in the case of the Sunday Creek Valley have been ignored probably because they were not generally known. If possible the privations in this valley exceed in severity those in the Hocking Valley especially in the Buckingham district, where the greatest suffering seems to exist and where scenes of destitution are almost indescribable and also incredible. A committee will be appointed and sent to Columbus to ask the governor for aid, and Glouster will be made the distributing point.

At Corning, a large meeting of business men, miners and other laborers was held yesterday to make a united appeal to the governor for aid. At this meeting Mr. Coleman, president of the Miners' union at Nelsonville, said:

"The condition is deplorable, and hundreds of men, women and children are on the verge of starvation. The miners demand labor in preference to charity and they petitioned the operators for a division of even the half loaf, but were refused."

Proper steps were taken for securing relief.

The vicinity of Jacksonville, a year ago was a prosperous district, but now a majority of the people are starving.

Gov. McKinley late last night received a telegram from Attorney Coultrap of McArthur, Vinton county, who had been requested to ascertain the extent of suffering among miners in the Hocking Valley.

Mr. Coultrap stated that he had been unable to ascertain the full extent of the destitution, but he had learned enough to warrant the sending of another carload of shoes, clothing and provisions into the valley at once. This will be sent to-day.

A gentleman who arrived here from the destitute district says he made a pretty extensive tour of the district and that the published accounts have not been exaggerated. He says in many families there was not a shoe in the house, and hardly enough clothing to cover nakedness.

Will Not Remove Headquarters.

New York, Jan. 12.—Vice-President Baldwin, of the Southern railway, says that the reports that the headquarters of the company were to be removed from Knoxville to Atlanta were untrue. The company will, however, make some additions to its shops in Atlanta and will establish a big storehouse there for the distribution of supplies.

Champion De Oro Beaten.

New York, Jan. 12.—Alfredo De Oro, the champion of the world at continuous pool, was defeated badly last night in a match of 200 points up, with Grant Eby of Springfield, O. The score was 230 to 95. Eby winning in faultless style. De Oro was in bad form.

Treasurer of the I. N. F. of A.

New York, Jan. 12.—John D. Crimmins was elected treasurer of the Irish National Federation of America, to succeed the late Eugene Kelly, at a special meeting of the trustees and officers at the residence of Dr. Emmet last Monday.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*

A HAPPY FELLOW.

From the meadow where I sit,
See a sky o' blue—
God was six days paintin' it
Jest fer me an' you.

Every time it strikes my eye
I keep sayin': "There's your sky!
Blue an' bendin'
An' unendin'!"
So I sing, an' never sigh.

Sunshine over hill an' glen—
Birds in every tree;
When God made the country, ten
Acres came to me!

Every time it blossoms fair,
I keep sayin': "That's your share!
Roses growin'—
Rivers flowin'!"
So I'm happy everywhere!

Spring or winter—rain or shine,
Don't care where I'm at,
So much of the country's mine—
Praise the Lord for that!

Sky an' meadow, high or low,
I keep sayin' as I go—
"There's your birthright!"
Got the earth right—
That is why I'm singing so.
—F. L. Stanton in Life.

DR. WILDER'S BRAINLESS FROG.

Put Through Its Tricks Before the Association of American Anatomists.

A brainless frog was one of the features of interest on the second and last day's session of the Association of American Anatomists. It was exhibited by Dr. Burt G. Wilder of Cornell University, and it was brought upon the scene after Dr. Wilder had read his paper on "Some Anomalies of the Brain."

It was a good-sized, lusty-looking batrachian, and it was in a bottle. Dr. Wilder handled the bottle gingerly while he explained that he had removed the frog's brain on Dec. 7, the frog being under the influence of ether. He then rolled the frog out on the table. All the men of science gathered around and examined the frog's left ear, where the brain had been removed.

The frog, meanwhile, had got into a squat, and gazed stupidly straight before him. He was motionless, and when Dr. Wilder passed his hand quickly before his bulbous eyes the frog didn't even blink.

"That shows," said Dr. Wilder with a little pride, "that froggie hasn't enough brains left to realize the impression given to the eye."

When the doctor touched the frog's back, however, he wriggled and made a movement as if he'd like to get away, only he hadn't enough energy to do so. Then Dr. Wilder brought out a wicker cylinder, and when the frog was placed on top of it he knew enough to keep from sliding off, or to keep it from slipping from under him.

The frog, having shown himself off in this trick, was put in a glass basin half full of water. Instantly he struck out with all fours, and swam as if his head were full of brains.

"That," said Dr. Wilder, "is just like a frog that has a mind."

Then a bit of meat was got, and forced down the frog's throat with the aid of a forceps. For a moment the meat rested there, the frog not knowing enough to swallow. But presently it must have choked him, for he gave a great gulp and bolted it.

"That," said Dr. Wilder triumphantly, "is reflex action."

The end of the frog's accomplishments having been reached, he was put back in his bottle. It is said that he may live for seven or eight months without a brain.

GOLD MINES IN CEMETERIES.

Half a Million in Gold Buried Annually with Americans.

A Frenchman who recently made a tour of the United States has been writing his impressions in Le Temps. In one of his articles he says that what struck him particularly in this country was the American habit of filling the teeth with gold.

He consulted statisticians, he says, and by figuring on information given by them has discovered that the gold annually pounded into cavities in the teeth of Americans amounts to the value of £500,000.

All of this precious metal, he says, is buried with the Yankees when they die, and he figures that at the end of three centuries the cemeteries of America will contain gold to the value of £150,000,000.

"I am afraid," the writer goes on to say, "that this will prove too tempting to the practical mind of the future American, and we shall see the day when companies will be organized to mine the cemeteries and recover the gold secreted in the jaws of dead ancestors."

A Grand Old Man.

Col. James Moore consulting engineer of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, yesterday entered upon his eighty-third year, he having been born Jan. 9, 1813. He was the pioneer of the Jersey Central system and with John Taylor Johnston carried out that, which looked to many at the time of its inception, a chimera. He is today hale and hearty, though the oldest civil engineer in point of practice in the United States, and the hope is that he may live to round out a full century.

He has earned the season of rest and recreation he is enjoying, and the good wishes of everyone with whom he was ever brought in contact go out to him as he passes another milestone on the journey of life.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

Mrs. David King of North Plainfield is ill with the grip.

George P. Dupee's infant son is slowly recovering from the grip.

Frank Cleaves of Netherwood is slowly improving from a long illness.

Mrs. Oliver of East Fifth street is confined to her home with the grip.

W. C. Chamberlain has been granted a patent on a multiple printing press.

Miss Stella Shotwell of Park avenue is recovering from an attack of the grip.

Miss Harriet Loomis of New York is visiting Miss Morse of Franklin place.

Miss Lizzie Smalley of Craig place is improving from an attack of tonsilitis.

Nathan Lane of Sycamore avenue is confined to his home by an attack of the grip.

J Shepherd of Griffen's hardware store is slowly recovering from a severe attack of the grip.

J. P. Emmons has broken ground for a new house on Duer street, near Greenbrook road.

Miss May Mulford of East Fifth street has for several days been confined to the house by illness.

Mrs. S. P. T. Wilbur of East Third street is slowly recovering from an attack of the grip.

After a long illness, Mrs. William L Smalley is able to be about, and is steadily improving.

Samuel Titus of 10 Howard street, who has been ill with diphtheria, is much improved.

Mrs. Charles Matthews has gone on a two-weeks visit to her sister, Mrs. W. I. Greenough, Sunbury, Pa.

Thomas J. Hughes of East Second street is quite ill with the grip. Dr. Boone is attending him.

Miss Nora Rockwell of East Front street is confined to her home with a severe attack of the grip.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Brewster of New York are visiting at the home of W. J. Broome of Sycamore avenue.

Mrs. John Neal of Boston and Mrs. McDonald of Newark are the guests of Mrs. Albert Hedden of Park avenue.

Fred Fullerton of Montclair has returned to Plainfield and resumed his studies in the Plainfield Latin School.

Col. J. F. Wilson, who has been confined to the house by a severe cold, is much better, and hopes to be out again soon.

Under the care of Dr. Jenkins, George H., 11-year-old son of George P. Dupee of Rockview avenue, is convalescing from the grip.

Fred Hul, the East Front street tonsorial artist, who has been suffering from the grip for several days, has returned to his shop again.

Miss Pierce of Boston, after a delightful visit at the hospitable home of Mrs. J. R. Joy on Willow avenue, is visiting friends in New York.

George Belcher has recently purchased the property known as the "Norton house" on East Fifth street, near Park avenue, and will make improvements at once.

Frank Kesselring, formerly of Heidleberger, Frank & Co., clothers, has accepted a position with James McCreery & Co., Broadway and 11th street, New York.

F. F. Beekman of Netherwood avenue who was married two weeks ago, has moved into his new house just completed at Johnson avenue and East Second street.

S. Frank Runyon, for some years in the employ of the local U. S. Express office, has been confined to his home on Sycamore street several days with a slight attack of pneumonia.

Fred Leland has given up his position as an agent for the Prudential Insurance Company, and engaged in business with his father, G. H. Fairchild fills the vacancy with the company.

The home of C. K Moore of Fanwood has been ornamented by a fine rug made from the big red fox shot by that valiant and mighty hunter, the Judge's son James, up in York state.

Mrs. Arthur G. Kerr and family of College place are spending a week with friends on Long Island, and during their absence the genial A. G. is forced much against his will to keep bachelor's hall.

Dr. H. G. Stephenson, who will be 91 years of age in March, had a bad fall Sunday in an effort to brave the icy pavements and get to church, and since has been suffering from the grip. His condition is alarming.

Much sympathy is expressed for Thos. Clarke, the faithful organ blower of the Crescent Avenue Church, in the loss of his wife, who died this morning after a three-weeks illness. She was a devoted wife and a devout Christian, and in Christian resignation the husband bows to his bereavement. Decedent leaves a daughter, Mrs. Charles W. Fisher, and other children.

Miss Kathryn Krymer, who will sing in the Congregational Church Thursday evening, Jan. 17, is the second alto of the Verdi Ladies Quartette of Brooklyn, and sings in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, one of the large churches of New York. She has a phenomenally deep contralto voice, of great range and power. Her singing of familiar ballads, once heard, is not easily forgotten.

—Friday evening the P. B. C. will try to defeat the Y. M. C. L. A. bowlers in the Journal League tournament on the Trade Temple alleys.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

Mrs. Wm. Chamberlain of New street is ill.

Dr. B. VanD. Hedges has a severe attack of the grip.

Walter L. Hatfield, Jr., is very sick at home with bronchitis.

O. F. Pierson has bought the house of Wm. Bohl on Astor place.

Mr. Salkfeld of Sandford avenue is confined to the house by illness.

Lewis G. Timpson is confined to his home with an attack of the grip.

Mrs. Vincent Baker of Sandford avenue is recovering from severe illness.

J. B. Pope of East Second street is confined to his house by a severe cold.

The engagement of Miss Margaret Keegan to James Harper is announced.

Mrs. Hodge of Finderne is the guest of her son, Peter Hodge of Somerset street.

G. Q. Dolliver of Manning avenue is still confined to the house with a severe cold.

Miss May Stedman of New York is visiting Miss Ida Dunham of Arlington avenue.

A son has been added to the household of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Storr of West Front street.

Harry Carey of Prospect place has returned from a visit with friends in New York State.

Mr. Winckler of New Brunswick is visiting his uncle, Augustus J. Winckler of 32 Park place.

Mrs. M. B. Lythoff of New York city is visiting Mrs. Losier at "The Gables", Netherwood.

Miss Katherine M. Haines of Norristown is visiting Mrs. William L. Brown of Belvidere avenue.

Mrs. Ellen Disborough of East Front street, who is visiting relatives in Stroudsburg, Pa., is quite ill.

Dr. Clark of East Second street has had a relapse of his recent illness, and is again confined to his home.

D. J. Sisk has returned from the Hospital to his work as engineer in the Scott Printing Machine Works.

Mrs. Stephen Haight, wife of New York's celebrated architect, is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Lighthill, 131 Crescent avenue.

Miss M. Lee Freeman, who has been visiting friends in New York city, returned to her home on South avenue yesterday.

Mrs. Nealy of Duer street, who has been seriously ill, is slowly improving, and her friends hope she will be out in a few days.

Reuben Bay, the mail despatcher between the station and the postoffice, moved yesterday from Mall alley to Arlington avenue.

Albert Smith who has charge of store supplies at the Commercial Palace, is confined to his home on West Second street with the grip.

Charles Christensen and family of Westfield have rented the house situated on the corner of North avenue and Hill street, Netherwood.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. McMillen, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. Lord of Belvidere avenue, have returned to their home in Jersey City.

Dr. T. S. Davis returned yesterday from Atlantic City, where he has been taking a deserved rest from his overwork in the cause of Plainfield's health.

Zachariah Wilson was able to be out yesterday, after a serious illness. He and his family have removed from 98 Somerset street to 24 Harmony street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C Startup of Westervelt avenue returned last evening from Middletown, N. Y., where they attended the funeral of Mr. Startup's grandfather, William Startup.

Policeman W. J Mattox who has been off duty since Dec. 31 by reason of illness, passed a very uncomfortable night Wednesday, and some fears are entertained that his illness may develop into pneumonia.

Mrs. John VanMiddlesworth of Somerville is ill from an attack of paralysis. She with her husband are the oldest citizens of Somerville, having moved there about 1832. She is the mother of H VanMiddlesworth of Liberty street, Plainfield.

Mrs. Stephen A. Ginna gave a most delightful musical last evening. Her magnificent home never appeared to better advantage. The decorations were especially beautiful. That the fortunate guests were highly entertained goes without saying.

E. B. Cornwall formerly a resident of Plainfield and at that time one of the chief clerks in the office of the General Superintendent of the Atlantic Division of the U. S. Express Co., 49 Broadway, New York, is a guest of the Prospect House, Southern Pines, N. C., where he was obliged to retire for his health. Mr. Cornwall made many friends during his sojourn in this city, all of whom hope the change will speedily result in complete recovery for the sufferer.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Canfield have removed from their former residence on West Fifth street, and will hereafter receive their friends at 57 West High street, Somerville. They will be very much missed by their host of Plainfield friends among whom they have always been prominent as leaders in fairs, entertainments and dances, and they carry with them to their new home the kind wishes of Iona Council and Paugh-Caugh-Naugh-Sinque Tribe with which they have so long been identified.

DOYLE HAS HIS SAY.

LIKES PHILADELPHIA BECAUSE IT'S SOMEWHAT ENGLISH, YOU KNOW.

Goes Slumming in Detroit, and Thinks American Blue Coats too Autocratic. His Blood Boiled at the Revelation Before the Lexow Committee. Other Views.

Dr. A. Conan Doyle, the English novelist, has come and gone. Upon the eve of his departure Dr. Doyle said to a reporter: "I have travelled as far west as Chicago and as far south as Washington. The city which pleased me most was Philadelphia. I notice that the Philadelphians are given to athletic sports of all kinds, and I see the result in the physique and general build and character of the men I met there. I think Philadelphia savors more of an English city than any other city in America, and perhaps that accounts for my being more pleased with it than with other cities I have visited.

"In every city I have visited," Dr. Doyle continued, "the citizens all talk about their police, and I will frankly state that I find the policemen much rougher than any I have ever met with in European countries. They seem to be given a despotic power that the foreigner would not submit to for a moment. I met only the police of Detroit, and went on a 'slumming' expedition in that city, guided by the police.

"I did not attend any of the sessions of your Lexow Committee investigations," the speaker added, "but I have read all of the testimony in the newspapers, and the evidence of official corruption has made my blood boil. I can not understand why the people have not risen and crushed the police force out of existence. It seems to me almost incredible that such a condition of bribery and blackmail should exist in a civilized country without a popular uprising. In England such a condition of affairs could never reach the magnitude it has assumed here.

"I am greatly pleased with the transportation facilities in this country. I think that in the matter of railroads England will compare favorably with America, still we have no such service as that rendered by the Pennsylvania limited. Your Pullman cars were a disappointment to me. We use them abroad, but we understand how to heat them, and apparently your railroad managers do not. To ride in a Pullman car for 24 hours in this country is the hardest work I have done since I arrived. Your tramways in the cities are serviceable, but in your elevated railroads I found something to delight me. The easy, comfortable cars, high speed and general comfort of the elevated trains, is something I shall always remember.

"I have been met most cordially by the people of this country, and shall carry many pleasurable recollections of my visit. Your women are charming and your men are easy to get acquainted with. The men are not surrounded with that palisade of coldness that one meets with on the other side. In fact, it takes but a short time to become acquainted, and I already know more persons in this country after my nine weeks' stay than I would meet and know in a year on the other side of the ocean.

"As to the social evil, of which there is so much talk in the newspapers, I can safely say that vice in this country is not to be compared with vice in England. In England it is flagrant and open, and one meets with it everywhere, but in New York and in this country generally if you want to find vice you have to go and look for it.

"I find a certain philosophical resignation about the American which astonishes me," Dr. Doyle continued. "Your tramways deliberately tear up the streets of your cities, leave huge trenches for citizens to ride or drive into; the companies run their tramways to suit themselves and the public calmly looks on and bears the annoyance. In England, should the tramway corporations attempt to ride roughshod over the public, one man would cry out and the cry would be heard in three hours from London to Liverpool."

Dr. Doyle said that he was not pleased with the American bar, referring to the saloon. He said that in England all drinking was done at tables, but here one had to stand up to a bar and drink, pay and get out. There was no comfort in the American custom.

He spoke in praise of our buildings and dwelt upon their height and handsome architecture. The Brooklyn Bridge, he said, would dwell long in his memory as the finest bridge he had ever seen. The American hotels, he said, would compare favorably with the European hostleries, but the hotels in provincial towns were what interested him most. He said that, while the hotels in London and other cities might be as elegant as those in the large cities here, the hotels in the smaller towns could not be compared with those in America.

Spoiled by Overdoing.

Cholly (on his knees)—Maud, you have intoxicated me with your charms.

Maud—Pshaw! You're no match for me.

Cholly—Why not?

Maud—You get drunk too easily.—Town Topics.

Poor Miss Antique.

"That Miss Antique is positively dreadful. She hasn't a redeeming feature about her, unless it is her disposition."

"It certainly isn't in her face."—Detroit Free Press.

"We are not very rich," said the newly married lady, "but oh, we are so happy."

"I believed you would be," cooed the unmarried lady. "In fact, that hateful Maud Biggins said you had to be happy, because you would be so poor that you would not even have anything to quarrel about."—Indianapolis Journal.

De Bach—Of course there are some comforts which men with wives have that bachelors do not, but, after all, a man has to give up a great deal when he gets married, doesn't he?

Longwed—Y—yes; every cent, the most of us.—Buffalo Courier.

George—Do you take after your father or your mother?

Mary—I don't know as I take after either of them, but they'll both take after you if they see you here.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

As long as a fish sticks to the water it is all right. There should be food for reflection in this thought for some men.—Yonkers Statesman.

Ada—Is Jack Rogers a talkative man?

Helen—I've been trying for two years to make him speak.—Life.

BARROOMS IN NORWAY.

Observations of the Workings of What Is Known as the Gothenburg System.

Dr. Moxom explained the Gothenburg or Norwegian system in detail, giving as its vital principle that the State shall make the liquor business an absolute monopoly, and put it into the control of responsible men, whose motive is to reduce, instead of increase, the per capita consumption.

The effect is also to reduce the number of saloons to a marked degree. The profits accrue not to the company, but to the people, in the shape of public institutions, amusement halls, etc.

"I saw something of the workings of the system in Sweden and Norway," said Dr. Moxom.

"I visited more saloons last summer than I had seen before in my life. I examined the liquors carefully, found out what kinds were sold, and how many glasses a man can buy.

"In Bergen there are in the neighborhood of a dozen places where liquor is sold by the glass or bottle. Each is a plain room, perfectly clean, without even a picture on the wall. There is not even a chair in the room, except a stool behind the counter for the official in charge. He is a respectable man, probably a member of the church.

"On the walls are printed the rules of the company, which all must obey. If a man asks for aqua vita he lays down his coin—there is no credit—and pure, undrugged spirit is poured out for him. He is not allowed to remain in the room, and if he wants another glass he is told to come back in three hours. The glass is so small that he might take a glass every three hours in the day and not get drunk. A workingman cannot take a nip on his way to work, for the saloons do not open till eight, nor at noon, for the saloons close from 12 to 1:30 o'clock. The day before a holiday they close at noon, and they are closed before the workingmen are paid off.

"No man can make a cent from the business. The man behind the counter is employed for his personal character. He gets a fairly good salary, but not a cent from the business. If he deviates from the rules of the company he is bounced at once. He is promoted for making as small sales as possible. The policy of the whole system is to crowd down the consumption of alcohol. In 1876 the per capita consumption was 5.8 quarts; in 1892 it was reduced to 2.8 quarts. Norway and Sweden were the most drunken countries in Europe. Now Norway is three times as sober as the United States.

"It is the exact reverse of a license system, under which the licensed dealers stimulate trade as much as possible in order to get back the money they have paid for their licenses. I think it would be better to have free whiskey than such licenses as we have in American cities. The difference between that and this is as great as the difference between day and night. The Norwegian system eliminates politics entirely. It has been argued that it makes drunkenness respectable, but its effect has been to elevate the public spirit, and array it against drunkenness.

"The system has been recognized as working against the monster drink, and it has become less respectable to patronize a saloon."—Springfield Republican.

THE FAULT OF THE AVERAGE WOMAN

A List to Aid in the Self Examination of Conscience.

Women gossip. This is a fact, and it has no bearing upon the subject, to say that their gossiping is mild and harmless compared with men's. It is true that women's gossip springs from an intense, though somewhat misdirected interest in their fellow-beings. The fact remains that they gossip. Every woman who feels that this fault is hers should resolve to make an earnest effort to overcome it. She will not be particularly interesting as a companion when she refuses to hear and tell choice anecdotes about her friends, but she will have the infinite satisfaction of knowing she is pursuing the higher life.

Woman, as a class, is careless about time. She will come into an office and prattle an hour and a half about her servant, her baby, or her complexion lotion to busy women, whose time is money. She will make appointments and feel distinctly aggrieved because the persons with whom she makes them object to waiting forty minutes for her. She misses trains and cars, keeps hostesses in a state of wild unrest, causes cooks to give warning, and men to peril their souls by profanity, all because she finds it so difficult to acquire a proper regard for time.

She is thoroughly illogical. She will be incomparably gracious and charming to a man and will describe her conduct as polite. If another woman assumes the same attitude that woman is a dangerous coquette. If the man presumes upon her graciousness she is ice. If he is not misled by it she is very likely to consider him a person of no sensibility. If he claims that she has encouraged him to care for her she is annoyed and regards him with contempt, as a person unable to maintain his self control. If he does maintain it and does not openly succumb to her charms, she is annoyed and regards him with suspicion, as a person incapable of feeling.

She has a horrible fondness for shoping and a foolish dislike of harmless, necessary mice. She loves bargains and wastes much time and much brain tissue in order to save a little money on a yard of silk. She has an inconsequent habit of skipping the important news in the papers and confining her attention to personal gossip. She does not eat enough sensible food and she eats too much stuff which is not good for her. She likes excitement and hates dullness. And she has not yet come to see that excitement is wearing and dullness is the common unavoidable lot. When her desire for excitement leads her to champion causes, begin crusades and adopt missions, many other faults are added unto those she already possesses. But then she ceases to be the average woman.

No Apparent Reason.

Judge—Stand up, sir. Have you anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed on you?

"I'm not the prisoner, Yer Honor; I'm a detective."

Judge (fiercely)—Is that any reason?—Illustrated Bits.

Good Authority.

Mr. Pedagogs—Benny Blubumber, how do we know that the moon is 240,000 miles from the earth?

Benny (alarmed at the teacher's manner)—Y-y-you said so, yourself, sir.—Puck.

MEDICINE IN TABLETS.

From the New York Sun of February 5, 1895.

Increasing Use of Drugs in This Form Instead of Compounding by Prescription.

A comparatively recent invention, vastly extended in its application within three or four years, has wrought a curious change in the practice of medicine. Country physicians 100 years ago, when there were few druggists outside of considerable towns, carried in their saddle bags or medicine chests a variety of drugs, pills, powders, potions, lotions and what not. Such physicians made up their own prescriptions and furnished their patients with medicines. The use of medicines in the form of tablets tends more and more toward a return of modern physicians to the methods of their predecessors. Physicians everywhere now write fewer prescriptions than they wrote ten years ago, or even two years ago, and the use of medicine in the form of tablets is extending every day.

It is only ten or fifteen years since compressed tablets of chlorate of potash began to be used. Other simple drugs were then put up in tablet form, and gradually the variety of drugs and prescriptions thus prepared was extended until now it includes thousands of compounds. Any physician may now have almost any prescription of his own made up into tablets. The usual requirement is that at least 5,000 tablets shall be ordered. Many well-known prescriptions of famous physicians have already attained a wide celebrity in the medical world through their use in tablet form. Hundreds of liquid prescriptions are thus used by saturating inert material with the mixture, just as homœopathic remedies are prepared in the form of sugar pellets. The tablet factories are constantly experimenting with a view to reducing further drugs and prescriptions to tablet form. They are ready to vary known prescriptions in accordance with the fancy of individual physicians, and to combine one or more prescriptions in a single tablet. The general use of tablets instead of prescriptions has greatly simplified the practice of medicine. The physician, instead of writing a prescription and instructing his patient to have it compounded by a druggist, leaves the necessary number of tablets, with instructions as to the time and manner of taking. Nearly every physician is provided with some such tablets, and many use them in great quantities. Tons of drugs are now put up in this form. It is the wholesale method of modern life applied to the preparation of medicines. Apothecaries have felt the effects of the change in practice through the lessening in the number of prescriptions to be compounded. For the patient it has cheapened the cost of doctoring, for the physician obtains the tablets at so low a rate that he usually makes no charge for those supplied to his patients. New as the use of tablets is, the form of the tablet has been greatly improved since their introduction into medical practice. Tablets are smaller and more compressed than they were a few years ago. The machinery for making them originally was, and perhaps still is, controlled by a single wholesale drug house of this city, but there are many manufacturers of tablets here and elsewhere. When the patentees first began to call their products to the attention of physicians, the tablets very slowly made their way, because the patentees were not widely known in the medical profession. Then they associated themselves with a famous drug house, and the tablets soon began to go.

Only the simpler drugs and remedies put up in tablet form are accessible to the general public. The compounds are not even known by name outside the medical profession. As they are not patent medicines they are not advertised in other than medical newspapers. They come to physicians with a label that proclaims the ingredients and their proportions. Physicians have the good repute of the manufacturer as guarantee that tablets are made of pure drugs and carefully compounded. The best tablet manufacturers employ skilled and careful apothecaries and buy their drugs in large quantities directly from manufacturers.

INTERESTING SECRET HISTORY OF AN OLD-TIME REMEDY.

A certain well-known preparation is so largely prescribed by physicians that its use by them may be said to be universal. Conversationally it is spoken of among themselves as the "R. & S. Compo." If you are ill and call the doctor, no matter what else you get, you are moderately certain to get some one of the forms of the "R. & S." prescription. Its use has been growing more general for a hundred years, and has been vastly increased of late by slight improvements found to be important in effects. The prescription, especially in rural districts, is usually prepared in fluid form, sometimes in powders; but of late it has been found possible to prepare it in tablets, the form now so popular with physicians for all standard medicines. So enormous is the demand, from physicians solely, for the various forms of this preparation that a single manufacturing chemist in New York City made and sold 350,000 pounds of these tablets in the year 1893—and this, be it borne in mind, was to physicians alone, or to fill orders from dealers from whom physicians obtain their supplies. Every physician of eminence has his "R. & S." formula, varying more or less from the original, but substantially the same—that is, depending upon the bases indicated by the letters R. & S.

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PROF. RIBOTEAU.

"It is a quaint, deserted-looking place," the girl said meditatively, as she tapped her foot on the pavement, which was green with growing moss, and gazed up at the ancient stone college.

At a little distance from the side street in which she stood came the roar of Paris; serenely indifferent to the tumult rose the lichen-encrusted college walls, frowningly facing the world with a pathetic patience engendered by long neglect. They were grimly gray; the girl who stood looking up at the vast college was a dream in gray from head to foot. Her hat was gray; she wore gray gaiters over her boots, and the slight wrap she carried, her gloves, dress, everything appeared to be of the same pearly hue. But she was young, fresh and fair, the grim gray college wan and old and desolate. In the girl's sunny eyes could be seen the sweetness of a young soul on the threshold of life; the walls of the college drooped with the burden of a message to which no one could listen.

The girl again gazed at the college as if she would like to enter its inhospitable, uncomfortable looking halls, but she had no pretext for doing so. While she hesitated, the Fates, which shape our lives, took the matter in hand and decreed she should cross its threshold, for a gloomier shadow fell across the bulging walls, the sun disappeared behind a cloud, a few raindrops splashed upon the uneven stones.

The girl looked at her dainty costume and sighed. "That is what comes of putting on one's prettiest frock," she said. "Miss McGruder was quite right. She declared when we came to Paris that we must wear all our old clothes, if we did not wish to be taken for Parisiennes. I cannot, somehow, bring myself to believe that Miss McGruder could ever be taken for a Parisienne; unless—unless by an American."

The rain plashed down in warmer, larger, thicker drops, as the girl gathered up her skirts preparatory to seeking shelter. At that moment two fast-looking women hurriedly brushed by her into the old college.

"I think I had better go, too," the girl said resignedly. "The rain will be over soon. Then I can return to Miss McGruder and be scolded for wandering about alone. Sometimes, for a free born Canadienne, I think I submit a little too much to Miss McGruder's scoldings. One must have in Paris what Thackeray calls a 'lap dog,' just to snap at intruders. Charlie made me promise to be careful how I went about by myself when I was foolish enough to consent to marry him, and so I had to bring her with me, dear, sweet old thing. However, when we get back to Caledonia Springs there will be Charlie, and then Miss McGruder can return to the manse at Greenville. Poor Miss McGruder! What a pity her big heart hasn't some one to love!"

Calista Crane peeped into the empty lodge.

"I can't enter the lodge. Perhaps it would be better to look for one of the class rooms, and shelter there. Some one is sure to be lecturing, and I may pass for a student."

Calista sat down near the fireplace as a loud, clear voice from the rostrum announced the beginning of the lecture.

She leaned forward, her elbow resting on the back of the chair immediately in front of her, her cheek supported by a gray-gloved hand. To the middle aged Professor of Arabic she was an apparition from a world which had long ceased to be real. He did not know that Calista's air of rapt attention was merely an unconscious pose, and that her thoughts were far away from him and his lecture.

Gradually Calista remembered that she had been dreaming for three quarters of an hour. Miss McGruder would become uneasy, and yet she could not possibly depart before the conclusion of the lecture; it would be too indecent. So she stayed on, listening with grave earnestness, her large eyes dilating with eager interest as the professor made clear the stupendous greatness of his task. Even when he had concluded the lecture she was endeavoring to realize the gaps which her restive imagination refused to adequately fill up.

The professor's musical voice sounded at her elbow. He had thrown aside his gown, and was clad in somewhat rusty black.

"Mademoiselle will permit that I introduce myself," he said in English, "so that I may give her thanks for the great pleasure which I have experienced in her studious attention to the subject of my lecture. I am Professor Riboteau, and this is the College of the Rue Casquette."

Calista bowed.

"Do you lecture every day, monsieur?"

"Yes, mademoiselle, every day; and on Arabic."

"But I don't understand," the girl said, delicately. "Surely you have students?"

"No, mademoiselle; in the College of the Rue Casquette there are no students."

"No students!"

"None, mademoiselle; the late Mme. Biribeau endowed several professional chairs, and the college is always open to the public, as mademoiselle sees. To-day the attendance has been exceptionally large. Usually there is—no one."

"Oh!" The girl gave a little gasp of sympathy, pity, incredulity. "And you lecture every day, monsieur? All the year round?"

"Every day, mademoiselle, all the year round, with the exception of fete days."

"How awful!" she said.

"Ah!" The professor's eyes gleamed. "Mademoiselle is an ardent student. Perhaps she will allow me the honor of directing her studies while she remains in Paris. It would be conferring on me a privilege inestimable, for the people of Paris are not interested in Arabic; they do not care to listen to me."

The professor said this as if it were the most commonplace thing in the world, and one which did not call for any special comment. Long years of neglect had made him callous. Beneath his indifferent manner, however, Calista fancied that she detected a keen gratitude to the one person whom the weary years had brought as an appreciative listener to his lecture.

She gathered from him that the other professors lectured in empty rooms for five minutes and then hurried away to more congenial occupations. But Professor Riboteau had lectured three quarters of an hour every day for five years, with the exception of Sundays and fete days.

When the Professor repeated his proposal, Calista hesitated. Her sudden enthusiasm for Arabic evaporated as quickly as it had arisen. Then the Professor's luminous eyes shone into hers with such appealing earnestness that the half-uttered refusal died away upon her lips. She gave him her address and said that Miss McGruder would be very happy to see him.

II.

The next day Prof. Riboteau called on Calista and Miss McGruder. The latter had conceived an exaggerated respect for Prof. Riboteau, based upon the report of his learning which had been given to her by Calista. But Miss McGruder, though well stricken in years (she was 45 if a day), soon felt a romantic admiration for the Professor, which was altogether lost on him. He brought Calista books, pencil-marked all over the yellow margins with different readings. Such was the man's enthusiasm for his calling that Calista stayed on a week longer than she had intended—another week—yet another week. The mornings were occupied in selecting her trousseau, her afternoons in learning Arabic.

And so, though her trousseau, the main object of the visit to Paris, was complete Calista lingered on. But there came a day when peremptory missives from Canada recalled her with urgent insistence to the land of the maple and the beaver.

In the delightful excitement of perpetual purchasing, Calista had almost forgotten the final end and aim of all this speeding from shop to shop, from milliner to milliner. But now a feverish expectancy took possession of the girl. She accelerated her preparations for departure and broke the news to Miss McGruder, who stared at her in astonishment.

"I thought you'd forgotten all about it," said that lady.

"No," said Calista, "I haven't forgotten, Auntie, but I seem to have been in a dream lately, and all I can see is Charlie standing on the Montreal wharf as the vessel slews into her moorings, imploring me to fly down to him. Let us go to-morrow."

"And the Professor?" asked Miss McGruder with much meaning. "The Professor? What is to become of him?"

A sudden pang of pain shot through the girl's heart. "Oh, Auntie, I never thought, I—I don't know."

She covered her face with her hands. Miss McGruder was not aware that every other morning Calista had attended Prof. Riboteau's lectures. She liked to sit in that almost cloistral darkness and listen to the Professor's voice. Somehow it had the power of soothing and taking her out of every day petty cares. There was a largeness about this man, as he went on spinning his ropes of sand, which attracted the girl very strongly. Little by little he had told her the story of his life. As she sat there day after day (Calista was generally the sole listener) in her favorite attitude, his voice began to tell her a great deal more than the Professor himself knew. Sitting in the old college room for the last time, Calista felt as if she had stepped in to consummate the final tragedy of this man's life. There were tears in her eyes as she rose to greet him after the conclusion of the lecture. "It is for the last time," she said almost carelessly. "I leave to-morrow."

The Professor bowed in silence, as if waiting for her to explain.

"I am going to be married soon," said Calista, listening to the sound of her own voice as if it proceeded from some one else. "I am going to be married soon. That to——"

She stopped. The look in the Professor's face frightened her. Suddenly it passed, as if a blind had been drawn over the windows of his soul.

"I congratulate mademoiselle," he said, simply. "And Miss McGruder? Is it that she is to be married also?"

"No," said Calista, feeling as if she had slain something, and marvelling at the Professor's self-control. "No; Miss McGruder has decided never to marry."

"I cannot thank you; oh, no, I cannot thank you. I am not of the world—a dreamer of dreams—a shadow—a shadow of the past. And you came to deliver me from bondage—you awoke my soul—you taught me to see the sun—you have given me life—life—life; and yet, Mademoiselle, you have taken more than you gave. Henceforth life will be a haunting sorrow; this room peopled with ghosts and I a ghost of ghosts. When you go phantoms will hem me in and bar me from the living world, for I shall never learn to mingle with my fellows. It is all over. All over! I go back to my tomb!"

He took Calista's hand, pressed it softly to his lips for the first and last time and mounted his rostrum. As Calista slowly went away through the little door the Professor's voice rang solemnly out from the gloom reciting the prayers of the Catholic Church for the dead. She understood him to mean that he no longer lived.

The next morning, after Calista had gone away, the Professor once more mounted his rostrum and looked forth into the gloomy room at Calista's vacant place. He seemed to see her gray eyes gazing up into his, her soft cheek resting upon her gloved hand. If she had gone away, how came she there? But, as he gazed, her face changed to Miss McGruder's Madonna-like lineaments, and he saw that she was quietly knitting in in Calista's place.

The Professor's lips refused their wonted task; he assayed to commence his invariable formal opening sentence, but, listening to his own voice, as in a dream, he heard it once more repeat the solemn prayers of the Catholic church for those who are passing away, and knew, yet did not realize, that years of solitude and neglect had done their work; that Prof. Riboteau, the profound Arabic scholiast, had ceased to exist; that in his stead remained a sorrow stricken shade, afraid of its own voice, in that room filled with spectres of bitter years, hopes unrealized day dreams dreamt for the last time.

Love had come to this poor enthusiast, as it comes to all men, and coming, placed a crown of supreme sorrow upon his brow, until he wandered like a little affrighted child.

Half willing, have reluctant to be led, into the kingdom and dreams and shadows, where even love is cold and wan and gray, and death the lord of all.

But when the offices for the dead were over, the shape that sat within Calista's chair came and led the Professor away. A black veil hid its face, its trembling hand was thin and cold.

And then—a blank!

Years after, as the dim dawn broke, and all the world became aglow with the light of the sun, Prof. Riboteau awoke from troubled dreams to look around his room. A tall, thin woman sat beside the bed, a half-knitted stocking in her hand.

The Professor gazed at her a moment as the mists of the years rolled back. "Is it long ago?" he asked trying to touch Miss McGruder's hand with his long bony fingers.

"Ten years," she answered softly, gazing down upon him.

"The dawn has come at last?"

"The dawn has come at last."

"You are a good woman," he said faintly—and died.

That afternoon as Miss McGruder sat beside her dead, there was a hurried step upon the stair, and a hurried knock at the door.

"Open, Auntie, let me in," cried Calista's voice, but worn and thin, and lacking the rich fulness of youth.

Miss McGruder went to the door and opened it to the tall, sallow woman in black, who stood upon the threshold.

"You are too late," she said to Calista. "Too late!"

Calista moved toward the bed, but Miss McGruder stood between it and her friend. "No," she said, and pointed toward the door. "I have been with him all these years. You would disturb him now. Go! I will come to you after——"

And when she was once more left alone with her dead, she drew a fine linen cloth over its face, and sat there the appointed hours until the Angel of the Lord should require at her hands the soul which had been committee unto her for a charge to keep in the days of its affliction. And the woman, watching there, knew that she had fulfilled the burden laid upon her unto the end, and ceased to weep, for the days of the dead man's sorrow were past and the light had come.—The Queen.

TAKING A NEW START IN LIFE.

Sufferers from Stagnation Advised to Try Parting Their Hair in the Middle.

"I have taken a new start in life," says Mr. Gratebar, "and I have found it much easier than might have been imagined. My oldest daughter, who is a very bright, a very sprightly, and I might add a very attractive young woman, had for a long time told me that I was old-fashioned and slow. She said that if I would wear pointed shoes and high collars and fashionable ties and part my hair in the middle I wouldn't be a bad-looking man.

"How I looked as a result of these changes it might not be modest for me to say; but as to another and very remarkable effect proceeding from them I may testify.

"With the old blunt shoes and comfortable low collars and string neckties, and with the old way of parting the hair, low down on one side, I seemed to put off an incrustation of old habits, and to step up out of a deep rut, up to a level where men were hustling about in great shape; and with my pointed shoes and high collars and hair parted in the middle I was one of them, once more infused with the idea of keeping up with the procession; of keeping step to the music of active life.

"And I don't hesitate to say that it was parting the hair in the middle that did it. I could have worn unmoved the pointed toes, the high collars, and the new fashioned ties; but not so the hair parted in the middle; that I felt I must live up to; it would never do for me to part my hair in the middle and then not make good my right to wear it so.

"To all middle aged sufferers from stagnation I would say: Try parting your hair in the middle."

A Young Man's Nice Tact.

Among the passengers on Lancaster avenue car No. 1,368 last evening, as it proceeded west from Thirty-second and Market streets, was a well dressed young man, who sat in the corner with his coat collar turned up, indulging in a half doze. A bag lay at his feet, indicating that he was returning from a journey. When the car reached the transfer station five young girls entered the car, accompanied by two young men.

They had scarcely been seated when one of the girls suddenly left her seat, threw herself alongside of the young man in the corner, and, placing one arm partly around his neck, exclaimed: "Why, Cousin Emerson, you've come at last. What a fibber you are. We looked——" She stopped, looked confused, then with a little shriek hurriedly rejoined her companions, and buried her crimson face in her handkerchief. She had made a mistake.

The young man after recovering from his astonishment, arose from his seat, bowed respectfully to the girls' escorts, tipped his hat politely to the ladies, and got off. As the car passed on he could be seen standing in the street awaiting the next car. He had alighted to relieve the young lady of her embarrassment.—Philadelphia Record.

Omaha's Educational System.

The religious world does not monopolize every rampant inconsistency. Politics and affairs contain quite as many and possibly more. Here is one which comes on the wings of the mail from Omaha. According to the daily press, the city of Omaha has not enough money to run its schools, and the reason it is in this predicament is chiefly and directly because the Omaha saloons are not sufficiently patronized. The curious circumstances by which the school and the groggery are thus linked together in disaster is due to a law passed some time ago by the Nebraska legislature providing that the revenue for maintaining public schools shall come directly from the saloon licenses and from the fines imposed on various dives and low resorts. For a time the Omaha saloon keepers did a good business, and so her public schools had money to provide for their operation on the highest plane. Then the saloon business fell off and the number of saloons decreased. It is as a result of this failure in the market for beer and whiskey that the Omaha school board confronts a deficit and is unable to see a way out of it.

Not His Fault.

Smallwort—Did you swear off Tuesday?

Lushforth—Meant to, at midnight. Took my final—hic—drink, and then found out that my watch was—hic—thirty seconds slow. So that put me over into '95 again. Too bad, ain't it?—Cincinnati Tribune.

More Information.

Tommy—Paw, what is an "intellectual soiree?"

Mr. Figg—It is generally one where the refreshments do not cost much more than a dime a head.—Indianapolis Journal.

There are more people who can forget themselves than govern themselves.—Ruskin.

Work for thy character until it be renowned; then it will work for thee.—Tunisian Proverb.

A STAG SURPRISE.

Under-Sheriff Miller Receives a Distinguished Visitation, and Is Given Means to Make His Light Shine.

At his residence in Scotch Plains, Under Sheriff L. W. Miller was completely surprised by being greeted on his return home about 8 Saturday evening.

Mrs. Miller, recollecting that day as being the bridegroom's birthday, quietly informed a few of his friends, in consequence of which Mr. Miller was detained by the Sheriff until the appointed hour.

Those present to greet and congratulate him were Sheriff Kyte, Freeholder F. W. Westcott, Mayor Abner P. Downer, Town Committeeman Wm. Terry, Assessor John Robison, Township Clerk Edward Hand and George Carter, who duly presented him with a magnificent parlor lamp, each in turn making an appropriate presentation speech. After the bounteous repast to which all were welcomed by Mrs. Miller, the gentlemen were left to their repast of reminiscences which were humorous and pathetic as the events of their long time acquaintanceship were launched forth. Each guest was the recipient of a beautifully decorated card as a memento of the happy occasion.

Mr. Miller, upon entering the house and being informed of the cause of the assemblage, quietly remarked, "Well! I remembered it, but I forgot it."

FIRE IN SOUTH PLAINFIELD.

Destruction of the Home of Murray Smith.

Murray W. Smith's pretty residence in South Plainfield is this morning a mass of smouldering ruins, nothing being saved from the wreck. The fire started at 1 this morning and was undoubtedly of incendiary origin as Mrs. Smith and the family have been absent on a visit for two weeks and Mr. Smith spent the night at the house of a friend. The fire was well under way when discovered, and little could be done but to confine it to the building in which it originated. The loss will approximate $4 000.

A WRECK

of the physical constitution often comes from unnatural, pernicious habits, contracted through ignorance or from excesses. Such habits result in loss of manly power, nervous exhaustion, nervous debility, impaired memory, low spirits, irritable temper, and a thousand and one derangements of mind and body. Epilepsy, paralysis, softening of the brain and even dread insanity sometimes result from such reckless self-abuse.

To reach, reclaim and restore such unfortunates to health and happiness, is the aim of the publishers of a book written in plain but chaste language, on the nature, symptoms and curability, by home treatment, of such diseases. This book will be sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents in stamps to pay postage.

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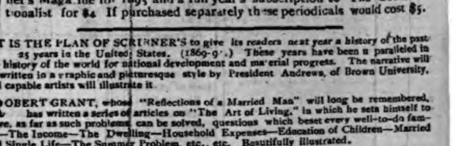


BY special arrangement with the publishers we are enabled to offer Scribner's Magazine for 1895 and a full year's subscription to The Constitutionalist for $4. If purchased separately these periodicals would cost $5.

IT IS THE PLAN OF SCRIBNER'S to give its readers next year a history of the past 25 years in the United States. (1869-95.) These years have been unparalleled in the history of the world for national development and material progress. The narrative will be written in a graphic and picturesque style by President Andrews, of Brown University, and capable artists will illustrate it.

ROBERT GRANT, whose "Reflections of a Married Man" will long be remembered, has written a series of articles on "The Art of Living," in which he sets himself to solve, as far as such problems can be solved, questions which beset every well-to-do family—The Income—The Dwelling—Household Expenses—Education of Children—Married and Single Life—The Summer Problem, etc., etc. Beautifully illustrated.

GEORGE MEREDITH, whom more than one good authority has pronounced the greatest living novelists, has written a strong serial, "The Amazing Marriage," to begin in January.

W. D. HOWELLS will contribute a novel entitled "The Story of a Play."

IN THE LAND OF DON QUIXOTE will be a series of three sketches illustrated by a number of Daniel Vierge's wonderful drawings.

SINGLE ARTICLES in great variety have been arranged for and the illustrations will be elaborate.

Scribner's for 1895 Will Be Better Than Ever.

If you desire only SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE remit $3 to the publishers.

CHAS. SCRIBNER'S SONS,
153-157 5th Avenue, New York.

—A dome has been placed on the Babcock Building over the Masonic rooms, 7 feet high and 14 feet wide.

EAST GREENWICH ACADEMY,

EAST GREENWICH, R. I.,

About 14 miles from Providence on Narragansett Bay.

FOUNDED 1802.

Both sexes. Steam heat and electric light. Endowed. Twelve courses, a good Gymnasium, a Cadet Corps, well appointed class rooms. $200 a year. Opens September 11. Write for illustrated catalogue.

Plainfield reference, W. D. W. Miller, 309 LaGrande ave.

F. D. BLAKESLEE, D. D.,
Principal.

7 25 y– w-s-c

MARRIAGES.

HUBBARD—POTTER—In this city Tuesday evening, Jan. 15, 1895, at the residence of the bride's father, Charles Potter, Esq., by Rev. A. H. Lewis, D. D., William Charles Hubbard and Mabel Louise Potter, both of this city.

DEATHS.

LANG—In Mt. Bethel Monday, Jan. 14, 1895, John Jacob Lang in his 61st year.
Funeral services from Mt. Bethel Church, Thursday afternoon, at 1:30. 2

WOODEN—In North Plainfield Monday, Jan. 14, 1895, Peter Wooden, aged 94 years, 7 months and 70 days.
Funeral services from his late residence, 75 Somerset street, Thursday, Jan. 17, at 2:30 p. m.

FENNO—In this city, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1895, Edith L., wife of R. F. Fenno.
Funeral services from her late residence, 417 East Fifth street, Saturday, Jan. 12, at 10 a. m.

CLARKE—In this city, Jan. 11, 1895, Rebecca, wife of Thomas Clarke.
Funeral services, 130 North avenue, Monday afternoon, Jan. 14, at 3 o'clock and 3 30 from Grace P. E. Church, Seventh street. 2

HURLEY—In North Plainfield Jan. 12, 1895, Michael J. Hurley, aged 23 years, 5 months, 1 day.
Funeral from his parents residence, North Plainfield, Tuesday morning, Jan 15, at 8:30 at house and 9:15 at St. Joseph's Church. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend. Interment in St. Mary's Cemetery.

TOWNLEY—In this city Jan. 14, 1895, Lillian Rebecca, youngest daughter of Wm. and Mary E. Townley, aged 1 month and 27 days.
Funeral from her parents residence, 322 West 2d street, Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 15, at 2:30 p. m.

STRONG—At Fanwood Saturday, Jan. 12, 1895, Florence L., wife of W. C. Strong, in her 29th year.
Funeral services from her late residence, Fanwood, Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 2:30 p. m.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXVII. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1895. No 4

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—MADISON.

CHICKEN THIEVES.

Marshal Pangborn Makes a Skilful Capture—Both Prisoners Held.

The case of the State against William Deane and Edward Drake, on complaint of M. Stites, came up before Justice Crosby Tue-day morning at 10.

The complainant charges that five chickens were stolen from his coop Saturday *evening, Jan 12. He* placed the matter in the hands of Chief Marshal Pangborn, who with his usual skill succeeded in capturing the guilty persons.

Lawyer DeMeza appeared for Deane and Drake, while Marshal Pangborn looked after the interest of Stites.

Stites was put on the stand and stated that he owned nine chickens; that they were all in the coop Saturday afternoon at 4. On Sunday morning about 8 he went to the yard and found only four.

Edward Drake was called next and proved to be an unwilling witness, refusing to give any information, in spite of the fact that he voluntarily had made a statement disclosing his entire whereabouts at the time in question. His counsel refused to let him answer any question of importance.

Policeman Lines stated that Drake had previously made confession. Albert Brown, Drake's employer, was put on the stand, but knew little of the case.

Mrs. Barry said that she found four chickens in her coal box, and that Deane had brought them in the house for the purpose of cooking them, which she did, Deane having told her that he won them at a raffle.

Drake was again put on the stand and additional information was obtained.

Lawyer DeMeza then asked for a dismissal of the case as far as Drake was concerned, but the justice did not grant his request.

William Deane as principal in the crime was held in $150 bail for the Grand Jury, and Edward Drake, as an accomplice, in the sum of $100.

Marshal Pangborn deserves great credit for the way in which he has handled the case. Even after an attempt was made to get Stites out of the way, he defeated the efforts, and waited till midnight at the Barry home, when he had the house surrounded and the fugitive hunted out.

Plainfield Indians Abroad.

Messrs. J. H. Carney, H. C. Runyon, L. K. Clarke and William F. Trust, who went to Port Oram Thursday to attend the installation of the local tribe of Red Men, were royally entertained. That they did their share during the evening session goes without saying, the genial "Jack" being right in his element and bringing down the house, which was packed to the doors, with his witty and laughable sallies. The others of the Plainfield party were a close second, and fully maintained the reputation of Paugh-Caugh-Naugh-Sinque, No. 193. To show their appreciation of the visitors the Port Oram Tribe gave them the freedom of the town and escorted by the mayor and aldermen the party were piloted through mines, furnaces and smelters and were shown all the historical points of interest in the city. The boys finally had to tear themselves away and were followed to the train by the fife and drum corps and the Port Oram military band, being allowed to purchase tickets for Plainfield only after making sworn affidavit that they would return inside of six months and give another entertainment.

This Perfect Board Perpetual.

The annual congregational meeting for the election of trustees and the transaction of other business was held in the Crescent Avenue Church last Tuesday.

During the evening the financial condition of the church was discussed, and found to be eminently satisfactory.

The old trustees were re-elected as follows: Charles Place, president; Harry James, Ephriam Miller, Isaac W. Rushmore, J. K. Myers; William Arnold, secretary and treasurer.

The congregation are so highly pleased with the board that they have no desire to make any change, and would not let any of them insist on resigning.

—F. L. C. Martin has discarded the Columbia bicycle agency, and henceforth represents the Clevelands and Crescents, which he claims are better machines.

$100 Reward $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer $100 for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props. Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

CRESCENT AVENUE RECEPTION.

Plainfield Bestows Honors on Rev. Dr. Henry Blodgett and Wife.

The reception given to Rev. Dr. Henry Blodgett and Mrs. Blodgett in the Crescent Avenue Church Saturday evening was a most enjoyable occasion, calling together fully two hundred friends of the guests of honor who were most pleasantly entertained and edified during the early evening by Dr. Blodgett, who gave a most interesting resume of his forty-one years experience as a missionary among the Chinese. For over thirty years he was located at Pekin, and though at first working under the most adverse circumstances and in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles, he had the satisfaction of seeing his work prosper by the grace of God and become the means of elevating and Christianizing many who had been buried in the depths of superstition and idolarry. Several instances of personal conversion were spoken of in a most interesting manner, unconsciously showing, as the speaker related them, how deeply at heart the good Doctor had the salvation of all with whom he had made his home, and whose uplifting has been his life work. Robert E. Speer, for years a secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions in New York, followed Dr. Blodgett, speaking with warm words of praise of the many translations which the modest Doctor had neglected to touch upon, and mentioning the untold benefit which these scholarly volumes had been in carrying forward the good work.

The assembly then adjourned to the parlors where a bountiful banquet which had been prepared by the Ladies Aid Society was discussed. The pleasant social intercourse which is always a feature of the Crescent Avenue gatherings seasoned the repast.

Plainfield Riding Club's Proposed Fair.

At the special meeting of the Plainfield Riding Club Saturday evening the following men were appointed a committee to arrange for a fair to be held at the riding academy February 22.

Messrs. J. W. McQuaide, F. R. Van Boskerck, William J. Roome and W. E. Pentz were named.

A complete programme has not been formulated as yet but that the affair will be a most successful event is assured by a glance at the names of the popular leaders. Among the special features will be winding the May pole, tent pegging, high hurdling and the execution of many intricate feats both bareback and in the saddle.

Netherwood Hotel Furniture Not to Be Sold.

For the benefit of the insurance companies who have policies on hotel and contents, and the people who are laboring under the impression that everything in the hotel is to be sold, I wish to say that the notice of an auction at the hotel tomorrow has seemed to give a false impression unintentionally. All there is to be sold is a few articles of the "Hotel Netherwood Co." which is an entire separate organization from the hotel and its contents which belong to Chas. Hyde and is in no way affected by the sale.

J. F. MACDONALD,
Agt. for Chas. Hyde.

Organizing a Choir.

T. G. Smith, formerly of the Boston Conservatory of Music, who is the new organist and musical director of the Crescent Avenue Church, was met by a number of the vocalists of the parish in the church parlors, Saturday afternoon, who gathered for the purpose of forming a new chorus choir. Mr. Smith expresses much pleasure at the number of excellent voices which he had to select from and hopes *at no far distant day to have a choir* second to none in the city.

Death of Edward Wilson's Bride.

A most distressing bereavement is the death of May Hayden Taylor, daughter of the late Morgan S. Taylor, and wife of Edward Taylor Wilson, which occurred suddenly this morning. The happy young people were married but this Winter, and Death's untimely ending of their honeymoon arouses the deepest sympathy of all their friends.

Minnie Lester's Return.

The plays to be given by the Minnie Lester company on their return to Music Hall the week of March 25 will be: "Out in the Streets", "Waifs of New York", "Ragged Jack", "The Devil's Mine", "Miss Rora", and "Beacon Lights".

Music Hall Prices.

The new scale of prices in Music Hall is as follows: Front four orchestra rows, $1; balance of floor, 75 cents, except rear three rows, which are 50 cents; gallery, front three rows, 50 cents; rear three, 35; admission without seat, 25 cents.

Died of Hiccoughs.

Mrs. Fred J. Mitchell of Plainfield avenue has gone to Providence because of the death of her father, C. W. Morris, who for the past two weeks has been suffering with hiccoughs and, who died Saturday night as a result of the attack.

THE PASTOR'S POKER.

Housebreakers Put to Flight by the Plucky Rev. Hauser.

The lights had been put out in the front part of the house, and the clergyman and his wife were in the kitchen, when, at 10:15 Saturday night, Rev George Hauser of Duer street and Park place heard some on the front stoop working *at one of the windows.*

Taking a stout poker, Mr. Hauser noiselessly unlocked the front door and stepped out on the stoop. There was a man at the window, and one at the gate.

"What are you doing there?" said the pastor.

The window operator made a motion as if to grapple with the parson, but that athletic gentleman gave him several whacks over the head with the poker, till it was bent out of shape.

"Don't do that!" screamed the man, at the top of his voice, and broke away and ran to the street. Both he and his companion took to their heels, and the last seen of them they were running up Duer street.

"You got in the wrong place that time!" shouted the dominie.

Mr. Hauser took the lamp to investigate the damage to the window, and found a well-worn woolen cap which the robber had dropped.

The audacity of the attempted housebreaking is seen in the fact that the houses of the neighborhood were illuminated, and the time for sleeping had not come. The people of the section were startled by the outcry.

DUNELLEN AND NEW MARKET.

Miss Simon of Bound Brook has joined the ladies orchestra.

The ladies orchestra contemplate giving an entertainment in the near future.

Charles H. Ward has returned to work in the grocery business with W. H. Davis of New Market.

Arthur S. Giles has put a new lock on his shop door.

Linden Apgar of this place who has been employed in the butcher business in Plainfield is contemplating starting business in St.-nton, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Merrill and Mr. and Mrs. Asa Merrill attended the funeral services yesterday of their cousin Miss C. Dayton. Interment was at Samptown Cemetery.

Dunellenites should not forget the donation visit at the M.E. parsonage Thursday night.

W. B. Smith, who was convicted of stealing stamps from the Government, has been sentenced to three years and six months in the Albany prison.

The election to decide the question of whether Dunellen is to become an independent borough or not, *is to take place* Feb. 7.

The report that C. F. Maire is to remove from town on April 1, is erroneous.

Several New Market people, including Stanley Day, S. R. Dayton, and others, are improving their sidewalks by putting cinders upon them. The New Market people in general are anxious to place the streets in good condition. The borough movement has a tendency toward improvement.

Frank Humpston is the Plainfield representative of the Dunellen Call.

New Market Wants a Borough.

The citizens of New Market met in Friendship Hall Saturday night and passed resolutions to make application to have the old town of New Market formed into a borough. The proposed lines are to begin at Centre street, where *the Dunellen borough ends, and extend* to Blue's corner. The Dunellen people hoped to be able to extend to the Lehigh Valley Railroad, thus enlarging their area and giving those living in School District No. 2 the benefit of Dunellen schools. Counselor Willis presented the petition to make Dunellen an independent borough last week. The matter will be decided by election very soon.

The Parks Win at Whist.

Saturday afternoon an exciting contest in the whist tournament resulted in the defeat of the visiting Montclair players by the Park enthusiasts, the score being 14 to 11. This victory ties the Parks for first place in the tourney. Saturday's game completes the first half of the present series of games.

Those who support the Park Club standard are Messrs. G. T. Rogers, S. St. J. McCutchen, Samuel Townsend, J. H. Howard, J. B. Drayton and J. M. Leonard. Wednesday evening next the Fanwoods will try conclusions with the Parks at the pleasant home of the latter.

Not a Forfeit.

The Institute bowlers did not forfeit a game by their failure to appear at the C. Y. M. L. alleys Friday evening, as stated in another paper. The position of the clubs in the race is not affected as the game was to be an exhibition game, not a league contest.

"Nothing Venture, Nothing Have."

Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mon., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement. "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Poole, pastor Central Presbyterian Church, Helena, Mon.

It is the medicine above all others for catarrh, and is worth its weight in gold. I can use Ely's Cream Balm with safety and it does all that is claimed for it.—B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

HYMENEAL.

From The Press of January 23.

Angerbauer—Bergner.

The marriage of Joseph Henry Angerbauer, Jr., of this city, and Miss Selina Bergner of 100 Lexington avenue, New York, took place in St. George's Episcopal Church, Sixteenth street and Stuyvesant place, this afternoon at 4. *The ceremony was performed* by Rev. Dr. Tilford. The bridemaids were Miss Anna Angerbauer, sister, and Miss Josie Fritz, cousin, of the groom. William Bergner, brother of the bride, and William V. Sutton of this city, were the groomsmen.

The bride wore a lovely gown of brown corded silk, and carried a bouquet of bride roses, while the bridemaids were gowned in white cashmere, and carried bouquets of roses.

After the ceremony, the party went to the home of the bride's parents, where a bountiful supper was served.

Owing to the recent death of the groom's sister, no reception was held. Only the immediate family of the groom were present from Plainfield. Mr. and Mrs. Angerbauer will reside in this city.

McCan—Ryan.

In St. Joseph's Church, yesterday afternoon at 4, took place the marriage of Miss Johanna Ryan of *North* Plainfield, and Lawrence F. McCan of New Brunswick. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Miller, before a large number of friends and relatives.

The bridemaid was Miss Mary Ryan, sister of the bride, and the best man was Patrick Cosgrove of New Brunswick.

The bride wore a gown of cream-colored cloth, trimmed with blue silk, and carried a choice bouquet of tea roses.

Immediately after the ceremony, the bridal party went to the home of the groom's brother, John McCan on West Front street, where a reception was given. A sumptuous wedding dinner was served, after which dancing was enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. McCan left during the evening for a wedding trip to Baltimore and Washington, and on their return will reside in New Brunswick. The guests included Miss Maggie Cullney, Miss Mamie Kinney, Miss Maggie Brown, Miss Dury, Miss Kate Leahy, Miss Mary Leahy, Miss Emma Rourke, Mrs. Carson, Mrs. McClay, Miss Kate Duffy, John Duffy, R. Douglass, Mrs. John Leahy, Patrick Leary, Mr. and Mrs. Callihan, P. Connelly, Miss M. Meahoney, George Tobin, Miss Tobin, Mr. and Mrs. John McCan, Miss Cain, Miss Delia Lally.

Mr. and Mrs. McCan received a very large number of costly and useful presents. Music for dancing was furnished by O'Neil.

Wilmerding—Bache.

Miss Katharine Rutgers Bache of Morristown, daughter of the late Andrew Bache and formerly a resident of this city, was married last evening in Trinity Chapel to A. Clinton Wilmerding by Rev. Charles Treat. The bride is the niece of Major Sedlow of Newport, and a direct descendant of Benjamin Franklin. Her aunt, Miss Katharine R. Lincoln, of New Brighton, S. I., has been her guardian.

The bridegroom is the son of Thomas A. Wilmerding of Bergen Point. He is a keen sportsman and a fine shot in the field and at the traps. The bride was accompanied by her uncle, Col. F. W. Armstrong, and was given away by her brother, A. G. R. Bache. Wm. E. Wilmerding, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and D. Bradford Wilmerding, T. Kearney Wilmerding, Albert R. Foster, Henry Meigs Popham, C. Herbert Davis, and A. Hall Berry were the ushers. The maid of honor was Miss Mary De-Peyster Lincoln Bache, and Miss Henrietta B. Wilmerding and Miss Hortense F. Armstrong were bridemaids.

Verdi Quartette and Miss Jackson.

The Y. M. C. A. have arranged for the first entertainment in their new Y. M. C. A. Hall, Tuesday, Feb. 5. The Verdi Quartette of Brooklyn will sing, and Miss Addie Parker Jackson will read.

The Missing Found.

John Hennessy of North avenue, Netherwood, who mysteriously disappeared, is home again. *He was seized with pneumonia and* taken to Bellevue Hospital.

STARVING won't cure Dyspepsia. You need nourishment, and to get it you must make the stomach and bowels digest your food; that is what

Dr. Deane's
Dyspepsia Pills.

are for. One after each meal, and the most stubborn case of Dyspepsia (and that is everything) will disappear. White wrappers if constipated, yellow if not. [illegible] at druggists'. Send to us for a free sample.

DR. J. A. DEANE CO.,
Kingston, New York.

THE POWDER BALL.

PLAINFIELD SOCIETY ADORNS THE COSTUMES OF THE PAST.

Park Club-House a Scene of Real Beauty and Stately Gallantry.

There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Plainfield's social set had gathered then
Her beauty and her chivalry, and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men;
Two hundred hearts beat happily; and when
Music arose with its voluptuous swell,
Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spake again,
And all went merry as a marriage-bell.
—*Adapted from "Childe Harold"*.

As the arriving guests stepped from the star-candled night through the open portals of the Park Club, it almost seemed as if they were greeted with a scene from the court of Louis XIV, brought back to life once more by the genial social atmosphere which always pervades this home of gaiety. Courtly gallants were everywhere attending the beautiful dames whose presence graced the tastily decorated assembly hall.

Stately dutchesses, fair women of the court, bonny, bright-eyed maids of honor, with here and there a gayly decked Dolly Varden or merry milk maid, seemed to float rather than dance to the witching music of Issler's orchestra of Newark, which was in perfect touch with that air of medieval romance that for the time being seemed to animate the gay picture, which looked as though it were ready at the stroke of midnight to step back again within the time-worn frame from which it had emerged to join in revelry. It were idle to say "the happy party enjoyed themselves", for one need only recall that the affair was held under the Park Club's arching roof, whose rafters echoed and re-echoed the merry pealing laughter on this, as on many another social occasion given by these hospitable hosts. Yet it can be safely said that none among the joyous party who exchanged bon-mots or sought some nook for a moment of quiet chat during the intervals of the dance last evening, could have more gaily or more happily whiled away the swiftly speeding hours, for that were well-nigh impossible.

The cosy gallery was well filled with a party of on lookers, which was augmented from time to time by some friend from the ball-room below, who left the lively scene only to be irresistibly attracted back again by its ever changing beauty. Occasionally would be noted the temporary absence of some well-known masculine face, but the searcher had only to glance down through the billiard room or toward the alley, where could be seen Counselor Reed and G. T. Rogers dallying with the ivories, or Messrs. Matthews, W. O. Worth, Dr. Thiers, and Julius Erickson rapidly piling up strikes and spares in quick succession. Promptly at eleven o'clock the beautifully gowned dames and damsels invaded the billiard hall, attracted by the bountiful collation which was in waiting, brilliant repartee and happy social intercourse adding zest to this most pleasant interruption. Long did the merry groups linger to enjoy the rest or watch the athletes as they sent the heavy spheres dancing down the polished alleys, sweeping everything before them with the regularity of clock-work. But once more it was "on with the dance, let joy be unconfined", and the beautiful kaleidoscopic picture was again presented to the gaze as the merry makers "tripped the light fantastic toe" to the sweet symphonies of music. The stars had almost run their courses in the blue-vaulted heaven when the picture dissolved, yet it will always be a pleasing memory to guest and host alike, that the Bal Poudre at the Park was in every way a most flattering success.

The patronesses last evening were: Mrs Charles A Reed, Mrs Samuel Townsend, Mrs George D Hallock, Mrs B A Hegeman, Jr., Mrs J H Howell, Mrs F G Grant, and Mrs William J Roome. Mrs Hegeman and Mrs Howell were unfortunately absent because of sickness.

A full representation of the club members was present and among the guests might be mentioned: Mr and Mrs Percy Stewart, Mr and Mrs H J Runyon, Mr and Mrs James R Roy, Mr and Mrs J K Myers, Mrs Scott Brown, Mrs C J Powers, Miss and Mr Moore, Miss Dryden, Miss J Louise Pangborn, Miss Florence V B Myers, Miss Katherine Manning, Miss Florence J Marsh, Miss Long, Miss Shannon, Miss Louise Kopper, Miss Annie Stewart, Miss Lord, Miss Katherine Underwood, Dr and Mrs Thiers, Mr and Mrs Van Deventer, Mr and Mrs Edwin Douglass, Mr and Mrs Herbert Brooks, Mr and Mrs Edward W Hooley, Mr and Mrs W L Saunders, Mr and Mrs Lemuel Serrell, Mr and Mrs G T Rogers, Mr and Mrs W O Worth, Miss Horne, Miss Pauline M Sandford, Miss and Mr Weltmann, Miss Daniels, the Misses Barlow, Miss Florence Abbott, Miss Edith Clapp, Miss Wilkins, Miss Edith Harold, Miss Risley and Miss Helen Dunham, New York, friends of Dr and Mrs Grant, Miss and Mr French, and the Messrs Wesley Abbott, Chapman, J M Leonard, Carl Brown, Middleditth, George Freeman, Irving West, Clifford McGee, Charles Faber, Walter Place, C E Frost, George Van Boskerck, J H Hallock, A B Laing, F E Richards, J H Worth, George F Brown, Percy Ingalls, H A Pattee, James Middleton, Meredith Dryden, Julius Erickson, John Moon, and Peter Matthews.

The fair women were all beautifully gowned in an endless variety of filmy costumes which almost beggar description, yet in this gorgeous array were noticeable the costumes of Mrs Chas A Reed, radiant as "The Duchess" in a beautiful gown of pink silk elaborately trimmed with pink ribbons; Mrs Wm J Roome as "Lady Teazle", accompanied by Mr Roome in full court costume and periwig; Mrs F G Grant as "Martha Washington"; Miss Barlow as "Dolly Varden"; Mrs Saunders, beautiful in an elaborate Dresden gown; Miss Louise Kopper of Madison, a guest of Mrs Reed, attired in organdie over pink silk; Mrs G D Hallock, in yellow satin with black lace; Miss Daniels in an empire gown of blue crepon; Miss Catherine Underwood in lavender satin beautifully trimmed with violets; Miss Nellie Underwood in blue chiffon; Miss Laura Underwood in yellow satin trimmed with green chiffon; Miss Wilkins in blue striped silk; Miss Catherine Manning in black point d' esprit with white bertha; Mrs Geo T Rogers in an empire gown draped with blue crepon; Mrs Herbert Brooks in dainty white point d' esprit; Miss Woltmann in yellow silk with black trimming; Mrs Thiers in beautiful white silk; Mrs Douglass in blue brocaded satin; Miss Minnie Brooks in white chiffon trimmed with smilax; Miss Mo. VanDeventer in an elaborate white silk; Miss Dunham in pink point d' esprit over satin; Miss Horne in dainty white; Miss Harold in white chiffon and lavender velvet; Miss Risley in white satin embroidered with pink roses; Miss Lord in yellow brocaded satin with thread lace bertha; Miss Abbott in lavender crepon; Mrs Thompson in white brocaded satin; Mrs Lemuel Serrell in lavender silk covered with lace; Mrs Sandford in white point d' esprit with white ribbons; and Miss Grace Barlow in pink satin and white lace.

TRINITY TEA.

Good Supper, Fine Music, Tasteful Decorations, and Satisfactory Wares.

Delightful music will be furnished in connection with a first-class supper in the lecture room of Trinity Reformed Church Thursday and Friday nights. The supper will be from 6 to 8, and the musicale will follow. The musical accompaniment to the good eating will be on violin and piano, by Messrs. Smith and Milton. The talent of the programme beginning at 8 will include local favorites, and the programme is in part as follows: Piano solos, Miss N. Winckler and Miss Lucille Prittie; vocal solos by E. E. Runyon, B. T. Barnes, William Holmes, Miss F. May Grant, Miss Etta Krymer, L. S. Bond and Robert Clark; and recitations by Miss Etta Raybert.

Lemonade will be served, and there will be on sale aprons both dainty and useful, and home-made candies made by the King's Daughters.

The decorations will be pink and green.

A Good Record.

(From The Jersey City Journal.)

It may not be of any interest to anybody *outside of the "press gang", and it* may not convince anybody that newspaper men are not all utterly depraved and irredeemably wicked, but we mention the fact that, while the police records of the city of New York show that there were 77,000 persons arrested there last year, there was not a single newspaper man or woman among the number. There were among the arrested parties more than a hundred lawyers, ninety-eight physicians and eleven clergymen, but not a single member of the "fourth estate". This must be assumed as indicating one of two facts: either that the members of the press are exceptionally law-abiding and well behaved, or that they are smart enough to keep themselves out of the grasp of the minions of the law—and either way, it is a good record for the newspaper fraternity.

Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for liver, stomach and kidneys. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at L. W. Randolph's drug store.

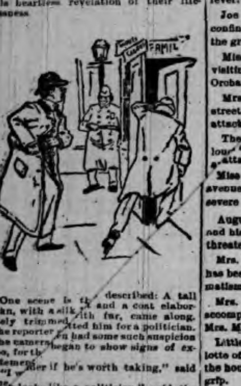
A DRINK UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

A Camera Club Gets Evidence of Sunday Liquor Selling.

The camera is the weapon of the latest band of Brooklyn reformers, and the barred and bolted side doors of some of the most notorious resorts of the city on Sundays furnish conclusive evidence of the deadly work it is doing.

It has always been thought that the enforcement of the Excise law in Brooklyn was a physical as well as a moral impossibility, but, nothing daunted, twenty good, law-loving young men went right to work to devise some means of shutting up the saloons. With the cameras under their coats, and with their hats drawn down over their eyes in a way which would have done credit to a city vigilance sunbeam, the youthful reformers set out, and the collection of pictures they get during the day are highly interesting. There were pictures of men entering and leaving saloons, while policemen, with the most innocent looking expressions on their faces, stood by without interfering. Then there were other pictures of children carrying cans and pitchers full of foaming beer through the street, and still other pictures showing drunken men being pitched out of side doors by white aproned bartenders, while policemen stood and looked on.

As soon as the pictures are handed in by the reform detectives they are taken in hand by Mr. Tully, who reproduces them all on a white sheet by means of a stereopticon. It was only after this public showing of the success of the camera scheme that the real weapon of the society became known, and if any confidence is to be placed in the rumors that went flying around the next day, the police were very much disturbed over this heartless revelation of their lifelessness.



One scene is th[illegible] described: A tall man, with a silk [illegible] and a coat elaborately trimmed with fur, came along. The reporter [illegible]tted him for a politician. The camera[illegible]n had some such suspicion too, for th[illegible] began to show signs of excitement.

"I wonder if he's worth taking," said one.

"He looks like a politician," said the other.

"Well," said the first, "if he goes in I'm going to take him," and he went across the street and stood in front of the saloon. The tall man walked right into the side door of one of the saloons, and just as he did so the young man with the camera pulled it out and pressed the button. It was all over in a few seconds, but a man on the curb saw the operation and let out a snort of disgust. The tall man turned around, saw the man with the camera, looked perplexed, and then, as the daring young reformer levelled his weapon at him again, he seemed suddenly to realize the true state of affairs, and darted into the saloon, closing the door behind him with a bang. The young man with the camera crossed over to his companion, coolly took out the plate, put in a fresh one, and remarked to his fellow worker:

"I wonder if he'd be angry if I went over and asked him his name."

One of the young men got a particularly interesting picture for exhibition at the next stereopticon display the society gives. This young fellow hied with his camera to a saloon on Atlantic Avenue. It was a corner saloon, and a policeman stood not a dozen feet from the side door. The officer was stout and good natured, and was immensely amused at the attempts of a drunken man to pilot himself through the door. He was in the midst of a prodigious fit of laughter when the society man snapped his camera on him.

WONDERFUL MARKSMANSHIP.

A Story of the Captain's Verified by the Victim Who Was Killed.

The Confederate captain told this yarn with the gravity of a truthful man:

"When I was commanding a cavalry outpost during the war I had occasion to make a personal examination of the land. I rode with my orderly to a knoll some half mile from my camp, and leisurely began to study my position with the aid of a field glass.

"Suddenly I jerked my head back involuntarily, and whizz, went a singing rifle ball so close to my ear that I could feel the wind of its flight. A puff of smoke was the only evidence of the sharpshooter. Not once, but five or six times, did this involuntary muscular action take my head backward from the line of the shot and save my life. I never could explain or understand that providential muscular action. Turning to my orderly I seized his carbine, aimed at that smoke a mile away, fired, and all was still again. No more shots came and we returned to camp. In the afternoon a party of us rode over the country, and coming to the spot where the shots had come from in the morning, heard groans.

"They proceeded from a wounded Yankee hidden behind a rail fence. He said he had fired several shots in the morning at a Confederate officer on yonder knoll, but had not been able to hit him, though he had a good range and was considered a wonderful sharpshooter, and the reb had fired but one shot at him and that with direful results. The ball buried itself in his leg, cutting one of the main arteries. The man was beyond human help. We gave him water and he soon lost all signs of life. We rode away and left all that was mortal of the poor fellow behind that fence."

This tale was too much. One by one the smokers arose and moved towards the door in silence deep and thinkative. The first man to reach the door turned, and in a rich New England twang, shouted, "I've been called a liar for telling that story, captain, but I'm the sharpshooter who was killed that day."

PARTICULAR MENTION.

T. S. Armstrong is ill with the grip.

Miss Alberta Irwin of Putnam avenue is ill with the grip.

Ira Huff of East Front street has gone to Jersey City to work.

Mrs. Jacob Benner of Orchard place is seriously ill at her home.

A. D. Shepard and family have gone to New York for the Winter.

Mrs. H. Dunn of Park avenue is convalescent from a recent illness.

Mr. Freeman of Watchung avenue is detained at home with the grip.

Frank Putnam is one of the latest to suffer from an attack of the grip.

Mrs. Merrill of East Fifth street is visiting Rayville friends for a few days.

William M. Stillman is expected home from Bermuda Saturday, January 26.

Miss Edith Beach of Watchung avenue is another of the victims of the grip.

Clarkson Wilson of Somerset street is confined to the house with rheumatism.

Walter E. Probasco of East Front street is slowly recovering from the grip.

Miss Mabel Wilson of Putnam & DeGraw's is confined to her home by illness.

Mrs. L. C. Van Nest of Duer street is confined to her home by an attack of the grip.

Mrs. McClymont's home on Steiner place is quarantined on account of scarlet fever.

Joe Trainer of LaGrande avenue is confined to the house with an attack of the grip.

Miss Jennie Frentz of Scotch Plains is visiting her sister, Mrs. Frank Putnam of Orchard place.

Mrs. L. B. Bromfield of East Sixth street is slowly recovering from a serious attack of influenza.

The youngest daughter of R. H. McCullough of Steiner place is suffering from an attack of grip.

Miss Marguirite VanZandt of Madison avenue is confined to her home with a severe attack of the grip.

Auguste Saltzman is ill with the grip; and his daughter, Mrs. A. S. Fritts, is threatened with pneumonia.

Mrs. Marsh of East Sixth street, who has been confined to her room with rheumatism, is slowly improving.

Mrs. Horace Martin of North Plainfield, accompanied by her two sons, are visiting Mrs. Martin's sister in Manasquan.

Little Henry Moore and his sister Charlotte of East Sixth street are confined to the house with a severe attack of the grip.

Benjamin Doane of LaGrande avenue is able to be out again after being confined to the house with a severe case of that old enemy, the grip.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin I. Cooley and family of Rockview avenue take up their residence at Hotel St. Stevens, New York, Friday, for a few weeks.

Miss Ella Frentz has received word from her parents telling of their safe arrival in Charleston, S. C. From there they went to Avon Park, Desota County, Fla.

Mrs. J. U. Kipp of Central avenue is confined to the house by the grip. Miss Bertie Kipp is at home attending to her mother through her illness, from which she is recovering slowly.

The two youngest children of Mrs. Samuel Bingaman, Levi and Mary, of Richmond street, are up again. They have been victims of the grip. Mrs. Bingaman's mother also has been confined to her bed with a severe cold.

Pebbles to Prevent Explosions.

A young man of pleasing address has been selling to people in the towns along the Jersey Central small brown pebbles, such as can be picked up on the shores of Newark Bay by the bushel.

These stones, he said, were invested with a magic power. They would prevent lamps from exploding. One stone was sufficient for each lamp, no matter what the size of the lamp might be. He sold them at 25 cents each.

One woman who bought six, in consideration of her large purchase was given a reduction of 25 cents. She gave the peddler a five-dollar note and he went to get it changed. She has not seen him since.

Col. Moore Welcomed.

(New York Evening Post.)

Col. Waring's first acts as street cleaning commissioner vividly illustrate the difference between running the department for political purposes and for the benefit of the city. He reduced the general office expenses to the amount of $7,000, and he appointed as deputy commissioner a well-known civil engineer and contractor, Col. Chas. K. Moore, whose politics nobody knows anything about. Nobody can mistake the significance of such performances. They show that this important department of the city government is to be run on business principles.

A New County Road.

Judge VanSyckel in the Union County Court yesterday appointed County Collector Edward M. Wood of Elizabeth and ex-Freeholders James T. Pierson of Westfield and William T. West of Linden as Commissioners to assess the costs, damages, and expenses of laying out a new public road through Cranford.

—City Treasurer A. Titsworth has received from B. Holmes, County Superintendent, $12,652.94, being 90 per cent. of the State School tax, for the support of the public school, and has deposited in the bank to the credit of the Board of Education.

BRIAR PIPE GIVEN AWAY

WITH EVERY ONE POUND bale OF

DUKES MIXTURE

for 35 cents

Every pipe stamped DUKES MIXTURE or ATC

2 oz. PACKAGES 5¢

MOTHERHOOD.

Proud motherhood! Grand state of wedded bliss
Whilst, ere the first sharp pang is known,
Cent[illegible] instinctively on thoughts of this—
That pure devotion in the first glad kiss
On baby lips shall bind
To the still unformed mind
A trust in futures yet unknown.

Fond motherhood! Bright light of fairest dawn,
Which through unbroken union gives
Hope of a happy, [illegible] good morn
To claim a father's love for the first born,
Until two hearts at last,
From out a baby path,
Shall know mature perfection lives.

—Clint Newcomb Elliot.

New York, January, 1895.

UNCLE PETER AT REST.

Many Aged People and Others Attend His Funeral.

The funeral services of Uncle Peter Wooden, held at the old house on Somerset street which is so familiar to every one in the city as Uncle Peter's homestead and which has stood so many years against the ravages of time, were as simple, as he, in honor of whose memory the weeping friends had gathered, could possibly have wished. And yet they were grand in their simplicity, a fitting benediction to him whose life has always been one of simple, earnest, humble faith in his Creator. Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis, who for many years had been Uncle Peter's pastor, spoke from Prov. xvi:31: "The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness." "Nothing in holy writ," said the Rev. Dr. Lewis, "could more appropriately apply to the simple life and unwavering faith of him whose memory we gather here to honor". All who knew him had suffered a personal loss, for he was at once counselor and friend, his very life standing a silent monitor to point the way to heaven. He joined the church in 1843 and had been a regular attendant ever since, showing his Christianity in quiet deeds of mercy, and many are those who have occasion to remember his kindness of heart toward all who were in need. Dr. Lewis spoke of his happy home life, of his children, long since dead, of his companion and helpmate Aunt Margaret, who journeyed over life's rugged pathway by his side for fifty years and passed quietly to her reward in the very room where now lay the earthly semblance of Uncle Peter, looking as natural as though he had fallen asleep, as in very truth he had, in Jesus.

A notable feature of the solemn occasion was the very large number of old people, many of them lifelong friends of the decedent, who were present. Alfred Bonnell, whose ninety years sit lightly on his shoulders, stopped a moment to chat of Uncle Peter to their old friend, Mrs. Caroline B. Spencer, who is young at 87, and in this quiet company of mourners Mrs. Agnes Pangborn 73 and Abel Stewart 78, not to mention Ethan Lanphear 75 and Ralph Conover who is nearly 80 seemed quite young compared with P. M. French and Randolph Smalley who are nearly 85, and who stood in silence, not far from Mrs. Wakefield and Joseph A. Powlinson who are both in the immediate neighborhood of 75. Probably never before in the city, if indeed for many miles around, were gathered so many good old friends and fellow Christians to mourn the loss of one, whom to know was to honor and respect and love. Dr. Lewis spoke feelingly of Uncle Peter's many friends who gathered to take a last look at the peaceful face, not because of his extreme age but because of the desire to do honor to the sterling Christian character and noble simplicity of the life of him who had passed beyond.

The pall bearers were Messrs. Joseph and Frank Hubbard, J. D. Spicer and Dr. Clawson, church associates and friends of decedent. The interment was in Hillside.

—The number of laths at the Babcock Building for the new lodge rooms is 65,000.

—Goston Smalley of Greenbrook has broken ground for a new house near the bicycle track on Randolph road.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Rates of Advertising

Space	WEEKS 1	2	3	MONTHS 1	2	3	6	12
1 in.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 in.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 in.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 in.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
¼ col.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
½ col.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 col.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

All Electro's must be solid metal.

Double cols. 50 per ct. advance of above rates.

WHATEVER form of printed matter you require we can be of service to you; whether it be

Letter Headings,
Circulars,
Programmes, Menus,
Addresses,
Memorials,
By-Laws of Societies,
Prospectuses and Reports of Financial Associations, or any other matter for Public or Private Circulation.
Everything.

WEEKLY CONSTITUTIONALIST
DAILY PRESS
(Chautauqua Building),
PLAINFIELD N. J

TOWNSEND'S
Marble & Granite Works,
30 SOMERSET STREET.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

If you have not engaged your work, I should be pleased to do it for you.

I buy only first-class Marble and Granite and do not sell unless at prices that will enable me to put up the work with credit to myself and justice to the parties purchasing.

I employ no agents and therefore am enabled to make a reduction in the price of my work to the customer, of the commission generally paid to agents.

I am under a very small expense in running my shop, myself and my son doing the larger portion of the work, and we personally attend to the setting of all work, and look upon business in this light, that Good Work and Good Material, at Fair Prices, is a standing advertisement for my business, which will tend to build up trade, and I feel safe to warrant that no dealer can sell you the same work and same stock any cheaper than I can.

Hoping to be favored with your patronage, I am yours respectfully,

J. E. TOWNSEND,
Manager.
Branch Yard Westfield, N. J.
9 13 tf

TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c.
H. EGGERDING,
121 Park Avenue.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Manufacturer of the Celebrated
C. O. D. CIGAR.
The best 5 cent cigar in the State, and made on the premises from the finest Havana.
CLEAR HAVANA SEGARS A SPECIALTY.
A large assortment of the Choicest Brands of Foreign and Domestic Cigars. Cigarettes and Tobaccos always on hand.
Smokers Articles in Great Variety.

SANITARY PLUMBING,
Brick and Portable Furnace,
GAS FITTING,
TIN ROOFING,
Etc. Etc.

I am prepared to do any of the above branches in a strictly first-class, sanitary and workmanship manner.

Having associated myself with the Master Plumbers Association of New York City, I employ none but first-class mechanics and non-union. I believe in every man running his own business till times and in all cases.

D. W. LITTELL,
No. 119 North Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Cleanse the Bowels and Purify the Blood! Cure Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Dyspepsia, and give healthy action to the entire system.

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PAINTERS,
Wall Papers,
PAINTERS' SUPPLIES. 141-143 NORTH AV

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Public pay stations, fitted with long distance instruments:

J H Leggett Park ave and Front st
Telephone Exchange 175 North ave opp depot
H [illegible]ley Barker Grove and Front sts
G W Y M [illegible] 4th and Park avenue
Frank Rowley Somerset and Craig place

Subscriber's Name	Address.
Albion Hotel, The	Park av and 5th
Ames, C. J.	15 Crescent ave
Alert Hose Co., No 1	Madison ave
Ackerman, Mrs. J. H.	22 West 7th street
Adams, Dr D C	46 Grove
Brakeley, F W	Dunellen
Brokaw, Isaac N	Bound Brook
Babcock, Geo H	5th and Union sts
Barkelew & Dunn	18 North ave
Boone, W. C., M. D.	Cor. Front & Central Av
Bushnell, John	Central ave. and 9th st
Beerbower, J E	Park av and 2d s
Berg, Jos F, M D	10 E 6th s
Board of Education—6th st, 5th and Union st	
Booth, E H	68 Madison av
	6th & Liberty, 6th & Monroe
Clark, E B	2 Waynwood place
Children's Home	Jackson ave.
Closson, James T	Richmond and Front sts
CONSTITUTIONALIST Office	3 North ave.
Cook, A D & Bro	Park ave and RR.
Cooley, Dr J H	Manning and Westervelt aves
Cox, Rowland	Seventh st
Chapman, Mrs. F. A.	9 Third Place
Cruikshank, S. A.	126 Carlton avenue
Carman, J H, M D	49 Somerset st
Chase, R F M	Somerset st
Central Pharmacy, (J H Leggett, Mgr)	Park ave and Front st
DAILY PRESS	3 North ave.
Depew, Mrs. E. H.	16 Crescent ave.
Day, Frank	53 W. Fourth st.
Davis, Dr T S	Cor 5th st & Park av
Day, B M	Rockview ave
Demarest, P M	27 Park av
Dumont, John B	20 E 7th st
Decker, T—pay station	Westfield, N J
DeGraff, James	22 E 9th st
Doane, T O—Chief P F D	40 W 6th st
Dollner, S L	121 Madison av
Davis & Stevens, coal and wood	Office W Front
Endicott, Dr Geo W	Park ave. and 4th st
Evening News, T. W. Morrison, Editor	7 Som't st.
Engine No 1	West 2d st.
Engine No 2	Front st.
Engine No 3	Somerset st.
Evans, Geo C	37 Washington ave
Fisk, Chas. J	28 West Seventh St
Fanwood, pay station	Fanwood station
Freight House	C. RR. Depot
French, P M & Sons	Somerset st.
Fritts, Dr J T	73 Park ave
Fleming, Howard	30 Park avenue
Fisk, Pliny	6 W 7th st
French, C Frank	67 Somerset st
Grant, Geo W, Chief of Police	39 W 6th st
Goddard, C M	17 Third Place.
Griffen, A M	13 E Front st.
Gaston, M. D., W F	5th and New sts
Gilbert, A	Cor Central av & 5th st
Howell & Hardy	North Avenue
Heyniger, L	81 & 83 Somerset street.
Hegeman, B. A	107 Sycamore avenue
Hedges, Dr. Ellis W	45 East Front st
Hyde, Chas	141 Front street.
Hadden, Albert	4th st. near Park ave.
Higgins, M. A	76 East 4th st—20 North ave
Hetfield, John N	204 South 2d st—21 Park av
Harder, Francis C	122 Madison av
Hermance, O	Netherwood
Hoagland's City Express	29 North av
Jenkins, Dr. O. L	58 W. Front st.
Jones, Evan	13 Kensington st
Kirkner, J	3d and Division sts.
Kaufman, W T	65 W 7th st
Lowry, Rev Robert	Madison ave and 9th st
Lovell, L N	Crescent ave
Lord, Wm A	Belvidere av
Loomis & Rice	[illegible] 49 Broadway
Laire, J P & Co	3 W Front st
Linke, Frank	43 W Front st
Lounsberry, F C	18 Plainfield ave
Myers, J K	17 [illegible] 7th st
McGee, Henry A	Willow ave
McGee, James	Willow ave.
Miller, J G	10 E. Front st.
Moore, Geo. A	20 North ave
Muhlenberg Hospital	South ave.
Murray, Dr. Wm. H	107 Broadway
Matthews, Chas	49 Grove st
Pond Machine Tool Co.	Boulevard below Grant av
Pierce Hardware Co	40 W Front st
Reed, Chas A	27 Myrtle ave
Milliken, E F	130 Central
Morrison, T W	15 Somerset st
MacDonald, J F	69 E Front st
Myers, Lawrence	3 Front st
Netherwood Hotel	Netherwood.
Newhall, Henry B	16 E 7th st
N J Postal Tel Co	4 Park ave
Reynolds, H P	Park and North ave.
Reynolds, H. P.	Washington avenue
Roberts, D S	77 North avenue.
Rockfellow, Geo W	Park and North ave.
Runyon, A M & Son	Park ave
Runyon, A M & Son	46 Madison ave
Rushmore, Dr Edward	Park ave. near Fifth st.
Roome, Mrs J	Cor. Mercer & Sycamore aves.
Runkle, H. G	8th s
Runyon, Chas W	Park ave
Rice, E. W. & Co	5th cor. Emily and Duer sts
Randolph, L W	Front st
Rogers, D W	W [illegible]
Rogers, S P jr	26 Westervelt ave
Seaver, H W	29 east 9th st
Serrell, Lemuel W	Front st. and Plainfield ave
Seguine, C. J	60 Front street.
Shaw, R J	Front st. opp. Park ave.
Streuli, A S	Prospect ave.
Smith, W P	Belvidere av., Netherwood
Shephard A D	Fanwood
Smith, Jas A	13 W Front st
Scott, Walter & Co	South ave
Smith, Chas A	Spring st., Westfield, N J
Stelle, Irving G	Sixth st
Terrill & Cole	16 E Front st
Thompson, A. D	20-22 North av
Talmadge, Henry F (Res)	Netherwood
Thickstun, Jno A	Madison av
Titsworth, Jos M	25 W. 7th st.
Tomlinson, Dr T H	LaGrande and N B'dwy
Toms & Ensander	51 North av
Tracy, J Evarts	8th and Division st
Thorn, Alex	27 Somerset st
Tweedy, O. B.	12 Crescent avenue
Townsend, Samuel	20 Rockview av
Thompson, A D	Prospect ave
Telegraph Office	Plainfield station
Thorn, E	28 W Front st
United States Express Co	5 North ave
Union Co Country Club	Cor 7th st & Arlington
Van Sickle W. J	10 North ave
Wharton, Clifton	17 Central av
Woltman, C	West Seventh street
Wadsworth, W E	8th and Liberty sts
Western Union Telegraph Company	at Depot
Welchers, J F	W 6th st., near Grand ave
Waters, E, Ass't Chief	3d st near Washington
Westfield, pay station	Westfield, N J
Wotherspoon O G	146 E Front s

TELEPHONE TOLL RATES

FOR FIVE MINUTES CONVERSATION.

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

Asbury Park, N J	[illegible]	Hempstead N Y	[illegible]
Astoria, N Y	[illegible]	Hoboken N J	[illegible]
Babylon, N Y	[illegible]	Hunter's Point N Y	[illegible]
Bath, N Y	[illegible]	Irvington N J	[illegible]
Bayonne N J	[illegible]	Islip N Y	[illegible]
Bergen Point N J	[illegible]	Jamaica N Y	[illegible]
Bayside N Y	50c	Jersey City N J	[illegible]
Bay Shore N Y	[illegible]	Keyport N J	[illegible]
Fayville N Y	[illegible]	Kingston N J	[illegible]
Belleville N J	[illegible]	Laurel Hill N Y	[illegible]
Blauvelt N Y	[illegible]	Little Neck N Y	[illegible]
Bloomfield N J	[illegible]	Little Silver N J	[illegible]
Bloomingdale N J	[illegible]	Long Branch N J	[illegible]
Boonton N J	[illegible]	Madison N J	[illegible]
Brooklyn N Y	[illegible]	Matawan N J	[illegible]
Caldwell N J	[illegible]	Millburn N J	[illegible]
Carlstadt N J	[illegible]	Montclair N J	[illegible]
Centreville N J	[illegible]	Morristown N J	[illegible]
Chatham N J	[illegible]	Newark N J	[illegible]
Closter N J	[illegible]	New Brunswick N J	[illegible]
Colt's Neck N J	[illegible]	Newton N J	[illegible]
Coney Island N Y	[illegible]	New York N Y	[illegible]
Cresskill N J	[illegible]	Orange N J	[illegible]
Dover N J	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Norwich N Y	[illegible]	Passaic N J	[illegible]
Eatontown N J	[illegible]	Paterson N J	[illegible]
Elizabeth N J	[illegible]	Perth Amboy N J	[illegible]
Englewood N J	[illegible]	Rahway N J	[illegible]
Fairview N J	[illegible]	Red Bank N J	[illegible]
Fanwood N J	[illegible]	Seabright N J	[illegible]
Far Rockaway N Y	[illegible]	Short Hills N J	[illegible]
Flatbush N Y	[illegible]	South Amboy N J	[illegible]
Flushing N Y	[illegible]	South River N J	[illegible]
Fort Lee N J	[illegible]	Staten Island N Y	[illegible]
Franklin Park N J	[illegible]	Westfield N J	[illegible]
Freehold N J	[illegible]	Woodbridge N J	[illegible]
German Settlement N Y	[illegible]	Yonkers N Y	[illegible]
Glen Cove N Y	[illegible]	Trenton N J	[illegible]
Gravesend N Y	[illegible]	Tarrytown N Y	[illegible]
Hackensack N J	[illegible]		

THE Savings Institution
OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Is now receiving deposits payable on demand with interest. Money deposited on or before July 1, 1895, will draw interest from that date.

JOHN W. MURRAY, President,
J. FRANK HUBBARD,
ELIAS R. POPE, Treasurer

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GENERAL DEBILITY,
AND
ALL STOMACH TROUBLES
COLES'
PERUVIAN BARK
AND
WILD CHERRY BITTERS
ARE THE BEST.
A Vegetable Substitute for Quinine.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per Bottle
PREPARED ONLY BY THE
D. F. COLES DRUG AND MFG. Co.
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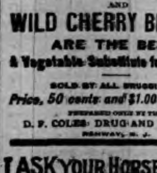

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And dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, and smokers' articles, has removed to 36½ W. Front street, ... solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr Gives an Entertaining and Convincing Lecture on the Great Problem of the Day.

Ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr of Plainfield delivered a most interesting and entertaining lecture on the labor question in All Souls Church Friday evening before an appreciative audience. Mr. Horr has an inexhaustable fund of pertinent anecdote and amusing incident, and, though speaking in the facetious vein for which he is noted, unearthed frequent nuggets of wisdom and reason.

It is not in the nature of things that all should possess a like amount of this world's treasures, for just as natures vary so do the abilities of individuals to accumulate and save.

Some have more than others because some use all they can get and borrow more, while many use only a part of what they receive, be it ever so little.

The great trouble with many young men of today is that they believe it necessary, in order to be a good fellow, to drink and smoke on all occasions. "This is a fallacy"—emphatically remarked the lecturer—"and no one is a better judge than I, for I have done without either all my life."

"Not what one gets but what he saves will make him rich", yet the libraries of this country fairly groan with literature to prove that a person has no right to own a dollar's worth of real estate. The speaker cited Henry George's statement that the rich grow richer and the poor poorer in this country each succeeding year and that civilization is a humbug and government a failure; saying that the only possible objection he could see to this theory was that it was n't true. Several interesting reminiscences of the speaker's early life were given to show that the first proposition was wholly wrong, and that the people had more today because their needs were greater than formerly.

Talmage said not very long ago he hoped the day was not far distant when no more labor-saving machinery would be invented. The ex-Senator easily proved the fallacy of this desire from the fact that when, owing to the removal of any number of men because of the introduction of labor-saving machinery, new channels are found for their labors, and invention is stimulated.

Forty years ago grain was garnered with the hand scythe, and a man who could cut down half an acre in a day knew that he had been working, and he did n't stop in eight hours either.

Yet when the cradle scythe was introduced with which one man could do the work of six, the other five men could and did turn their hands to other channels.

"Any man" continued the lecturer, "who invents a machine which will lessen labor and improve the finished product is a benefactor to the human race and the time will never come when manual labor and drudgery will be wholly abolished."

The introduction of the friction match, which at first cost a penny apiece and can now be bought in boxes of 300 for what one cost then, if it had not proved a blessing to mankind would never have grown to the enormous industry it is today, when two factories in the State of Michigan each use 14,000,000 feet of white pine lumber in the manufacture of the convenient little torches every year.

The marketable price of products should regulate wages and never until it does will the question of labor and capital be finally settled. Brotherly love, the world-wide principle, "Do unto others as you would that they should do to you" is the natural and the only basis on which labor and capital can amicably come together.

The lecturer strongly emphasized the divine right of every man to be the architect of his own fortune, citing many apt illustrations applicable to the assertion, which did not fail to bring a smile of pleasure, oft times audible, to his attentive listeners. "In conclusion", said ex-Senator Horr, "I wish I could save my fellow-countrymen from three things: First, the greed of employers; next, from useless expenditure; and, most important of all, save them from following the advice of false teachers, who create discord and unrest by their harmful doctrine."

The lecture was earnest, instructive, interesting, scintillated with keen wit and dry humor, and was certainly worthy of a vastly larger audience than that which smiled and thought with Plainfield's orator last evening.

To Change the Meeting Place.

The Gospel Temperance meetings which have been held in Music Hall Sundays since October 21, will be continued in the rooms of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, corner of Watchung avenue and Fourth street, until further notice. The organization regret the necessity for the change, but owing to the cold and stormy Sundays the offerings did not meet the expense. A fund has been started, and when by the generosity of interested friends it has reached a sufficient amount to warrant the return to Music Hall, the meetings there may be resumed. Who will help in this good cause?

The Company Should Pay.

Inspector Herbert Chamberlain yesterday found that two of the North Plainfield fire-alarm boxes were burned out by the electric-light contact of a few nights ago. The damage is expensive to repair, and should be paid by the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company, which in construction the system ought to have established thorough insulation.

TRACTION COMPANIES' INTERESTS.

An Association of New Jersey Corporations Formed.

A meeting composed of representatives of many traction companies of New Jersey was held at the offices of the Consolidated Traction Company, 1 Exchange place, Jersey City, Thursday afternoon, the object of which was the formation of an organization to be known as the Street Railway Association of New Jersey. The purpose of the companies was stated to be mutual advancement and social intercourse but it is reported that the power which will be wielded by the new association will be used for the purpose of obtaining favorable legislation.

The Plainfield company was not represented at the meeting, but it was stated that the officers had promised to join.

DUNELLEN AND NEW MARKET.

From The Press of January 19.

Fred Nelson and wife went to South Orange yesterday to visit relatives.

Seron Stites, while building fires in a factory in Bound Brook, struck his eye with a poker, causing a severe wound.

Robert Craig made a good substitute to William Morris on the oil route yesterday.

Alva Gray has had carpenters and plumbers at work refitting and repairing his residence on Washington avenue. He has designs ready for a new bath room and an improved kitchen range.

Frank D. Covey and his father J. D. Covey of Albany are in town.

William Craig went to High Bridge Thursday for the day, but did not get home until the next afternoon. He claims he got caught under the covered bridge.

William Carpenter's horse started from the station yesterday morning, and ran down in front of Hetfield's butcher store, where he stopped, and was taken back by Carpenter.

SCOTCH PLAINS AND FANWOOD.

Miss Billings of Bartle avenue is confined to her home with a severe cold.

Mrs. Cora Miller of Front street has the grip.

Twilight Council, J. O. U. A. M., held its regular meeting in the rooms last evening. Routine business only was transacted.

Election of officers of Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company will take place at the meeting Monday evening.

Ernest Marsh is confined to his bed with a severe cold.

Col and Mrs C K Moore are preparing to leave Fanwood, and will take up their residence in New York city, where the Colonel was fortunate enough to land a political plum with $4,000 a year. The best wishes of a host of Scotch Plains and Fanwood friends go with them.

Fanwood Council, R A, will meet at their rooms next Tuesday evening, when the newly elected officers will hold their chairs for the first time.

R S Fisher, Frank Allen, and several others of the place, have been supenaed to appear at the Court House in Camden, Monday, Jan. 21, to testify in a $20,000 suit for damages brought by a person who was struck by a train near the station about a year ago.

The Choral Union met Thursday evening with Mr Fitzhugh as leader. Quite a number attended, and the prospects are more than encouraging. It is proposed to take up something in the shape of a cantata or oratorio to be given in the early Spring.

The Fanwood Township Committee met in Excelsior Hall last evening to receive the report of the Committee appointed to get signers for the branch of the trolley road. Chairman Terry called the meeting to order. The regular business was laid over, and the Committee's report was taken up. Mr Nichol, the chairman of the Committee, reported that they had been unable, through circumstances over which they had no control, to render a report of finished business. Mr. Gaddis, General Manager of the road, arose and said he did not think the Committee intended to do any injustice to the company, but by carrying the matter over for two weeks before granting the franchise for the main line they were standing in the way of an investor who was ready as soon as as the link from point to point was finished to advance their money to go on with the construction. He would guarantee in four-days time to place in the hands of the Town Committee an application for a branch road. When the engineer and himself drove over the proposed route it was decided if possible to build a branch road to the village. "Make"—he said—"the branch ordinance amending the main ordinance, and we will be compelled to build the branch." Town Counsel Codington was asked for his opinion. He said he would advise the matter over until the time asked for, and he urged the Committee to make the company put in the application for the branch before granting the one for the main line, as the company could not be compelled to build the branch any other way. Mr Nichol asked the Committee what they would do with their report. Mr Miller moved that the report be accepted and the Committee continued. Chairman Terry put the motion, Mr Miller and Terry voting for, and Mr Downer against it. The motion was carried, and the Committee's report was accepted. The trolley matter was laid over for two weeks, and the regular business was taken up. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The Treasurer reported a balance on hand of $1,308.35. The report was accepted. A petition was read from residents on North street, Clinton avenue and Forest asking the Committee to change the names to that of Forest avenue, as the streets named were one continuous street. The petition was received and placed on file, and an ordinance was ordered prepared. Bills were paid, and the Committee adjourned to meet in two weeks to receive the report of the Trolley Committee.

Endeavorers Sing and Play.

The Junior Christian Endeavor Society of the Trinity Reformed Church enjoyed one of their delightful socials yesterday afternoon. The affair was in charge of Miss Mary Berg and Miss Lulu Snediker, and was a success in every particular.

The programme consisted of songs by May Williams, Laura Wyckoff, Florence White, Geo. Reynolds, C. Sutphen and Fred Donavan, a recitation by May Williams, and a piano solo by Isabella Edwards. All were fully appreciated.

Excellent refreshments were served, after which all participated in playing games.

The happy company departed for home well pleased with the afternoon's entertainment.

—In the Church of the Redeemer next Friday there will be Festival of the Conversion of St Paul, Celebration of the Holy Communion at 10 a. m., and evening service followed by the Rector's Bible class at 8.

FAMOUS DAYS OF THE DELEVAN.

The Old Albany Hotel Was the Haunt of State Legislators for Half a Century.

Politicians of the older time have had their memories quickened by the fire that destroyed the famous Delavan House at Albany. No doubt the stories that the walls of the noted rooms in the hotel could have told would have discounted all other reminiscences, but the walls were wisely silent in their day, and even now the people who are best fitted to talk are equally dumb on many interesting subjects. Indeed, it is doubtful if the political history that is yearly made in this city is ever faithfully written. There are times and occasions when the truth itself is dangerous.

To two of the rooms peculiar interest attached from such associations. These were parlors 57 and 454. In 57 that noted old warrior, Dean Richmond, for many years held forth to the confusion of his opponents in the political field. In it Stephen A. Douglas received his friends when swinging round the circle in the Presidential campaign of 1860. Andrew Jonnson also had his quarters there when he visited Albany with Grant, Seward and others in his search for a renomination to the Presidency. The memory of the big reception which was given the party is yet clear in the recollection of many who then enjoyed the scenes which accompanied the event. Governer Hoffman also had rooms on this corridor when he came to Albany for his inauguration in 1869, and subsequently Tilden, who was his campaign manager, also came to the Delevan when his own turn came in the whirligig of politics.

Most of all, this parlor was remembered as having been occupied by the lordly Conkling in that notorious contest known as the Platt-Conkling fight. It was there that Arthur received the news of the assassination of Garfield while in the very heat of the campaign that did not end in the vindication of either Mr. Platt or Mr. Conkling. Possibly this was the fiercest and most far reaching of all the struggles which made the old Delevan House noted far and near. It certainly involved the most men, and others besides Mr. Platt yet live to regret it. No other event has been more generally recalled by the fire, except, perhaps, the Senatorial contest between Morton and Miller, which resulted in the landing of the astute Hiscock, whose cards were played by "Jim" Belden. The combination of the Morton and Hiscock forces left Mr. Miller outside the breastworks and also left memories that are bitter even to this day.

Even livelier scenes are recalled by the mention of parlor 454. This was a part of the suite occupied by Tweed in his palmy days, when tradition says he had doors cut through and a private staircase put in to suit his own ideas of convenience and security from observation. Connolly and Genet and all those who became more or less famous through the methods used to overcome opposition and do business made this suite their headquarters. For some reason the idea prevailed that this room was lucky, and it was much sought after by aspirants for political honors, especially Speakership candidates. General Husted, in his day, would have reckoned himself homeless when a fight was on unless he was housed in its familiar walls.

THE WONDERFUL GRAND CANYON

More Impressive Than Niagara, More Beautiful Than the Alps.

There are many wonders within the limits of the Yellowstone Park, but of them all there is nothing so wonderful as the Grand Canon of the Yellowstone River. One can at no season of the year view this tremendous gorge without a sense of awe at the work of the Titanic elemental forces which have hollowed it out of the enduring granite of the hills. There is an impression of unspeakable solemnity conveyed by this giant spectacle, and no American looks upon it without a sense of absolute humility and insignificance. The thought, the meaning, the expression of the Grand Canon is something the human mind is unable at first to grasp. There is no coup d'œil possible there; there is no definite thought resultant upon any single glance at the Grand Canon, no matter how comprehensive, or how perspective that may be.

The Grand Canon refuses to be compassed at a glance. It demands faithful, patient, humble study. More impressive than Niagara, more mighty than the sea, more beautiful than the Alps, it offers to the visitor an enigma capable of solution only after long and reverent acquaintance. To attempt to see the Grand Canon in an hour on a day is rediculous. To attempt to see it as one of a crowd is a wrong to one's best self. To study it hour after hour, to drink in with unabated zest the same view time after time, day after day, to see the mountain lights and shades give a thousand difference expressions to the face of nature, and to learn some new feature even at the last visit to some point of view—these are the things which make the visitor and observer at first curious, then wondering, and then we may say worshipful. Not even the most blase world trotter was ever heard to express disappointment with the Grand Canon of the Yellowstone, and it is singular to notice the universally respectful and subdued comment upon it by even the most casual and flippant visitor.

There are very few persons who have seen the canon in winter time, and it may be well believed we made the most of our rare privilege. It was risky work approaching the great walls on the skis, but we managed to get to different points commanding full view of the main portion of the canon and of both the Great Falls and the Upper Falls of the Yellowstone. The Great Falls were encased in vast white columns of ice on each side, and from them arose a noble pillar of dense white vapor. Never again shall we see a more remarkable sight than that thus presented to us on that clear winter morning.—Phila. Press.

The Mysterious Disappearance Syndicate.

A Mysterious Disappearance Syndicate has been discovered to exist. Two Atchison men who disappeared were members of it. The syndicate provides a place for them to go to, making an exchange with men in some other part of the world who want to disappear. Shortly after the disappearance of the two Atchison men, it is claimed two strangers of retired habits, evidently not wishing to be known, came here, and have lived here ever since. It is claimed they were exchanged for the Atchison men.—Atchison Globe.

It is very natural for a young friend and a young lover to think the persons they love have nothing to do but please them.—Pope.

AN OLD MANSION.

WHERE WASHINGTON QUARTERED IN COLONIAL DAYS.

Commodore Vanderbilt Courted Sally Lake Within Its Historic Walls. In Turn the Home of Royalists and Patriots. Relics of Ancient Times.

We have no Tower of London, with its horrible and bloody memories, yet we have many places where cluster interesting bits of history, tragic in some instances, pathetic and romantic in others, and comical and humorous in the extreme in many others. The old Austin house on Staten Island is one of these places where history records not only the sublime but the ridiculous under one roof.

This charming old residence, the ancestral home of the Lake family of Staten Island, was built somewhere about the year 1710, and is situated on Pennsylvania avenue, Clifton, Staten Island, north of the Quarantine station and near the waterside, with a beautiful lawn where lilacs and wistaria bloom in their season and venerable shade trees, moved by the breezes of New York Bay, nod their welcome to the approaching visitor. The waters of the bay lap the foot of the lawn, making music in harmonic cadence to the sighing wind through the branches of the tall trees. Many other buildings of ante-Revolutionary days have passed into oblivion, but it seems as if one has been preserved expressly to keep in memory the historic associations which cluster about it.

During Revolutionary times the old mansion was in turn the abode of Loyalists and Patriots, and a scene of love occurred there which ended in a tragedy and which has given rise to the story that some of its chambers are haunted.

This same house was Lord Howe's headquarters when he came to New York in 1776 with his 10,000 red coated British troops and bloodthirsty Hessians, and later on under the same roof Benjamin Franklin and Lord Howe discussed the terms of peace.

A good story is told of how near General Washington, commander-in-chief of the Continental Army, came to being captured by some of Lord Howe's marauders at this house. It was while the campaign was on in New Jersey that General Washington ventured over on Staten Island, accompanied by a portion of his staff. Noon found them at the Lake homestead, where Washington was a welcome guest at all times, and while they were sitting at dinner a troop of British cowboys and Tories rode into the dooryard and began to hitch their horses. They had evidently been riding hard, and several of them showed evidences of fighting, as they were covered with blood. They were in bad humor, that was evident, and as they caught sight of the American officers' horses they at once surrounded the house and prepared to close in on its inmates, who they knew must be of considerable importance from the trappings on their horses.

Just as Washington and his aides were about to make a fight for their escape there came a shout from the road leading to the south, and the British marauders flew to their horses and scampered away. In a minute, two companies of continental dragoons swept into the yard with Richard Henry Lee, "Lighthorse Harry, the Gamecock of the Santee," and Col. Aaron Burr, the quartermaster of the Continental Army, at their head.

What makes the old house especially interesting at the present day is the history told by a pane of glass in one of the windows. On this window pane, which is carefully guarded, is scratched the words: "Sail Lake, C., 1812." To the uninitiated this does not stand for much, but it meant much for the man who left his mark there, and the man was Cornelius Vanderbilt, the elder, better known as "The Old Commodore."

Many years ago Mr. John H. Austen, while acting as a member of the crew on Commodore Vanderbilt's yacht during an amateur race, called his attention to the old house and told him how it had charmed him when a boy and that he had made a resolution to own it if he was ever able to buy and it was for sale, and that it had finally came into his possession.

"I know the place well," returned Commodore Vanderbilt. "I courted my first love in that house and she was one of the prettiest girls I ever saw. Her name was Sally Lake, and the Lakes were at that time wealthy and I was poor. I loved her, but her mother was a worldly wise woman and objected to my courting her daughter. When I asked the reason the old lady said:

"'Well, Cornell, if you want to know so bad I'll tell you. You're a poor shack, and you will never be able to support Sally as a woman of the Lake family should be supported, and I won't have her marry such a poor devil as you are.'"

The Commodore then told Mr. Austen that on a certain window pane in the upper story he would find the inscription: "Sail Lake, C., 1812." He said he had cut it there while the beautiful Sally stood beside him, he with one arm about her waist, while he used the diamond ring on her finger to cut the inscription. The letter C., he said, stood for his own name, and the figures for the year.

It is said that both Mrs. Lake, who objected to Sally's marrying "such a poor devil" as Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Sally lived to see the "poor shack" worth $80,000,000 and become the king of American financiers. If that be true, and it doubtless is, there must have been an amount of deep thinking on the part of the scheming mother and the fickle Sally.

Since Mr. Austen has owned the old house, and that is for over two score of years, he has gathered many articles of historic value within its walls. Between the huge oak beams which form the ceiling timbers are panels of English deal taken from a British ship captured during the Revolution. In his parlor is a link and bolt of the great chain which was stretched across the Hudson at Fort Clinton, West Point, to prevent the British from ascending the Hudson, the chain having been made by Peter Townsend, the grandfather of Mrs. Austen. A portrait of the patriotic blacksmith is also among the relics as well as many other articles of lesser value.

Ample Compensation.

"Will you kindly take off your hat?" said the gentleman behind the girl with the mammoth headgear. "I won't see my $1.50 worth of the show if you don't."

"No, sir," replied the girl, amiably, as she turned around and smiled serenely upon him. "You may be deprived of a show worth $1.50, but please to remember you are permitted to see a hat worth $25."
—Chicago Record.

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NOTICE. June 1, 1894.
Estate of Sarah Doane, deceased.
Pursuant to the order of George T. Parrot, Surrogate of the county of Union, this day made, on application of the undersigned, administrator of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the subscriber under oath or affirmation their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the subscriber.
JOHN H. DOANE,
11 15 10 Administrator.

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The Constitutionalist

A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.

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Plainfield, New Jersey.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

A. L. Force, Publisher & Proprietor.

Walter Irving Clarke, City Editor

PARTICULAR MENTION.

Mrs. P. M. Fine of West Front street is ill.

David S. Dunavan spent Sunday in New York.

Dr. C. H. Clark is much improved, and is able to sit up.

Thomas Young of Somerset street is ill with a heavy cold.

Miss Ada Wagner of Doane & Edsall's is a sufferer from the grip.

Miss Sadie Howell of Willow avenue is confined to her home by illness.

Jed Smalley is ill with pneumonia at the home of his father on Craig place.

Herbert Clark has recovered from his illness so as to be able to go to work.

Charles Hayes of West Seventh street spent Sunday with relatives in New York.

Mrs. C. W. Smith is confined to her home on Johnston avenue with the grip.

Miss Florence Dodge of New York is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. T. H. Keller.

Miss Ella Conkey of New York is visiting her aunt Mrs. N. W. French of West Fourth street.

Hiram Hornish, who is a Muhlenberg patient suffering from Bright's disease, is slowly improving.

Mrs. Herbert W. Harris of New York is visiting Mrs. C. P. Balli of Belvidere avenue, Netherwood.

Mrs. S. P. Smith of Central avenue left Friday for Hartwick, N. Y., where she will spend two weeks.

Mrs. A. B. Dunavan of Elmwood place has returned from Newark, where she has been visiting her mother.

Miss Lilly B. Livingston is seriously ill at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. M. O. Williams, Somerset street.

Miss Maggie Filmer of Gloversville, N. Y., is visiting a few days with her aunt Miss Filmer of Central avenue.

C. VanHerwarden and family of Flushing moved last Saturday into their new home on South avenue, Netherwood.

Raymond Hodge, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hodge of Somerset street, is suffering from a painful abscess over his right eye.

Miss Mabel Van Alstyne of Chatham, N. Y., is visiting at the home of her aunt, Mrs. W. L. Van Alstyne of Watchung avenue.

Walter C. Williams of Netherwood avenue has rented the Lissignolo property on East Front street, where he moved with his family Saturday.

W. P. Williams of New York city returned to his home Saturday after a short visit with his mother, Mrs. M. C. Williams of 147 Somerset street.

Letter-Carrier Robert Loughlin will now be able to cover his district in the specified time (eight hours), as he has just purchased a new Columbia bike.

Mrs. E. M. Hannigan and daughter Miss Eugenie, of 15 Prospect place, are at the Magnolia House, St. Augustine, Fla., where they will remain the balance of the Winter.

A four-page letter has been received from Judge John Ulrich indicating his greatly improved condition. His friends will be glad to learn of his steady recovery.

Gustave Sutterlin of Greenbrook road, who has been a sufferer the past two weeks with inflammatory rheumatism, is now able to go about with the aid of crutches.

Dr. Endicott of East Seventh street has been compelled to give up his office hours on account of the many cases of the grip requiring his attendance at the homes of his patients.

George F. Randolph, formerly of this city, but now of New York, brother of Pharmacist L. W. Randolph of West Front street, is very low with pneumonia. His family also are ill.

Miss Violet Truell of Central avenue gave a reception Saturday evening to P. Ludwig Conde and the Symphony Orchestra. Choice music was played, and refreshments were served.

Borough Councilman Valiant has given to Builder Lunger the contract for the erection of a house on Craig place, near Grove street, and excavating for the cellar was commenced today.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Mead spent Sunday with Mrs. Mead's parents, I. L. Mather, 124 Plainfield avenue. Mrs. Mead's many friends in Trinity Church were glad to welcome her once more.

Miss Maibelle Force of West Fourth street returned from a very pleasant visit with her friend Miss M. Alice MacDonald of Jersey City Heights. While there she was one of a theatre party at the Lyceum Theatre, New York.

Tickets for the bal poudre are selling rapidly, and it is sure to be a great success. The patronesses are: Mrs. Samuel Townsend, Mrs. George D. Hallock, Mrs. B. A. Hegeman, Jr., Mrs. J. H. Howell, Mrs. F. G. Grant, Mrs. W. J. Roome and Mrs. Charles A. Reed.

PARTICULAR MENTION

Herman Keller is very ill with pneumonia.

W. J. Stephenson has put in a 'phone, No. 121 B.

Miss Jessie K. Stevens of South avenue is confined to her home by the grip.

C. H. Lippencott of 28 Jackson avenue is confined to his home by illness.

Miss Amy Emmons of Prospect place is confined to her bed with influenza.

Mrs. C. B. Clifton of West Second street is rapidly recovering from the grip.

Miss Kate Garey of East Front street is convalescing after a severe attack of the grip.

Miss Ellen Demarest of Florida is the guest of Miss Frankie Demarest of Park avenue.

Miss Lucy Thornton of Fall River, Mass., is visiting J. C. Peck of Myrtle avenue.

Mrs. Harold Serrell of Plainfield avenue has joined the First Baptist church choir as a soprano.

Mrs. Julius Williams of Elmwood place has returned home from a visit among friends out of town.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Flack and James Flack have removed from Somerset street to 151 Central avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. David A. Bowman and daughter of East Sixth street have all been sick with the grip.

Frank Venino of Stelle avenue has obtained a place with the Steinway Piano Company in New York.

Mrs. John Doane of LaGrande avenue has returned home from her uncle's funeral in Moscow, Pa.

The wife of Councilman E. H. Bird has so far recovered from her recent illness as to be about the house.

Miss Ella Serrell of West Front street left this morning for a visit to her brother Wallace Serrell in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Hazell of Westervelt avenue spent Sunday at the former home of Mrs. Hazell, Summit.

Miss Florence Abbott of Central avenue is home from Bridgeport, where she has been the guest of Mrs. Warner.

Miss Grace E. Overton of Rockview avenue is entertaining her cousin, Miss Sarah Overton of Coney Island.

Both Mrs. Bret Harte and daughter Miss Jessamy, of Putnam avenue, are confined to the house with the grip.

Theodore Smith of the borough is almost helpless from muscular rheumatism. Garret P. Smith is acting as nurse.

Miss Grace Miller, daughter of Major W. D. W. Miller of LaGrande avenue, is recovering from an attack of the grip.

Andrew Rutherford of Sherman avenue celebrated his birthday Saturday by giving a dinner party to a number of his friends.

Miss Alice Haines of First place is making an extended trip through the South with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Haines.

Miss Grace Smith of Park avenue has been confined to the house for several days with the grip. She hopes to be out in a few days.

W. E. Brock and family of Mountain avenue will spend the Winter in Troy. They will then return to their home in North Plainfield.

Miss Lucy Thornton of Fall River has returned home after spending several days at the home of James C. Peck of Myrtle avenue.

G. L. Douglass of Sycamore avenue has gone to Washington to confer about the changing of the lights on all vessels, sailing and steamers.

Miss Lottie V. Johnston of Prospect Heights, Brooklyn, is being entertained by her friend Miss J. Louise Jenkins of of West Second street.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lewis, who formerly resided on Carleton avenue, and who are now residents of New York, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Stockton.

E. C. Pease of the Park has been away some weeks, and is still away on a business trip in the lumber camps of Wisconsin, Michigan and the Canadas.

Kind friends of Mrs. Lawrence Myers and party were profusely generous in their remembrances with a wreath of flowers on their departure for Europe on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Gaston of Somerville were guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Dunham of East Fifth street. Mr. Gaston is a brother of Mrs. Dunham.

Miss Maggie Hurlbut, daughter of Rev. Dr. J. L. Hurlbut, formerly of East Fifth street and now of New York, is the guest of Miss Ethel Holmes of East Fifth street.

Robert McCormick, who has been the efficient coachman of Henry Squires of Watchung avenue, has returned to his old home in Ireland to spend the rest of the Winter.

Herbert Wolcott Bowen, Consul-General to Barcelona, Spain, arrived in New York by steamship Majestic today, and will visit his brother, Henry E. Bowen of Watchung avenue.

Philip Crosman, formerly in the employ of the cigar manufacturer Braham of North avenue, died Sunday evening at Raritan, where he was employed by Joseph Miller. Decedent was in his fifty-ninth year.

Albert Woltmann, Oscar Nightengale and Edgar Serrell went to Bound Brook Saturday to enjoy the skating on the Raritan canal. They found no ice on the canal but skated to New Brunswick and return on the Raritan river.

Pure. Safe.
Prompt. Sure.
Pleasing. Speedy.

Allcock's Porous Plaster

is all this and more, too. The best external remedy known for every form of ache or pain resulting from colds, coughs, sprains, strains, rheumatism or neuralgia.

Never be Satisfied with any but ALLCOCK'S. Be not deceived by misrepresentations.

Allcock's Corn Shields,
Allcock's Bunion Shields,
Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

Brandreth's Pills

relieve indigestion, bowel, liver and kidney trouble. Absolutely pure.

Miss Charlotte Messersmith is ill with tonsilitis.

Charles H. Smith of Grove street is ill at his home.

Henry Brower of East Fifth street is suffering from an injured hand.

Miss Alberta Irwin of Putnam avenue is out again after a severe attack of the grip.

Miss Euphemia Johnston of East Fifth street is confined to her home with the grip.

Miss Edith Beach of Watchung avenue is out again after a severe attack of the grip.

A daughter was born Monday to Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Thompson of West Second street.

Miss Lillian McIlrary of Brooklyn is visiting Miss Eda Beekman of West Eighth street.

Miss Maud Emmons of Washington avenue is confined to the house with an affection of the face.

Mrs. Bret Harte and daughter Miss Jessamy Harte are able to be about again after an attack of the grip.

Mrs. Mulford, formerly of this city and now of Philadelphia, is visiting D. B. Davis of East Fifth street.

Joseph Shepperd of Orchard place has received news of the death of his uncle, Alexander Shepperd, in Newton.

Henry B. Drake of Duer street, who has been one of the numerous victims of the grip, is able to be out again.

J. J. Coard of East Ninth street has returned from New York, where he has been detained on account of illness.

Miss Mary Hurlbut of New York, who has been visiting Miss Ethel Holmes of East Fifth street, has returned home.

Joseph Berg of East Fifth street has accepted a position as clerk with Van-Buren & Timpson, real estate agents.

Harry Newball of LaGrande avenue is home from the Boston School of Technology, where he is taking a four-years course.

Fred Smith of Putnam avenue is out again after a confinement of several weeks with a severe sprain of the ankle, received while skating on Hyde's pond. He limps slightly yet as a reminder of his accident.

A HACKETTSTOWN MIRACLE.

AN INTERESTING RECITAL.

From the Hackettstown, N. J., Republican.

Reports from time to time reached the Republican of the remarkable cure of Mrs Jacob Shields the wife of our leading coal merchant, who has been suffering from a complication of diseases that nearly resulted in her death. In order to verify these statements one of our reporters called on Mrs. Shields and found that the reports were in no way exaggerated, and that Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy had saved her life.

The particulars of the case are these. "I was taken sick," said Mrs. Shields, "with typhoid fever, and was delirious for 3 weeks. When I recovered I suffered untold agony with my back and right limb. They felt as though they would burst. At the same time I suffered terribly with my kidneys. My mother was with me and a friend of hers called and told her of the sickness they had passed through at her home and that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy had been used by them, and she felt sure I would find great benefit from its use.

"A bottle was purchased and I hadn't taken but a few doses before it began to relieve me. That evening the doctor called and I told him that I had stopped his medicine, for he had told Mr. Shields the last time he called that he did not know what more to do for me. Some time before this, I was taken to the hospital, and then brought home, as was supposed, to die. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was taken just in time. I do thank God from the bottom of my heart that He ever sent that lady here to tell me of Favorite Remedy, otherwise death would have been my doom. Since I recovered ever so many have told me that it was a miracle I ever go well. I certainly cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Many persons are using it upon my recommendation, and it is doing them good. I will cheerfully answer any questions," said Mrs. Shields, "in regard to my illness feeling that others who may be suffering will be benefited by using Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

No tribute could be greater than these words of Mrs. Shields, who voluntarily tells the story of her remarkable recovery.

Favorite Remedy ranks with the medical profession as the most perfect of all blood and nerve medicines. It will cure all diseases of the skin, liver and kidneys and the weaknesses peculiar to females, and affords great protection from attacks that originate in change of life; it cures scrofula, salt rheum, rheumatism, dyspepsia, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, gravel diabetes and Brights disease.

—A number of Plainfielders have been doing double duty in their offices in New York since their clerks have been called out to do duty in Brooklyn.

CHARITY AT HOME.

Plainfield Women Discuss Methods of Municipal Alms-Giving.

The Plainfield Branch Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women held one of their most interesting meetings Tuesday afternoon in All Souls Church.

The subject for discussion was charity, and its relations to Plainfield. Mrs. B. J. Shreve read the first paper, on the "Administration and cost of our present charity system". It was an historical account, starting with mention of the old-fashioned method of hiring the poor out by contract. Mrs. Shreve spoke of the benefits of the Relief Association and Citizens Organized Aid. She also paid a tribute to Mrs. Tiffany, who organized the Relief. The problem of caring for the poor was yet unsettled, she said; and then told of the system employed in Burlington, where a poor farm had been established since 1800, and was admirably carried on. The cost for each inmate was only $50 per year. Plainfield was in need of a better system.

Mrs. Horace Kimball presented a paper on the adoption of a better plan. She described graphically the bad results of our present systen. An interesting fact was noted that the matter of poverty was more or less hereditary, and cited as an instance that three generations were represented at present on the charity list. She thought that if an almshouse were established many would exercise their strength and intelligence, rather than become inmates.

Extracts were read from a letter by R. Treat Paine, on pauperism, showing that pauperism was fostered by indiscriminate giving.

Mr. H. B. Opdyke in a very interesting paper told of the tramp question, and stated that whenever a tramp was sent to E. H. Holmes's coal and wood yard with a ticket he would get enough work to obtain a good meal. She thought that attention should be given to able-bodied applicants, and that the unskilled should be trained.

Another letter was read from Mrs. Benjamin Williams, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, urging that provision should be made for the defective classes There are at present only two institutions for this class, one at Trenton and the other at Vineland, and the State Society was endeavoring to get an appropriation from the State for the building of an asylum for the blind.

An informal discussion followed on the papers, which was participated in by Mrs. D. P. Hall, Mrs. G. B. Opdyke, Mrs. E. W. Conklin, Mrs. E. C. Pearson, Miss Mary Tweedy, Miss Kate Martine and Miss E. O. Reynolds.

At the next meeting, Tuesday, Feb. 26, the subject of "Criminal Classes" will be taken up, and H. P. Reynolds will furnish a very interesting paper.

THE COST OF LIVING.

Plainfield Markets Defended Against the Outside World.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY PRESS:—In a recent issue of The Daily Press I noticed a communication signed by M in reference to the high prices charged for all kinds of provisions in Plainfield, special reference having been made to grocers and butchers. As one of the latter I beg you to devote sufficient space to this article to give our side of the case.

There is no necessity for any commuter taking his market basket to New York, provided he will do his marketing here on the same terms he does it there. In New York he leaves his basket and his order, pays for his goods and carries them home or has them sent by express. Here we are expected to send a wagon for the order, deliver it, charge it, and then wait until our customer gets good and ready to pay for them. Any business man knows that this means expense and that this expense is added to the cost of the goods.

When M says he buys as good a roast in New York at 14 cents as that for which he pays 18 and 20 cents here, it probably tastes as good to him because it is cheap—but he forgets to mention the fact that to his 14 cents he has to add express charges, which I am informed is about 1½ cents per pound. At 16 cents per pound and on the same terms he can buy a better roast here than he can in New York for the same money.

I will admit that poultry is dearer here than it ought to be, but that is because people here won't buy the same kind of poultry that they do in New York. Here unless a chicken or turkey is scalded people don't want them; in New York they will buy anything so long as it is cheap.

The remedy is in the people's own hands. If they will buy here as they do in New York we can dispense with our horses, wagons, drivers and bookkeepers, which will necessarily reduce the cost on all provisions.

BUTCHER

—Chief Marshal Pangborn has detected the owner of the cap which was dropped by the night marauders at the home of Rev. Mr. Hauser Sunday night.

—Rev. E. Kiouka will begin instruction of the Y. M. C. A. German class Friday, and J. V. A. Craighead of the English branches Saturday.

—A supper and musical entertainment will be given in the lecture room of Trinity Reformed Church Thursday and Friday evenings of this week. The supper will be served from 6 to 8, and the musical entertainment follows. Go there for supper instead of going home and then stay and hear good singing and instrumental music.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

E. P. THORN,

No. 125 Park Avenue,

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Pure Wines and Liquors,

For Family and Medicinal Use,

A SPECIALTY.

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No Lamp like "THE MILLER"

Every one perfect whether it cost $1.00 or $100.00.

The Improvements (our patents) make "THE MILLER" A PERFECT LAMP.

Particulars cannot be given here, but we assure you it will pay to see "The Miller." Established 1844. We make a complete assortment of Lamps, Brass Tables with Onyx Tops, etc.

Many Designs Specially Beautiful for Gifts.

EDWARD MILLER & CO., 10 and 12 College Pl., bet. Park Place and Barclay St., New York.

☞ To warm a room buy a "Miller" Oil Heater.

☞ Cut out and save this card. ☜

READY for LIGHT
REMOVING CHIMNEY

For sale by W. L. Gavett & Co.

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

Odds, Ends and Remnants.

Amos H. Van Horn, L't'd,

73 Market St., near Plane St.

We find, after stock taking, several styles of Bedroom Suits, Parlor Suits and different patterns of Carpets that we do not intend to keep any more, and we will close them out at nearly your own price.

Parlor suits	$10
Bedroom suits	$10
Brussels carpet, per yard	50cts
Extra super ingrain carpet, per yard	50cts
Cotton chain ingrain carpet, per yard	25cts
Good bed lounges	$7
Parlor stoves	at your own price.

Note the name Amos before entering the store.

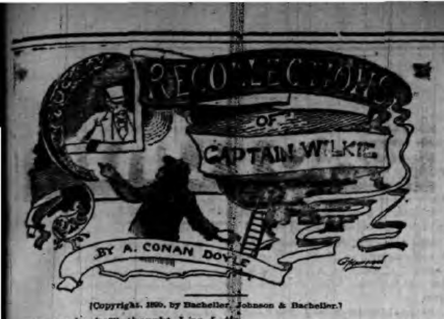
PORTLAND RANGES—The leading range in the city, and we will wager $25 that that there is more sold of that range than any other in the city. Why? Simply because it is the cheapest. Cheapest because it is the best; good baker, good draught and several improvements connected with it make it the most complete range manufactured. Easy terms.

STORING FURNITURE—At 88, 90 and 92 Bank st. You will find the largest and most complete storage building in the State. All locked rooms at reasonable rates. Furniture packed and moved with vans in city or county at moderate charges.

Telephone 580.

AMOS H. VAN HORN, Limited,

73 Market Street, nearest Plane street, Newark, N. J.



RECOLLECTIONS OF CAPTAIN WILKIE

BY A. CONAN DOYLE

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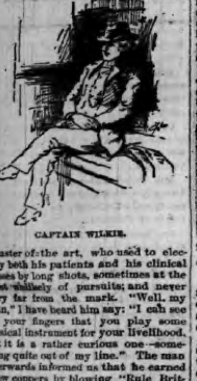
"Who can he be?" thought I, as I watched my companion in the second-class carriage of the London & Dover railway.

I had been so full of the fact that my long-expected holiday had come at last, and that for a few days at least the gayeties of Paris were about to supersede the dull routine of the hospital wards, that we were well out of London before I observed that I was not alone in the compartment. In these days we have all pretty well agreed that "three is company and two is none" upon the railway. At the time I write of, however, people were not so morbidly sensitive about their traveling companions. It was rather an agreeable surprise to me to find that there was some chance of whiling away the hours of a tedious journey. I therefore pulled my cap down over my eyes, took a good look from beneath it at my vis-a-vis, and repeated to myself: "Who can he be?"

I used rather to pride myself on being able to spot a man's trade or profession by a good look at his exterior. I had the advantage of studying under



CAPTAIN WILKIE.

a master of the art, who used to electrify both his patients and his clinical classes by long shots, sometimes at the most unlikely of pursuits; and never very far from the mark. "Well, my man," I have heard him say: "I can see by your fingers that you play some musical instrument for your livelihood, but it is a rather curious one—something quite out of my line." The man afterwards informed us that he earned a few coppers by blowing "Rule Britannia" on a coffee pot, the spout of which was pierced to form a rough flute. Though a novice in the art, I was still able to astonish my ward companions on occasion, and I never lost an opportunity of practicing. It was not mere curiosity, then, which led me to lean back on the cushions and analyze the quiet, middle-aged man in front of me.

I used to do the thing systematically, and my train of reflections ran somewhat in this wise: "General appearance, vulgar, fairly opulent and extremely self-possessed—looks like a man who could outchaff a bargee, and yet be at his ease in middle-class society. Eyes well set together and nose rather prominent—would be a good long-range marksman. Cheeks flabby, but the softness of expression redeemed by a square-cut jaw and a well-set lower lip. On the whole, a powerful type. Now for the hands—rather disappointed there. Thought he was a self-made man by the look of him, but there is no callous in the palm and no thickness at the joints. Has never been engaged in any real physical work, I should think. No tanning on the backs of the hands; on the contrary, they are very white, with blue projecting veins and long, delicate fingers. Couldn't be an artist with that face, and yet he has the hands of a man engaged in delicate manipulations. No red acid spots upon his clothes, no ink stains, no nitrate of silver marks upon the hands (this helps to negative my half-formed opinion that he was a photographer). Clothes not worn in any particular part. Coat made of tweed, and fairly old; but the left elbow, as far as I can see it, has as much of the fluff left on as the right, which is seldom the case with men who do much writing. Might be a commercial traveler, but the little pocketbook in the waistcoat is wanting, nor has he any of those handy valises, suggestive of samples."

I give these brief headings of my ideas merely to demonstrate my method of arriving at a conclusion. As yet I had obtained nothing but negative results; but now, to use a chemical metaphor, I was in a position to pour off this solution of dissolved possibilities and examine the residue. I found myself reduced to a very limited number of occupations. He was neither a lawyer nor a clergyman, in spite of a soft felt hat, and a somewhat clerical cut about the necktie. I was wavering now between pawnbroker and horse-dealer; but there was too much character about his face for the former; and he lacked that extraordinary equine atmosphere which hangs about the latter even in his hours of relaxation; so I formed a provisional diagnosis of betting man of methodistical persuasions, the latter clause being inserted in deference to his hat and necktie.

Pray, do not think that I reasoned it out like this in my own mind. It is only now, sitting down with pen and paper, that I can see the successive steps. As it was, I had formed my conclusion within sixty seconds of the time when I drew my hat down over my eyes and uttered the mental ejaculation with which my narrative begins. I did not feel quite satisfied even then with my deduction. However, as a leading question would—to pursue my chemical analogy—act as my litmus paper, I determined to try one. There was a Times lying by my companion, and I thought the opportunity too good to be neglected.

"Do you mind my looking at your paper?" I asked.

"Certainly, sir, certainly," said he most urbanely, handing it across.

I glanced down its columns until my eye rested upon the list of the latest betting.

"Hullo!" I said, "they are laying odds upon the favorite for the Cambridgeshire. But perhaps," I added, looking up, "you are not interested in these matters?"

"Snares, sir!" said he violently; "wiles of the enemy! Mortals are but given a few years to live, how can they squander them so! They have not even an eye to their poor worldly interests," he added in a quieter tone, "or they would never back a single horse at such short odds with a field of thirty."

There was something in this speech of his which tickled me immensely. I suppose it was the odd way in which he blended religious intolerance with worldly wisdom. I laid the Times aside with the conviction that I should be able to spend the next two hours to better purpose than in its perusal.

"You speak as if you understood the matter, at any rate," I remarked.

"Yes, sir," he answered; "few men in England understood these things better in the old days before I changed my profession. But that is all over now."

"Changed your profession?" said I, interrogatively.

"Yes; I changed my name, too."

"Indeed?" said I.

"Yes; you see, a man wants a real fresh start when his eyes become opened, so he has a new deal all round, so to speak. Then he gets a fair chance."

There was a short pause here, as I seemed to be on delicate ground in touching on my companion's antecedents, and he did not volunteer any information. I broke the silence by offering him a cheroot.

"No, thanks," said he; "I have given up tobacco. It was the hardest wrench of all, was that. It does me good to smell the whiff of your weed. Tell me," he added, suddenly, looking hard at me with his shrewd gray eyes, "why did you take stock of me so carefully before you spoke?"

"It is a habit of mine," said I. "I am a medical man, and observation is everything in my profession. I had no idea you were looking."

"I can see without looking," he answered. "I thought you were a detective, at first; but I couldn't recall your face at the time I knew the force."

"Were you a detective, then?" said I.

"No," he answered, with a laugh; "I was the other thing—the detected, you know. Old scores are wiped out now, and the law cannot touch me, so I don't mind confessing to a gentleman, like yourself, what a scoundrel I have been in my time."

"We are none of us perfect," said I.

"No; but I was real out-and-outer. A 'fake,' you know, to start with, and afterwards a 'cracksman.' It is easy to talk of these things now, for I've changed my spirit. It's as if I was talking of some other man, you see."

"Exactly so," said I. Being a medical man I had none of that shrinking from crime and criminals which many men possess. I could make all allowances for congenital influence and the force of circumstances. No company, therefore, could have been more acceptable to me than that of the old malefactor; and as I sat puffing at my cigar, I was delighted to observe that my air of interest was gradually loosening his tongue.

"Yes; I'm converted now," he continued, "and of course I am a happier man for that. And yet," he added wistfully, "there are times when I long for the old trade again, and fancy myself strolling out on a cloudy night with my jimmy in my pocket. I left a name behind me in my profession, sir. I was one of the old school, you know. It was very seldom that we bungled a job. We used to begin at the foot of the ladder, the rope ladder, if I may say so, in my younger days, and then work our way up, step by step, so that we were what you might call good men all through."

"I see," said I.

"I was always reckoned a hard-working, conscientious man, and had talent, too—the very cleverest of them allowed that. I began as a blacksmith, and then did a little engineering and carpentering, and then I took to sleight-of-hand tricks, and then to picking pockets. I remember, when I was home on a visit, how my poor old father used to wonder why I was always hovering around him. He little knew that I used to clear everything out of his pockets a dozen times a day, and then replace them, just to keep my hand in. He believes to this day that I am in an office in the city. There are few of them could touch me in that particular line of business, though."

"I suppose it is a matter of practice?" I remarked.

"To a great extent. Still, a man never quite loses it, if he has once been an adept—excuse me; you have dropped some cigar ash on your coat," and he waved his hand politely in front of my breast, as if to brush it off. "There," he said, handing me my gold scarf pin, "you see I have not forgot my old cunning yet."

He had done it so quickly that I hardly saw the hand whisk over my bosom, nor did I feel his fingers touch me, and yet there was the pin glittering in his hand. "It is wonderful," I said as I fixed it again in its place.

"Oh, that's nothing! But I have been in some really smart jobs. I was in the gang that picked the new patent safe. You remember the case. It was guaranteed to resist anything; and we managed to open the first that was ever issued, within a week of its appearance. It was done with graduated wedges, sir, the first so small that you could hardly see it against the light, and the last strong enough to prize it open. It was a clever managed affair."

"I remember it," said I. "But surely some one was convicted for that?"

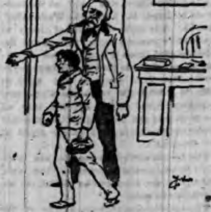
"Yes, one was nabbed. But he didn't split, nor even let on how it was done. We'd have cut his soul out if—" He suddenly damped down the very ugly fires which were peeping from his eyes. "Perhaps I am boring you, talking about these old wicked days of mine?"

"On the contrary," I said, "you interest me extremely."

"I like to get a listener I can trust. It's a sort of blow-off, you know, and I feel lighter after it. When I am among my brethren I dare hardly think of what has gone before. Now, I'll tell you about another job I was in. To this day, I cannot think about it without laughing."

I lit another cigar, and composed myself to listen.

"It was when I was a youngster," said he. "There was a big city man in those days who was known to have a very valuable gold watch. I followed him about for several days before I could get a chance; but when I did get one, you may be sure I did not throw it away. He found, to his disgust, when he got home that day, that there was nothing in his fob. I hurried off with my prize, and got it stowed away in safety, intending to have it melted down next day. Now, it happened that this watch possessed a special value in the owner's eyes because it was a sort of ancestral possession—presented by his father on coming of age, or something of that sort. I remember there was a long inscription on the back. He was determined not to lose it if he could help it, and accordingly he put an advertisement in an evening paper offering thirty pounds reward for his return, and promising that no questions should be asked. He gave the address of his house, 31 Caroline square, at the end of the advertisement. The thing sounded good enough, so I set off for Caroline square, leaving the watch in a parcel at a public house which I passed on the way. When I got there, the gentleman was at dinner; but he came out quick enough when he heard that a young man wanted to see him. I suppose he guessed who the young man would prove to be. He was a genial-looking old fellow, and he led me away with him into his study.



"I MANAGED TO PICK HIS POCKET FOR THE SECOND TIME."

"'Well, my lad,' said he, 'what is it?'

"'I've come about that watch of yours,' said I. 'I think I can lay my hands on it.'

"'Oh, it was you that took it!' said he.

"'No,' I answered; 'I know nothing whatever about how you lost it. I have been sent by another party to see you about it. Even if you have me arrested, you will not find out anything.'

"'Well,' he said, 'I don't want to be hard on you. Hand it over, and here is my cheque for the amount.'

"'Cheques won't do,' said I; 'I must have it in gold.'

"'It would an hour or so to collect in gold,' said he.

"'That will just suit,' I answered, for I have not got the watch with me. I'll go back and fetch it, while you raise the money.'

"I started off, and got the watch where I had left it. When I came back, the old gentleman was sitting behind his study table, with the little heap of gold in front of him.

"'Here is your money,' he said, and pushed it over.

"'Here is your watch,' said I.

"He was evidently delighted to get it back; and after examining it carefully, and assuring himself that it was none the worse, he put it into the watch pocket of his coat with a grunt of satisfaction.

"'Now, my lad,' he said, 'I know it was you that took the watch. Tell me how you did it, and I don't mind giving you an extra five-pound note.'

"'I wouldn't tell you in any case,' said I; 'but especially I wouldn't tell you when you have a witness hid behind that curtain.' You see, I had all my wits about me, and it didn't escape me that the curtain was drawn tighter than it had been before.

"'You are too sharp for us,' said he, good humoredly. 'Well, you have got your money, and that's an end of it. I'll take precious good care you don't get hold of my watch again in a hurry—good night—no; not that door,' he added as I marched towards a cupboard. 'This is the door,' and he stood up and opened it. I brushed past him, opened the hall door, and was round the corner of the square in no time. I don't know how long the old gentleman took to find it out, but in passing him at the door, I managed to pick his pocket for the second time, and next morning the family heirloom was in the melting pot after all. That wasn't bad, was it?"

The old war-horse had evidently forgotten all about his conversion now. There was a tone of triumph in the conclusion of his anecdote which showed that his pride in his smartness far surpassed his repentance of his misdeeds. He seemed pleased at the astonishment and amusement I expressed at his adroitness.

"Yes," he continued with a laugh, "it was a capital joke. But sometimes the fun lies all the other way. Even the sharpest of us come to grief at times. There was one rather curious incident which ocurred in my career. You may possibly have seen the anecdote, for it got into print at the time."

"Pray let me hear it," said I.

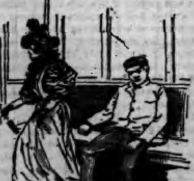
"Well, it is hard lines telling stories against one's self, but this was how it happened: I had made a rather good haul, and invested some of the swag in buying a very fine diamond ring. I thought it would be something to fall back upon when all the ready was gone and times were hard. I had just purchased it, and was going back to my lodgings in the omnibus, when, as luck would have it, a very stylishly-dressed young lady came in and took her seat beside me. I didn't pay much attention to her at first; but after a time something hard in her dress knocked up against my hand, which my experienced touch soon made out to be a purse. It struck me that I could not pass the time more profitably or agreeably than by making this purse my own. I had to do it very carefully; but I managed at last to wriggle my hand into her rather light pocket, and I thought the job was over. Just at this moment she rose abruptly to leave the 'bus, and I had hardly time to get my hand with the purse in it out of her pocket without detection. It was not until she had been gone some time that I found out that in drawing out my hand in that hurried manner the new and ill-fitting ring had slipped over my finger and remained in the young lady's pocket. I sprang out and ran in the direction in which she had gone with the intention of picking her pocket once again. She had disappeared, however; and from that day till this I have never set eyes on her. To make the matter worse, there was only four pence half-penny in coppers inside the purse. Sarve me right for trying to rob such a pretty girl; still, if I had that two hundred quid now I should not be reduced to—Good heavens, forgive me! What am I saying?"

He seemed inclined to relapse into silence after this; but I was determined to draw him out a little more, if I could possibly manage it. "There is less personal risk in the branch you have been talking of," I remarked, "than there is in burglary."

"Ah!" he said, warming to his subject once again, "it is the higher game which is best worth aiming at. Talk about sport, sir, talk about fishing or hunting! why it is tame in comparison! Think of the great country house with its men servants and its dogs and its firearms, and you with only your jimmy and your center bit, and your mother wit, which is best of all. It is the triumph of intellect over brute force, sir, as represented by bolts and bars."

"People generally look upon it as quite the reverse," I remarked.

"I was never one of those blundering life-preserver fellows," said my companion. "I did try my hand at garrotting once; but it was against my principles, and I gave it up. I have tried everything. I have been a bedridden widow with three young children; but I do object to physical force."



AT THIS MOMENT SHE ROSE ABRUPTLY.

"You have been what?" said I.

"A bedridden widow. Advertising, you know, and getting subscriptions. I have tried them all. You seem interested in these experiences," he continued; "so I will tell you another anecdote. It was the narrowest escape for penal servitude that ever I had in my life. A pal and I had gone down on a country beat—it doesn't signify where it was—and taken up our headquarters in a little provincial town. Somehow it got noised abroad that we were there, and householders were warned to be careful, as suspicious characters had been seen in the neighborhood. We should have changed our plans when we saw the game was up; but my chum was a plucky fellow, and wouldn't consent to back down. Poor little Jim! He was only thirty-four round the chest, and about three at the biceps, but there is not a measuring tape in England could have given the size of his heart. He said we were in for it and we must stick to it; so I agreed to start and we chose Morley hall, the country house of a certain Col. Morley, to begin with.

"Now this Col. Morley was about the last man in the world that we should have meddled with. He was a hard-headed fellow, who had knocked about and seen the world, and it seems that he took a special pride in the detection of criminals. However, we knew nothing of all this at that time; so we set forth hopefully to have a try at the house.

"The reason that made us pick him out among the rest was that he had a good-for-nothing groom, who was a tool in our hands. This fellow had drawn up a rough plan of the premises for us. The place was pretty well locked up and guarded, and the only weak point we could see was a certain trapdoor, the padlock of which was broken, and which opened from the roof into one of the lumber rooms. If we could only find any method of reaching the roof, we might force a way securely from above. We both thought the plan rather a good one, and it had a spice of originality about it which pleased us. It is not the mere jewels or plate, you know, that a good cracksman thinks about. The neatness of the job and his reputation for smartness are almost as important in his eyes.

"We had been very quiet for a day or two, just to let suspicion die away. Then we set out one dark night, Jim and I, and got over the avenue railings and up to the house without meeting a soul. It was blowing hard, I remember, and the clouds hurrying across the sky. We had a good look at the front of the house, and then Jim went round to the garden side. He came running back in a minute or two in a great state of delight. 'Why, Bill,' he said, gripping me by the arm, 'there never was such a bit of luck! They've been repairing the roof or something, and they've left the ladder standing.' We went round together, and there, sure enough, was the ladder towering above our heads, and one or two laborers' hods lying about, which showed that some work had been going on during the day. We had a good look round, to see that everything was quiet, and then we climbed up, Jim first and I after him. We got to the top, and were sitting on the slates, having a bit of a breather, before beginning business, when you can fancy our feelings to see the ladder that we came up by suddenly stand straight up in the air, and then slowly descend until it rested in the garden below! At first we hoped it might have slipped, though that was bad enough; but we soon had that idea put out of our head.

"'Hullo, up there!' cried a voice from below.

"We craned our heads over the edge, and there was a man, dressed, as far as we could make out, in evening dress, and standing in the middle of the grass plot. We kept quiet.

Continued on Page 8.

Scott's Emulsion

the cream of Cod liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is for

Coughs,
Colds,
Sore Throat,
Bronchitis,
Weak Lungs,
Consumption,
Loss of Flesh,
Emaciation,
Weak Babies,
Growing Children,
Poor Mothers' Milk,
Scrofula,
Anæmia;

in fact, for all conditions calling for a quick and effective *nourishment. Send for Pamphlet. Free.*

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

In his appointment of Robert S. Green, ex-Governor and Vice-Chancellor, to be Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, to succeed the late Wm. Walter Phelps, Governor Werts has paid renewed tribute to the worth and ability of one of Union County's most distinguished men.

The Vincent Lectures.

Assembly Hall was comfortably filled last evening with an appreciative audience, who enjoyed the second of the series of lectures on eminent authors, by Leon H. Vincent. The subject of the lecture was Thomas Carlyle.

Members of the Kappa Delta Phi served as ushers and sold and collected the tickets.

The third lecture will take place next week Thursday evening, and the subject will be Thackeray.

Need a Piano—or Tuner?

H. C. Hadley, the new Plainfield manager of the Hallett & Davis Piano Co., is displaying a fine line of instruments at proper prices, in his warerooms in the Babcock Building. He makes a specialty of expert tuning, and gives the Musical Monthly Guest to all callers.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Standard Railway of America

Protected throughout by the Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

On and after Jan 20, 1895, trains will leave Elizabeth as follows:

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia 12 25 p m daily with Pullman Vestibule parlor and sleeping cars for Pittsburg, Northern and Eastern Pennsylvania.

5.37 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, dining car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, daily except Saturday, for Toledo, Williamsport, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

6.34 p.m.—SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping car, daily, to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Memphis. Dining car Altoona to Richmond.

8 43 p. m.—PACIFIC EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping cars, daily, for Pittsburg, Columbus, Chicago, and Toledo, daily, except Saturday for Cleveland.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South—[illegible]

Sundays, [illegible]

For Baltimore only [illegible] p. m., week-days.

For Newark and New York—[illegible]

For New York only, 6 10 a. m. daily.

For Philadelphia—[illegible]

FOR ATLANTIC CITY

[illegible] with through Buffet parlor car) Sundays [illegible]

Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City [illegible] p. m. weekdays.

For Rahway—[illegible]

For New Brunswick—[illegible]

For Woodbridge—[illegible]

For Perth Amboy—[illegible]

For East Millstone—[illegible]

For Trenton—[illegible]

For Lambertville, Philipsburg and Belvidere via Trenton—[illegible]

For Flemington—[illegible]

For Freehold—[illegible] via Monmouth Junction, week-days.

For Jamesburg, via Monmouth Junction—[illegible]

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, and points on New York and Long Branch R. R.—[illegible] do not stop at Asbury Park on Sundays.

For Sea Side Park, Island Heights and Toms River—[illegible]

For Boston—[illegible] p. m., daily.

For Brooklyn, N. Y.—All through trains connect at Jersey City with boats to Brooklyn annex, affording direct transfer to and from Fulton Street, avoiding double ferriage and journey across New York City.

Leave New York for Elizabeth—[illegible]

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

(Anthracite coal used exclusively insuring cleanliness and comfort.)

Station in New York foot of Liberty Street. Time Table in Effect, Nov. 18, 1894.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave New York from foot of Liberty street [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Newark [illegible]

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Somerville, [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Easton [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

LEAVE PLAINFIELD.

[illegible] for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport and Tamaqua.

7 10 a. m. for stations to High Bridge, connecting for stations on High Bridge Branch.

[illegible] for Flemington, D. L. & W. R. R., Easton, Bangor and Mauch Chunk.

[illegible] for Flemington, High Bridge branch, D. L. & W. R. R., Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Shamokin, Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c. Through coach to Williamsport.

[illegible] p. m., way for Easton, connecting at Junction for stations on D. L. & W. R. R.

[illegible] for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Sunbury and Williamsport, Wilkes-Barre and Scranton. Buffet parlor car to Mauch Chunk.

[illegible] p. m., way for Easton, connecting at High Bridge for stations on High Bridge branch.

[illegible] for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bangor, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk, Shamokin and Tamaqua. Buffet parlor car to Scranton.

[illegible] for Flemington.

[illegible] for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg.

[illegible] for Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown.

[illegible]

For Atlantic City, [illegible]

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, &c.

[illegible]

For Perth Amboy, [illegible]

For Freehold, [illegible]

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia, [illegible]

For Trenton, [illegible]

For Baltimore and Washington at [illegible]

For Chattanooga, New Orleans and all points south with through vestibule sleeper, via Shenandoah Valley Route at [illegible]

For Buffalo, Chicago and all points west, [illegible]

RETURNING—LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

[illegible]

Plainfield passengers by trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

Through tickets to all points at lowest rates may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.

J. H. OLHAUSEN, General Supt.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

TRAINING ANIMALS.

J. A. BAILEY SAYS IT IS NOT SO DANGEROUS AS IS BELIEVED.

Tact, which Includes Patience, the Principal Requisite in Teaching Wild-Beasts Circus Tricks. The Instance of a Confiding German in the Lion's Den.

"Since the exhibition of trained animals has been added to the programme of the Barnum and Bailey show," said Mr. James A. Bailey recently, "I have been frequently asked as to the degree of danger attendant upon such performances. It is the general belief all over the world that a man who goes into a den of wild carnivorous beasts takes his life in his hands, and that each time he does so and escapes unharmed he has won by a lucky chance. Some persons believe that if the trainer who handles the animals in their acts was to turn his back upon them for a single instant they would leap upon and devour him. Others again believe that the lions and tigers only await an opportunity for concerted action to destroy their keepers, while there are still others who declare that it is only through the power of the human eye that the beasts are held in subjection. To all of these opinions and beliefs, and as a final answer to all questions on the subject, I wish to state here and now that there is no danger whatever to any person entering a cage of wild beasts. Such a statement, however, will scarce be believed without some further explanation and proof.

"It is a fact that many men have been maimed, and some killed, by lions and tigers in menageries and zoological gardens throughout the world, but in every case, I venture to say, the causes leading to such accidents and deaths were of their own making. Unmerited or too severe punishment is the most frequent cause. Nearly all animals, no matter how small and insignificant, will turn and fight when cornered and in fear of their lives. A cat will make a desperate and determined fight if so placed that it cannot get away from what it believes is a desperate enemy. Just so with the larger cat animals, and nearly all of the accidents that have occurred have been caused by the brutality of trainers, who, having lost temper, have pursued to extremes an animal that did not do what it was ordered, or which did not understand what was wanted of it. Trainers of the present day, however, have come to realize this, and accidents are of rare occurrence; and I maintain that any man or woman, an entire stranger to the animals, can go in with them, and in perfect safety.

"A case in point comes to my mind. A few years ago I employed an innocent sort of German to work in the menagerie, and one of the first tasks assigned him was cleaning the lions' den. Instead of taking an iron scraper and working the bars as customary, he took a broom, opened the iron door, went in the cage, and began to sweep the floor. When a lion got in his way he would punch it with the broom and tell it in German to go away; and it did so. The man repeated his experience every day, and was never harmed. I now make this positive statement—that in both the handling and training of these animals there is no more danger than attends the training of a domestic animal. The snarling and growling of the beasts is no more indicative of a desire to claw and devour than is expressed in the bark or snarl of a canine house pet, or the hiss of a sleek tabby when its tail is stepped upon. The big brutes may growl and crouch about their cages, look dangerous, and act ferociously, and all that, but I contend, and experience has taught me that my belief is correct, that it is only through a desire to escape from the man rather than to attack him.

"It takes time and patience, more than any one not in the business can imagine, to perfect the training of these animals, and every trainer has a method of his own.

"I would further explain that trained animals will not perform the tricks taught them unless the cue is given them. Even trained horses, which are supposed to have great intelligence, will only go through their performances when the ringmaster supplies the cue, whatever it may be. Sometimes it is a motion of the whip, at others a step backward or forward, when instantly the animal will respond.

"Now, all that is necessary for any one to put through their performance any kind of trained animal or number of them, is for him to know when to give the proper cue.

"I do not believe the animals know one trainer from another, unless one has been with them for a very long time, for when some of my trainers have been taken sick, been discharged, or for other causes left my service, the trained animal part of my show has not been interrupted, but has gone on just the same, a new man having been substituted; and it is safe to say that the animals never knew the difference between the men. I have changed the men as often as five times in a season, and one man has put the beasts through their tricks quite as well as another.

"Any person who will enter the arena fearlessly and confidently, can take the trainer's whip and make the animals perform as well as a person who has handled them for months, provided always he knows what tricks the beasts are required to do, and can supply the required cues.

"I am aware that this statement may appear to most people extraordinary, because it is at variance with their preconceived notions concerning the brutal nature of all wild beasts; but I am firm in my belief and have no hesitation in making it public."

Will Sue on a Campaign Promise.

Constable Thomas Tosh of Shenandoah, Pa., proposes to institute proceedings by quo warranto against Sheriff-elect Alexander Scott of Frackville.

Tosh says he was promised the appointment of deputy by Mr. Scott before the election in consideration of his services in working for his election, and that he has now thrown him over. W. D. Seltzer has been retained by Tosh as his attorney. It is claimed that Scott made his deal with Tosh in the Convention which nominated Scott. He claims that two delegates in the Convention were parties to the deal, and he worked hard for Mr. Scott during the campaign, and was instrumental in securing the remarkably large vote for him in Shenandoah.

Indiana's natural gas supply will be exhausted in less than four years, according to the annual report just made by the State Gas Inspector. He estimates that at least $25,000,000 worth of gas has been wasted in Indiana alone.

REHEARSING AMATEUR MINSTRELS.

Some of the Trials of Young Ladies Who Black-up For Charity's Sake.

Fifty bright young women, all members of the Young Ladies' Charitable Society, gathered in a hall in East Fifty-eighth street the other day to rehearse for a minstrel performance they are going to give.

After divesting themselves of macintoshes, coats, hats, and umbrellas, the performers ranged themselves in the old familiar semi-circle.

"Well, ladies, are you all ready?" cried the violinist, when the young women were comfortably seated.

"Yes," came from all sides, and then the young woman, who sat in the centre, and was supposed to be the interlocutor, spoke up:

"Oh, just let's sing this morning, and take the jokes and business some other time."

"Oh, no," cried a young woman who had been fondling a tambourine. "Let's have the jokes to-day and sing some other time."

"Stop your talking, ladies," put in the stout prompter, "Your gag there, miss."

"Sir!" exclaimed the interlocutor, drawing herself up. "My gag? I don't understand you."

"I meant joke," said the young man, apologetically. "You see, it's your turn to talk. Now, after the tambo on the end has made her joke, you turn and look toward the other side, and then those three bones on the end——"

The three young women on the end happened to be uncommonly thin, and about two seconds after the stout young man had made his remark, they were on their feet and demanded to know what he meant. With much embarrassment he explained that he had given them the title from the instrument they were to play.

"Oh!" came from all sides, "that was it," *and for ten minutes the rehearsal had to be stopped to give the girls an opportunity to talk it over.*

"Let's practise the Seely joke, now," said the interlocutor to the stout young man. "It's a new one we girls got up, and, of course, if you don't like it, why, we'll cut it."

"Oh, let it go," said the young man, impatiently. Then one of the end men spoke up:

"Now why, oh dear, I mean, what was the matter with Seely, the bookkeeper of the Shoe and Leather Bank?"

"What was the matter with Seely, the bookkeeper of the Shoe and Leather Bank? Now, what was the matter with Seely, the bookkeeper of the Shoe and Leathdr Bank?" rejoined the interlocutor, while all the other girls sat with mouths wide open. It was the first time the joke had been tried.

"Well," chuckled the end man, "he ought to have had more sole and stuck to his last. He didn't and now he's on his uppers, and—Oh, what's the matter with you all, any way?"

"Next!" interrupted the young man, with the violin, and the humorist subsided, highly indignant.

"I've got a new one, and it's awful good," exclaimed one of the young women on the other side. The stout young man groaned, and faintly murmured: "Go on."

"Why am I like—oh, I ought to explain here: you know my face is supposed to be blackened."

"Yes, yes, go on," said the violinist.

"Well, why am I like an Irishman?"

"Why are you like an Irishman?" repeated the interlocutor. "Well, really, I don't know. Now why are you like an Irishman?"

"Because I am in cork," said the young woman.

A dead silence followed, and was broken by a crash from behind. The girls jumped up in alarm and looked around in time to see the pianist getting up from the floor.

"Please don't do anything like that again," he sighed.

The girls didn't know whether to laugh or not, but decided not to. The girl whose joke brought about all the trouble wanted to say something, but the young man warded off the attack cleverly.

"Nuff damage done," he said. "I understand some one's got a new song. Let's hear it."

"Oh, it's I," said a girl, springing up from her chair and spilling her tamborine in her haste. "It's just a lovely one, too. A friend of mine who writes for the newspapers wrote it, and——"

"Sing it," put in the young man with the violin.

The young woman began singing to the tune of "Take a day off Mary Ann." The chorus went:

Oh, darling Laura,
How I adore her,
How I—

"I think I will cut that out," said the violinist, and the young woman retreated to her seat, where she remarked to the girl next to her that it was a shame not to give the song a chance.—New York Sun.

JUNE BUTTER IN WINTER.

Artificial Ripening of Cream by an Inoculation Process.

Prof. H. W. Conn, in some experiments in his bacteriological laboratory at Wesleyan University, has made a discovery of importance to everyone interested in the making of butter. It is well known that as butter making has been conducted it has been impossible to make the best butter in the winter time. In spite of every effort, dairymen have been unable to produce from November to May butter equal in flavor to that made in the summer. The latter has a peculiar flavor, particularly noticeable in June. For this reason the best butter is often known as "June" butter. Prof. Conn's discovery will enable dairymen to produce a peculiarly fine quality of "June" butter throughout the year.

The first step in butter making is known as ripening the cream. It is a process much similar to the fermentation of beer, and is similarly produced by the growth and multiplication of millions of bacteria which were originally present in the cream. The quality of the butter depends almost wholly upon the kind of bacteria in the cream, and the reason why it has been impossible to make the best butter in winter is due to the fact that the species of bacteria which give the peculiar flavor to June butter are not present, naturally, during the cold weather. But they may be cultivated artificially, and that is just what Dr. Conn has done.

Mutually Appreciated.

"I like your cheek," said the indignant maiden to the youth who kissed her.

"And I like yours," said he, as he kissed her again.—Truth.

LIVE BIRDS AT FANWOOD.

And Lively Shooting at Them by Expert Handlers of the Gun.

A large number of sportsmen assembled at the Benner shooting grounds Friday to witness a match between John Benner and Alfred Heritage of Jersey City, and were much disappointed at the non appearance of Mr. Heritage, who telegraphed that he was detained by sickness. In lieu of the match a number of sweepstakes was shot, John Rothacker of Philadelphia being among those who were present in the events, which resulted as follows:

First event—five live birds, $3 entrance. T. H. Keller and J. Benner each killed five and divided first; C. Smith and J. Darby taking second with four; J. Rothacker scored three and Geo. Piercy two.

Event second—same conditions, T. H. Keller, C. Smith, D. Terry and Scott divided first with straight scores of five; J. Darby, Benner, Rothacker and Piercy taking second with four.

Third event—miss and out, $4 entrance was divided by T. H. Keller, P. Jay, C. Smith and Scott each scoring five; Benner scored four; Darby, D. Terry and Bowlby two each; Rothacker one; Piercy dropping out on the first round.

Fourth event—eight birds, $5 entrance. J. Rothacker, D. Terry and Scott scored all their birds, dividing first money; C. Smith and T. H. Keller second with seven; Piercy, J. Darby and P. Jay third, with six; Benner five.

The last event was another miss and out affair in which Keller, Piercy and Scott divided the purse, each scoring four birds, D. Terry missing on fourth, Benner on third and Smith and Rothacker on second.

THE POET OF THE HEART.

Epworthians and Their Friends Spend an Evening with Longfellow.

An attractive and novel entertainment, prepared by Mrs. Herbert Randolph and Miss Grace Carroll, was enjoyed in Grace M. E. Church last evening.

It was called "An Evening with Longfellow", and a more interesting subject could hardly be chosen.

Miss Conroy opened the programme with a piano solo, which was well played and appreciated.

Mrs. Randolph then called by numbers the quotations prepared from Longfellow's works, which proved to be very interesting.

A delightful reading of Longfellow's life was given by Miss Alice Loomis. Miss Edna French pleasingly recited "Hiawatha's Wooing". This was followed with a vocal solo, "The Rainy Day", by Miss Grace Carroll, whose excellent voice added to the impressiveness of the song.

Mrs. A. A. Taft read "The Skeleton in Armor" in effective manner, and the famous story of Paul Revere's ride was brought vividly to the minds of all as recited so realistically by Miss Lizzie Hoagland.

The programme was concluded with a sketch by Miss Emma Stevens, entitled "Hyperion."

The young women of the church under the direction of Mrs. Randolph and Miss Carroll then served to all, delicious mince pie, with coffee as an excellent accompaniment. Thus closed a happy and profitable evening with Longfellow and the Epworthians.

WHAT'S A GYM WITHOUT A BATH!

Classes Not to Begin Till the Swimming Tank is Ready—Something About Examinations.

Words of commendation come from every quarter to The Press concerning the examinations of Physical Instructor MacPhie of the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium. He is a very busy man in the prosecution of the examination of candidates, and the men and youths of the town are finding out a great deal of important interest to themselves as a result of placing their bodies under his scrutiny. Mr. MacPhie makes a thorough study of the physical condition of all candidates for admission into his classes, and gives each a card telling the weight, height, measurements, lung capacity, and condition of the physical structure. He thus is enabled to know just how to proceed intelligently in the matter of body-building, and as each case develops the student has the satisfaction of seeing by his personal record just how he is progressing. The personal qualities of Mr. MacPhie are such that the examinations are conducted in the most gentlemanly and courteous manner.

It had been expected to begin the classes last Monday, but it was decided to wait till the swimming tank is in readiness, as the plunge is such a finishing touch to the exercises. The heater for the big tank is here, and George Tobin is rushing the plumbing through as fast as consistent with good work. The dates of classes will be announced as soon as possible. There will be a 5 o'clock class for business and professional men, and an evening class for the general members.

North Plainfield School Notes.

A new and instructive exercise was held in the Eighth grade Friday afternoon. It was a history match, and two sides of twelve each were chosen and captained by Miss Lizzie Hoagland and Orville Waring. The ringing of the bell for the close of school put an end to the exercise before it was completed.

The members of the Sixth grade expressed their esteem for their former classmate, James Perrine, by a floral pillow.

PLAINFIELD THOUGHT SHE WON.

But 'Twas an Error in Addition, and Elizabeth Was True Victor.

A most interesting and closely contested game was rolled on the Trade Temple alleys Jan 18 between the Plainfield Bowling Club and the Young Men's Catholic Literary Association of Elizabeth, who have successfully defended the Elizabeth Journal trophy the last two years. It was witnessed by fully two hundred bowling enthusiasts, who yelled themselves hoarse at every possible occasion, and the occasions were of almost constant recurrence.

It was probably the most interesting game ever bowled on the alleys, every pin possible being needed by the contestants from start to finish. The P. B. C. went to the post as "odds on" favorites, and at the drop of the flag were off like a shot, leading in the stretch by 19 pins; but the Elizabeth boys trotted up to the bunch and led by a nose in the second, set the pace down the back stretch, and were never headed, leading at the wire by a neck.

Clogher's 202 was the feature of the game, and he was closely followed by Petrie of the home team, who pushed them over 194 times before the race was done.

The Elizabeth contingent was fully fifty strong, and as rooters they are distinguished successes according to the indisputable evidence of some of Netherwood's citizens, who solemnly assert they could hear them yell at frequent intervals during the game.

The P. B. C's and their rooters awakened the echoes as often as they could get their breath, and the collective vocal endeavors of the assembly to win the game for their favorites resulted in pandemonium itself when an error in addition made the official scorer announce "1605—1607 P. B. C." at the close of the contest.

Coats, hats, canes, voices, and arms, filled the air; and it was some time before the racket subsided sufficiently to allow the corrected score to be heard above the tumult.

Before departing the Y. M. C. L. A. were presented with the horseshoe which, many believed, was the P. B. C's mascot, but which turned out to be their mascot.

The score:

Y. M. C. L. A.		P. B. C.	
Nolte	136	VanEmburgh	128
McCabe	179	Buckle	174
Fields	178	Barnes	161
Engel	150	Maltby	171
McCloud	169	Petrie	194
Clogher	202	Pope	159
L. Sauer	147	Doane	149
Collins	155	VanAlstyne	148
W. Sauer	168	Vail	165
G. Sauer	155	Watters	155
	1615		1607

BY FRAMES.

Y.M.C.L.A.	185	317	462	632	800	972	1145	1300	1461	1615
P. B. C.	174	335	476	629	782	935	1089	1241	1451	1607

Scorers—J. J. Gilroy, H. H. Coward.
Referees—P. J. Carroll, H. A. Meeker.
Captains—Joseph Nolte, H. C. VanEmburgh.

THE COTILLION CLUB.

Next of the Season's Meetings to Be Held at the Dumont Home.

The second of the season's meetings of the Cotillion Club was held at the residence of John B. Dumont, Wednesday, Jan. 23. The club consists of forty of Plainfield's young people, who have decided to give three or four dances during the season at the homes of different members. The first meeting was held at John M. Whiton's residence Christmas Eve, and proved such a success that all the members are looking with pleasant expectancy to meet Wednesday night at Mr. Dumont's.

The favors and refreshments are supplied by the young women of the club, and the music, rendered by Elliot, is secured by the men.

The entertainment reminds one of the social gatherings in Plainfield before the Casino arrived, when it was necessary to appropriate the private parlors of residences for dances.

Among the members are: Miss Marion Dumont, Miss Katheryn Yates, Miss Margaret Yates, Miss Reinhart, Miss Lucy Talmadge, Miss Daisy Shepard, Miss Elizabeth Stewart, Miss Nella Whiton, Miss Holly, Miss Margaret Holly, Miss Maude VanBoskerck, Miss Lizzie VanBoskerck, Miss Grace Cooley, Miss Elizabeth Ginna, Miss Florence Huntington, Messrs. Fred Walz, Augustus Shepard, Burnet Shepard, Frank Kokefair, Talmadge, Perceval Stewart, Rowland Cox, Clifford McGee, Howard Beebe, Thos VanBoskerck, Edward Bloodgood, Irving West, Howard Huntington and Orville Waring, Mr and Mrs Evarts Tracy, Mr and Mrs Daniel F Ginna, Mr and Mrs Frederick W Yates, Dr B VanD Hedges and Alfred Streuli.

A Local Evangelist.

William Richards of West Second street, who has been conducting religious meetings in the vicinity of Plainfield, is having excellent success. One service which he had charge of at Garwood was largely attended and very interesting, and a later one held at Locust Grove resulted well. Mr. Richards is an interesting speaker, and a good Bible student.

Canine Rush.

As Garret W. Wood was passing in front of The Daily Press office last evening about 5:30, a large Newfoundland dog attacked an Irish setter. The dogs made a rush, and as Mr. Wood happened to be in their path they upset him, throwing him on his side. Sergeant Kiely came to the rescue, and separated the dogs, while Mr. Wood continued on his way without serious injury.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

From The Press of January 19.

Miss Alexander of East Fifth street is a victim of the grip.

Joseph Line of Duer street is confined to his bed with the grip.

The Lady Cyclers are preparing for a dance at Rutgers College Jan. 28.

Miss Stella Dennis of North Plainfield is suffering from an attack of the grip.

Miss Abbie Mellick of LaGrande avenue is suffering with an affection of the ear.

Mrs. C. G. Crawford of East Fifth street has just recovered from an attack of the grip.

Rev. S. P. Simpson and Rev. Jocelyn Johnston will exchange pulpits Sunday morning.

Miss Lucie P. Davis of East Fifth street will spend next week with friends in Brooklyn.

Francis K. Anderson of East Fifth street has just recovered from an attack of the grip.

Miss Mabel Force of West Fourth street is visiting Miss M. Alice MacDonald of Jersey City Heights.

Mrs. C. P. Ralli of Belvidere avenue has been confined to the house since Christmas with the asthma.

Theodore Smith, an employe of Findley's Second street wineroom, is ill with muscular rheumatism.

Rev. Frank Wright is still unable, because of illness, to come to Plainfield for his evangelistic work.

Charles W. Runyon, manager of the telephone exchange, is to remove to 124 East Fourth street March 1.

Miss Edna Howell of East Sixth street is spending Saturday and Sunday with relatives in New Brunswick.

Charles Harkins, one of New Brunswick's master plumbers, visited many Plainfield friends yesterday.

J. E. Townsend, proprietor of the Somerset street granite and marble works, is ill at his home with the grip.

Mrs. R. W. Rice, who has been visiting friends in the borough several days, returned to Philadelphia yesterday.

Mr. Prout of the firm of W. W. Cook & Co., the sewer contractors of Plainfield, is spending Saturday and Sunday in Jersey City.

Miss Rogers of La Grande avenue, principal in one of the high schools in New York city, is confined to the house with the grip.

Mrs. F. T. Ketcham of East Fifth street has been confined to the house for a week with the grip. Miss Julie Ketcham has just recovered from a severe attack.

William A. Wheeler of LaGrande avenue is recovering from a severe attack of the grip, which has confined him to his house two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Higgins of Liberty street went today to Centreville, Hunterdon County, to visit Mrs. Higgins's parents for a few days.

Clifford M. Crane of West Eighth street has accepted a position with the Fidelity and Casualty Insurance Company of Broadway, New York.

John R. Morrison of 101 Duer street, one of Plainfield's oldest types, for many years past employed in New York, is at his home ill with the grip.

A. D. Thompson expects to go to Carrabelle, Florida, Tuesday, Jan. 29, on a business trip to the great lumber district. Mrs. Thompson will probably accompany him.

Mrs G. P. Mellick of LaGrande avenue is slowly improving from a serious operation performed in New York. Her many friends greatly rejoice over her improvement.

George P. Bull of East Ninth street is home again on a short visit from the hospital. Mr. Bull has had a very serious operation performed, but is recovering rapidly.

Mr. Coard of East Ninth street is ill with the grip at the home of Dr. Roberts, Lexington avenue, New York. He was visiting his daughter Mabel, who boards there, when he was taken ill.

The members of the Monday Afternoon Club will enjoy readings from "Faust" by George Riddle, with organ accompaniment by Frank Taft, in the Seventh-Day Baptist Church, Monday afternoon, Feb. 4, at 3.

E. S. Warren, who was formerly employed at the electric-light plant in this city, and who went to Nevada to engage in silver mining with his brother, is well established in business, and likes it so much that he says he will never stay East again.

Miss Virginia Costelloe of Kensington avenue was given a very pleasant surprise party last evening. It was arranged by Miss Beulah Waters and Miss Clara L. Crane. The evening was very enjoyably spent in playing games, after which refreshments were served.

John N. Winne of 471 West Twenty-second street, New York, is making a short visit at the home of J. A. Freeman of Watchung avenue. Mr. Winne is one of the largest lumber dealers of New York and Albany, having control of some of the most extensive lumber yards in both cities.

—The supper to be given by the Ladies Christian Work Society of Trinity Reformed Church Jan. 24 and 25, in the lecture room, will be served from 6 to 8, and the musical entertainment is to follow the supper. The tickets for the supper are 25 cents, for the musical entertainment 15 cents additional.

George Godown, assistant postmaster, is ill.

W. T. Jeffery of Grandview avenue is very ill at his home.

There is a slight improvement today in Dr. Clark's condition.

Mrs. John Doane has been called to Moscow, Pa., by the death of her uncle.

Rev. Dr. D. J. Yerkes yesterday visited W. R. Clarkson, who is ill in New York.

Charles Debele, the Evona milkman, is out again after an illness of pneumonia.

Henry B. Drake of Duer street is another of the numerous victims of the grip.

W. E. Brock and family of Mountain avenue will go Monday to Troy, their future home.

Mrs. Cox of Bound Brook is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Edward Stine of Grandview avenue.

Arthur E. Crane of Carleton avenue left Baltimore, Wednesday morning, for the West Indies.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Miller of Carleton avenue left today for a short visit in Indiana and Ohio.

Mrs. George W. Baum of 143 East Second street has recovered from an illness of nearly two weeks.

The funeral of the late John Kean, Sr., takes place in Trinity Church, Elizabeth, Monday at 11:30 a. m.

Mrs. Thomas A. Neeley of Vine street, who has been seriously ill for a fortnight past, is slowly convalescing.

Miss Lucia Wood of Madison avenue entertained a company of friends with a social game of hearts last night.

S. R. Hope has for two weeks been afflicted with the grip, but has pluckily kept at his post in the Bryant school.

Adam Fritts has sold his farm on Greenbrook road, opposite Washington Rock, to Robert McNabb of 179 Rahway road.

Miss T. A. Alexander of East Fifth street has been confined to her bed for three weeks with the grip, but is gaining nicely.

C. Frank Sullivan, formerly a resident of this city and now living in New York, will spend the rest of the Winter in California.

Mrs. Frank Miller, whose husband was formerly a Plainfield teacher and now in the Chicago University, is visiting Mrs. James of First place.

The friends of J. K. Arnold will be glad to hear that he is improving rapidly and is able to be out, although he has not returned to business as yet.

An old Grand Army man named Bella came to town a few days ago and was taken ill with grip. He is being cared for by comrade Joseph Bogert of East Second street.

A complete and enjoyable surprise was given to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Leland at their home on Prospect avenue last evening by forty of their friends. Dancing was the feature of the evening. Refreshments were served.

The funeral services of Rev. J. Judson Pierson, whose death was recorded in yesterday's Press, will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2 at his late residence in Bridgeton, Cumberland County, where the body will be laid at rest.

Robert Whitecar of East Fifth street is again in town. Mr. Whitecar has been filling an engagement with one of the Winter circuses in Chicago. He is at the head of his profession, and his many Plainfield friends welcome him back again.

Ephriam R. Drake of Clinton avenue was pleasantly surprised last night by a party of relatives and neighbors who celebrated his seventh-sixth birthday anniversary. His wife and daughter Mary were admirable hostesses, and served a fine supper. Mr. Drake's only regret was that he had no hard cider in the house. The guests were Lewis Randolph, Alfred Randolph, Mr and Mrs Albert Randolph, Mr and Mrs Frank Randolph; Mr and Mrs Whitfield Brower and Mr and Mrs George Brower of Newark; Mr and Mrs Benjamin Hand, S B Merrill, Henry Bittle, and Nathan Blackford.

Handles Plainfield Realty.

The busy man of the Spring is the real-estate broker, and none is more busy than E. C. Mulford of 169 North avenue, who is entrusted with so many properties that the wonder is how he manages them all. That ceases to be a wonder when one realizes his executive ability and his thorough knowledge of the real estate of Plainfield. He is busy all the year, and yet has time enough to satisfy all who have premises to dispose of or who are in search of new quarters. His lists contain all the desirable places.

The Fatal Shinny Stick.

Elwood Sebring of La Grande avenue, a member of the Senior class in the High School, met with a painful accident yesterday afternoon, while skating on Hyde's millpond. He was playing hockey with a number of his friends, when he collided with a colored boy, and fractured his wrist. Volney Green assisted him to his home, and he is now under the skillful charge of Dr. Davis.

A Chisel in His Hand.

Daniel Donovan, while working in his brother's shop on East Front street yesterday afternoon, ran a chisel into his left hand, inflicting a deep and severe wound. He had it treated at once. It will be some time, however, before he can use the hand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

BLUE AND WHITE TEA.

Delightful Event at the Home of Mrs. Grant.

A most delightful tea was given by Mrs. Frank Sargent Grant of 59 Jackson avenue last evening to a large number of her friends both in Plainfield and New York. Progressive euchre was indulged in, Mrs. Charles A. Reed securing first prize for the women, and Julius Erickson the first prize for the men.

The general effect of the dainty dining room was blue and white. Tea was poured by Mrs. Charles Smith and Mrs. J. E. Childs of New York. Those assisting Mrs. Grant in receiving were the Misses Marsh, Miss Grant, Miss Dunham, and Miss Bisley of New York.

The guests included Mrs Sarah Coon, Miss Conklin, the Misses Martine, Mrs W W Myers, Miss Goraline, Mrs M A Marsh, Mr and Mrs Eugene Gross, Mr and Mrs J K Myers, Dr. and Mrs D J Yerkes, the Misses Ida and Grace Yerkes, Miss Alice Randolph, Rev and Mrs Robert Lowry, Mr and Mrs Charles A Reed, Mr and Mrs Samuel Townsend, Mrs Charles F Williams, Mr and Mrs Martin I Cooley, Miss Cooley, Mr and Mrs Walter McGee, Mr and Mrs H A McGee, Mrs C E Horne, Mr and Mrs H E Needham, Mr and Mrs A B Darby, Mr and Mrs Alexander Gilbert, Mr and Mrs George Tyler Rogers, Mr and Mrs Josephus H Howell, J B Yerkes, Mr and Mrs W J Roome, Mrs W T Kaufman, Mrs G P Suydam, Mr and Mrs C H Smith, Miss Gussie Runyon, David Lenox. Those from New York were Mr and Mrs Willis Paine, Mrs Isaac V Brokaw, Miss Brokaw, Mrs H Charles Ulman, the Misses Ulman, Dr and Mrs T R Pooley, Mr and Mrs I N Van Sickel, Mr and Mrs Frank B Currier, Mr and Mrs Arthur Scott Herendon, Mr and Mrs Sheppard Homans, Misses Homans, Miss Stevens, Mr and Mrs G W Whittemore, Miss Whittemore, Mrs W P Keating, Mr and Mrs C Bowyer Vaux, Mr and Mrs Leopold A Camacho, Dr. and Mrs A H Goelet, Mrs M L Stevens, F A Brockway, and Mr and Mrs James Clark of St. Louis.

An Affectionate Testimonial.

[Contributed.]

The many warm friends of Rev. Dr. W. W. Page, whose brief ministry at the Church of the Heavenly Rest was so brilliant in its promise and so treacherously robbed of its fruitfulness, have sought more than once since the Doctor's resignation to express their esteem for him and their earnest gratitude for his devoted services during the months of his residence here, and for his beautiful example of Christian spirituality.

This sincere regard was delicately and touchingly expressed by a number of Dr. Page's former parishoners—all of whom are now connected with the Church of the Redeemer—when on Thursday afternoon they met at the home of Mrs. L. Davis on Clinton avenue to pack a box of dainties for Dr. Page's only son, Kent Page, who is lying very ill at Highland Falls, N. Y. The young man spent several weeks in town last Summer, and by his frank, pleasant manner made all his father's friends his own, while the mutual devotion of father and son won universal admiration.

The box of good things contained fruits, jellies, bouillons and every delicacy that could tempt an invalid's appetite, or "minister to the inner man" as one of the number phrased it, together with some beautiful cut flowers and several notes of affectionate and friendly sympathy.

How much more there was of the unselfish pleasure of giving and of ministering to those in trouble, cannot be expressed.

Cranford's First Home-Print.

The Daily Press extends its greetings to its valued neighbor, the Cranford Chronicle. Editor Potter has put in his own plant, and is prepared to show the people of the progressive town what a lively chap he can be with home facilities for printing not only the news in his paper but also whatever the citizens want in the nature of job work. Mr. Potter showed his good taste in selecting a North Plainfield girl for his helpmeet; since he became a Benedick he has prospered and progressed even greater than before. There's nothing like having a good counselor as well as a good head.

The Weight Distributed.

A feature of the new style of rubber shoes now being tried on the fire department horses is that the foot steps squarely on the ground, and the weight is thus spread over the full flat surface instead of being borne on the toenails (so to speak) as is the case with the ordinary nailed iron shoes.

A NEW FREEHOLDERS BILL.

Important Changes Proposed—Salaries Instead of Fees—Minority Representation.

Trenton, Jan. 16.—An important bill which gives promise of securing favorable action in the Legislature has been introduced by Senator Charles B. Herbert of Middlesex County. It is very sweeping in its provisions, and strikes at the root of the present system of county government through boards of chosen freeholders. Although this is Mr. Herbert's first term in the Senate, his appointment as chairman of the committee on railroads and canals, as well as his membership on other important committees, is evidence of his influence. Mr. Herbert is a law partner of ex-Judge William T. Hoffman. He was a member of the Assembly from Middlesex County in 1888 and 1889.

The bill referred to provides that at the next election to choose members of the General Assembly held in this State after the approval of this act, and every three years thereafter, there shall be chosen in the several counties in this State suitable persons to constitute the boards of chosen freeholders as follows: In counties of the first-class, seven persons; in counties of the second-class, five persons; in counties of the third-class, three persons; and in counties of the fourth-class, three persons, who shall be citizens of this State, and who shall have been for three years residents of the counties in whibh they shall be chosen. They shall hold their offices for three years and until their successors are elected.

The second section provides that each of the said chosen freeholders shall receive compensation as follows: In counties of the first class $2,000 each per annum; in counties of the second class $1,200 each per annum; in counties of the third class $1,000 each per annum; in counties of the fourth class $500 each per annum; and they shall receive no other compensation, fee, or emoluments whatever. Each board may elect a director, and may also elect a clerk who shall hold office at the pleasure of the board, and who shall receive such compensation as they shall determine. Each member shall take an oath to perform the duties of his office, and shall give a bond for the faithful performance of his duties.

The third section provides that at the county conventions each of the political parties authorized by law to make nominations in convention may nominate, and each elector may vote for, candidates for chosen freeholders as follows: In counties of the first class four persons; in counties of the second class three persons; in counties of the third class two persons; in counties of the fourth class two persons, provided that nominations in number as above specified in the several classes of counties may be made by petition as now provided by law; and in order that a fair minority representation may be secured on each board, the several boards of freeholders shall be constituted of the required number who have received the highest number of votes respectively. The terms of the boards to be first elected under this act shall commence on the first day of December next succeeding their election.

The bill will be reported for debate next week. It is said to be backed by the Sewell influence.

DEAD FOR A YEAR.

The Court Refuses to Change Its Mind in the Bock License Case.

The motion of Alvah Clark for a rule to show cause why a rehearing should not be granted in the Bock license case, came up before the Court in Somerville Friday morning. Judge Bartine said "This Court does not reverse its decisions. The Bock application is refused, and stays refused. It is dead for a year."

The announcement caused much rejoicing among the North Plainfielders present who had been advocating the refusal of the application, and the anti-license citizens desire through The Press to thank Judge Bartine; for his honest and straightforward conduct and for his disposal of the case; also his associates for confirming his decision.

Death of Rev. J. J. Pierson.

The sad news of the death of Rev. J. Judson Pierson was received by his sister, Mrs. F. W. Bailey, 86 Duer street, about 1 p. m. today. Mr. Pierson was pastor of the Baptist Church at Bridgeton, and died at his home in that city at 10 January 18, after an illness of about four months, surrounded by his devoted wife and family of six children. The cause of death was Bright's disease, aggravated by sciatic rheumatism, causing intense suffering. Mr. Pierson was President of the State Society of Christian Endeavor, one of God's most active servants, and will be sadly missed.

Death of George H. Kidder.

George H. Kidder, Past Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of New Jersey, died at his home, 80 Academy street, Jersey City, from a complication of diseases. He was 60 years old, and leaves a widow and four adult children.

Mrs. Wm. Humes and daughter of New York city are visiting Mrs. H. O. Ostermoor of Belvidere avenue. Mrs. Humes is Mrs. Ostermoor's sister.

Thomas Clarke, who formerly pumped the organ in the Crescent Avenue Church, is about to leave Plainfield and live with his son, Thomas Clarke, Jr., in New York city.

HYPNOTIC POWER.

MARVELOUS CASE OF A BORN DEAF MUTE NOW CURED.

Awakening Sleeping Nerves by Mesmeric Influences. The Theories of Scientists Concerning Subjects. Remarkable Cases in This Country and Abroad.

When a man whose position is a very responsible one, who has made a name for himself as an authority on the treatment of deaf mutes and who is well known to be as practical and experienced as he is clever, announces that he believes in a power which many people still class with witchcraft and fortune telling, the public must needs pay some attention to him.

Dr. Currier, the principal of a New York Institution, for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, claims hypnotism will cure deafness even of congenital origin.

His theory is that organs and nerves which have never been called into service and are as dumb as death itself, should by mental influence be galvanized into life and action. He has in the asylum patients born deaf and of course dumb, which is always the case, who can now distinguish sounds, and tell the difference between the sound of the voice, the flute and piano. Professor Currier says that more than 16 per cent. of cases of children born deaf is due to prenatal paralysis of the nerves, whic are only "slumbering," because the brain has not the will power to call them into service. And all these numb nerves need is to be awakened and strengthened. Speaking of one patient on whom Professor Currier has been experimenting for ten years, and who now can articulate and hear as well as any person, the believer in hypnotic influence says:

"Give this sleeping sense strength, and by the very act of giving it strength it becomes an assistant to the will, and that function becomes able to command it. We have shown that there are latent sensibilities of the paralyzed auditory nerves which are susceptible to development through exercise. What we want then is knowledge as to how these latent sensibilities can be developed the most rapidly and the most successfully. Now let us see what hypnotism will do. I am not a master of hypnotism and make no claim to produce these results myself. I speak therefore, as one who accepts the known results of recognized hypnotic experiments and seeks only to learn how similar experiments may be utilized successfully in the work of assisting in the development of the latent sensibilities of this slumbering nerve. Now, mark you! You and every one else will acknowledge that infinitely greater results follow where the method of exercising any stunted muscles or nerve of the system is natural rather than artificial.

"Now, will hypnotism do this? All those who are familiar with the subject and who can speak with authority tell us that the hypnotic operator has, while the subject is in the hypnotic sleep, absolute control of the mind of the subject.

"We are forced to operate now in exercising the paralyzed nerve of the deaf mute while the brain is busy with all the other senses. The nerves of vision are busy ticking off their messages as to what the eye sees, and the brain is replying what to do about it and what to look at next; the sense of touch is engaged in the same way; the smell, the taste, are sending their little paragraphs of news, and that wondrously busy brain up there near the cranium must record all the messages it receives and go on sending its replies. Only the operator, as soon as he places the patient in the hypnotic sleep, proceeds at once to give orders to the nerves of taste and touch and sight and smell to go on a vacation. 'Take a rest, I shall want you again,' he says. 'When I do I will call you.' The entire energy of the brain, let off from its occupation with the other senses, is put to work to bring this nerve of audience a command that shall wake it from its lethargy. The concentrated brain power acting under the command of the operator wakes up these nerves, tries them and gradually learns to use them.

"Twelve years ago when I advanced my theory of developing the latent sensibilities of the congenitally paralyzed auditory nerve people said, Ridiculous! French savants called it a jest. Finally the Germans took it seriously, listened, experimented, and to-day are producing the same results of which Mr. Jones is a specimen, and to-day deaf mutes all over Europe are reaping the benefit of it.

"If hypnotic influence can be utilized I am sure we will accomplish more than has ever yet been done in this line. From the University of Minnesota comes the news that a lad who for fourteen years has not articulated a single sound has had—and that only after a few months' operating in the hands of the hypnotist, the power of speech developed within him.

"In this case the boy could always hear distinctly. This was one of those very rare cases where the boy was afflicted with what is known as aphasia—that is, there was a prenatal paralysis of the nerves which act as messengers between the brain and the organs of speech.

Against the Nude in Art.

Iowa is considerably torn up over the question whether a figure which is to surmount a public monument shall be nude or draped. Opinions on the subject are various, and discussion waxes warm. *The matter is talked of from* the standpoints of art, propriety, morals and the weather.

The last named element is dragged into the argument by a newspaper which evidently wants to dodge the points made by objectors to the nude in art. The paper, which is published in Keokuk, urges that while a naked statue may be all right in a warm, southern clime, it is quite inappropriate to a high, chilly latitude like that of northern Iowa. Hence *the statue should be draped, because* its exposure to inclement weather would be out of harmony with all ideas of comfort, and might give the shivers to sympathetic observers.

Why She Chose Him.

Fred—Yes, I like him well enough, Minnie, but how did you ever happen to marry a man a head shorter than you are?

Minnie—I had to choose, Fred, between a little man with a big salary and a big man with a little salary.—Iowa Falls Citizen.

Irishman (watching gun club)—Be jabers! 'nd phawt's the use 'n wastin' goin powder 'n shot on thim clay b'irds? Shure the fall ud break 'em.—Yale Record.

A WOMAN OF FORTY SUMMERS.

Full of outline and fair of face,
Swinging her fan with languid grace,
White arms gleaming through folds of lace,
A woman of forty summers.

No thread of white in the auburn hair,
No line of age in the forehead fair,
A life unmarred by touch of care,
In spite of her forty summers.

A husband-lover and children sweet,
Pleasures to charm and friends to greet,
Roses scattered before her feet,
Through each of her forty summers.

Summers all, nor winters bold
Have snatched her sunshine and made her cold;
Have killed her roses and left her old;
Nothing she knows but summers.

Nothing she knows of laden cloud,
Of freezing air and tempests loud,
Of snows that weave for Hope a shroud;
Her life has been only summers.

So calm she sits in the balmy air,
No sorrows to fret, no cross to bear,
A summer idyl, a vision fair,
This woman of forty summers.

Yet cold and blast but make us strong,
After the snow the robin's song:
To the fullest life by right belong
The winters as well as summers.

And they whom fame shall carve in stone
The woman whom men would fain enthrone,
The women whom God has stamped His own,
Live winters as well as summers.

—Jenness Miller Monthly.

REED AS A CANDIDATE.

The Platform He Promulgated When He Considered His Candidacy a Joke.

Ex-Speaker Reed seems to be more seriously a candidate for the Presidency than ever before. In 1888 he regarded such a possibility as a joke. That year a New England paper declared that the most available men for the Republican nomination were Congressmen Reed of Maine, Hiscock of New York, and Long of Massachusetts.

"As soon as we saw this," said Mr. Reed at that time, "Long and I assembled ourselves together, held a caucus, and agreed that the announcement, so far as we are concerned, was both timely and judicious, but we decided by a unanimous vote that Hiscock was not available, for reasons that must suggest themselves to every thoughtful and patriotic man. This action having narrowed the contest down to Long and myself, I suggested, with the kindest and most disinterested motives, that for the sake of harmony he ought to withdraw. He demurred to the proposition, and did not appear to take much interest in it until I offered to make it an object to him. I volunteered to pay him $5 in lawful money if he would agreed to retire and make a speech nominating me in the Presidential Convention. He replied that he was not a five-dollar man, whereupon I raised him to eight.

"I'm running for the Presidency," continued Mr. Reed at that time (this was in the winter of 1887-8), "upon a broad and comprehensive platform, and if I don't get the nomination it won't be because I'm not willing to give satisfaction to people of all colors, races, religions, and political views. I believe in giving every man equal rights and a fair show. I believe that it is the duty of Congress to pass a judicious silver bill, and am in favor of such a revision of the tariff as shall give the capital and labor employed in the manufacturing industries of the country every protection they ask, and at the same time place the luxuries as well as the necessaries of life within the reach of all. I believe that every man, woman and child should receive a pension who is entitled to it; that every just claim upon the Government should be promptly and duly paid, with interest to date; that sectional strife should be smothered in fraternal love, and that the dead issues of the war should be decently buried at Government expense. I am in favor of applying the principles of civil service reform to all the offices of the Government, so as to give entire satisfaction to those who are in as well as those who are out, and that all legislation intended to promote the prosperity of the country should be promptly enacted by Congress. On the labor question I am as sound as an oak saw log, and urge upon Congress the passage of a bill that will settle forever and set at rest all controversies between the employer and the employed. I believe that the surplus in the Treasury should remain unimpaired so far as is consistent with the financial welfare of the country, and that Congress should take such action in reference to the finances as will bring the greatest good to the greatest number. I hold it to be the duty of the President to protect the prerogatives of his office, and to hand them down unstained to his successor done up in tissue paper or in a silk handkerchief, and I will further say that if I have omitted to declare my position regarding any interest representing a considerable number of votes, it shall be my earnest endeavor to amend and enlarge my platform accordingly.

"The motto on my escutcheon is, 'I strive to please,' and my aim is to merit the approbation and secure the support of all Republicans, Democrats and Mugwumps. I desire to be considered a non-partisan candidate and would prefer that my nomination should be unanimous."

New Tactics.

At the session of the school for non-commissioned officers of one of the companies stationed at Fort Wayne, the following questions was asked of Sergeant——:

"What is strategy? Give me an instance of it."

After studying for a moment or two the sergeant gave the reply:

"When in battle and you are out of ammunition and don't want the enemy to know it, it is good strategy to keep right on firing."

The captain gave the school a vacation till the first Monday in January.—Detroit Free Press.

A Judicial Opinion.

A Texas Judge recently acquitted a man who was arraigned for swindling a lawyer. He urged the man had probably attempted to get even with the barrister but, in his judicial opinion, he must have failed.—Adams Freeman.

Irrevocably Gone.

"I set four pies on the window sill to cool," said Mrs. Hunker to her husband, "and they have all been stolen."

"Then we must number them among the lost tarts," was the philosophical reply.—Detroit Free Press.

Query.

Tell us, ye winged wind
That round our pathway screams,
Is there a spot on earth
Where mince pies don't make dreams?
—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE PRESIDENT GIVES OUT AN INTERVIEW ON HAWAII

Echoes of the Sugar Scandal of Last Session. The Government Saloon Again Attacked. Sugar Bounty Unconstitutional. Cleveland and Hill.

The crusade of Senator Allen, begun the other day against the privileges granted to one Page, who keeps a restaurant in the national Capitol, will no doubt be appreciated along the shores of the Platte, however it may be on the left bank of the Potomac. The Nebraska Senator says that Mr. Page, occupies, free of charge, seven or eight of the best rooms in the splendid building, four being devoted to the dispensing of food to hungry Senators; that the Government through the Senate's contingent fund, pays for every stove and range in the kitchen and every article of kitchen furniture. It pays for every pound of fuel used in Page's cooking, for all his lights, and even for all the ice, the latter alone to the tune of about $300 a month. Last year, as Mr. Allen is informed, the ice bill was over $3,000, and the Government also paid for washing Mr. Page's rooms and cleaning his carpets. In looking over the bills for 1892, Mr. Allen found a purchase on one day of 170 yards of Axminster carpet and 106 yards of other carpet for the restaurant, at $2.50 per yard put down, making $690 for that item alone. A few years ago the kitchen was remodelled and fixed up, and the bill was $11,000, paid by the Government. In addition to the annual interest on that sum represented in the permanent fixtures, the Government pays, it appears, "fully $700 a month," for what is consumed in the form of ice, fuel, lights, and so on, or about $8,000 a year.

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, through Justice Shepard, has delivered an opinion affirming the decision of Judge McComas in the District Circuit Court refusing to grant the application of the Miles Planting and Manufacturing Company of Louisiana for a mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to make an examination of the sugar produced by the company, preliminary to the payment of the sugar bounty for 1894, which Secretary Carlisle refused to pay on the ground that the new Tariff law repealed the bounty provision of the McKinley act. The most interesting feature of the Court's opinion is its practical declaration that the granting of bounties is unconstitutional.

It is announced here that John J. Ingalls will cancel his dates to lecture in Iowa and other States and arrive at Topeka on the 14th to witness the inauguration of Gov.-elect Morrill. This has created a stir among the Senatorial candidates, who vie with each other in declaring that Ingalls cannot possibly win the Senatorship. The contest is exceedingly animated, but J. R. Burton is in the lead, and his friends say he will certainly win. The first ballot will probably stand: Burton, 28; Ady, 17; Thacher, 17; Leland, 16; Hood, 19; Smith, 5; Ingalls, 4, and Hatfield, 1. The estimate is made from the inside figures secured by the managers of the various candidates.

There is no doubt whatever that President Cleveland did send Senator Hill a friendly autograph letter, asking him to dine at the White House that memorable Thursday night, and everybody in Washington is wondering what it all means.

President Cleveland's statement touching the unpublished features of his Hawaiian policy caused the greatest surprise in Washington. The President's methods of communicating with Congress are both various and unusual. Sometimes he adopts the plan of the Constitution, which has been followed by his predecessors, and sometimes he transmits his views by means of personal letters to members of the House or to the Governor of Georgia. In this particular case he has struck out a new path for himself. He has replied by a newspaper interview to words spoken in debate by a Senator. In his statement the President said: "Soon after the overturning of the late government of the Queen I investigated that transaction, and was satisfied that there had been such an unjustifiable interference in aid of that movement, on the part of the representatives of the government of the United States in its diplomatic and naval service, as to call for correction, not only to rectify what seemed to be a wrong done to others, but also, through that rectification, to ward off what appeared to be a danger to American honor and probity. Fully appreciating the constitutional limitations of my executive power, and by no means unmindful of the hindrances that might arise, I undertook the task. Having failed in my plans, I committed the entire subject to the Congress of the United States, which had abundant power and authority in the premises."

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has rendered an opinion sustaining the decision of Judge Cole in the case of Messrs. Chapman and Macartney, the stock brokers who refused to testify before the Senate sugar investigating committee regarding individual speculations by Senators through their firms. Judge Cole's decision overruled a demurrer filed by the brokers to the Government indictment. The other recalcitrant witnesses are Henry O. Havemeyer, John E. Searles, President and Secretary, respectively, of the American Sugar Refining Company; E. J. Edwards and J. S. Shriver, newspaper correspondents, and Edward A. Seymour, stock broker. The offence charged in the indictments is punishable by a fine of not more than $1,000 nor less than $100, and imprisonment in jail for not more than twelve and not less than one month.

ROGER LEWIS.

The Baptist Minister's Home.

Did you ever hear of the word pastorium?

The word is the coinage of Dr. M. B. Wharton, the Baptist minister, formerly of Montgomery, Ala. He found a lamentable absence of words to indicate the residence of a Baptist preacher—the Methodists with their parsonage, Episcopalians with their rectory, but a Baptist minister had no name for his house.

Mr. Wharton settled it. Pastorium was the word.

It has now gone into the language.—Atlanta Journal.

A Needed Reform.

Methinks that for mankind 'twould be a splendid thing, indeed,
Now that divorces cheap do rule the day,
If the solemn marriage service should quick be changed to read:
To love, to honor, and to stay.
—Buffalo Courier.

MEDICINE IN TABLETS.
From the New York Sun of February 5, 1894.

Increasing Use of Drugs in This Form Instead of Compounding by Prescription.

A comparatively recent invention, vastly extended in its application within three or four years, has wrought a curious change in the practice of medicine. Country physicians 100 years ago, when there were few druggists outside of considerable towns, carried in their saddle bags or medicine chests a variety of drugs, pills, powders, potions, lotions and what not. Such physicians made up their own prescriptions and furnished their patients with medicines. The use of medicines in the form of tablets tends more and more toward a return of modern physicians to the methods of their predecessors. Physicians everywhere now write fewer prescriptions than they wrote ten years ago, or even two years ago, and the use of medicine in the form of tablets is extending every day.

It is only ten or fifteen years since compressed tablets of chlorate of potash began to be used. Other simple drugs were then put up in tablet form, and gradually the variety of drugs and prescriptions thus prepared was extended until now it includes thousands of compounds. Any physician may now have almost any prescription of his own made up into tablets. The usual requirement is that at least 5,000 tablets shall be ordered. Many well-known prescriptions of famous physicians have already attained a wide celebrity in the medical world through their use in tablet form. Hundreds of liquid prescriptions are thus used by saturating inert material with the mixture, just as homœopathic remedies are prepared in the form of sugar pellets. The tablet factories are constantly experimenting with a view to reducing further drugs and prescriptions to tablet form. They are ready to vary known prescriptions in accordance with the fancy of individual physicians, and to combine one or more prescriptions in a single tablet. The general use of tablets instead of prescriptions has greatly simplified the practice of medicine. The physician, instead of writing a prescription and instructing his patient to have it compounded by a druggist, leaves the necessary number of tablets, with instructions as to the time and manner of taking. Nearly every physician is provided with some such tablets, and many use them in great quantities. Tons of drugs are now put up in this form. It is the wholesale method of modern life applied to the preparation of medicines. Apothecaries have felt the effects of the change in practice through the lessening in the number of prescriptions to be compounded. For the patient it has cheapened the cost of doctoring, for the physician obtains the tablets at so low a rate that he usually makes no charge for those supplied to his patients. New as the use of tablets is, the form of the tablet has been greatly improved since their introduction into medical practice. Tablets are smaller and more compressed than they were a few years ago. The machinery for making them originally was, and perhaps still is, controlled by a single wholesale drug house of this city, but there are many manufacturers of tablets here and elsewhere. When the patentees first began to call their products to the attention of physicians, the tablets very slowly made their way, because the patentees were not widely known in the medical profession. Then they associated themselves with a famous drug house, and the tablets soon began to go.

Only the simpler drugs and remedies put up in tablet form are accessible to the general public. The compounds are not even known by name outside the medical profession. As they are not patent medicines they are not advertised in other than medical newspapers. They come to physicians with a label that proclaims the ingredients and their proportions. Physicians have the good repute of the manufacturer as guarantee that tablets are made of pure drugs and carefully compounded. The best tablet manufacturers employ skilled and careful apothecaries and buy their drugs in large quantities directly from manufacturers.

INTERESTING SECRET HISTORY OF AN OLD-TIME REMEDY.

A certain well-known preparation is so largely prescribed by physicians that its use by them may be said to be universal. Conversationally it is spoken of among themselves as the "R. & S. Compo." If you are ill and call the doctor, no matter what else you get, you are moderately certain to get some one of the forms of the "R. & S." prescription. Its use has been growing more general for a hundred years, and has been vastly increased of late by slight improvements found to be important in effects. The prescription, especially in rural districts, is usually prepared in fluid form, sometimes in powders; but of late it has been found possible to prepare it in tablets, the form now so popular with physicians for all standard medicines. So enormous is the demand, from physicians solely, for the various forms of this preparation that a single manufacturing chemist in New York City made and sold 350,000 pounds of these tablets in the year 1893—and this, be it borne in mind, was to physicians alone, or to fill orders from dealers from whom physicians obtain their supplies. Every physician of eminence has his "R. & S." formula, varying more or less from the original, but substantially the same—that is, depending upon the bases indicated by the letters R. & S.

RIPANS TABULES.

The Ripans Tabules represent the latest and most improved form of this preparation. The separate letters composing the word R-I-P-A-N-S are the initials of the six ingredients. Any doctor knows what they are. The A and N represent the principal change, and have been found of vast importance. No person who has occasion to make use of a dyspepsia remedy, and has once experienced the beneficial results of these tabules in a case of biliousness, headache or any disorder of the stomach, liver or bowels, will ever afterward consent to be without a supply near at hand. A single one gives prompt relief. Price 50 cents a box; at druggists, or by mail.

THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

MEN WANTED To take orders. No delivering or collecting. Experience not necessary; steady employment; [illegible] terms; write at once and [illegible] choice of territory.
ALLEN NURSERY CO.,
Rochester, N.Y.

"'Hallo!' he shouted again. 'How do you feel yourself? Pretty comfortable, eh? Ha! ha! You London rogues thought we were green in the country. what's your opinion now?'

"We both lay still, though feeling pretty considerably small, as you may imagine.

"'It's all right; I see you,' he continued. 'Why, I have been waiting behind that lilac bush every night for the last week, expecting to see you. I knew you couldn't resist going up that ladder, when you found the windows were too much for you—Joe! Joe!'

"'Yes, sir,' said a voice, and another man came from among the bushes.

"'Just you keep your eye on the roof, will you, while I ride down to the station and fetch up a couple of constables?—Au revoir, gentlemen! You don't mind waiting, I suppose?' And Col. Morley—for it was the owner of the house himself—strode off; and in a few minutes we heard the rattle of his horse's hoofs going down the avenue.

"Well, sir, we felt precious silly, as you may imagine. It wasn't so much having been nabbed that bothered us, as the feeling of being caught in such a simple trap. We looked at each other in blank disgust, and then, to save our lives, we couldn't help bursting into laughter at our own fix. However, it was no laughing matter; so we set to work going round the roof, and seeing if there was a likely water pipe or anything that might give us a chance of escape. We had to give it up as a bad job; so we sat down again, and made up our minds to the worst. Suddenly an idea flashed into my head, and I groped my way over the roof until I felt wood under my feet. I bent down and found that the colonel had actually forgotten to secure the padlock! You will often notice, as you go through life, that it is the shrewdest and most cunning man who falls into the most absurd mistakes; and this was an example of it. You may guess that we did not lose much time, for we expected to hear the constables every moment. We dropped through into the lumber-room, slipped downstairs, tore open the library shutters, and were out and away before the astonished groom could make out what had happened. There wasn't time enough to take any little souvenir with us, worse luck. I should have liked to have seen the colonel's face when he came back with the constables and found that the birds were flown."

"Did you ever come across the colonel again?" I asked.

"Yes; we skinned him of every bit of plate he had, down to the salt spoons, a few years later. It was partly out of revenge, you see, that we did it. It was a very well-managed and daring thing, one of the best I ever saw, and all done in open daylight, too."

"How in the world did you do it?" I asked.

"Well, there were three of us in it—Jim was one; and we set about it in this way: We wanted to begin by getting the colonel out of the way, so I wrote him a note purporting to come from Squire Brotherwick, who lived about ten miles away, and was not always on the best of terms with the master of Morley hall. I dressed myself up as a groom and delivered the note myself. It was to the effect that the squire thought he was able to lay his hands on the scoundrels who had escaped from the colonel a couple of years before, and that if the colonel would ride over they would have little difficulty in securing them. I was sure that this would have the desired effect; so, after handing it in, and remarking that I was the squire's groom, I walked off again, as if on the way back to my master's.

"After getting out of sight of the house, I crouched down behind a hedge; and, as I expected, in less than a quarter of an hour the colonel came swinging past me on his chestnut mare. Now, there is another accomplishment I possess which I have not mentioned to you yet, and that is, that I can copy any handwriting that I see. It is a very easy trick to pick up if you only give your mind to it. I happened to have come across one of Col. Morley's letters some days before, and I can write so that even now I defy an expert to detect a difference between the hands. This was a great assistance to me now, for I tore a leaf out of my pocketbook and wrote something to this effect:

"'As Squire Brotherwick has seen some suspicious characters about, and the house may be attempted again, I have sent down to the bank, and ordered them to send up their bank-cart to convey the whole of the plate to a place of safety. It will save us a good deal of anxiety to know that it is in absolute security. Have it packed up and ready, and give the bearer a glass of beer.'

"Having composed this precious epistle, I addressed it to the butler, and carried it back to the Hall, saying that their master had overtaken me on the way and asked me to deliver it. I was taken in and made much of downstairs; while a great packing-case was dragged into the hall, and the plate stowed away, among cotton-wool and stuffing. It was nearly ready, when I heard the sound of wheels upon the gravel, and sauntered round just in time to see a business-like closed car drive up to the door. One of my pals was sitting very demurely on the box; while Jim, with an official-looking hat, sprang out and bustled into the hall.

"'Now, then,' I heard him say, 'look sharp! What's for the bank? Come on!'

"'Wait a minute, sir,' said the butler.

"'Can't wait. There's a panic all over the country, and they are clamoring for us everywhere. Must drive on to Lord Blackbury's place, unless you are ready.'

"'Don't go, sir!' pleaded the butler. 'There's only this one rope to tie.—There; it is ready now. You'll look after it, won't you?'

"'That we will. You'll never have any more trouble with it now,' said Jim, helping to push the great case into the car.

"'I think I had better go with you and see it stowed away in the bank,' said the butler.

"'All right,' said Jim, nothing abashed. 'You can't come in the car, though, for Lord Blackbury's box will take up all the spare room. Let's see—it's twelve o'clock now. Well, you'll be waiting at the bank door at half-past one, and you will just catch us.'

"'All right—half-past one,' said the butler.

"'Good-day,' cried my chum; and away went the car, while I made a bit of a short cut and caught it around a turn of the road. We drove right off into the next county, got a down-train to London, and before midnight the colonel's silver was fused into a solid lump."

I could not help laughing at the versatility of the old scoundrel. "It was a daring game to play," I said.

"It is always the daring game which succeeds best," he answered.

At this point the train began to show symptoms of slowing down, and my companion put on his overcoat and gave other signs of being near the end of his journey. "You are going on to Dover?" he said.

"Yes."

"For the continent?"

"Yes."

"How long do you intend to travel?"

"Only for a week or so."

"Well, I must leave you here. You will remember my name, won't you? John Wilkie. I am pleased to have met you. Is my umbrella behind you?" he added, stretching across. "No; I beg your pardon. Here it is in the corner;" and with an affable smile, the ex-cracksman stepped out, bowed, and disappeared among the crowd upon the platform.

I lit another cigar, laughed as I thought of my late companion, and lifted up the Times, which he had left behind him. The bell had rung, the wheels were already revolving, when, to my astonishment, a pallid face looked in at me through the window. It was so contorted and agitated that I hardly recognized the features which I had been gazing upon during the last couple of hours. "Here, take it," he said—"take it. It's hardly worth my while to rob you of seven pounds four shillings; but I couldn't resist one more trying my hand;" and he flung something into the carriage and disappeared.

It was my old leather purse, with my return ticket, and the whole of my traveling expenses. His newly awakened conscience had driven him to instant restitution. [THE END.]

WOMAN'S TRIALS.

SOME LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT.

So Many Suffer Without Knowing Why. Much Can Be Avoided.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

So many feel the very life crushed out of them, wake up cheerful and happy, determined to do so much before the day ends, and yet:

Before the morning is very old, the fearful backache or bearing-down feeling attacks them, the brave spirit sinks back in affright; no matter how hard they struggle, the "clutch" is upon them, and they sink into a chair, crying, "Oh! why should I suffer so? What can I do?" The answer is ready, your cry has been heard, and a woman is able to restore you to health and happiness.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will stop your torture and restore your courage. All your pains come from a deranged uterus or womb.

It is the greatest of all rewards to receive such letters as the following from Miss Louise Müller, who lives at 44 Michigan Ave., in Evanston, Ill. She says:

MISS L. MULLER.

"As I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and have thereby become entirely well, I am recommending all my lady friends to use it. I am sure it will help them in all cases of womb trouble, *leucorrhoea*, irregular or painful "monthly periods." I am sure it is our best friend.

I am so thankful to Mrs. Pinkham for the good she has done me, *that I wish every* sick woman in America would write to her at Lynn, Mass., and get her advice."

Looking For Mrs. Joe.

Joseph Case, who does the night trick at the baggage room of the North Avenue station, is away on a week's leave of absence. His friends are of the opinion that "Joe" will be accompanied on his return trip by Mrs. Joe, but no cards have as yet been received at this office.

Flag for Their Home.

A patriotic friend of the Y. M. C. A., of New York, has kindly presented to the Association a handsome American flag, which will soon float to the breeze from the new building.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: 'I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down by pneumonia succeeding la grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results. Sold by L. W. Randolph druggist. Regular size 50c and $1 ;four price 45c and 90c

Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union.

OFFICIAL.

Regular meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union, held on Thursday, Jan. 3, 1895, at 2:30 p m.

The meeting was called to order by the Director, who directed the Clerk to read the following communication from the Common Council of the City of Rahway, viz:

Rahway, N J, Dec 12, 1894

To the Honorable, the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union:

Gentlemen—Whereas due notice has been received by the Common Council of the city of Rahway that William Howard, a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Union County, from the said city of Rahway, had resigned from said Board, and that his resignation had been accepted; it is *hereby certified that at a meeting of* the said Common Council of the city of Rahway, held on Dec 11, 1894, John Farrell was appointed in the manner as provided by law to fill the vacancy in said Board of Chosen Freeholders, caused by the resignation of William Howard. Signed,

Very respectfully yours,
S RUSLING RYNO, City Clerk.

By order of the Common Council.

Mr. Farrell was then sworn in by the Clerk.

The roll was called, showed the following members present, viz:

Director Hubbard and Freeholders Badgeley, Clark, Ehrlich, Halliday, Farrell, Hulskamper, Krause, Littell, Miller, Ogden, Roll, Swain, Tier, Westcott and Woodruff—16.

Absent—Freeholder Morrell—1.

COMMUNICATIONS, PETITIONS, ETC.

From the Elizabeth General Hospital as follows, viz:

Dec 14, 1894.

J FRANK HUBBARD, ESQ,
Director of Board of Freeholders,
Plainfield, N J.

Dear Sir—The Board of Manager of the Elizabeth General Hospital have requested me to express to your Honorable Body their appreciative thanks, for the appropriation of $2,000, made in behalf of the institution and *for the prompt payment of the amount*

Signed, Very truly yours,
WM T DAY, Sec.

No objection being made, the Director ordered that the communication be received and spread on the minutes.

From the Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, N J, as follows, viz:

Plainfield, N J, Jan 1, 1895.

J FRANK HUBBARD, Esq.
Director of Union County Board of Chosen Freeholders:

Dear Sir—At a regular meeting of the Board of Governors of Muhlenberg Hospital, held on the 31st day of December, 1894, the following preamble was adopted:

Whereas, The treasurer has made known to the board that the Board of Freeholders of Union county has *appropriated for the use of the hos*pital the sum of one thousand dollars which has been transmitted to, received and acknowledged by him; therefore

Resolved, That the considerate action of the Board of Freeholders in making such appropriation for the hospital, at a time of special need, is highly appreciated by this board, and that the grateful acknowledgments of this board be returned to the Board of Freeholders; therefore

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Board of Freeholders by the secretary.

Signed, Very respectfully,
WM R COCK, Sec.

No objection being made, the Director ordered the communication be *received and spread on the minutes.*

Freeholder Ogden presented the following, viz:

Elizabeth, N J, Jan 3, 1895.

To the Honorable, the Board of Freeholders of Union County:

Gentlemen—I have been requested by the Hon Wm D Jenkins, chairman of the committee on streets and highways, and also public grounds and buildings, of the city of Elizabeth, that your Honorable Body grant permission to the city to remove so much of the railing on the south wall of the Broad street bridge, and to place the same on the northeast of said bridge, to run from the railing now located on said wall, and to connect with the building now occupied by Hook and Ladder Co, No 1, the work to be done at the expense of the city of Elizabeth.

(Signed)
Respectfully submitted,
N K THOMPSON,
Street Commissioner.

Freeholder Miller moved that the communication be received, and that the permission as asked for be granted. After an explanation by Freeholder Miller as to why the request had been made, and the motion was on roll call adopted unanimously.

NEW BUSINESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Freeholder Krause:

Resolved, That the bill of W T Kirk, $200, for iron work for Elizabeth avenue bridge, be paid when approved by the committee.

Freeholder Roll moved the adoption of the resolution, and on roll call it was adopted unanimously.

By Freeholder Krause:

Resolved, That the sum of $500 be paid to Adam Gerlach on account of contract for building bridge, Elizabeth avenue, near Johnson's Tannery, amount of contract being $514.

Freeholder Roll moved the adoption of the resolution, and on roll call it was adopted unanimously.

The Director annouced the assignment of Freeholder Farrell to positions on the various committees of the Board with which Freeholder Howard had formerly acted.

The following bills were read and ordered paid as allowed:

In a Little Corner.

The House Committee of the Scotch Plains Public Library, a report of which was given in the Plainfield papers last week, will give an afternoon tea at the Library rooms Friday afternoon, Jan. 27. Mrs Thomas of Bound Brook will read a paper, entitled "In a Little Corner with a Little Book". All interested in the Library are cordially invited.

SCOTCH PLAINS AND FANWOOD.

Wilbur Miller is circulating a petition to present to the railroad company allowing him to sell papers at the station mornings. The Union News Company now control the privilege.

Mrs. George Marsh of Front street spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Jimerson of Westfield.

Mrs. A. Dobbins of Kearney spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Flannery.

Hollingsworth's mills started work again Monday. The men will be given 8 hours a day until further notice.

Frank Flannery of Plainfield spent Sunday with his sister, Miss Nellie Flannery.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Miller of Glenside avenue entertained a few of their friends at an informal reception Saturday evening.

L. A Goodenough of Jersey City spent Sunday with friends in town.

Miss Lydia Townsend of Mountain avenue met with a serious fall Saturday evening. While going into the cellar, down a pair of winding stairs, she slipped and fell. Miss Townsend remained unconscious some time. Dr. Westcott attended her.

District Deputy Noble went to Bayonne Monday evening to install the officers-elect of Bayonne Council, R. A.

Mrs. Nathaniel Chapin of Union avenue is confined to the house with the grip.

Mr. and Mrs. Emery entertained friends from Bayonne Saturday.

George Marsh is suffering from a severe cold.

The Choral Union meet Thursday evening in the chapel.

John Flannery is confined to the house with the grip.

Excelsior H and L Company held its annual election for officers for the ensuing year Monday evening. The following were elected: President—Norman Dunn; Foreman—E L Hand; Assistant Foremen—C Frentz and W B Buckley; Secretary—George L. Dunn; Treasurer—W H Lake.

Dr and Mrs Westcott are spending a few days in Philadelphia. During the doctor's absence his practice will be taken care of by Dr. Harrison of Westfield.

The Baptist Sunday-school held their election of officers for the ensuing year Sunday afternoon. Those elected were: Superintendent—George L Colgate; Assistant Superintendent—William Baud; Secretary—Miss Minnie Hostinger; Treasurer—William VanValkenburgh; Librarian—W B Buckley.

Mr Keer and family of Front street are moving to Grant avenue, Plainfield, where Mr Keer has accepted a position with the Pond Machine Tool Company.

CHECK FORGING CHARGED.

Daniel O'Connor of Plainfield Locked up in Elizabeth.

A warrant was issued by Justice Newcorn Jan. 23 for the arrest of Daniel O'Connor, charging him with forging a check for $27 on Mrs. Dency Horton.

The complainant is Frank Linke, who cashed the check.

This morning O'Connor was given a hearing, and he confessed to the forgery. He was committed to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Abner Bartlett.

The mother of Abner Bartlett, Jr., passed away Jan. 23 after several months of suffering. She only lived seven months after her husband's death, and was constantly attended by two nurses and Dr. Jule of New York and Dr. Stryker, a son-in-law, of Philadelphia. She was 72 years of age, born in Louisville, Ky., of the well-known Easton family.

Everybody's Experience.

A Plainfield man in Newark yesterday met Mr. Hart of the house of Hillier & Co., the favorite cleansers and dyers, and the conversation turned on advertising, of which Mr. Hart is a devoted disciple. He said he had found that good advertising was a trade-maker, and to it Hillier & Co. owed much of their success. In Plainfield he had always used The Daily Press, and he was pleased with the honorable treatment and great results of that paper. He would always use The Press, he said, and no other paper in the town.

"The Lost Paradise."

In "The Lost Paradise", to be presented in Music Hall tomorrow night, a pretty, interesting love theme prevails, and sufficient comedy is infused to alleviate the sombre effect of the troubles of the working class. As a man of intensity and strong, heroic manhood, William Morris, the chief actor, shines most brilliantly. The completeness of his character in the part of the superior of the men in position and their equal as a man is most notable.

Comrades and Sons to Attend.

An invitation has been accepted by Winfield Scott Post, No. 73, and John Hand Camp, No. 28, S. of V., to attend the meeting of the Women's Relief Corps, No. 10, Friday evening, when the president-elect, Mrs. M. C. Dobbins, will be installed.

Sociable Endeavorers.

The Christian Endeavorer Society of the First Baptist Church, with their friends, will enjoy a sociable next Tuesday evening.

Costly Circuits.

It transpires that all but two of the borough fire-alarm boxes, and all of the coils, were burned out by the electric-light wire contact.

To Renovate the Hall.

A gang of sweepers and scrubbers will begin work Friday, giving Music Hall a thorough cleansing.

BAMBERGER'S,
"THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE,"
Newark, N. J.
IT IS A MOST
Profitable Buying Time,
for we have
Reduced Prices Greatly
previous to inventory, on
ALL WINTER GOODS.
Mail orders quickly and carefully filled.
L. BAMBERGER & CO.,
147 and 149 Market Street,
Near Broad Street. Newark, N. J.

AN IMPORTANT CLUB OFFER
SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

BY special arrangement with the publishers we are enabled to offer Scribner's Magazine for 1895 and a full year's subscription to The Constitutionalist for $4 If purchased separately these periodicals would cost $5.

IT IS THE PLAN OF SCRIBNER'S to give its readers next year a history of the past 25 years in the United States, (1869-95.) These years have been unparalleled in the history of the world for national development and material progress. The narrative will be written in a graphic and picturesque style by President Andrews, of Brown University, and capable artists will illustrate it.

ROBERT GRANT, whose "Reflections of a Married Man" will long be remembered, has written a series of articles on "The Art of Living," in which he sets himself to solve, as far as such problems can be solved, questions which beset every well-to-do family—The Income—The Dwelling—Household Expenses—Education of Children—Married and Single Life—The Summer Problem, etc., etc. Beautifully illustrated.

GEORGE MEREDITH, whom more than one good authority has pronounced the greatest living novelists, has written a strong serial, "The Amazing Marriage," to begin in January.

W. D. HOWELLS will contribute a novel entitled "The Story of a Play."

IN THE LAND OF DON QUIXOTE will be a series of three sketches illustrated by a number of Daniel Vierge's wonderful drawings.

SINGLE ARTICLES in great variety have been arranged for and the illustrations will be elaborate.

Scribner's for 1895 Will Be Better Than Ever.

If you desire only SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE remit $3 to the publishers.

CHAS. SCRIBNER'S SONS,
153-157 5th Avenue, New York.

OFFICIAL OPINION ON WELL WATER.

(From Report of State Board of Health, Mass., 1878.)

When any part of a territory from which a well *derives its supply is populated* and the waste waters of this population are discharged into the ground, these waters percolate downwards until they reach the level of the water in the ground, and then, mingling with the natural ground water, *filter slowly toward* the well. In such a case the dissolved mineral matters (for instance, common salt, and the salts of lime and magnesia which make water hard) are not removed by the filtration; but the organic matter may be decomposed and wholly transformed into harmless mineral matters by filtering through the ground for a sufficient distance.

There is scarcely a doubt that the waste water discharged into the ground from the more distant points will continue to be thoroughly purified before reaching the well, and the effect of an increase in population at these points would be to increase the hardness of the water rather than to render it injurious to health. There is a greater probability that the water may at some time be polluted by the wastes which enter the grounds at nearer points, say within a distance of from 600 to 800 feet from the well.

400 Colors on the Truck.

The old hook and ladder truck has been taken to Flannery's blacksmith shop on East Third street, where it is being painted by David Kelley. When completed there will be about four hundred distinct tints.

It is understood that the truck is to be put in first-class condition and placed in the West End for service.

—The women of the First Presbyterian Church are boxing goods to be sent to western sufferers.

DIRECTIONS for using
CREAM BALM.
Apply a particle of the Balm well up into the nostrils. After a moment draw a strong breath through the nose. Use three times a day, after meals preferred, and before retiring.

ELY'S CREAM BALM opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50c at druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

CATARRH

ELY'S
CREAM BALM
CATARRH
COLD
HEAD
HAYFEVER
ELY BROS

COLD IN HEAD

The Finderne,
under its new management, to be conducted as a
STRICTLY HIGH-GRADE RESORT
Inclosed piazzas, steam heat for Winter.
Open All the Year.
A. E. WHITE, Manager, Finderne, N.-J.
1 9 tf

EAST GREENWICH ACADEMY,
EAST GREENWICH, R. I.,
About 14 miles from Providence on Narragansett Bay.
FOUNDED 1802.
Both sexes. Steam heat and electric light Endowed. Twelve courses, a good Gymnasium, a Cadet Corps, well appointed class rooms. $200 a year. Opens September 11. Write for illustrated catalogue.
Plainfield reference, W. D. W. Miller, 309 LaGrande ave.
F. D. BLAKESLEE, D. D., Principal.
7 25 y- [illegible]

DEATHS.

BARTLETT—Medora S. Easton, at 11 o'clock this morning.

COX—Entered into rest Monday night, Jan. 21, 1895, Ann Johns Rowland, widow of John G. Cox
Funeral services at her late residence, 36 Franklin place, Thursday, Jan. 24, at 2:30.
Interment private. 3

PERRINE—In North Plainfield, Jan. 16, 1895, James V. Perrine, son of Lewis and Lydia A. Perrine, aged 15 years, 4 months and 5 days.
Funeral services Saturday, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock from parents' residence, 134 Duer st, and 12:30 from Grace M. E. Church. Interment at Mount Horeb.

WILSON—Suddenly, in this city Monday, Jan. 21, 1895, May Hayden Taylor, daughter of the late Morgan [illegible] Taylor and wife of Edward Taylor Wilson
Funeral services at the residence of her mother, 10 Rockview Terrace, Wednesday, Jan. 23, at 3 p. m. 3

MARRIAGES.

HUBBARD—POTTER—In this city Tuesday evening, Jan. 15, 1895, at the residence of the bride's father, Charles Potter, Esq., by Rev. A. H. Lewis, D. D., William Charles Hubbard and Mabel Louise Potter, both of this city.

ELECTRIC TELEPHONE
[illegible]

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXVII. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1895. No 5

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—MADISON.

PLANTED—AN ACORN.

The Plainfield Manual Training and Grammar School, conducted by John Dalziel, in the second story of the Friends Meeting-House on East Front street, on Thursday afternoon and evening, from three until ten p. m., held its first reception. A goodly stream of friends and visitors made glad the hearts of Mr. Dalziel, of his daughter, (who teaches the clay modelling class, and who proposed and carried through to success the new enterprise of the reception) as also the hearts of his boy-pupils, each of whom stood at his table or cabinet explaining what he had been doing. There was forestry, carpentry, drawing, clay-modelling, mineralogy, microscopy, and grammar department work to be seen, showing that the abilities and talents, the bent, of each scholar had been discerned, studied, and encouraged in expressing itself.

Added to all that was interesting to see and hear there was sprinkled in and out through the reception hours, bits of personal talk and conversation with and interesting explanations from Mr. Dalziel that formed quite as attractive a part of the programme, as any of the exhibits.

As it drew toward 9 all were seated and speechmaking was in order. After a neat little opening one from Mr. Dalziel, that was just "quite the thing", he introduced Rev. Dr. Richards, who rose and naively confessed the appropriateness of his speaking in favor of manual training, since like the occupants of the jury box who were chosen to try an important case, he knew nothing about such a school, practically. He often wished, however, that he had had so much manual training, that he could now drive a nail straight without danger to his thumb, or use an axe without fear of the consequences to his foot. And what he saw of practical knowledge gained by the boys of the Manual Training School had very favorably impressed him. The Greeks, our masters in literature and art, whose influence dominated the student today and would doubtless do so through all time, thought the body of so much importance that he who was the teacher in the development of physical health, beauty, and power, stood as high in their estimation as he who taught his pupils the art of harmony, or he who led them in the foremost regions of thought. But with the Greek the soul was no factor in the problem of life, therefore came their decadence and fall. We had but one brain; and all that heart, mind, or soul knew or willed or desired, must be expressed by that one brain, through the agency of the physical body. How necessary then was it that the body should be so developed as to give the highest and most trained expression in the service of that brain.

Rev. Dr. Lewis followed with some very pleasant allusions to his own course in manual training in boyhood, first with an axe at the trunk of a tree and the reducing of that tree to a wood pile, in which course of teaching the father who knew it all, was apt to consider the rod somewhat in the light of assistant; and then in later years when he fed a threshing machine. The variation of a quarter of an inch meant possibly the loss of an arm. The ear had to be trained to a concentrated purpose of listening amid the hum of machinery, and hand and eye to the following of that indication, or life might pay the forfeit. Now in later life, writing amid the din of hotels, or the confusing calls of office or social and ministerial life, he found the benefit of that trained ear, eye and hand. The listening, the feeding, the threshing, the chopping, he was reaping now the harvest sown by them all then. "Train up a child in the way he should go", was often the quotation of his late friend Mr. Babcock, who claimed that no one should be forced into the life of an engineer, or any trade or profession, unless he showed a decided taste and bent for it, which Dr. Lewis strongly endorsed. In his opinion the Plainfield Manual Training School gave to Plainfield parents the needed opportunity to decide and to help their boys decide intelligently as to their future.

Aaron M. Powell dwelt earnestly upon the training this school gave to the spiritual part of one's being, leading the boys and girls to look upward from the work which God had made, to Him the maker of all. He drew attention to the microscope as revealing the beautiful minutiæ of God's works, as the telescope showed the greatness of them, while both proclaimed law, the law of God as ordering all things. He told of a morning walk with a friend, who caught a little yellow butterfly in his fingers, held it for a few moments, and then let it go apparently as well equipped for flight as before he caught it. Then his friend placed at once under a small, but powerful microscope he carried with him, some of the dust off his finger; this revealed under the enlargement of the instrument, a beautiful feather radiant with many and glorious hues. What we see here tonight, he said, marks a new era in educational methods, and I am glad that a man has been found who is willing to be the apostle and pioneer of such work in Plainfield.

Mr. Boss, principal of the North Plainfield Public School, followed Mr. Powell, but declared that he only rose to speak because he had a debt to pay. He endorsed all that the previous speakers had said, but he had a debt to pay that they had not. A friend of Mr. Dalziel's had given two scholarships in the Manual Training School—one each to a scholar in a public school in Plainfield and in North Plainfield. He was bound to confess he had looked upon this somewhat in the light of an experiment, but the boy who held the North Plainfield scholarship the first year had done his full class work in that school, though taking out two hours each afternoon for Mr. Dalziel, and had done it better than the year before. Another boy held the scholarship this year, and it appeared as if the same thing was taking place in his case also. He believed that this was the "missing link" that had hitherto been left out of a boy's public school education. He hoped that some plan of union could be in time effected, by which manual training and public schools could work together, one supplementing the other, and united in the one end and aim.

With a few closing words from Mr Dalziel of thanks all around, and of evident cheer in his hitherto up-hill road, of graceful allusion to his daughter as the wise woman who had coaxed him thus to invite the public to view his and his boys' work, the evening exhibition closed.

H. M. Maxson visited the school during the afternoon and expressed admiration of the work exhibited. Speaking of a pupil belonging to one of his schools who attended the Plainfield Manual Training School last year, he said it had been a great advantage to him, that his class work was improved and the benefit is lasting.

There was a visitors' book in which all inscribed their names; there was refreshment for the outer as well as the inner man; there was a modest bow from Miss Dalziel who could not be induced to say a word from the platform; there was courtesy and interest on the part of all the attendants in explaining to everyone; there were good nights and good wishes, and it was over.

The little seed sown a year and a half ago is bravely coming into leaf; whether it will grow into a great oak whose renown shall spread far and wide—whether like the many rooted Banyan tree its branches shall drop down and have a root-boy from every city and town in this State—all this depends on the people of Plainfield.

But the Manual Training School is no dream alone, it is a vivified fact. It is in our midst and it has come to stay. We must not lose it, for the sake of our dear boys and girls. We need it for them. The greater the number receiving instruction in the school, the lower can be put the scale of prices, and thus the wider grow its field of usefulness.

Visitors are welcomed at any hour of the afternoon by the principal, John Dalziel; and among those who registered on the Reception Day were:

Mrs L J Briggs, Mrs David W Pond, David W Pond, H M Maxson, Mrs Samuel Southern, Mrs T R Barton, Miss J Leslie, Mrs H B Lounsbury, Miss C Wardell, A D Thompson, Julia S Scribner, Edith L Gilbert, Mrs F C Harder, Mrs Wm A Pinto, Mrs Elliot T Barrows, C C Woltmann, F C Kirchoff, F Leslie Kyte, H L Rockwell, A B Clemens, Mrs Emil Woltmann, Miss Rosa M Woltmann, E Woltmann, A Woltmann, Alice M Whitney, Mrs D I Smalley, Mrs D C Ivins, F W Cardwell, M A B Wood, Minnie B Wood, Marguerite Kyte, Ethel Kyte, Lyman B Allen, Rev Dr W R Richards, Mrs LaBoyteaux, Chas H Ross, Geo R Greenleaf, Sue B Peck, Frank S Browne, Mrs F S Browne, Miss L H Everett, Mrs M E Kimball, Andrew Gavett, Cornelia A Gavett, A E Holmes, Capt Morrison, Anna C DeKlyn, Miss E P DeKlyn, Miss H N DeKlyn, A W Duxbery, Mrs Ruth C Leonard, Harvey Doane, Aaron M Powell, Anna Rice Powell, Rev Dr A H Lewis, Mrs A H. Lewis, Elizabeth W Stackhouse, A H McNaughton, E C McNaughton, F S Browne, Arthur W Thompson, C B Norman, Anna W Ticknor, W C Goss, A J Robinson, Mary E Robinson, Mrs G F Opdyke.

The room became crowded and many went away without signing names.

The Plainfield Manual Training School has no connection with the Boys Club nor other institution.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down by pneumonia succeeding la grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results. Sold by L. W. Randolph druggist. Regular size 50c and $1; our price 45c and 90c

THE THIRD ASSEMBLY.

MANY GUESTS PRESENT FROM OUT OF TOWN.

Grip's Prevalence Causes Notable Absences—Many Dinners Before the Dance.

The third Assembly, which was held last night in the Casino, was quite as successful an affair as its predecessors have been. The patronage of these dances has been more generous this year than ever before, and the management has been so admirable in every respect that nothing but favorable comment has been heard from the many subscribers. The dance last night was marked by the unusual number of people present from out of town for this time of the season. The New Year Assembly has formerly been the only one of the dances at which any large number of visitors has been seen, and it speaks well for their continued popularity when subscribers care to fill their houses with guests at each recurring dance.

People were generally late in arriving last night, as there were many dinners both large and small before the Assembly, but the floor was well filled by 10:30, and dancing was kept up until after the prescribed stopping time. Where people do not get fairly into the spirit of dancing until after 10 it seems rather early to stop the music at 1, or even half-past, but the tendency everywhere seems to be toward early dances both in beginning and ending, as witnessed by the pretty idea of the "Cinderella Dances" in New York, where the music stops promptly at midnight and everyone turns his attention to the supper, which is deferred until the last, before going home to seven or eight good sleep hours.

The decorations of the Casino were very pleasing last night as usual, and evinced the energy and good taste of the patronesses. Rugs, sofa cushions, comfortable chairs, scarfs, candelabra, and palms, were arranged with happy effect. Some of the blue and white bunting from the Columbia dance had been left in place, while festoons of the running cypress, imported from Virginia by one of the patronesses, covered the canopy of the fireplace and hung in bunches from the electric lights around the room.

It is only necessary to say that Elliott's orchestra played to assure one that the music was of the best. Mr. Elliott himself was obliged to be absent, but his substitute was very satisfactory. The floor of the Casino needs no bush, and proved as good as ever, with the exception of the corners which were a little rough. The supper was most excellent in every way and the tables looked remarkably well, being very prettily arranged and dressed with candelabra. The entire supper arrangements were under the direct supervision of John Tombs, the club's head waiter, who deserves great credit for its success. The menu, which was rather more elaborate than usual, was as follows:

Consomme — Rolls
Lobster Salad
Chicken Croquettes — Watercress Sandwiches
Fancy Ices — Little Cakes
Coffee — Lemonade

The next and last of the assemblies will be on Monday February 25, all the dances being placed before Lent instead of having one in Easter week as has been usual heretofore on account of the unusual length of the season.

All the patronesses were present last night with the exception of Mrs. Marion Ackerman, but a number of the subscribers were kept away by the grip, which has left scarcely a house uninvaded.

"Home, sweet home," was repeated three times by the good-natured musicians before the enthusiastic dancers were willing to betake themselves to the coat rooms.

Among the subscribers and their guests were:

Major and Mrs Robert L Burnett, Mr and Mrs William L Saunders, Mr and Mrs J W Reinhart, Mr and Mrs Benjamin Hegeman, Jr, Mr and Mrs Louis C Timpson, Mr and Mrs J Parker Mason, James S Anthony, Miss Lawrence, Miss Reinhart, Mr and Mrs Josiah Brown, John M Whiton, Miss Whiton, Mrs Charles F Abbott, Miss Abbott, Mr and Mrs James H Hallock, Mr and Mrs Henry F Talmadge, Miss Talmadge, Miss Morris, Mr Gray, Harry Talmadge, Miss Bessie Stokes of New York, H C Munger, Henry A Patton, Walter F Murray, Mr and Mrs J C Vail, Miss Carrie L Vail, Arthur F Freeman, Mr and Mrs Albert H Atterbury, W T Kirk, Mr and Mrs James P McQuaide, A L C Marsh, E O Beebe, A V Henderson, Harry J Barden, Mr Caldwell, Fred Waite, Miss Waite, Miss McIntire, Howard Beebe, Dr B V Hedges, Mr and Mrs L W Serrell, George T VanBuskirk, J Gilmore Drayton, Thomas R VanBoskerck, Frank C [illegible], the Misses Yates, Mrs Randolph, Miss Randolph, A L Stroull, Edward VanBuren, Laurence VanBuren, Mr and Mrs F H Wilde, Mr and Mrs Ernest Ackerman, Irving West, O T Waring, Howard Huntington, Edward Field, the Misses Kelly, Miss May Waring, L E Waring, Mr and Mrs W J Roome, Mr and Mrs J T Scott, Mr and Mrs Joseph Sandford, Jr, Mrs Joseph Sandford, Dr F C Ard, Clifford Mellick, Gifford Cooley, Julian [illegible], Mr and Mrs Wilder, Miss Wilder, J H Hallock, J F Hallock, Mrs VanBoskerck, William Sharpe, Charles Spencer and Sydney Smith of Bergen Point, Commissioner Miller and Mr. [illegible] Sykes.

FUN, MUSIC AND HORSEFLESH.

Wonderful Combination Expected in Thatcher and Johnson's Minstrels.

George Thatcher and Carroll Johnson make a great team. Their new minstrel company opens in Wilmington tomorrow night, and comes to Plainfield, Monday night, Feb. 4.

One of the many features of the performance will be the novel opening first-part, a display of a costly and superb effort in scenic magnificence, beauty and elegance of costuming, the sumptuousness of which has never before been attempted in minstrelsy. The scene was especially devised for the company at a cost of $1,000, and represents a beautiful electrical palace with a grand stairway at the centre, surmounted with statues supporting many electrical chandeliers, thus making one of the grandest pictures of splendor, seldom seen on the stage.

The magnificent orchestra, composed of carefully selected musicians, is elevated upon the stairway directly behind the singing corps. The glittering ensemble of the company, comprising fifty gorgeously costumed people, will, in points of elegance, novelty and excellence, surpass anything now before the public.

Thatcher and Johnson have made this one of their strongest features, and at every performance will appear in their inimitable monologues and specialties.

The performance will conclude with the great pony circus, in which ten of the most beautiful specimens of horseflesh in the world will participate in the grand march. "Banner," the great wrestling pony, will wrestle three bouts, catch-as-catch-can, with his comical colored wrestler and trainer. "Madison Square," positively the smallest horse in existence, weighing only 45 pounds, and but 27 inches in height, will perform difficult acts.

On the afternoon of the performance, the entire company, handsomely and uniformly costumed in black coats and white silk hats of the latest and most approved style, preceded by their own band and the pony circus, will parade through the principal thoroughfares of the city, making a pleasing and attractive spectacle. The sale of seats for this engagement is now on at Music Hall.

Chinatown in Plainfield.

"A Trip to Chinatown", which comes to Music Hall tonight, was written "only to amuse", and has no pretensions to plot. Several new songs have been added, all of which are tuneful and catchy.

Frank Lane, who plays the part of Welland Strong, heads the list of comedians, and promises to be as funny as his character would indicate. James Smith, the Ben Gay of the company, is just as sedate as a staid old man could be when out with the boys. Lottie Mortimer as Flirt is more captivating than ever. Georgie Bryton as Willie Grow is thoroughly up to the times for a youngster, and Sara Maddern as the gushing widow, Mrs. Guyer, is deserving of special mention.

The scenery, costumes, properties, have all been renovated since its production at the home theatre, and are carried with the company.

Prizes at Cards.

A progressive card party was enjoyed at the home of Sydney B. Tilsworth Monday. Whist was the game enjoyed, and after three hours of play the lucky ones were rewarded with prizes. Volney F. Green secured as first prize a silk four-in-hand scarf, having scored seven games out of a possible eleven. Arthur W. Vail received second prize, an aluminium match safe, having scored six games. Refreshments were served at 11, after which the guests returned home. Those who attended were: Arthur W. Vail, E. Frank Vail, Rolland Tomlinson, Carl Pfender, Arthur J. Spicer, John Seighor and Volney F. Green.

Bride and Groom from Quakertown.

A pleasant surprise was given Howard Vail and bride of Quakertown, at the home of Miss Belle Vail, East Second street, last evening. Merry games, charades, and refreshments made the hours pass most enjoyably to all present, and to the bride and groom the occasion will doubtless be remembered as one of the most notable of their honeymoon trip.

The Vail family was well represented. Among the other guests were E. Pound and wife, H. G. Adams and family, and visitors from adjacent towns.

Slippery Walks.

Miss Maggie Flynn going for Dr. Boone to attend Miss Lizzie Finnegan, who had fallen on the ice, fell and had to be assisted home. Miss Finnegan was unconscious two hours, and both girls were badly shaken up. Police Sergeant Kiely's father was severely bruised by a fall at the same spot where Miss Flynn fell, on Liberty street near the parochial school.

AT REST

Miss E. A. Smyth.

Solemn requiem mass was celebrated over the body of Miss E. A. Smyth, sister of Rev. Father Smyth of this city, in St. Peter's Church, Jersey City. Tuesday morning at 10, the celebrant being Rev. Father O'Connor, Vice-General of the diocese of Newark, assisted by the Deacon, Rev. Father James Smith of Cranford, and the sub-Deacon Rev. Father Stafford, Vice-President of Seton Hall, South Orange. At the same hour in St. Mary's Church in this city, solemn requiem mass was celebrated, Rev. Father Miller officiating, in the absence of Father Murphy because of illness.

After the arrival of the body in Plainfield, the burial services were performed, Rev. Father Murphy being the celebrant, assisted by Rev. Father James Smith of Cranford as Deacon and Rev. Father Miller as sub-Deacon. Rev. Father Glennon of Asbury Park officiated as master of ceremonies.

The church was filled with friends of the departed, to witness the solemn ceremonies, among those present being Ex-Commissioner Coleman of New York, Daniel Cooney, the well-known New York city iron manufacturer, and Patrick Farrelly, president of the Union News Company. Many Sisters of Charity were present, as well as friends and relatives from New York, Jersey City, and Asbury Park.

Previous to the solemn ceremonies, "Calvary" was beautifully rendered by Miss May Flannagan, soloist of St. Mary's choir, and after the absolution "Dies Irae" was sweetly sung by the choir. Rev. Father Smith of Cranford officiated at the grave.

Annual Meeting and Election.

The annual meeting of the Epworth League of the Monroe Avenue Chapel was held on Tuesday in the chapel and opened with prayer by D. D. Hicks.

The reports of the various committees were read and filed. The treasurer's report showed that on Dec. 17 all bills had been paid and there was 65 cents in the treasury.

The election of officers then took place. Walter McGee, Miss Lottie Beekman and Miss Brouard composed the nominating committee, and the following was the result of the election:

President—J. J. Freed.

First Vice-President—Edwin Cook, chairman of Devotional Committee.

Second Vice-President—Miss Leora Wensel, chairman of Mercy and Help Committee.

Third Vice-President—Miss C. Aldrich, chairman of Entertainment Committee.

Secretary—Miss Lottie Beekman.

Treasurer—Frank Bateson.

The committees will be appointed at the cabinet meeting of the League to be held at an early date.

The members then enjoyed a short programme consisting of violin solos by Mr Brinkerhoff, piano solos by Messrs. Higham, and recitations by Margaret Phillips. The committee in charge of Miss Lizzie Phillips then served refreshments, after which the meeting adjourned.

15 MILES OF SEWERS.

Much Work to Be Done This Year in This Great Public Service.

Fifteen miles of sewers, and the disposal beds, are to be built this year in Plainfield. The resolution asking for bids will be adopted at the February meeting, and contracts will be executed as speedily as possible. It is the plan of the committee to have work on the new contracts begin May 1, though the completion of the present contract will be begun April 1. The disposal beds will be established in a locality inoffensive to Dunellen or other communities.

Compute Weight and Value.

J. F. MacDonald, the uptown grocer, always up to date, has purchased a pair of self-computing scales for weighing everything he sells. These scales tell the exact weight of the article, and at the same time compute the price of the purchase. This is the only pair in Plainfield, and will attract much attention, standing on the counter and operating in full view of the customer.

Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for liver, stomach and kidneys. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at L. W. Randolph's drug store.

OBITUARY.

Edward Dorr McCarthy.

Edward Dorr McCarthy, who quietly passed away Tuesday in the fifty-fifth year of his age, just as the sun burst through the lowering clouds, after an illness of but ten days from pneumonia, was for years one of New York's leading jurists, a man of extensive travel, and probably one of the best Greek scholars of the United States, having accumulated a library of rare and valuable Greek works and old prints almost priceless in value.

Mr. McCarthy was born in Minaville, Montgomery County, New York. his father being the son of Capt. McCarthy who served with the Continentals from the battle of Bunker Hill to the close of the War of Independence, and his mother the sister of Ex-Governor Dorr of Rhode Island. Counsellor McCarthy was a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Law School in the class of '62, among his classmates being Prof. John Fiske of Harvard, D. M. Dennett, who for many years previous to his death was editor of the New York Nation, and who wrote for Horace Greeley the celebrated "Southern Letters" at the close of the war.

Mr. McCarthy in private conversation was a quiet man who gave little suggestion of his wonderful powers as an orator or his shrewdness and brilliancy as a jurist.

Some years ago he was connected with President Cleveland, who has been a lifelong personal friend of decedent, in several important railroad suits in nearly all of which he was victorious. He was many times counsel for the Cunard Line, but perhaps one of the most noted of recent cases, and one in which he had an excellent opportunity to display his wonderful powers, was the celebrated Sturges-Farwell Texas tangle, involving over $1,000,000, which was tried in the courts of Chicago and London and resulted in complete victory for his clients.

He was a man of worldwide travel, having crossed to the continent no less than eighteen times, and being almost as familiar with Paris, London, Berlin, Rome, the Holy Land, the Soudan, the Orient and the countries of the Nile, with all their treasures of art and science, as he was with New York city.

On his last journey, made about one year ago through Italy, the Holy Land, and the African countries of the Mediterranean and the Nile, Mrs. McCarthy accompanied him. One of his strongest possessions next to his study of Greek, was his great love for animals, and he has been observed to stand for hours watching the movements of a pet 'possum or a favorite mouse.

He was a most successful as well as a brilliant jurist, and had amassed a fortune. He was married five years ago to Miss Edith Wright, granddaughter of the celebrated late Peter Wright of Philadelphia, and his wife survives him. He had no children.

Counselor McCarthy was a man of medium stature, well built, with regularly cut features, gray hair and mustache, and an air of reserve which instantly impressed one with its quiet dignity. For years previous to his death he was senior partner of the law firm of McCarthy & Berrier of 50 Wall street, New York, which was dissolved about a year ago, Mr McCarthy continuing.

In accordance with the express wishes of decedent, no crape was put on the door, and no religious services will be held, the funeral Friday morning being strictly private.

The body will be cremated in Germantown, Pa.

Salmagundi Prize Party.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip MacIntyre of Central avenue entertained a few of their friends at their home last evening with a salmagundi party. It was a charming affair, and the host, hostess, and guests, all had a thoroughly enjoyable time.

There were six tables, and four players at each. The games played were euchre, tiddledywinks, devil among the tailors, dominoes, hearts, and bean bag. The prize winners were: First feminine, decorated china plate, Miss Grace Kilmer; second, [illegible] cup, Miss May Sebring. First masculine, silver and gold pen tray and inkstand, Runyon Fields; second, smoking set, Fletcher Hallock. Consolation prizes—Heart pin tray, Miss Beth Thompson; match tray, F. L. C. Martin. Refreshments were daintily served.

The guests were: Miss Grace Kilmer, Bound Brook; Miss Mabel Barr, Wisconsin; the Misses May Sebring, Linda Malloy, [illegible] Pierce, Kattie Manning, Margaret [illegible], Lillie Garretson, Emily Sandford, May Sandford, Beth Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. F. [illegible], F. L. C. Martin, Charles Hall, Runyon Fields of Bound Brook, Walter Manning, George MacIntyre, Frank Hoagland, Fletcher Hallock, Clifford Pierson, Harry McIntosh, Walter Pierce, Fred Sandford.

—Contractor Hummer has staked out the cellar for Mr. Blair's prospective house which he contemplates building on Somerset street. Ground will be broken as soon as the weather permits.

—The civil service examination for letter-carriers and postal clerks, which is to be held in this city Saturday, promises more applicants than any previous examinations. Already fifteen have filed their application papers with George Hallock, secretary of the civil service board.

CIGARETTES AND THE TEETH.

A Dentist Says the Nerves in Them Are Killed by Nicotine Poisoning.

"There is one bad result of constant cigarette smoking that very few people know anything about," said a Brooklyn dentist. "The result itself has been apparent to me and to all dentists for a long time, but the cause has been a mystery until very recently. For years the nerves of teeth in every other way perfect have been found dead. A careful examination of a dead nerve found in an unexposed tooth recently revealed the fact that it had been poisoned by nicotine, and thereby the mystery referred to was solved. Nicotine poisoning from cigarette smoking is killing the nerves in the teeth of smokers. It is a most serious state of affairs, although most people will not understand. They think a dead tooth is as good as a live one. They will find their mistake some day.

"A young woman whom I have known for some time came here the other day and wanted a tooth attended to. I worked on the tooth some time, and some of the instruments I used should have made her scream a little bit. But she never made a sound, and I naturally concluded that the nerve of the tooth was dead. It surprised me because the tooth was a good one and the nerve unexposed. Well, I extracted the nerve, and the minute I saw it I knew what was the trouble.

"'Do you want a live nerve left in your head?' I asked.

"'Why, of course,' she replied.

"'Then stop smoking cigarettes,' I said.

"'Why, doctor, what do you mean?' she began. Then she put on a great show of indignation.

"'My dear young lady,' I said, 'what's the use of talking so? I'm a dental surgeon and know a thing when I see it. You have been smoking cigarettes for a long time, and my advice was given in a perfectly friendly spirit.' Well, she collapsed then, acknowledged the truth of what I had said, and that ended it. I don't think that cigarette smokers figure this result of nicotine poisoning in with the many other injurious effects of the weed, but to my mind it is the most dangerous of all."—New York Sun.

THE MONEY ISN'T THERE.

A Pickpocket Who Was Foolish Enough to Steal a Lady's Pocketbook.

"I just swiped a leather, Jim," said a pickpocket to another of his profession as he came across him sitting on a bench in Union square.

"Was it one o' them purty ones what the women carries round de street in der hands?"

"Yes, I swiped it up on Fift' avener when she wus lookin inter er windy."

"If yer'd been in de bisnis as long as I hev, yer wouldn't er took it."

"Why?"

"'Tain't wuth it."

"A feller might strike er big haul, though, that way some time."

"Not on yer life he wouldn't. I've swiped a load on 'em, an I never got one yit that I could git a beer out on. Dey don't carry money in dem leathers. Dey's only er bluff. Try dat one yer've got and see if it's euny good."

Glancing about him warily to make sure that no one was watching him, the pickpocket opened the purse. He found three samples of silkoline, a patent glove buttoner, a card advertising a lotion for removing blackheads from the face, a sheet of flesh colored court plaster, some samples of scrim and Madras, a list of prices of carpets, a circular showing an illustration of a patent hose supporter, a card of small safety pins, two slabs of chewing gum warranted to cure dyspepsia and a card bearing her address and instructions to take her there if she met with an accident.

"That's all dere is in it," said the man who had "swiped" the pocketbook as he turned it upside down and shook it, with a look of disgust on his face.

"Didn't I tell yer," remarked the other. "I've 'swiped' dem t'ings till I'm tired. Dey're all de same. De women don't carry nothin but trash in 'em. De money ain't dere, never!"—New York Herald.

Do Not Sleep on the Left Side.

There is little doubt that an immense number of persons habitually sleep on the left side, and those who do so can never, it is said, be strictly healthy. It is the most prolific cause of nightmare, and also of the unpleasant taste in the mouth on arising in the morning. All food enters and leaves the stomach on the right side, and hence sleeping on the left side soon after eating involves a sort of pumping operation which is anything but conducive to sound repose. The action of the heart is also seriously interfered with and the lungs unduly compressed. Hence it is best to cultivate the habit of always sleeping on the right side, although Sandow and other strong men are said to invariably sleep on their backs.—Philadelphia Times.

Animals Respect One Another's Rights.

Truth forces the observer of nature to admit that birds and other creatures apportion the earth among themselves just about as man does. A bear has his boundaries beyond which his fellow bear does not trespass with impunity—the wild rabbit you see on your lawn in the moonlight is the same innocent little creature you have been seeing every night all the summer time—and even the robin that gathers the early worm for his breakfast from your garden will show fight when another comes marauding on his preserve. Nor does this last a year only, for there is good evidence that the same bird will come back to the claim it staked off the year previous.—Meehan's Monthly.

A Devotee of Browning.

"Some of Browning's works?" repeated the gentlemanly book store clerk. "Certainly, ma'am. Which volumes did you want?"

"Oh," said Mrs. Nurich languidly, "wrap me up a quarter of a dozen."—Chicago Record.

BANKS--BOWERS.

A Beautiful Pink and White Wedding.

GRACE CHURCH CROWDED WITH WITNESSES.

Town Society Does Honor to the Fair Daughter Married—Charming Reception at the Albion—A Fortune in Diamonds, Silver and Other Gifts.

Grace Church was filled to overflowing with the New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Plainfield friends of Maude Agnes Bowers, daughter of Mrs. E. A. Bowers, and Theodore Howard Banks of New York city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. S. P. Simpson, rector of St Stephen's Church of Netherwood, after the beautiful and impressive Episcopal marriage service. The fair bride was radiant in a beautiful gown of plain white moire antique silk; over the waist was worn a bertha of rare point d'appliqué lace, and at her side the tall, athletic figure of the happy groom added much to the effective picture. Miss Ethel B Bowers, sister of the bride, tastily gowned in pink, was the maid of honor. Edwin B. Tucker of New York was best man.

The bridesmaids, costumed in pink silk and wearing dainty hats trimmed with roses were Emily B. Banks of New York, sister of the groom, and Gertrude Marchand of Pittsburg, Pa. The ushers were H. Lanier Denny, Joseph Hall, and Ellis Hallet of New York, and Peter B. Matthews of Plainfield.

Twelve hundred invitations were out and very few regrets were received.

The floral decorations at the church were most beautifully and artistically arranged, and consisted of stately palms, filmy ferns and dainty cut flowers, the effect being white and green.

A quiet reception followed in the spacious parlors of The Albion, which had been transformed by Miss Lincoln's artistic skill into a veritable garden of pink and green most delicately blended in a symphony of color. The reception was small and devoid of all ostentation, the family of the bride being still in mourning. A New York caterer provided a delectable banquet, and Rogers's orchestra of Plainfield discoursed sweet music. A fortune in diamonds, silver service and cut glass, of such variety and beauty as to beggar description, comprised the wedding presents, which were in charge of a man specially detailed by Tiffany of New York for their safe keeping.

The honeymoon will be spent under the sunny Summer skies of Florida, at the Hotel Cordova in St. Augustine. The bride and groom were driven to Bound Brook, where they caught the Southern flyer.

On their return to the North they will be at home to friends in New York city.

A partial list of the guests is as follows: Mrs E A Bowers, Mrs Edward M Banks, Mrs Harvey Fisk, Mrs MacEvoy, Miss Ginna, Mr and Mrs Edward Strong, Mr and Mrs Thomas Hall, Mr and Mrs A D Shepard, Capt and Mrs F E Hobbs, Mr and Mrs D B Keeler, Mr and Mrs W H Macy, Mr and Mrs Wm T Shedd, Mr and Mrs C J Fisk, Mr and Mrs B A Hegeman, Mr and Mrs Harvey E Fisk, Mr and Mrs Henry B Hebert, Mr and Mrs Pliny Fisk, Mr and Mrs Evarts Tracy, Mr and Mrs Waring, Mr and Mrs John B Dumont, Mr and Mrs G H Squires, Mr and Mrs L E Howard.

INVENTED THE STEAM MAN.

Death of a Plainfield Man Who Had an Inventive Genius.

Joseph A. Eno died at his home in Newark yesterday from a malignant liver trouble. He was born in Plainfield in [illegible]. He was an inventor, and had secured patents on twenty-five or thirty articles, including a steam generator and a railroad joint. One of his first inventions was a steel-made man, designed to take the place of horses, but trouble was experienced in getting the invention to walk in the streets. A widow, son, and daughter survive him.

Mr. Eno was a resident of Plainfield about thirty-five years ago, and for some time conducted a newspaper stand which he sold to W. H. Williams, and which was then situated at the corner of Front and Somerset streets, and afterward removed to Park avenue. Mr. Williams has continued the business the past thirty years. Many of the older residents of Plainfield will remember Mr. Eno.

From Prominent People.

A great many persons to our knowledge have voluntarily pronounced Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy successful in curing them of disease. Here are a number of statements that again demonstrate the value of this medicine.

Commander James S. Dean, of Gen. Grant Post, G. A. R., Rondout, N. Y., was afflicted an aggravated stomach trouble, which resulted in chronic dyspepsia. He suffered misery until he used Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. "After using it a week," says Commander Dean, "I felt better, and in a short while was entirely cured, that terrible distress and food breaking up sour in my throat had all gone."

Rev. I. W. Hill, Pastor Methodist Church, Accord, N. Y., "I can speak highly of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy as a blood medicine. Ten years ago I had a cancer removed my lip. I then began the use of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and to this day no sign of the ugly thing has reappeared."

The Sisters of Charity, St Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. say: "The satisfaction we realize from the use of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy surpass all expectation."

The worst cases of eczema, salt rheum and scrofula yield to its curative power. Nervousness, sleeplessness, liver and kidney complaints and all urinary troubles are cured by its use.

BRIAR PIPE GIVEN AWAY

Bull Durham?

WITH EVERY ONE POUND bale OF

DUKES MIXTURE for 35 cents

Every pipe stamped DUKES MIXTURE or ATC

2 oz. Packages 5¢

WITTY FATHER SETON.

He Entertains and Edifies a Plainfield Catholic Audience.

The first of a series of literary exercises under the auspices of the Catholic Young Men's Lyceum was held in their hall corner of Liberty and Sixth streets, last evening.

The programme was opened with an excellent solo "Thy Sentinel Am I", by William O'Connor. Miss St. Leger was the accompanist. Hearty applause followed, after which Rev. Father Murphy introduced Rt. Rev. Robert Seton, D. D., explaining that Rev. Father Smyth was unable to be present.

Father Seton's subject was "John Milton and his Works". Among other things he said:

"It is very gratifying to see a literary society among the churches, and I don't like to read in our papers where so much time is given to billiards, progressive euchre, bowling, etc. We should spend more time in studying good English, which is the future of all coming ages. And it's enough to understand English thoroughly.

"I have the happy faculty of being in two places at once, according to a Philadelphia paper which two weeks ago said I was in Plainfield lecturing, while I was at home ill with the grip. I also wish to thank the reporter of The Catholic Times (who was present) who gave me the opportunity of reading my obituary.

"After William Shakespeare, John Milton was the greatest English poet, and in fact his name can be mentioned in the same breath.

"Milton's father was a Catholic, but married out of the church, and therefore lost the faith of the ancient church.

"Young Milton loved study. He went to a university, and became proficient. Shakespeare admired him very much.

"Education should be the ambition and goal of everyone, for knowledge is power, and gives one the executive ability to place matter under the feet.

"Milton desired it. In his time there was no postal service, nor civil service either, to destroy the happiness of postal clerks, and there were not the advantages of the present day.

"Milton's greatest work was 'Paradise Lost', a wonderful book. He should be near to the hearts of all Americans, for he was a consistent Republican, though not a partisan. He believed in the People, as we do, that is the 'Government of the people, by the people and for the people'."

Father Seton then told many interesting incidents, both about Milton's life and about his own.

The evening's entertainment closed with a solo by Charles Ward; and a solo by Miss Sara Carney, "I loved you better than you knew", which were very much appreciated.

Monseigneur Seton, though one of the youngest in the church, in seigniority he is over them all in the United States. He lectures at the University of Washington, Feb. 14, and later in the University of the Notre Dame, Indiana.

The attendance last evening was very large.

Tricky Traveling Watch Tinker.

People having watches and jewelry which need repairing will find it more to their advantage to take them to some established tradesman than to entrust them to strangers who offer to repair goods at low prices. A number of South Plainfield residents are anxiously awaiting the return of their tickers and trinkets, entrusted to an itinerant watchmaker. The individual is to be identified by his plug hat, and it is said this is the only man who was ever known to wear a plug in the limits of South Plainfield. The next adventurer must guard against such a headgear, as wearers of plug hats will be looked upon with suspicion, while Mr. Mundy the blacksmith, wroth at the loss of his gold spectacles, will only be appeased by smashing somebody's high hat.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

EUGENE FIELD INTERVIEWED.

[illegible] at a Reporter.

Eugene Field, the humorous poet, famous for his beautiful children's verses, I was told, had just come in from Chicago and would be at the Authors' club that night. I reached the Authors' club about 10 o'clock and learned that Field had gone.

"Where?"

"To Washington."

"What train?"

"Eleven o'clock."

I was in Jersey City and in that train at 10:50.

"Whip out your notebook and write for all you're worth," said Mr. Field, throwing himself and his bag in the seat. "You've only nine minutes. Time enough, though, for two uneventful biographies like mine."

"Never mind that. You're fond of the quaint and curious, Mr. Field. What 'r' your fads, pets and so on?"

"Well, listen for your life now. I'm fond of dogs, birds and all small pets. My favorite flower is the carnation. My favorites in fiction are Hawthorne's 'Scarlet Letter,' 'Don Quixote' and 'Pilgrim's Progress.' I believe in ghosts, in witches and in fairies. I should like to own a big astronomical telescope and a 24 tune music box. I adore dolls. I dislike 'politics,' so called. I should like to have the privilege of voting extended to women. I am unalterably opposed to capital punishment. I favor a system of pensions for noble services in literature, art, science, etc. I approve of compulsory education. I believe in churches and schools. I hate wars, armies, soldiers, guns and fireworks. I do not care particularly for sculpture or for painting. I try not to become interested in them, for the reason that if I were to cultivate a taste for them I should presently become hopelessly bankrupt. I dislike all exercises, and I play games very indifferently. I love to read in bed. I am extravagantly fond of perfumes. My favorite color is red. I am a poor diner, and I drink no wines or spirits of any kind, nor do I smoke tobacco. I dislike crowds, and I abominate functions. I am 6 feet in height and have shocking taste in dress, but I like to have well dressed people about me. I do not love all children. I have tried to analyze my feelings toward children, and I think I discover that I love them in so far as I can make pets of them. I believe that, if I live, I shall do my best literary work when I am a grandfather."

"And how did you become a humorist, Mr. Field?" I asked, while the porter besought me with tears in his eyes to leave the train before it started.

"Oh, they're not made. They're born."

"All aboard!" And Eugene Field was gone.—Demorest's Magazine.

Missouri 40,000 Years Hence.

According to the engineers of the hydrographic bureau, the level of the gulf of Mexico is one foot higher than it was in 1859, and, of course, the encroachment on the surrounding coasts has been greater or less, pending on their character. In some places, where the marginal lands are composed of high, rocky bluffs, this change of level has gone on from year to year without attracting attention. On the other hand, many low lying points (some that were once inhabited by the primitive inhabitants or by the pioneer white settlers), are entirely submerged. The cause of this change of level has not as yet been ascertained, but it is reasonably certain that it is the result of either a settling of the dry land or of a general and uniform rising or upheaval in the gulf bed. No man who has given the matter a moment's thought will argue that there is more water in the gulf now than there was 35 years ago. On the contrary, there isn't the least doubt but that there is much less. However this may be, if this aqueous encroachment is steadily maintained, Keokuk will be a deep water harbor and St. Louis and the whole of Missouri will be entirely submerged in less than 60,000 years from Jan. 1, 1895.—St. Louis Republic.

On Reading.

To sit down in a chair without an object is to jump into a thicket of temptations. A vacant hour is always the devil's hour. When time hangs heavy, the wings of the spirit flap heavily and slow. Then it is that a book is a strong tower, nay, a very church, with angels lurking among the leaves as if they were so many niches. Reading helps to make conversation harmless, by making it less petty and censorious, by furnishing us with other topics than our neighbors' faults and foibles. It is very hard for a person who does not like reading to talk much in company without sinning. Furthermore, a taste for reading often hinders our taking the wrong side in practical questions which are mooted in the world, but bear upon the church. It does this either by the information it has enabled us to obtain on the subject itself, or by making our instincts accurate and sensitive through our familiarity with right principles.—Faber.

Both Wicked.

"My husband," said the large, fleshy lady, "has a habit of marking paragraphs in the paper that say mean things about women."

"So you will not fail to see them, eh? Still that is not as mean a trick as mine plays. He cuts them all out. Then I have to get another paper only to find that I have been fooled again."—Indianapolis Journal.

Latest In Biscuit.

Mistress—You broke my Sevres plate. You are discharged. How did you break it?

Servant—I carelessly dropped one of the biscuits you made yesterday on it.—Woonsocket (R. I.) Reporter.

Grains of wheat have been found in the sun dried bricks of Egypt and Nineveh, dating from at least B. C. 2500.

Espiritu Santo, the name of a Texas bay, means Holy Spirit.

Rates of Advertising

SPACE	WEEKS 1	2	3	MONTHS 1	2	3	6	12
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2 in.	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 in.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 in.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 in.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.00	[illegible]	15.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
¼ col.	[illegible]	8.00	8.00	10.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
½ col.	7.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	15.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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I buy only first-class Marble and Granite and do not sell unless at prices that will enable me to put up the work with credit to myself and justice to the parties purchasing.

I employ no agents and therefore am enabled to make a reduction in the price of my work to the customer, of the commission generally paid to agents.

I am under a very small expense in running my shop, myself and my son doing the larger portion of the work, and we personally attend to the setting of all work, and look upon business in this light, that Good Work and Good Material, at Fair Prices, is a standing advertisement for my business, which will tend to build up trade, and I feel safe to warrant that no dealer can sell you the same work and same stock any cheaper than I can.

Hoping to be favored with your patronage, I am yours respectfully,

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Astoria, N Y	[illegible]	Hoboken N J	[illegible]
Babylon, N Y	[illegible]	Hunter's Point N Y	[illegible]
[illegible] N Y	[illegible]	Irvington N J	[illegible]
Bayonne N J	[illegible]	Islip N Y	[illegible]
Bergen Point N J	[illegible]	Jamaica, N Y	[illegible]
Bayside N Y	[illegible]	Jersey City N J	[illegible]
Bay Shore N Y	[illegible]	Keyport N J	[illegible]
[illegible]ville N Y	[illegible]	Kingston N J	[illegible]
Belleville N J	[illegible]	Laurel Hill N Y	[illegible]
Blissville N Y	[illegible]	Leonia N J	[illegible]
Bloomfield N J	[illegible]	Little Neck N Y	[illegible]
Bloomingdale N J	[illegible]	Little Silver N J	[illegible]
Boonton N J	[illegible]	Long Branch N J	[illegible]
Brooklyn N Y	[illegible]	Madison N J	[illegible]
Caldwell N J	[illegible]	Matawan N J	[illegible]
Carlstadt N J	[illegible]	Millburn N J	[illegible]
Centreville N J	[illegible]	Montclair N J	[illegible]
Chatham N J	[illegible]	Morristown N J	[illegible]
Closter N J	[illegible]	Newark N J	[illegible]
Colt's Neck N J	[illegible]	New Brunswick N J	[illegible]
Coney Island N Y	[illegible]	Newton N J	[illegible]
Cranford N J	[illegible]	New York N Y	[illegible]
Dover N J	[illegible]	Orange N J	[illegible]
East Norwich N Y	[illegible]	Pamrapo N J	[illegible]
Eatontown N J	[illegible]	Passaic N J	[illegible]
Elizabeth N J	[illegible]	Paterson N J	[illegible]
Englewood N J	[illegible]	Perth Amboy N J	[illegible]
Fairview N J	[illegible]	Rahway N J	[illegible]
Fanwood N J	[illegible]	Red Bank N J	[illegible]
Far Rockaway N Y	[illegible]	Seabright N J	[illegible]
Flatbush N Y	[illegible]	Short Hills N J	[illegible]
Flushing N Y	[illegible]	South Amboy N J	[illegible]
Fort Lee N J	[illegible]	[illegible] River N J	[illegible]
Franklin Park N J	[illegible]	Staten Island N Y	[illegible]
Freehold N J	[illegible]	Westfield N J	[illegible]
German Settlem't N Y	[illegible]	Woodbridge N J	[illegible]
Glen Cove N Y	[illegible]	Yonkers N Y	[illegible]
Gravesend N Y	[illegible]	Trenton N J	[illegible]
Hackensack N J	[illegible]	Tarrytown N Y	[illegible]

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8 23 Feb

TWO FATHERS PRESENTED.

Grand Jury Censures the Carelessness of Parents in Permitting Children to Play with Firearms.

The grand inquest for the State of New Jersey, and for the body of the County of Union, upon their respective oath and affirmation,

Present, that during our investigation touching the death of Harold Greenleaf, we ascertained that the rifle from which the fatal shot was fired was owned by a fourteen-year-old boy named William Morgan; that his father, Lucius D. Morgan, was fully cognizant of the fact that his son had and was using the gun; that other small boys were in the habit of playing with the Morgan boy when this gun was in his possession.

We present Lucius D. Morgan as derelict in his duty as a parent in permitting this child to own and use so dangerous a weapon; indirectly he is as much to blame for the death of the boy as was the Roeap lad who fired the shot, for had he forbidden its use by his own son, the Roeap boy could not have had it on that fatal day.

The grand inquest for the State of New Jersey and for the body of the county of Union, upon their respective oath and affirmation,

Present, That we discovered, during our investigation touching the death of Harold Greenleaf, that Charles E. McDonald of Plainfield had purchased for and was allowing his son, Samuel McDonald, (a child of but eight years of age), to use a rifle in and about his neighborhood; we further found that the said McDonald entertained and freely expressed the opinion that this child was fit to be allowed to use this weapon.

We, therefore, present said Charles E. McDonald for carelessness in the premises, and, likewise, for violating the laws of this State in that he sold to one William Morgan, (another child), the very rifle with which the Greenleaf boy was killed.

We cannot too strongly condemn his action in thus placing in the hands of two children these deadly weapons.

Thigh Fractured at 75.

An exceedingly unfortunate accident happened to Isaac Smalley of 333 East Front street yesterday morning about 11:30. He was busily engaged in the rear of his yard, gathering up the limb of a tree which he had cut down the day previous, and, stepping on a piece of ice, he fell heavily to the ground. He was carried into the house, a piece of carpet being used as a stretcher, and Drs. Hedges and Tomlinson were called. On examination they found that his right leg about three inches below the upper joint was broken completely. They set the bone, and Mr. Smalley passed a fairly comfortable. *It is hoped that he will soon be able to get around again, though he is 75 years old, and the bone is not likely to knit very rapidly.*

"Whippin' the Cat."

An old resident in speaking of ye olden times with a Daily Press reporter last evening, said he distinctly remembered when his father sheared the wool from the sheep and brought the same to Boonton, Morris County, where it was woven into cloth. The cloth was then taken home and the peripatetic tailor, who usually called once a year, would make the cloth into clothes, remaining meanwhile with the farmer's family. The clothes did not fit as snugly as Harry Werner makes them, but they did fit a trifle better than a shirt does a bean pole. That was called "Whippin' the cat". Shoemakers did their business likewise.

All Necessities of Life and Death, in One Borough Block.

There is a business block in North Plainfield where you can buy a farm and all the necessary appliances thereto, and in said block you may also purchase flour, feed, and in fact everything to sustain life, while you await the prospective crop. If it proves a failure, and illness overtakes you, you can also secure the services of a doctor; and should death claim you as a victim there is near at hand, a friendly grave digger, and an undertaker.

Snorts of the Discontented.

(From The Bound Brook Chronicle.)

The brilliant editor of the Plainfield Press is highly complimentary to about one hundred newspaper men in New Jersey. Several journalists having secured positions at Trenton, the Press takes occasion to say that "all the bright Republican editors have now been rewarded by an appreciative Legislature". Thanks, awfully!

[From The Plainfield Courier-News.]

A writer in the Atlantic Monthly gravely asserts that "ten minutes is time enough to devote to the reading of any newspaper". This is a recklessly prodigal estimate so far as it may refer to our North avenue contemporary. Ten seconds is a liberal allowance there.

At So Much Per Top.

[From The Elizabeth Journal.]

The city of Plainfield seems to be Frost bitten, and Frank Bergen is doing his best to thaw it out with liberal doses of ice water, the old time hydropathic remedy.

—D. D. Smalley has hung out a sign in Somerset street telling the public that he is in the real estate and insurance business.

HE AND SHE.

He lived at No. 13 Woodman street, Chelsea. She lived at No. 12. For ten years they had been opposite neighbors, each occupying the drawing room apartments. She had taken up her abode there six weeks after he was installed, and in a dull, uninterested way he had watched for the unloading of the cab, the taking in of the luggage, the bustling to and fro of the slim woman, whose face he got a very imperfect glance at. She looked about 30, not that he cared whether she was more or less. His heart just then was heavy and sore; he had lost the one relative he had left, the only being in the world he cared for—his old mother—and in place of home and her he was simply now "the drawing room lodger."

* * * * * * *

And thus ten years stole by, each reflecting the other so exactly, that excepting the Christmas visit and the summer holiday, there were no landmarks to point the course of time to Nos. 13 and 12, and then fate, fortune, or whatever name we give to the good providence who disposes of those trivial circumstances that lead to great events in our lives arranged that on a certain afternoon in May there were few letters to write that the typist clerk could leave her Bedford street office at a much earlier hour, and, full of anticipation that she would be able to put the finishing touches to a gown she was renovating, she tripped into the Strand, hailed the first omnibus she saw, clambered to the top, and took the only vacant seat. In her anxiety to secure this she did not notice more than that it was a man next to her, but that man was he, and he, having watched her from the time she hailed the 'bus, was now in a flutter for she only just settled when they were at Charing Cross, where he always got down, which he hardly could do now, as, without an explanation which he could not give, it would seem so very peculiar—somewhat offensive, indeed. By the time his hesitation was over they were on their way again, and the conductor was collecting the money. She paid her fare. He silently held out the extra two pence, which the man taking with a nod of surprise, she turned her head, and instantly there mounted to her cheeks a rosy color. He, being of the old school, looked on a blush as one of the most becoming features of a woman.

It was the signal of the weakness of her sex to be answered on the part of the man by the desire to protest, and without hesitation, he said:

"I think you and I are going the same way."

"Yes," and her color deepened, "we live opposite each other on the same street."

"Quite two of the oldest inhabitants, I should say."

"It is ten years since I came," and she gave a sigh.

"Yes, but I was there before you. I remember your coming."

"Do you? Oh, I am accustomed to it now, but at first to have nothing but houses before me seemed dreadful. I used to stand at the window, and—well I won't say what, only I did not see the opposite houses very clearly."

"Perhaps I can enter into your feeling better than you think," he said, kindly, "for to me, then, my surroundings were hateful."

"I had always lived in the country, and I supposed I thought things would go on the same as ever, but in four years I lost every one belonging to me; home and means were swept away, and I had to begin life alone."

"Terrible, hard upon a woman," he said, sympathetically.

"Well, and yet I think sometimes it is harder on a man. Of course, I don't mean one who finds pleasure in clubs and company. I know you stay at home, because every evening I see your lamp alight."

"And your lamp keeps mine company."

"Yes, I've never been away but once—to spend Christmas with a school friend, who has since gone to India. That was an excitement for that I looked up and saw you and very nearly nodded, and then I was so frightened that I jumped into the cab and told the man to drive as fast as he could."

"And I thought you were late, and it quite fidgeted me, and I gave you a mental scolding, just like I often do on Sundays when you will go out without an umbrella."

"Well, but last Sunday you went out without yours, and, more than that, you left the window open on your bird, and I said to Tottie—my cat—'Now, that is very thoughtless, for if the sun goes in, Dickey will catch cold.'"

"And I fear he did catch cold, for he has sat with all his feathers roughed up, looking very reproachfully at me. You know he is six years old."

"My cat is ten; I can never bear to think of her age, for when she dies—well, people will think her mistress a very foolish woman."

"Not those who live alone."

His tone of sympathy brought a pleasant expression into her eyes.

"You find your bird company, don't you?" she said, looking at him. "That summer when you went away I was quite anxious, fearing the landlady might not look after him properly. You know we missed you dreadfully, Tottie and I."

"I can quite believe it. I felt very dull when you were absent."

They both laughed heartily.

"You gone," she said, "and I had nothing to go by, because you are my timepiece in the morning. Mr. Punctual I call you to Tottie; we established that name almost directly after we settled there."

And he had called her Miss Pry! Ah, well, he would give her that name no longer! Should he ask what was her real name? He thought he—. Suddenly the horses stopped.

"Why, here we are!" he said, looking at her amazed.

It was the corner leading to the street in which they lived.

"The way has seemed very short," she said, preparing to get down. "Usually I think our omnibuses go so slowly."

"Do they? I always walk from Charing Cross. I was just going to get down to-day when you got up and sat down next me."

"Yes. I felt my face quite red when I saw it was you. I wondered would you speak, and I was so glad when you did."

"I hope, now, whenever we meet you will allow me to speak to you."

"I shall be very glad," she said, cordially; "it seems so much nicer to have exchanged a few words with one another."

"Well, we were not like strangers to each other, were we?"

"Certainly not; I have felt as if you [illegible]"

And they shook hands and both a little agitated at this unlooked for adventure, turned towards their respective dwellings.

* * * * *

On the very evening of the day week on which they had met, drawing aside his blind to look at the opposite window—why, there was no light there. How very odd! Thinking he might get from Miss Bates whether she had noticed any departure, he said, as she was setting the teapot down: "Lovely weather for this time of year."

Miss Bates was in a lugubrious frame of mind. "Plenty o' sickness about, I hear. They say," she added, with a sniff and a sigh, "the children's dying like sheep with measles, and in some parts whole houses is down with influenza. I'm sure I trust we shall be spared, but I doubt it, for there's one of 'em ill opposite—I saw the doctor to-day going in there."

The sudden change in his face assured her that she had thoroughly drenched his vivacity, and following the axiom that having made an impression you should go, Miss Bates left the room. He buttered his toast and poured out his tea, and some minutes later, finding plate and cup empty, he reasonably surmised that he had eaten and drunk, but he had done so mechanically, while his thoughts were occupied by the words of his landlady. Poor little woman! Now he knew why the window was dark, and the blind remained down. She was ill. Sickness, that despair of the bread winner, had laid its dread hand on her. Poor thing, poor thing!

He walked about the room, he looked out of the window; in short, for over an hour he fidgeted over a score of things, and then that inward tormentor refusing him any peace, he suddenly put on his hat, crossed the road and knocked at the door, determined to ask what was the matter with the lady on the drawing-room floor. He had arranged his words, and, the door open, was about to utter them, when, why—no—yes—it was she, she herself, who had answered the door and was standing before him. "I am so glad," he said, taking her hand and giving it a hearty shake. "I thought you were ill."

"And you came over to see? Oh, how good and kind! That anybody should care cheers me more than I can say."

"There was no light in your window last night, and this morning the blind was down, and while I was wondering what had become of you my landlady told me she had seen the doctor here."

"Yes, but, happily, not me. But you must come in and hear the story. It is poor Keziah, the servant here. She tripped on the stairs and fell down, and has broken some tendon in her leg. And Mrs. Jenkins is away, and the lodgers were out, so that when I came home I found her lying, groaning, helpless, on the mat."

"But why did you not come over for me?"

"I wish I had now. I did think of doing so, but fortunately I was able to help her. I managed to get her to bed, but I had to sit up all night with her, and this morning I got the milk boy to go for the doctor, and take a telegram telling them I could not go to Bedford street. It was impossible for me to leave her alone, but now her sister has come, and Mrs. Jenkins will soon be here, so I am free again. Won't you come upstairs to my room?"

She did not wait for reply, but led the way, saying as she ushered him in:

"What a pity it is not light; then you could see my view of your window."

"Oh, but what a cosy room!"

He had halted just inside the door and was looking round.

"Does it look so? I tried as much as I could to make it look like my old home. A few friends brought in some of the furniture for me, and when I was really settled it was sent up. Lodging house rooms are so dreary."

His answer was a half stifled sigh. In that moment he had compared the black horsehair covered chairs and sofa of Miss Bates's drawing room—the rigid back of each one protected by a wool antimacassar—with the homely snugness which reigned there.

"As you see," she said, pointing to the table, "I was just making myself a cup of tea. Now, won't you sit down and join me? That would be showing yourself neighborly."

"I think I have had my tea."

"Think only?"

"Well, I know my landlady brought it to me, because it was then she spoke of having seen the doctor here, and I at once jumped to the conclusion that you were ill, because for a week past I have never caught sight of you at the window."

"And I have never seen you."

"No; we don't see unless we look."

"But I have looked."

"Not from where you usually stand, or I must have seen you. I began to feel a little huffy. I thought, she never fancies I mean to presume on that chat we had together."

"Why, of course not. How could I? I was only afraid I might have let my tongue run too quickly."

"Come, come," he said, smiling. "It has taken us ten years to break the ice. It must not take us ten more before we thaw."

While he spoke his eyes were following her—watching her measure out the tea, pour the water from the kettle. He did not offer to help her; the sight of a woman doing these trifling acts brought to him a pleasurable sense of home.

"You are looking very tired," he said, as she sat down waiting for the tea to draw.

"That is partly because I was up all night, and then during the day I have felt rather anxious about being away from the office."

"Oh, don't worry about that. They'll get on all right without you."

"Yes, I know they will. But I don't want them to find that out. There are so many women wanting employment, and some know French and German, which I don't, and others have a home with their parents, and could take a smaller salary. Oh, it does not do to stop away. When I found that poor thing lying on the mat I thought, supposing this was my case, what would become of me? It isn't death I fear—sooner or later that comes to all—but old age, sickness, sends a shiver through me."

"Then have you a thing put by?"

"A few pounds only. How could I? I get thirty shillings a week. That is not quite £80 a year."

"And you manage to live here on that?"

"I pay my way. Why? Does that sound to you very little?"

"Very little."

"I suppose they do pay men better, and it's well they do, for you want more than we do, and you are not able to [illegible] well."

"I am in a fire insurance society," he said. "The salaries there vary from one hundred to three. When I had £300 it did not matter to me. My mother was living then, and in addition to a pension she had a little put away, which at her death came to me."

"I am glad you need not be troubled with my anxiety."

"No, and yet I have as great a dread of sickness and of old age. Each year I live the sense of my loneliness oppresses me more."

"I know. Why, I can't tell you the pleasure it gives me to have somebody drinking tea with me, to be able to speak of things we feel—things that give one sorrow or joy. The men at the office are all good fellows and very kind to me, but I should never dream of talking to them as I have to you. They would not understand. I might as well speak in Chinese."

He did not answer in words, but he gave her a nod of sympathy, and stooped down to stroke the cat.

"Now, Tottie, get up and be friendly to Mr. —"

She stopped.

"That reminds," he said, "we have not exchanged names, yet. My name is Robert Morley."

"And mine, Elizabeth Davidson."

"Elizabeth!" he repeated softly. "My mother was called Elizabeth."

"And my father Robert—Robert is a very dear name to me. He had such a generous, dear nature. When I think of his trust, I am not despondent long. My disposition is to be buoyant. I am very like a cork—if I go under water one minute, the next up I bob again."

"You always struck me as being very cheerful."

"What! Did I seem cheerful from over the way? Dear me! How little I dreamed that any one was taking the tiniest bit of interest to me. I am so glad I know now—so glad that we have spoken to each other, and that were friendly!"

He had risen from his chair and seemed suddenly about to go. She, somewhat embarrassed that he had not responded, added: "At least that is my feeling towards you."

"Is it?" he said, stiffly. "I forgot it was so late. I really must go. Good-by."

And before she had recovered from her surprise he was gone.

A wave of hot color went over her. What did it mean? What did he think? Surely at her age no one could misunderstand her. The tears sprang to her eyes and fell in a quick shower, * * * The door being opened made her look up. It was he back again.

"When I got into the street I found I had left my hat behind," he was saying; and she making an effort at regaining her self-possession, answered: "Oh, what a pity. Did you? Where?"

This brought him into the room, and nearer to her. "Why are you crying?" he exclaimed.

"I! No, no"—and she forced herself to smile.

"But you are. Your face is wet; your eyes are full of tears. What is the matter? Have I offended you?"

"No, but I thought perhaps I had offended you—you seemed to go so suddenly; please take no notice. Women's tears come very readily. It must be feeling so tired that makes me so silly."

He stood for a moment irresolute, turned towards the door, came back, and standing in front of her said: "Silly! If you think yourself silly what will you say of me? You were surprised to see me go. It was because I feared you would think I had taken leave of my senses if I stayed."

"Why?"

"Why? Because all at once the truth flashed upon me. Suddenly I knew why I had felt so angry, because I had not seen you at your window; why I was so anxious when I thought you were ill; what made me come over and find out the truth about you; the reason that seeing you here made me rejoice and feel happy. It is that I love you. Oh, it has not come now; for years it has been growing upon me, only I did not know. How should I? No other woman but you has ever had the slightest interest for me. For ten years I had blamed you, pitied you. What more could I do? And now it has come to this, will you marry me? I must know."

"But I feel sure you are making a mistake. I have been talking to you, and you feel sorry for me. No, no; forget what you have said. In the morning everything will look different to you. Pity is not love."

"But it is akin to it. If I give you love can you not give me pity?"

"I pity you! Why, you have brought all the sunlight I have known for years to me. When you spoke to me on the top of that omnibus I could have hugged you."

"Hug me now," he said—for the temerity of quiet men is remarkable—and he took her hands and placed them on his shoulders, and looking at her continued, "We are two very lonely beings; a kindly Providence, as it seems to me, has brought us together. Can you trust yourself to me? I would strive to make you happy."

She tried to speak, tried to force back her tears, but the happy flow would come.

"It is because I am so happy," she said, "for I must tell you that often and often, years ago, when I felt so solitary, I have drawn aside my blind and looked over at your window, and, picturing you sitting there alone, I have said: "Why couldn't it be that we took a fancy to each other; he looks so nice and kind, but if he married it would be to a young girl, not to me.""

"But you are young."

"I—I am thirty-eight."

"And I am forty-five. We have no time to spare, you see. I shall put up the banns immediately. You must give notice that you are going to leave at your office, and I will tell them at mine that I want my holiday."

"It must be a dream," and she put up her hands and pushed back her hair. "It cannot be reality. Of late I have felt quite frightened thinking how sad it would be if you went away."

"A similar dread has haunted me, especially to-day, when I saw the blind down. But now we shall leave together, and we will go down to Putney. The old house I lived in from a boy is there, and it is vacant, too, and we will make it our home, and, as before, the dear name of its mistress will be Elizabeth Morley."
—Longmans' Magazine.

Let Hell be blotted out to-day, and there is material enough in any saloon keeper and a barrel of whiskey to start another one.—Yale Record.

The Bostonians never speak of money as "rocks." They refer to it as "pre[illegible]"—[illegible]

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NOTICE. June 1, [illegible]
Estate of Sarah Doane, deceased.
Pursuant to the order of George T. Parrot, Surrogate of the county of Union, this day made, on application of the undersigned administrator of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the subscriber under oath or affirmation their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the subscriber.
JOHN H. DOANE,
Administrator.
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Mr. JOHN H. STEVENS, Horse-shoer, gives particular attention to shoeing, Forging, Stumbling and Interfering Horses. Speedy Quarters stopped in an incredible short space of time. Horses with diseased feet treated in a particular manner by experienced workmen.

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PARTICULAR MENTION.

From The Press of January 30.

John Kirkner is so much improved that his recovery is now assured.

Miss Hannah Thorn of Second place is slowly recovering from an attack of pneumonia.

Freeholder John H. Tier returned last evening from a visit among friends in Nyack.

Nellie, youngest daughter of William M. Montfort of Somerset street, is ill with the grip.

Joseph E. Morse of Franklin place is detained at home with a severe attack of the grip.

Wickam Beekman of West Eighth street is confined to the house with a severe attack of the grip.

Mrs. E. H. Chadburn is seriously ill, with a complication of diseases, at her home in Netherwood.

Mrs. Charles Lefler, who has been suffering with a severe cold, is slowly improving at her home on LaGrande avenue

Miss Lily B. Livingston of 147 Somerset street, who has been very ill with bronchitis, is gradually recovering her health

The friends of William Greenough will be glad to know that he is able to be out again after a severe attack of pneumonia.

Miss McIlravy of Brooklyn, who has been visiting Miss Eda Beekman of West Eighth street, has returned to her home.

Mrs. Fred August has returned home after spending two weeks with her mother, Mrs. Duffley, 74 East Fourth street.

S. J. Casey and family of West Seventh street are about to leave their Plainfield home for one in New York city, for the rest of the Winter.

The many friends of Mrs. George P. Mellick of LaGrande avenue are rejoicing over her recovery. She will return to her home next Saturday.

E. A. Gross has returned from Cincinnati, where he was on a business trip. His train was detained four hours on account of a snowstorm.

C. Henry Tower of Brooklyn is the guest of Miss Katheryn E. Fisher, at the home of her mother, Mrs. E. C. Fisher, 206 West Fourth street.

The many friends of John W. Kirkner will be glad to know he has passed the crisis safely, and is slowly improving, although not yet out of danger.

J. F. Townsend, son of J. E. Townsend of Craig place, returned Saturday night from an extended trip with an opera company. He is connected with the orchestra.

Jacob Sperling, a valued employe of the Scott Printing Machine Works, has returned home for a short time, after several months absence erecting printing presses.

F. L. Cobb and family of Orchard place have rented the new house on Somerset street, just completed and owned by Peter Emmons, into which they will move Feb. 1.

Mrs. E. C. Fisher, who was taken ill in Asbury Park last Summer, is slowly regaining her health, under the care of her two faithful daughters, Miss Fisher and Miss Katheryn Fisher.

Joseph Shultise and family, who recently removed from North Plainfield to New Brunswick, have moved back again, and Mr. Shultise has again connected himself with Edward Love's wall-paper manufactory.

George E. Terry, son of Noah Terry, who has been suffering at his home on Cushing road, Netherwood, for the past three weeks, with muscular rheumatism, is now able to be about with the aid of crutches.

Mrs. Wilbur of East Third street, who has just returned from Astoria, will be compelled to leave Plainfield again on account of her health. Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur will leave Saturday for the Catskills, where Mrs. Wilbur will remain, Mr. Wilbur returning Monday.

Ed. Ericsen, son of Jeppe Ericsen, station agent at Netherwood, who sailed on the steamship Iroquois of the Clyde Line, Friday, for Jacksonville, Fla., is expected to arrive at his destination today. Mr. Ericsen was accompanied by his friend James Field of Fanwood.

Councilman and Mrs. George H Frost will sail by steamship Paris next Wednesday, to spend February and March at the Winter resorts Eastbourne and Hastings, on the south coast of England, after which some time will be spent in London.

E. W. Rice, who is confined in a retreat in Philadelphia, is daily growing worse. His brother Clarence returned last evening from a visit to him, and says that while there was an improvement in his condition for the better a short time ago, he has since had a decline and that he now is in a critical condition.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin O. Bowers of Franklin place entertained the whist club of which they are members, last evening The hours passed very pleasantly with whist, after which refreshments were served. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Bayson, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Mr. and Mrs. L. Rose, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson.

The Monday Afternoon Club met Monday afternoon in the parlors of the Crescent Avenue Church. The society will give an entertainment in the Seventh-Day Baptist Church February 4. The programme will be readings from "Faust" by George Riddle accompanied by Frank Taft on the organ. Complimentary tickets have been issued to all the members.

Miss Ada Nash is suffering with the whooping-cough.

John J. Kenney's infant son is ill with a severe cold and malaria.

Frank Vail of Franklin place is confined to the house with grip.

The engagement of Miss Kate Mullin to George Hughes is announced.

Miss Grace Irwin of Putnam avenue has gone to Brooklyn to visit friends.

Walter Serrell of Plainfield avenue is rapidly recovering from the grip.

Mrs. Johnston of East Fifth street is confined to her home with the grip.

Earl Truell of Nebraska is visiting his uncle, George Truell of Central avenue

J. B. Platt of Waynewood place has been a sufferer from the grip for several days.

Miss Euphemia Johnston of East Fifth street has entirely recovered from the grip.

Miss Reba Tinsman of Trenton is the guest of the Misses Livezy of Park avenue.

Mrs. Curtis of West Eighth street has just recovered from a severe attack of the grip.

Arthur E. Crane of Carleton avenue has just returned from a trip among the West Indies.

Letter-carrier J. W. A. Bauersachs is still too ill to attend to his duties at the postoffice.

J. E. Townsend, of the Somerset street marble works, is out after four weeks from the grip.

Wm. DeLong of Sandford avenue, who has been detained at his home by grip, is slowly recovering.

George Snediker of Grove street has added his bass voice to the choir of the First Baptist Church.

Miss Cora Laire of East Fifth street, who has been seriously ill, is gradually regaining her strength.

Miss Charlotte Messersmith of Washington street is able to be out again after a severe attack of the grip.

J. Winthrop Travell, principal of the High School, is out again after suffering with an attack of the grip.

Albert Runyon of Mountain avenue, bookkeeper at Boice, Runyon & Co.'s coal office, is ill with the grip.

Seymour G. Smith of Central avenue has returned to his home after spending several days in Hartwick, N Y.

Miss Irine Shepherd, who has been visiting her friend, Miss Arline Crane, has returned to her home in Brooklyn.

Irving Clark of East Ninth street is able to attend school again after being confined to his home with the grip.

Ralph Campbell of Netherwood avenue is home from New York University for a few days, having completed his examinations.

The death of Mrs. Maria Brookes occurred yesterday at the home of her grandson, G. N. Hartley, 73 Rockview avenue.

Wm. Rockwell, Jr., who has been traveling extensively, is stopping at the home of his father, Wm. Rockwell, East Front street.

Miss Sadie D. Grant has returned to her home in Buffalo after a six-weeks visit with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Geo. W. Grant.

Clifford Brady, while bowling at the Crescent alleys, received a very painful wound by crushing his finger between two of the balls.

David Curtis of West Front street is another victim of the grip, but he pluckily sticks to his post as clerk in J. B. Guttridge's store in Netherwood.

James Caufield and family of Grove street have moved into the new house recently built by him, corner Johnston avenue and East George street.

An attack of the grip which was supposed to be all that ailed the little son of Adam Fritz of Somerset street, has now developed into diphtheria.

Mrs. Judson of Paris, Ill., accompanied by her daughter Miss Jean, are guests at the home of ex-Mayor John H. VanWinkle of Duer street.

Miss Bertha LaRue, of the Third Class of the High School, is not able to attend to her studies, being confined to her home on West Fourth street by illness.

Miss Fanny J. Crosby, the well-known hymn writer, will speak and sing at the Y. M. C. A. meeting to be held in the new Assembly Hall next Sunday afternoon at 4:15.

Anthony Armstrong, who so seriously cut his foot with an axe a fortnight ago, is rapidly recovering the use of his foot under the careful treatment of Dr. Hallock, at his home on South avenue.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Salkeld of Norwood avenue Sunday. The neighborhood as well as the family is immensely proud of the boy and feels that the increase in the population was the means of the restoration of free delivery to the avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wyckoff of North avenue, Netherwood, gave a sociable last evening. Dancing was enjoyed, to Frasse's music, and the following guests participated: Mr. and Mrs. Reigal, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. J. Heckard, Misses Storey, Glynn, Libbie Reigal, Tena Undal, Carrie Undal, May Shultz, D. Hucker, Vic McCord, E. Brown. Messrs. E. Randall of Jersey City, J. Barber, Clifton J. King and O. Gunther.

Hands Off.

Why try to press back a side ache with your hand, as so many do, when an

Allcock's Porous Plaster

will not only relieve the pain but prevent its return. The best remedy known for weak back, strains, sprains, lameness and all local pains.

Bear in Mind—Not one of the host of counterfeits and imitations is as good as the genuine.

Allcock's Corn Shields,
Allcock's Bunion Shields,
Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

Brandreth's Pills.

A safe and sure remedy for diseases arising from impurity of the blood.

UNCLE PETER NOT SO RICH.

His Estate Valued at Not Over $30,000—Terms of His Will and Codicil.

Much surprise will be felt by the friends of the late Uncle Peter Wooden to learn that his estate will invoice only from $25,000 to $30,000.

The bequests of his will which was executed September 3, 1888, were as follows:

To wife Margaret the home situate on Somerset street, with all its belongings and surroundings, of whatsoever kind, together with the sum of $2 000 in cash.

To Seventh Day Baptist Church of Plainfield and the Seventh Day Baptist Church of Piscataway, located in the village of New Market, each $2,000, to be invested in such manner as deemed best, the income only to be used for church purposes.

To the children of testator's niece Sally Allen, $100 each, the child or children of any deceased child of before mentioned Sally Allen to receive parents share.

To Mary Lize and George Wooden, children of Nathan Wooden of Newark, each $500.

To niece Mary Ann Boice, wife of John Boice of Newark $800.

To niece Susan Bonney $600

"To Emma Drake widow of George Wooden, deceased, the sum of $25, having given her during lifetime sums which I consider sufficient."

"For nephew Albert Wooden, no provision having already given him in lifetime sufficient sums."

To Alfred University of Alfred Centre, N. Y. $500.

Rest, residue and remainder, should any there be, to be divided equally between the children of niece Sally Allen aforesaid, provided said residue does not exceed $2,000, in which case the excess is given to Alfred University above mentioned.

All real and personal estate of whatever kind or wheresoever situate, to go to executors in trust, with power to dispose of same upon such terms and in such manner as to them seems meet and in accord with the above provisions.

The executors were George H. Babcock and William M. Stillman and the will was witnessed by Joseph A. Hubbard and J. D. Spicer.

A codicil was added April 1, 1890, changing bequest to wife Margaret deceased, that it shall sink into and become part of aforesaid residue.

The codicil was witnessed by William A. Coddington and J. Oakley Nodyne.

Gab of Bear and Haunch of Moose.

W. K. McClure and Randolph M. Stelle are still telling of the glories of the last Megantic Club dinner which they attended in Boston. Mac is always greeted with particular warmth at these gatherings because he never misses one of them, in spite of the distance he has to travel. The banquet this year was held in Hotel Vendome, and the menu was a true sportsman's bill. Besides the dishes it contained a photograph of the elegant assortment of game displayed in front of the club-house after the latest hunt. The songs and speeches filled the next day's issues of the Boston newspapers, and you may be sure that the Plainfielders gave good account of themselves. The Megantic is a great institution, and McClure is its Depew.

Push It Along.

This morning at 9:21 a loaded feed wagon drawn by a balky team belonging to the City Mills blocked the track for a few minutes right near the corner of Front and Somerset streets. Several passengers in the waiting car came out to offer suggestions and some of the crowd put a shoulder to the wheel but finally a fellow driver came up and, setting his pole against the tailboard of the loaded wagon, gave the word to his team and pushed the balky outfit way into East Front street on a run. Several who had offered assistance had to step lively to avoid being stepped on by the horses.

Wreck on the Central.

Eastbound fast freight No. 422, drawn by engine 415 in charge of Engineer Rodenbaugh and Conductor Transue, which is scheduled to pass here at 2:20 a. m., broke in two half a mile west of Bloomsbury, and when the sections came together five cars were derailed and thrown down the bank by the force of the collision. Fortunately no one was hurt and though traffic was delayed for several hours the wreck crew had the track clear at 6 a. m.

A Lawyer's House Burned.

Lawyer Vandeveer's house on Main street, Somerville, was partially burned by fire, Monday evening, and but for the prompt arrival of the fire department the house would have been burnt to the ground. The fire was discovered in the kitchen by passers-by. Mr. Vandeveer is well known in Plainfield, and his friends sympathize in his misfortune.

ON A CHARGE OF FRAUD.

Francis Schoonmaker Arrested in Chicago After Obtaining $2,000 from a Jeweler.

Chicago, Jan. 29—Francis Schoonmaker of Plainfield, N. J., a prominent politician, was arrested today on a charge of obtaining $2,500 from Christopher Strobel of Waterbury, Ct., on false pretenses. Schoonmaker had stumped Western States for the Republican party previous to coming to Chicago. He claims that he is a stockholder in The United Press and one or two other Eastern news associations. He obtained $2,500 from Strobel, who is a jeweler, it is alleged, on the allegation that he had a $3,300 claim against the estate of Job Male, a deceased Plainfield, N. J., millionaire.

Schoonmaker had told the people in the Chicago Beach Hotel of his alleged connection with The United Press, and said he handled the greater part of the cable news received by that organization. Schoonmaker claimed acquaintance with many prominent Eastern newspaper publishers and politicians. He was very well dressed and soon gained the favor of the guests. For the last week he had not been seen in the hotel.

[Schoonmaker's home is at 1163 Putnam avenue. He has been connected with The United Press in New York, and with other newspaper enterprises, having started as a reporter on the New York Times. He has stumped for the Republican party, and is a man of much ability as a writer and speaker. Financial difficulties have beset him, largely because of a serious illness which kept him under the constant treatment of specialists. He did hold a claim against the Male estate, on account of the cloisonne collection in the Library. It is not believed here that he has made any intentional fraudulent attempt.]

SCOTCH PLAINS AND FANWOOD.

The Junior League of the Methodist Church gave a most interesting entertainment, composed of recitations, vocal and instrumental music, tableaux, etc., in the hall, Monday evening. The children all did their parts very well, for which much credit is due to Miss Emma Gibbs, who arranged the entertainment for the little ones.

Rev. J. S. Braker spent Tuesday in Camden attending the funeral of his brother, who died Saturday, Jan. 26, of erysipelas.

John Flannery is confined to his room again with the grip.

Miss Emma Clark of Front street is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Peter Smith of New Market.

Dr. Parks occupied the pulpit of the M. E. Church Sunday, owing to the illness of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Marriot.

Mrs. George A. Clark is convalescent from her recent illness.

The Choral Union will take up the sacred cantata of "Esther" Thursday evening. A full attendance is desired.

Miss Minnie Honnger entertained her cousin, Miss Balsam of New York Sunday.

Mrs. Billings of Bartle avenue is steadily improving under the excellent care of Dr. D. C. Adams of Plainfield, from a severe attack of the grip.

John Marsh has been gathering his ice crop from the lake on his property.

$100 Reward $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer $100 for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonial.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props. Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

Birthday Party of a Gay Old Boy.

Elias Allen, town committeeman of Washingtonville, celebrated the 71st anniversary of his birthday yesterday in a most enjoyable manner. Last night one of the jolliest kind of crowds called on him and Mrs. Allen, and gave him a complete surprise.

When the people arrived Mr. Allen met them at the door, exclaiming "School must be out!"

The evening was pleasantly passed in dancing, singing, and telling stories of the good old days. Music was furnished by Harry Spencer, guitar, and Herbert Schutt banjo.

During the evening Mr. Allen was presented with a handsome sealskin cap, and Mrs. Allen with a fine knitted hood. Col. E. Newton Spencer made the presentations on behalf of the company.

Those present were: Mr and Mrs W C Smith, Miss Sadie Smith, Harry Baglin, Mr and Mrs Wm Shotwell, Mrs Summers, Miss Maggie Summers, Mr and Mrs W A Schutt, Miss Nellie Schutt, Louis and Herbert Schutt, Mr and Mrs Allan Schutt, Mr and Mrs R M Fountain, Mr and Mrs H Newton Spencer, Mr and Mrs Stephen Beeching, Mr and Mrs Chas Bloom, Harry Spencer, Mr and Mrs J. L. Gifford, Miss Carrie Spencer; Mr and Mrs Geo Demler, Jr, Mr and Mrs Stephen Beeching, Sr, Mrs Mary Spencer.

After all had partaken of the generous supply of good things provided, the merry party left for home, much pleased with the affair.

Quick Run of a Grocery Trotter.

Yesterday noon one of Neuman's delivery horses, exhilarated no doubt by the clear cold air and the sudden sunburst, started to run from Ninth street to the store. Nearing the corner of Sixth street and Watchung avenue the wagon struck a pole and one of the hind wheels rolled off.

A few bars of soap and some sugar were spilled during this rapid transit, but no one was hurt and the damage was nominal, the wagon receiving but slight injuries aside from the loss of the wheel.

—A match is to be bowled next week Thursday between M. Sutphen's and the Hope Chapel teams, on the Hope alleys.

Chronic Diarrhœa

is cured by the use of our Pills, specially prepared and sold in *yellow* wrappers. Make sure of this. If they don't, write us fully, and we'll send a special pill that will, at the same price. This is some trouble, but

Dr. Deane's
Dyspepsia Pills

are prepared to cure. Yellow wrappers when bowels are loose, white when constipated. [illegible] Send to us for a free sample.

DR. J. A. DEANE CO.,
Kingston, New York.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Osgood,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

Dr. J. F. Kincheloe,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. Archer, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

United Hospital and Dispensary,
Boston, Mass.
Allen C. Smith, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

E. P. THORN,

No. 125 Park Avenue,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Pure Wines and Liquors,

For Family and Medicinal Use,

A SPECIALTY.

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AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

Odds, Ends and Remnants.

Amos H. Van Horn, L't'd,

73 Market St., near Plane St.

We find, after stock taking, several styles of Bedroom Suits, Parlor Suits and different patterns of Carpets that we do not intend to keep any more, and we will close them out at nearly your own price.

Parlor suits........$10
Bedroom suits........$10
Brussels carpet, per yard........50cts
Extra super ingrain carpet, per yard........50cts
Cotton chain ingrain carpet, per yard........25cts
Good bed lounges........$7
Parlor stoves........at your own price.

Note the name Amos before entering the store.

PORTLAND RANGES—The leading range in the city, and we will wager $25 that that there is more sold of that range than any other in the city. Why? Simply because it is the cheapest. Cheapest because it is the best; good baker, good draught and several improvements connected with it make it the most complete range manufactured. Easy terms.

STORING FURNITURE—At 88, 90 and 92 Bank st. You will find the largest and most complete storage building in the State. All locked rooms at reasonable rates. Furniture packed and moved with vans in city or county at moderate charges.

Telephone 580.

AMOS H. VAN HORN, Limited,
73 Market Street, nearest Plane street, Newark, N. J.

Quick Action

Yes, and a good hit.

Randolph's Beef Iron and Wine

Acts Quickly,
Has Made a Great Hit,
A true tonic.
Pint bottles 50c For sale only by

L. W. RANDOPH,

Prescription Druggist,

143 West Front st., Plainfield, N. J.

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CHAPTER I.

THE RETURN OF THE TRANSGRESSOR.

The telegraph operator came out of his office with a sealed envelope in his hand. He had just received a message; and that didn't happen every day, in Williston. The event was of sufficient importance to be noted by the men who were standing on Capt. Henry Thompson's steps. Capt. Thompson was the village undertaker, and his shop was directly opposite the telegraph office. There was languid expression of baseless speculation regarding the telegram, and it developed into active interest when the operator began to walk across the street staight toward the little group.

He gave the telegram to Samuel Ames, one of the old residents of the town, a man much respected for his excellent qualities, and pitied for his misfortunes which had been many. Mr. Ames took the message with a hand that trembled a little. He looked carefully at the envelope, and then anxiously at the man who had given it to him. The telegrapher averted his eyes. This pantomime, which would have been incomprehensible to a stranger, meant much to those who saw it. News in Williston is mostly bad news. The town is so far out of the way that good news, traveling much slower than the other kind, rarely reaches it in time. A telegram is a thing to be afraid of. Williston women, who had sons in the city, had been known to faint at the sight of such an envelope as that which Samuel Ames held. Therefore the old telegraphers had formed the habit of writing "good news" in big letters over the address when the contents was not very distressing. Those words were what Mr. Ames' eyes had sought and had not found.

"Perhaps it is all for the best," said the telegrapher. "It's about Ned."

Mr. Ames tore the envelope open, and laboriously read its contents. Then he looked straight ahead of him for thirty seconds; and perhaps he saw the weather-beaten building on the other side of the street, but more likely it was a little boy's face that grew, and changed, and vanished.

"Ned's coming home," he said, handing the telegram to Capt. Thompson. "You'll do what's necessary, Henry. I must go and break the news to mother."

Capt. Thompson bowed gravely. Not a word more was spoken, but two of the men quietly took their places beside Mr. Ames, and walked with him up the street toward his house.

When the three were beyond hearing, the telegrapher said:

"Ned Ames is coming home at last, and he couldn't do better than come as he does."

There was no dissenting voice. It was the opinion of all present that Ned Ames was better dead than alive.

It must be admitted that the young man had done much to justify this condemnation. His boyhood had been diligently employed in getting out of one scape into another. At twenty he was a drunkard; a year later he narrowly escaped the penitentiary. Then he fled from the town, and for five years, up to the time when this story opens, his whereabouts had been unknown in Williston. Rumor had located him in a dozen prisons, and had accused him of every crime in the calendar. No one hoped to hear any good of him except his mother, a woman beautiful in spirit whose children should have been incapable of evil.

"Just what did the telegram say, Henry?" asked one of those who had witnessed the scene which has been described.

"He died in Boston, of diphtheria," responded the undertaker. "His brother Frank was with him at the last."

"How'd Frank find him?"

"The telegram doesn't say. The body will be here on the boat to-morrow. Frank is coming with it."

Frank Ames was Ned's elder brother. He lived in Boston, and was so prosperous that it was even reported that he had sent money home. Certainly he spent it lavishly when he visited Williston in the summer. His parents were proud of him, but they loved Ned's degraded memory better than the living presence of the other. Thus you may know true love; that it is thrown away.

Ned's funeral was very impressive. There were a hundred reasons why it must be so. First, there was the mystery which had surrounded the young man. Would any record of his five years' wandering come to light beside his coffin? Then there was great curiosity to hear what the minister, Rev. Eliot Warren, would say. To speak at the funeral of such a man as Ned Ames is always difficult. If good alone could be spoken of the dead there would not be much to say in this case. But beyond these mere generalities was a special difficulty far deeper, far more painful. Ned Ames' name had been connected with a sorrow which had broken Eliot Warren's heart and had made his hair as white as snow in the early autumn of his life.

That was the other Williston mystery. What had become of Ned Ames? What had become of Charlotte Warren? One of those questions had been answered, at least, in part. Nobody expected an answer to the other. There was never a disappearance more complete than Charlotte Warren's. A pretty girl who "didn't mean any harm," who "would have been quiet enough if her mother had lived to look after her;" those were the comments which Charlotte's conduct had excited during her last few years at home. And so kindly was the feeling behind the words, that when the secret came out, when the girl's absence from home could no longer be explained by any supposition that did not blast her name, there was no one who had the heart to claim a prophecy fulfilled.

Gossip had wearied itself with that mystery. The girl was not dead. She had written to her father, and had begged him to forget her. He had exhausted his resources in the endeavor to find her, and had failed. Upon whom should the blame fall? At first there was mention of young Dr. Robert Maxwell. He had seemed to be smitten with the girl, and had left town rather suddenly about the time of her disappearance. But he had returned, and had cleared himself of suspicion. His temporary absence had been easily explained. Though Charlotte had left behind her what might be called a confession, it was so vague as to leave even the sin itself in doubt. There were some of the townspeople who stoutly maintained that the girl had run away to go upon the stage. But when all the evidence had been discussed a thousand times, Williston rendered a verdict that Ned Ames knew something about it. Charlotte had smiled upon him in spite of his disgrace; and her disappearance succeeded his flight by less than two months.

In view of these facts, an address by Rev. Eliot Warren beside the coffin of Ned Ames should be worth hearing. Would his plea for the forgiveness of the sinner ring hollow and false? Would he dare to openly condemn, when he knew that everyone within sound of his voice would be thinking of his daughter?

The Ames house was crowded, though it was so large as to hold nearly half the population of the town. The choirs of the orthodox and Unitarian churches, united for this most exceptional occasion, were stationed in the hall. Mr. Warren had not come. A whisper ran about that he had been unable, at the last moment, to make up his mind to it. This most interesting rumor was set at rest presently by the news that he was coming through the yard. With him were his younger daughter, Anna, and Dr. Maxwell. The recent announcement of the engagement of these two had been received in such a way as to prove that the old suspicions really had been laid at rest.

Samuel Ames stopped Dr. Maxwell in the hall, while the pastor, with his daughter, entered the parlor.

"Mother hopes you've thought better about that," said the old man, speaking of his wife by the usual endearing term. "I hope you'll let her see him, if you think he—he wouldn't be too much changed."

His tone was indescribably pathetic, conveying another sorrow than his own. His eyes had that peculiar appearance of excessive dryness noticeable in New England people when they mourn, as if the race had seen so much trouble that generations long since gone, where there is no such thing, had used up all its stock of tears.

"I can't permit it," said the young doctor, firmly. "You must think of the great danger it would involve. Although the coffin is metal-lined, I advised you against a public funeral. I'm sorry to grieve Mrs. Ames, but you know I told her all about this yesterday morning when your son's body was brought here."

"Couldn't it be done at the cemetery where there'll be only us?" pleaded the old man. "We don't care about the risk at our age."

"Don't permit Mrs. Ames to go to the cemetery," rejoined Dr. Maxwell, earnestly. "It's as much as her life is worth on such a day as this. There's a terrible wind, and the light snow is blowing in clouds. She must not—"

"But she will," responded Ames. "I can't prevent her. She will stand by her son's grave to-day. It is useless to protest. Hush! The service is about to begin."

The voice of the pastor was heard, and all other sounds ceased.

"We commend to Thee, O Lord, the body of Thy servant, that, being dead unto the world, he may live unto Thee; and whatsoever sin he may have committed through the frailty of his mortal nature, do Thou in Thy merciful loving kindness blot out forever."

His voice trembled with the fervency of his supplication. It was a prayer for the forgiveness of sin; and it was followed by an address which proved to every one who heard it that the spirit of perfect forgiveness had descended from on high to dwell in the heart of the speaker.

If there had been no more to mark the day, surely the words of that good man would have made it memorable in Williston. There was music—which had been the only influence that had ever seemed to turn Ned Ames' soul toward higher purposes — and the best promises of Scripture; a last prayer, and then the coffin was borne out to the hearse. Mrs. Ames followed it, leaning upon her husband's arm and her son's. Frank Ames—a tall, dark and rather handsome man, with a deeply furrowed brow—seemed to be much moved. Indeed, he showed more grief than either of his parents.

Few followed the hearse to the cemetery. It was a bitter day. Dr. Maxwell openly advised that only those men should go whose presence was absolutely necessary. As he was not one of these, he emphasized his own advice by refraining from the ordeal. He insisted upon taking Anna Warren to her home, and he exhausted much persuasion upon her father, who was obdurate and would brave the weather.

The grave had been dug through the soil which the cold had turned to stone. Into this "narrow house" the coffin was lowered, though Mrs. Ames had fallen upon her knees at the snow to beg for a last look in her son's face. Samuel Ames would have yielded, violating a direct promise which he had given to Dr. Maxwell, but Frank, though terribly excited by this painful scene, preserved his coolness sufficiently to control the course of events, until a new and surprising influence changed all.

A stranger had been observed among the little party in the cemetery. He was a man of middle age, plainly dressed, and he seemed to know no one except a boy named Horace Riddle, with whom he stood apart. The boy came of one of the poorest families in the town and was known as a ne'er-do-well, which facts made his companion of less interest. No one gave him more than a passing glance.

But just as the coffin touched the bottom of the grave this man stepped forward.

"I sincerely ask your pardon," he said, "for interfering in a matter with which I have no right to concern myself; but if it is at all practicable, I would advise doing as this good lady requests."

There was that in his tone which excited a dreadful curiosity. It was so evident that he held something in reserve.

"Why?" cried a half dozen men at once.

"Because," said the stranger, "this boy informs me that he saw Edward Ames alive in this town yesterday."

The boy instantly spoke up and confirmed this extraordinary statement.

It is needless to describe the consternation which these words caused. Men lost control of themselves. The coffin was rudely dragged out of the grave. Rev. Mr. Warren and Frank Ames pleaded in vain for reasonable investigation. Everybody else counseled the immediate opening of the coffin. And the strangest part of the whole situation was that Horace Riddle's word was not worth a penny in the town. If he had told his story without the backing of this mysterious stranger, nobody would have listened.

Seeing that nothing could be done to quell this excitement, and that Mrs. Ames' agitation was rapidly approaching the point where human nature would endure no more, the pastor gave his sanction to the opening of the coffin, he himself assisting.

The outer wooden lid was easily removed. There was a loud cry from those who were bending over the coffin. The metal sheath was revealed, and a glance showed that it had been cut and wrenched.

"We shall find no body here!" cried one of the men.

At the same moment three others lifted the metal lid which was scarcely fastened at all.

"Yes! There's a body here. He's here, poor fellow!" exclaimed he who had spoken before.

The body was covered with an ordinary white sheet. It was gently withdrawn, revealing the face of one who, through the frailty of her mortal nature, had transgressed, but had come home at last—the face of Charlotte Warren.

CHAPTER II.

DR. MAXWELL GOES TO INVESTIGATE.

Dr. Robert Maxwell stood before the big fireplace in Rev. Mr. Warren's parlor. He had just returned with Anna from the funeral of Ned Ames. The girl had gone to give instructions about supper, with special reference to the tastes of her future lord and master who was to share that meal with herself and her father. When she reentered the parlor, Maxwell was grieved to observe that there were tears in her eyes. Indeed she had not ceased to weep since she had set foot in the Ames house.

"You should not let the memory of your sister's error prey upon you in this way," said Maxwell. "You must calm yourself before your father comes, for he will have all that he can bear without the sight of your grief."

"I will not let him see it," replied the girl; "but all the old sorrow has come back to-day. If we could only find her!"

"That is impossible now."

"You believe that she is dead?"

"Yes; and I could almost say I hope so."

"That is heartless! And you used to be such good friends. Why, you were much more fond of her than of me!"

"I looked upon you as a little girl in those days. You are right in saying I was fond of Charlotte. I always admired her, and I would believe no evil of her until doubt was impossible. You must not think me heartless because of what I said. Life must be worthless for her. Suppose we did find her; suppose, even, that she came back—"

"I would welcome her, and be a sister to her just as in the old days!" cried the girl, and the words came from her heart.

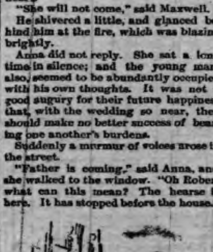
"She will not come," said Maxwell.

He shivered a little, and glanced behind him at the fire, which was blazing brightly.

Anna did not reply. She sat a long time in silence; and the young man, also, seemed to be abundantly occupied with his own thoughts. It was not a good augury for their future happiness that, with the wedding so near, they should make no better success of bearing one another's burdens.

Suddenly a murmur of voices arose in the street.

"Father is coming," said Anna, and she walked to the window. "Oh Robert! what can this mean? The hearse is here. It has stopped before the house."



"OH, ROBERT! WHAT CAN THIS MEAN?"

Maxwell reached her side with a bound. His face paled at the sight. There were a hundred people in the street, surrounding the black-draped vehicle.

Mr. Warren was already at the door.

"Anna, my child!" he cried, "have you heard?"

She could not speak. What news the father had to tell, the reader already knows. He broke the direct shock of it as best he might, and the girl heard the astounding story without losing her self-command. At the first sight of her father's agonized face, she had resolved with all the firmness of her strong nature that she would not yield to any horror, for he would need her help.

The coffin was borne into the house. Anna saw her dead sister for a single moment. Then she led her father away, until with her love, and the strength that came in answer to their mutual prayers, he was himself again.

An hour later, the pastor and his daughter, with Maxwell and Frank Ames, sat in Mr. Warren's study and spoke of the awful mystery with reasonable calmness.

"I have sent for Mr. Harris," said Maxwell, naming a deputy sheriff who was the only officer of the law residing in Williston.

"There is no doubt, then," murmured the clergyman, "that my poor child died a violent death."

"None whatever," responded Maxwell. "Let me assure you, for what little consolation is possible, that her death was painless. There is an incised wound in the head, upon the left side of the head, about an inch behind the ear. She was struck down with a weapon, the nature of which I cannot determine further than to say that it was pointed and really sharp. It penetrated the skull and undoubtedly caused instant unconsciousness, and speedy death. That I know from other indications than the wound itself. I have known greater injuries not to kill, but the effect of shock in such cases varies greatly with different individuals."

Mr. Warren pressed his hand upon his forehead.

"I trust," he said, "that the feelings of my heart at this moment are not simply revengeful, but I would not be a human creature if I did not desire to see justice done upon the murderer of my child."

"We all desire that," said Ames. "Everything possible must be done, and done at once."

"Frank," said Maxwell, "were you with your brother when he died?"

"I was not. The truth must be told now, of course. I intended to deceive my parents in this matter, because I thought that they would suffer less if they believed that Ned had some one who knew and loved him by his side at the last. The fact is that I received a note by post from him which said: 'Come to see me at once if you care to see me at all. I am dying, and I want to say something to you for father and mother. If you don't come, or if you come too late, beg them to forgive me.'

"The note was wrongly addressed, and was delayed. The instant I received it I went to the house where he lay sick. He had already been put into his coffin, and it was sealed."

There was an anxious silence after these words.

"I know what you all think," said Ames. "But I can't believe it of Ned."

"Is any other conclusion possible?" demanded Mr. Warren, becoming greatly excited. "I have always suspected him of being the cause of Charlotte's flight. He wearied of her; murdered her, and took this means to hide her body from all eyes. It was a deep and villainous plot."

"There are grave difficulties," said Maxwell. "How was the death certificate obtained?"

"By bribery!" cried the clergyman. "Money will buy anything in cities. A doctor was bribed. It would not have been necessary for him to be privy to the murder. The plot might have been presented to him in various ways—as a fraud upon an insurance company perhaps."

"It is barely possible," Maxwell admitted. "What sort of a house was it in which your brother was supposed to have died?"

"A South Boston tenement house of an unsavory reputation—in short a resort for criminals. However, I found one honest woman in it, and she seems to have been the only one who did anything to help my brother when he was sick. What she said satisfied me. It was she who got the doctor for him; it was she who brought him food. She did not actually see him die, but she was in his room on the evening of the night when he passed away. What was done with his body?—the sealing of it in a metal-lined coffin—was by his request, and he left the money to pay for it. I have the address of the physician who attended him, and who secured the necessary permits."

"Will you give me that address?" said Maxwell.

"What do you mean to do?"

"Some one must go to Boston and investigate that story. For my own part—and I'm sorry to say it—I believe your brother to be the criminal. The plot looks simple. He pretended to die; Charlotte, who was doubtless in Boston, was lured to the house and killed."

"What's that?" cried Anna. "There at the window."

All sprang to their feet at this interruption. Ames was the first to reach the window.

"There is no one here," he said.

"I am sure I saw a man's face," said Anna in a frightened whisper. "It looked like—"

"Edward Ames," said the clergyman, as the girl hesitated.

"Yes; but I must have been mistaken. He was upon my mind, and I imagined that I saw him. Yet I am sure that some one was there. Oh, I am so frightened! This has been such a dreadful day!"

She sobbed hysterically. The three men stood with blanched faces.

"I see nothing impossible in it," said Mr. Warren. "Edward Ames was seen in Williston by Horace Riddle."

"Let me go out under the window," said Maxwell. "There may be tracks in the snow."

He turned toward the door; and then his impatience overcame him. He rushed to the window, flung it open and leaped out.

"A man has been here!" he cried. "These footprints in the light snow have been made recently. I can see nothing of him."

He climbed back into the room.

"Anna, dearest," he said, "your strength will bear no more of this. You must get to bed, and Mrs. Norton will sit by you till you go to sleep."

Mrs. Norton was the housekeeper. She was summoned, and, in spite of Anna's protest, she was made to resign herself to rest and the good old woman's care. But before they parted Maxwell bade her good-by, as for a considerable absence; indeed, he could not have spoken more tenderly if they were never to meet again.

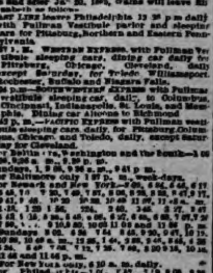
"It is best for me to go to Boston and investigate the case there," said he. "As a physician, I shall be able to judge of the reality of Ned Ames' death, and, knowing both him and Charlotte, I can be of assistance to the Boston police, who will, of course, investigate the case. I shall drive to Holman junction to-night, in the hope of catching the express. I can do it if I start at once."

Anna strove to detain him, until she saw that her father was anxious that he should go. Then she bade him a tender farewell, and the young man went out into the winter night.

Ames remained but a few minutes after Maxwell's departure. The clergyman remained alone in his study. He had thought upon this mystery till his brain would think no more. He wheeled his great study-chair before the open fire and sat there, vainly dreaming that all these sorrows had never come upon him; that the child whose cold form lay in the room above his head was sleeping in her sister's arms that night, as pure as she.

There was a knock at the door. Thinking it was Mrs. Norton, the clergyman said: "Come in," and instantly beheld instead of the white-haired housekeeper the sturdy form of the stranger, at whose word the grave had given up its secret.

"Sit still, Mr. Warren," said he. "Don't be disturbed by my coming now by anything I may say. Who am I? Well, my name is John Mulligan, and I'm a detective from Boston. You'd like to know what I'm doing here, no doubt. I'll tell you: I'm after Eddie Ames. Now I believe him to be in this town."



"HE DON'T NEED TO GO TO BOSTON."

"You know him to be here; that boy told you."

"As for that boy, his story don't help

Continued on Page 8.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Standard Railway of America

Protected throughout by the Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

On and after Jan. 20, 1895, trains will leave Elizabeth as follows:

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia 12 30 p m daily with Pullman Vestibule parlor and sleeping cars for Pittsburg, Northern and Eastern Pennsylvania.

6.37 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, dining car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, daily except Saturday, for Toledo, Williamsport, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

8.34 p.m.—SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping car, daily, to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Memphis. Dining car Altoona to Richmond.

8 43 p. m.—PACIFIC EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping cars, daily, for Pittsburg, Columbus, Chicago, and Toledo, daily, except Saturday for Cleveland.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South—[illegible]

For Baltimore only [illegible] week-days.

For Newark and New York—[illegible]

For New York only, 6 10 a. m. daily.

For Philadelphia—[illegible]

FOR ATLANTIC CITY

2 20 p.m. with through Buffet parlor car; Sundays 6 50 a. m.

Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City [illegible] p. m. weekdays.

For Rahway—[illegible]

For New Brunswick—[illegible]

For Woodbridge—[illegible]

For Perth Amboy—[illegible]

For East Millstone—[illegible]

For Trenton—[illegible]

For Lambertville, Phillipsburg and Belvidere via Trenton—[illegible]

For Flemington—[illegible]

For Freehold—[illegible] via Monmouth Junction, week-days.

For Jamesburg, via Monmouth Junction—[illegible]

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, and points on New York and Long Branch R. R.—[illegible] do not stop at Asbury Park on Sundays.

For Sea Side Park, Island Heights and Toms River—[illegible]

For Boston—[illegible] daily.

For Brooklyn, N. Y.—All through trains connect at Jersey City with boats to Brooklyn annex, affording direct transfer to and from Fulton Street, avoiding double ferriage and journey across New York City.

Leave New York for Elizabeth—[illegible]

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IT WILL CURE. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50c. at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren st., New York.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

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Station in New York foot of Liberty Street. Time Table in Effect, Nov. 18, 1894.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave New York from foot of Liberty street—[illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Newark [illegible]

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Somerville [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Easton [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

LEAVE PLAINFIELD.

5 45 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Pottsville, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport and Tamaqua.

7 10 A. M. for stations to High Bridge, connecting for stations on High Bridge branch.

[illegible] A. M. for Flemington, D. L. & W. R. R., Easton, Bangor and Mauch Chunk.

[illegible] A. M. for Flemington, High Bridge branch, D L & W R R, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Nanticoke, Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c. Through coach to Williamsport.

[illegible] way for Easton, connecting at Junction for stations on D. L. & W. R. R.

[illegible] P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Bowling, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Sunbury and Williamsport, Wilkes-Barre and Scranton. Buffet parlor car to Mauch Chunk.

[illegible] way for Easton, connecting at High Bridge for stations on High Bridge branch.

[illegible] P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bangor, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk, Shamokin and Tamaqua. Buffet parlor car to Scranton.

[illegible] P. M. for Flemington.

[illegible] P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg.

[illegible] P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown.

[illegible] A. M. Sunday for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre and Scranton. [illegible] Sundays for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Reading and Harrisburg. [illegible] Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. and at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.

For Atlantic City, [illegible]

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, &c. Leave Plainfield [illegible]

For Perth Amboy, [illegible]

For Freehold, [illegible]

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia, [illegible]

For Trenton [illegible]

For Baltimore and Washington at [illegible]

For Chattanooga, New Orleans and all points south with through vestibule sleeper, via Shenandoah Valley Route at 5 24 p m. Sundays [illegible]

For Buffalo, Chicago and all points west, week-days at [illegible]

Leave Philadelphia, Reading terminal, [illegible]

From 24th and Chestnut—[illegible]

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker sts., [illegible]

Plainfield passengers by trains marked change cars at Bound Brook.

Through tickets to all points at lowest rates may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.

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And dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, and smokers' articles, has removed [illegible] Front street, to [illegible] [illegible] door east of Madison avenue and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally.

MONEY MAKING.

The Quickest Way to Pile Up Wealth In This Business Era.

The reason of the modern difference in favor of business as an instrument of money making is not far to seek. It is the enormous growth in the scale of everything in which business can be done. The enterprise of a merchant, of a contractor, of a mine dealer, even of a shopkeeper, may now cover the whole world and may be carried on, moreover, mainly upon credit. It may be doubted whether, except in those transactions which are called "financial," and which really mean the taking of heavy bribes for pecuniary support, any one transaction ever yields quite as much as the same transactions would have yielded 60 years ago; whether, for example, any cargo ever produces ton for ton an equal margin of profit, or whether any customer in a shop pays quite so heavy a percentage on the goods he buys.

It is the magnitude and multiplication of cargoes which yield fortunes, the thousands instead of hundreds of customers whom clever dealers may induce to spend money. The new system of rapid turnover is, of course, precisely the same thing—the dealer selling four times what he did and using only the same capital. This advantage of scale is almost entirely wanting to the professional man, for the obvious reason that *he is hampered by limitations of time.*

There are only 600 minutes in a hard worked day, and the seeker after income, be he as able as he may or as decided or as rapid, must give some of those minutes to each client or patient or contractor with a difficulty to meet. If he does not, he loses custom, and with custom income rapidly slips away. There are no doubt favorite lawyers, doctors and even engineers whose advice is sought at great expense, when equally good advice is procurable much cheaper, but still the favorites must give their advice and lose their days in doing it, or they will speedily be deserted.

Nothing can alter this first law, while the exaggeration of professional fees is kept down in the case of solicitors by positive statute, in that of doctors by an etiquette difficult to define or explain—there seems to be no reason why a great physician should not charge according to skill—and in that of barristers and engineers, by a competition, which, though never acknowledged, is none the less real and effective. We can not see what is to alter this condition of affairs, and do not believe that, however civilization may develop itself, professional skill will ever again be the quickest road to large accumulations.—London Spectator.

MME. ALBANI.

An Incident In Which Patti Answered a Remark About Her.

To a writer in The Woman at Home Mme. Albani has been giving some details of her life. "My voice is a certain amount of care to me," she said. "You think that it always sounds fresh and clear?" Well, I watch over it and never allow it to become tired if I can help it. On the days I am engaged to sing at the opera I do not talk above a whisper for many hours beforehand, besides which I believe in careful diet. Tea I forbid myself. Bordeaux I find excellent. And sometimes, between the acts of an opera, I take, through a straw, a cup of bouillon made in the French way, which I find very restorative."

Mme. Albani could sing any tune sung to her long before she could speak. *"My sister," she added, "will tell you* that she distinctly remembers my first soprano note—a real note, long sustained. We were playing together in our cot in the early morning before the household were astir, and, baby though she, too, was, she has not forgotten the effect made upon her. At 8 years old I actually entered the musical profession. Ah, do not laugh! It is true. I made a little 'tournee' of some months' duration and was much petted and spoiled wherever I went. Then a few years later I was sent to be educated at a convent and engaged to take the soprano solo at a mass."

There is a good—and a true—story of how one day Adelina Patti, when walking down Regent street one morning with her first husband, the Marquis de Caux, stopped at the windows of the stereoscopic company. There were shown, side by side, photographs of herself and the debutante, Mlle. Emma Albani. Patti stood close to the window and was unnoticed by a young man lounging in the background. "Look," he exclaimed in a loud and jubilant voice, "at that photograph of Albani. She's the new prima donna, and everybody is raving over her. Patti will be nowhere very soon. That's one thing certain!" And Patti, turning round suddenly upon the speaker, made him a swift little courtesy. "Thank you, sir," she exclaimed, her eyes sparkling with mischief. The man was rooted to the spot with amazement. Patti stopped just an instant to enjoy the effect she had created and then tripped off laughing through the crowd on her way homeward.

Appetizers.

Pickled olives are a tonic for the nerves, as is celery. While the latter is an excellent digester and should be supplied in crisp, tender pieces to those whose digestion is faulty, yet everywhere it is an excellent appetizer. Among other healthful appetizers water cresses are in the very front rank. All greens are antiscorbutic, but water cresses are especially valuable for this season.—New York Dispatch.

A genius has arrived at the conclusion that a gold coin passes from one to another 2,000,000,000 times before the stamp or impression upon it becomes obliterated by friction.

The battle of Barnet was one of the most decisive ever fought. It was in 1471 and closed the age of baron rule in England.

Pascagoula, the name of a Mississippi river, means the "Bread Nation."

LOVE AND PROPOSALS.

How Men and Women Act In This Interesting Juncture.

There is a clever statistician who could teach a thing or two to the novelist. This statistician has attempted to classify the action and methods of proposals, and as a result has presented tabulated figures extremely interesting to psychologists. Out of 100 cases 86 gentlemen take lady in arms, 67 gentlemen kiss lady on lips, four gentlemen kiss lady on cheek, three gentlemen show very good taste by kissing lady on eyes, and two gentlemen kiss lady on hand. It is to be presumed these two out of 100 are the timid, diffident kind, though it is possible that they might be of the quietly sentimental nature. One gentleman kisses lady on nose. It must be added that the statistician is careful to insert the saving clause of "by mistake."

There is even a record of a man kissing a lady on edge of shawl, but, thank goodness, there is only one in 100, and the chances are that this man is peculiar.

Seventy-two hold lady's hand, 17 hold it very tightly, 14 have lumps in their throats, and nine exclaim aloud, "Thank God!" Only seven out of 100 declare themselves to be deliriously happy, and five are too full for utterance. Three out of 100 stand on one foot when they make proposal, and two go down on one knee, while nine make a formal prelude—something like the slow music at the play, we suppose, when the villain appeals to heaven to witness the consuming flame of his affection for the heart he plots to ruin, etc.

The behavior of the lady under the circumstances is equally entertaining and instructive. Out of 100 cases 81 sink into the arms of gentlemen, 68 rest their heads on gentleman's breast, and only one sinks into the arms of a chair. Eleven clasp their arms around the gentleman's neck, six weep tears of joy silently, and 44 weep tears aloud—whatever that means. Seventy-two have eyes full of love, and nine out of 100 rush from the room to tell somebody. Only four are greatly surprised, and 87 of 100 knew that something was coming. Five giggle hysterically, and one even sneezes. Only one of 100 struggles not to be kissed, while six kiss gentleman first. If we believe the statistician, one out of 100 women will say, "Yes, but don't be a fool."—Philadelphia Times.

ABLE TO TRANSFER LUNACY.

Uncanny Result of an Experiment In Hypnotism Made by a Paris Doctor.

A series of very wonderful experiments which have just been concluded by Dr. Luys of Paris, whose observations and discoveries in connection with magnetism and electricity in relation to hypnotism made a profound impression upon the scientific world some time ago, has led to a remarkable result. The latest discovery establishes the fact that cerebral activity can be transferred to a crown of magnetized iron, in which the activity can be retained and subsequently passed on to a second person. Incredible as this may seem, Dr. Luys has proved its possibility by the experiments just referred to.

He placed the crown, which in reality is only a circular band of magnetized iron, on the head of a female patient suffering from melancholia, with a mania for self destruction, and with such success was the experiment attended that within a fortnight the patient could be allowed to go free without danger, the crown having absorbed all her marked tendencies.

About two weeks afterward he put the same crown, which meanwhile had been carefully kept free from contact with anything else, on the head of a male patient suffering from hysteria, complicated by frequent recurrent periods of lethargy. The patient was then hypnotized and immediately conducted himself after the manner of the woman who had previously worn the crown. Indeed he practically assumed her personality and uttered exactly the same complaints as she had done. Similar phenomena have, it is reported, been observed in the case of every patient experimented upon. Another experiment showed that the crown retained the impression acquired until it was made red-hot.—London Telegraph.

Seedless Fruits and Vegetables.

Writers often express wonder that any fruit or vegetable should be found without seeds, the acme of surprise seeming to be with respect to the seedless orange. The fact of the case is that such examples are met with in almost every variety of fruits and in several kinds of vegetables. An instance which can be cited in the apple is Meunecher's Nocore, so named because of both "core" and seed pits being entirely absent.

The Rutter pear is a so called seedless variety of that species of fruit, but I believe that abortive seeds are occasionally found in isolated specimens. The "zante," or seedless currant of the grocery stores, is not a currant at all, but a small species of seedless grape.—St. Louis Republic.

A Clever Dog.

Mr. Stacy Marks' anecdote of the money finding dog, which he attributes to Landseer, is a very prince among all stories of the kind. The dog's master, in the presence of a skeptical friend, hid a £5 note in the bole of a tree when the dog was paying him no attention. "Go, fetch!" he said, some time afterward, while returning by another road, without further explanation.

The dog trotted off, and it was a few hours before he joined the two at home. As there were no signs of a note, the skeptical friend grew satirical. But the host opened the dog's mouth, and 5 sovereigns were concealed under his tongue. He had found the note, been to the banker's and exchanged it for gold.—Spectator.

Clean Sweep.

"I don't see why they say the De Spug girls get their beauty from their mother."

"They probably took all there was."—Detroit Tribune.

PARADISE.

Oh, not afar in distant skies
The shining hills of heaven rise.
In loving hearts lies paradise,
  And loving words are keys that ope
  The portals to that land of hope.

Oh, pleading hearts that droop and sigh,
To watch the bitter days go by,
Heaven itself is close and nigh.
  Ever about us angels go,
  Threading these toilsome ways below.
  We do not see them—do not know.

But hearts that throb with loving thought,
And lips that whisper, heaven taught,
The loving words the Master brought—
  These are the angels we would know,
  And these the shining feet that go
  Making a paradise below.

Oh, not afar in distant skies,
But close at hand, the blessing lies—
In loving hearts lies paradise.
  Look up, sad soul! the world is fair,
  And heaven and love are everywhere!

—Dorothy Deane in Minneapolis Housekeeper.

KENILWORTH IVY.

If You Want the Real Thing, Never Go to Kenilworth Castle For It.

"'Could I get some slips of Kenilworth ivy anywhere about the ruins?' I heard a woman ask of the lodgekeeper at Kenilworth castle one day," said a traveler.

"'You are an American, aren't you, madam?' asked the keeper, with a smile.

"'Why, yes, but what of that?' responded the lady, with some slight embarrassment.

"'*All American ladies* come and ask me for Kenilworth ivy after they have searched in every nook and corner of the ruins for it,' explained the keeper. 'They have told me how common it is in America and how much it is prized, and generally explained that they have promised to take some of the real thing back from Kenilworth ruins for friends at home. They tell me they expected to find the ruins of Kenilworth castle overgrown with the beautiful "Kenilworth ivy," and that it is generally supposed in America that such is the case, and that the ivy first came from here or is named after these ruins because of its abundance here.'

"The woman nodded assent to all this, and the keeper continued:

"'But what you know as "Kenilworth ivy" doesn't grow in or about Kenilworth ruins, as you've no doubt discovered.' And he smiled again, and the woman also smiled in an embarrassed way, for she had been hunting every inch of the ruins over, looking for the plant. 'From the description of the plant which Americans give me I think it is what we call ground or wood ivy that you treasure so much. It has a small, bright green leaf and bears a tiny white flower. It grows on the ground in the thickets and under the hedges in cool places, but I never saw it growing on a wall as the common ivy does. I don't think there is much of it anywhere hereabouts, but it grows in abundance in some places farther south. The American ladies always seem very much disappointed when I tell them "Kenilworth ivy" doesn't grow here in Kenilworth, and I'm very sorry I can't give you some, ma'am.'

"And the woman turned away, with a little sigh, as she thought of the hanging basket at home which was to have been filled with 'real Kenilworth ivy' and of the many friends to whom she had promised slips of the 'real thing' when it had grown. The ruins of Kenilworth castle are covered with thick masses of ivy, but it isn't 'Kenilworth ivy,' but just the common kind."—New York Sun.

The Aim of Christ's Work.

"Peace on earth" was the aim of Christ's work in this world, writes Edward Bellamy in The Ladies' Home Journal. The whole gist of his doctrine and the burden of his teaching consisted in counsels to men how to put an end to strife with their fellow men and live together with them in mutual helpfulness. All this teaching, which was the whole content of his gospel, was grouped about and crystallized in the golden rule, whereon our modern world is founded as on an everlasting foundation. To believe in Christ and not to believe in the golden rule as the only plan for social organization seems to us a moral and rational impossibility—an unthinkable proposition. Just this, however, our ancestors undertook to do, and it is fair to admit that they were very frank about it. They made no pretenses.

An Apt Reply.

Napoleon's apt replies often excited good humor in a crowd. A large and brawny fishwoman once was haranguing the mob and telling them not to disperse. She finished by exclaiming: "Never mind those coxcombs with epaulets on their shoulders. They care not if we poor people all starve if they can but feed well and grow fat."

Napoleon, who was as thin as a shadow, turned to her and said, "Look at me, my good woman, and tell me which of us two is the fatter."

The fish fag was completely disconcerted, and the mob dispersed.—Exchange.

An Original.

Little Marjorie—There are lots of little Marjories nowadays, but none other at all like this one. She is original in her prayers, as in everything else. The other night she finished off her petition thus:

"And, O Lord, make all the wicked people good and wash all the niggers white!"—New York Tribune.

The unrolling of an Egyptian mummy supposed to be that of a princess, disclosed a curious cheat. The priests who did the embalming probably spoiled or mislaid the body intrusted to them and for it substituted that of an ordinary negro man.

A gentleman of the court of Pepin had a wonderful pair of breeches that cost $700. They were embroidered with gold, and all the figures were traced with chains of small pearls.

Darwin found grains of maize in the earth on the seashore of Peru 85 feet below the level of the sea.

FELICITOUS INSTALLATION.

Grand Army Men, Women, and Sons Have a Happy Night.

Winfield Scott Post, No 73, G. A. R., and John Hand Camp, No. 28, S. of V., were guests of the Women's Relief Corps, No. 20 last evening, when the president-elect, Mrs M. C. Dobbins, was installed. Past President Mrs. Mary Morse performed the interesting ceremony in a very creditable manner, after which Mrs. Andrew Cox as chairman of the entertainment committee presided and furnished an evening of pleasure to all.

The first selection was entitled "A Millionaire", and was admirably sung by Mrs. George Pope, Mrs. A. B. Dawe, Ed Odam and George Pope, Jr. Mr. Hyman was accompanist.

A recitation by Try Mattox was heartily received and she responded with a very amusing selection. An enjoyable vocal solo by Ed Odam preceded one of W. C. Smith's select solos, which brought down the house.

W. R. Mattox was called on for a recitation, and he responded in his usual happy style, and Mrs. Morse, after earnest solicitation, recited "Romeo and Juliet" much to everyone's enjoyment.

Then came speeches from Commander Coriell, Past Commanders W. C. Smith and M. C. Dobbins, and V. W. Nash, H. C. McVoy, Edward Morse, Willard Sutton and President Mrs. Dobbins, all of which were given in a happy manner and brought forth much enthusiasm. Past Department Chaplain Mrs. Lacy of Rahway was present and stirred the hearts of all as she recited deeds of patriotism with which the veterans were acquainted.

Miss Found of Aaron Wilkes Corps of Trenton was also a guest. After all had contributed their share towards the evening's entertainment, the company was invited to the room below, where excellent refreshments were served and a jolly good time was indulged in.

SCOTCH PLAINS AND FANWOOD

From The Press of Jan. 12.

The women of the Scotch Plains Public Library held an afternoon tea in the rooms of the library yesterday afternoon from 2 to 5, for the purpose of enriching the library fund. *Mrs. Charles Thomas of Bound Brook read an* interesting and instructive paper, entitled "In a little corner with a little book". Mrs. F. W. Westcott presided at the tea table, assisted by Miss McCrady, Miss Florence Kyte, Miss Lillian Fancher and Miss Mary Westcott. An experience social was planned to be held April 1, all present pledging themselves to earn a dollar for the library fund before that date and to relate their experience in earning it at the social. It was also proposed to hold afternoon teas in the rooms twice a month. The women of the library will be glad to welcome any one attending. Among those present were Mrs. Charles Sykes, Mrs. DeForest Thomas, Mrs. F W. Westcott, Mrs. T. J. Nichols, Mrs. Thomas Puff, Jr., Mrs. H. Robison, Mrs. L. W. Miller, Mrs. I. G. Walser, Miss J. B. Kyte, Miss Wright, Miss Florence Kyte, Miss Florence Kyte, Misses McCready, Miss Lillian Nichols, Misses Johnston and others.

Twilight Council, J. O. U. A. M., held no meeting last evening owing to the absence of several officers.

The union service in the M. E. Church tomorrow evening has been postponed owing to the illness of Rev. Mr. Marriat.

John Flannery is around again after a severe attack of the grip.

Miss Susie L. Parse of Front street spent Friday with friends in Newark.

Mrs. Conant, who has been spending several weeks with her granddaughter, Mrs. J. S. Braker, has returned to her home in Lewisburgh, Pa.

Mrs. Billings who is confined to her bed with a severe attack of the grip is reported as much improved.

Charles Fields and Ed Erickson started for Avon Park, Florida, Friday morning.

Fanwood Council, R. A., intend holding an entertainment in the near future. Hugh J. Emmett, who delighted so many at the public installation, has been engaged to take part.

The Board of Directors of the Choral Union met Thursday evening to decide on what the Union should render at their next entertainment. The matter was laid over for one week when the professor will present to the directors several selections to choose from.

Joseph Eiler is confined to the house with the grip.

Knight of Pythias met at their rooms in Castle Hall, Thursday evening.

Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company will celebrate their twenty-sixth anniversary, Feb. 21, with an entertainment.

Choral Union met in the chapel Thursday evening.

Surveyors have been surveying the property of Robert Murphy on Park avenue. There being a claim made that the house projects over the line.

The Junior League of the M. E. Church will give an entertainment in the hall, Monday evening, Jan. 27.

Miss June Ryan, a domestic, employed by Mrs. William Stanbury, of Mountain avenue, while walking from the house to the barn Tuesday morning slipped and fell on the ice dislocating her shoulder.

Master Francis Fulton, of Johnstown, N. Y., is spending a week with Ernest Keth of Fanwood.

David White has given up his position with Mr. Emery and returned to Plainfield.

Trolley Road Building.

The trolley road company has begun work in a preliminary way between Bound Brook and Somerville. Poles are being placed in position, and some filling in is being done preparatory to building bridges. The right of way has now been obtained from Raritan to Dunellen and from Bound Brook to Trenton, with the single exception of the borough of Princeton.

The citizens of Somerville have voted to extend the corporation limits, thereby taking in all the territory east to the boundary lines of Finderne. The desire on the part of Somerville to embrace more territory within the corporation limits is good evidence of the rapid growth of the town.

—Jacob Goldstein, who appeared before Judge Coddington yesterday afternoon charged by Captain Grant with violating a city ordinance in placing signs on trees, telegraph and telephone poles and in other public places, was ordered to remove all the signs immediately. Sentence was suspended.

AN IMPORTANT CLUB OFFER

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

BY special arrangement with the publishers we are enabled to offer Scribner's Magazine for 1895 and a full year's subscription to The Constitutionalist for $4. If purchased separately these periodicals would cost $5.

IT IS THE PLAN OF SCRIBNER'S to give its readers next year a history of the past 25 years in the United States. (1869-9 .) These years have been unparalleled in the history of the world for national development and material progress. The narrative will be written in a graphic and picturesque style by President Andrews, of Brown University, and capable artists will illustrate it.

ROBERT GRANT, whose "Reflections of a Married Man" will long be remembered, has written a series of articles on "The Art of Living," in which he sets himself to solve, as far as such problems can be solved, questions which beset every well-to-do family—The Income—The Dwelling—Household Expenses—Education of Children—Married and Single Life—The Summer Problem, etc., etc. Beautifully illustrated.

GEORGE MEREDITH, whom more than one good authority has pronounced the greatest living novelists, has written a strong serial, "The Amazing Marriage," to begin in January.

W. D. HOWELLS will contribute a novel entitled "The Story of a Play."

IN THE LAND OF DON QUIXOTE will be a series of three sketches illustrated by number of Daniel Vierge's wonderful drawings.

SINGLE ARTICLES in great variety have been arranged for and the illustrations will be elaborate.

Scribner's for 1895 Will Be Better Than Ever.

If you desire only SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE remit $3 to the publishers.

CHAS. SCRIBNER'S SONS,
153-157 5th Avenue, New York.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

Mrs. S. R. Hope of Richmond street is dangerously ill.

S. W. Kerr and family of Scotch Plains have moved to 21 Somerset place.

Miss Ross of Short Hills is the guest of Mrs. F. M. French of Somerset street.

Henry Lyman Spencer is studying law in George DeMeza's office, and will be heard from in the near future.

Mrs. Charles Matthews has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. W. I. Greenough, *and is now ill at her home.*

Lawyer C. B. VanWinkle, whose shingle used to hang out in this city, is still confined in St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, where he has been for some weeks. He is slowly recovering.

Theodore Smith, who has been confined to to his home for over a week with rheumatism, is obliged to have watchers during the night, insomnia having added itself to his afflictions.

Herman Keller is not rapidly recovering from his recent severe attack of pneumonia, yet the crisis has passed, and the prospect for ultimate complete restoration to health is good.

Mr. and Mrs. John N. Whitenack of Duer street entertained a number of their friends at their home last Friday. A few pleasant hours were spent playing whist. P. A. Emmons succeeded in carrying off the first prize. Those present were: Mr and Mrs R T Tolles, Mr and Mrs P A Emmons, Mr and Mrs William Messerschmidt, Mr and Mrs L B Woolston, Mr and Mrs James Buckle, Mr and Mrs F M Slater. Mr and Mrs John P Emmons. The next meeting of the whist party will be held Feb. 8, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Messerschmidt on Jackson avenue, when a name for the club will be decided on.

In Honor of Their Poet.

The anniversary of Burns, the poet, was made a very enjoyable affair Friday night, celebrated at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Lindsay of West Front street. A most bountiful supper was spread for the guests, prominent on the table being the Haggis, Scotland's national dish, and suitable for the occasion. After the inner-man had been amply seen to, the evening was spent in song and recitations, the host opening with "There was a lad was born in Kyle"; others contributed to the evening's enjoyment, which made another of those annual entertainments pass with so much *pleasure, as to live green in the memory* of their guests, who came from New York, New Market and this city to the number of eighteen, and broke up in "the wee sma' hours" with "Auld Lang Syne", and a merry toast to the generous host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay.

Master Laing's Surprise Party.

Last Friday shortly after 9 a friend called on E. M. Laing, the Park avenue furnisher and men's outfitter, and offered him a large case of valuables if he would step to the door and assist in carrying them into the store. Somewhat surprised, Mr. Laing stepped to the door, expecting of course some practical joke, but found that there was a case of valuables too large for one man to handle, so, lending a hand, he assisted in lifting it into the store. Not waiting to hear the profuse thanks of the merchant at being so kindly remembered, Policeman Conway continued on his beat. The case belonged to Jeweler Collier, whose store had been closed for the night.

—The Aid Society of Reform Hall report urgent need of clothing for men and boys. Any persons who have such to give can leave it at Mrs. King's, 226 West Second street, or at the hall.

—Anything in dress goods, linen, blankets, or notions, may be bought at bargain prices, at the great inventory sale of Heath & Drake, the celebrated Newark house. The sale continues till next Saturday night.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

Mr. E. A. Gross of West Seventh street is in Cincinnati on business.

W. E. MacClymont will give an organ recital in Westfield February 7.

Miss Ida Demler of Washingtonville is convalescing from a long illness.

Abel Clawson of Hunterdon county is visiting his sons on Brook avenue.

Charles Brinkenhoff, who was shot in the wrist Wednesday, is better today.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Murray left Thursday evening for Florida, to be gone several weeks.

Mrs. Marion S. Ackerman of West Seventh street is visiting relatives in Philadelphia.

Miss Nellie Ware of Second place has gone to the St. Margaret School, Waterbury, Conn.

Mrs. Bogart and her son of New York are guests of Mrs. Disborough on East Front street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Goldstein of 126 Park avenue are rejoicing over the advent of a bouncing boy.

Mrs. Samuel Q. Lawson of West Seventh street will spend the rest of the Winter in New York city.

Miss Florence Dodge expects to go to Chicago soon to take a two years course in a missionary school.

Cards are out announcing a reception to be given by the Misses Bilsh of West Seventh street, Feb. 2.

Mrs. Arthur G. Kerr and *family of College place* recently returned from a visit with friends on Long Island.

Harry Baglin of Newark is the guest for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Smith of Grandview avenue.

Charles Howard of Plainfield has been elected W. J. G. S. of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New Jersey.

Percy Wheeler has accepted a situation with Conrow Bros., wholesale paper dealers, Beekman street, New York.

J. C. Ackerman of the Freight Department at the North Avenue station has rented the house 523 West Sixth street, and will make that his home Feb. 1.

J. W. Lupton, a prominent marble dealer of Perth Amboy, has returned home after a short visit with his brother-in-law, J. T. Vail of Franklin place.

Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Saidie E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Addis of Orange street, to Clarence Nathan Mundy Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 5 p. m. in Grace P. E. Church.

Herbert Moore of Grove street a member of the Class of '95 in the North Plainfield Public School, leaves Monday for Mount Hermon, Mass., where he will attend the boarding-school in that town.

Little Donald Bramfield of East Sixth street, while playing about the house fell and struck his head against a chair, causing a severe scalp wound. Dr. Davis was summoned and the wound was dressed.

Charles O. Lister is completely refurnishing and refitting his North avenue bicycle store, and will devote the entire first floor to wheels and have his shooting gallery and repair shop in the basement.

Harry Brewster of New York held a card party Thursday evening at his home, to which W. J. Boome, J. W. Sandford, Miss Pauline May Sandford, and Miss Emily Sandford, received invitations. Handsome prizes were awarded, and a banquet followed.

Colonel Eadie, chief secretary of the Salvation Army of America, will visit the Plainfield army accompanied by the National staff brass band, February 7. Interesting addresses will be read by prominent persons and there will be inspiring music by the band.

—Many Plainfielders have received invitations to attend the dance soon to be given by [illegible] society set in the [illegible] of that thriving town.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*

PLAINFIELD INVENTORS.

Complete List of Local Patents Granted in 1894.

Charles N. Butler, attorney in patent cases, 1001 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., furnishes The Daily Press with the following list of inventors of Plainfield to whom United States patents were granted during the year 1894, with the titles of the inventors:

George H Babcock, tile roofing; Louis E Howard, electric arc lamp; Anthony C Vail, device for shaping folds of linen collars; William E Brook, toggle press; Walter Scott, bed and cylinder printing machine; Timothy S Thorn, toy; Halsey H Baker, street signal; John Brooks, bed and cylinder printing machine; Joseph D Case, key board attachments for musical instruments; Milan W Hall, pump; Henry Weller, corn harvester; Frank E Kinsman, railway signal; John V Beekman, hoisting apparatus; Edwin A Couch, dish cleaner; Sinclair Stuart, construction of ships; Frederick Schreiner, stove for drying matrices; Charles A Sturtevant, fire escape; Frederick K Wilcox and C E Vail, combined stove and heater; Frank E Kinsman, railway signal device; Frank E Kinsman, apparatus for controlling the movement of railway trains; William L Decker, velocipede; Willard M Miner, assignor to American Manufacturing and Engineering Company, car lighter; Walter Scott, mechanism for transmitting motion; Charles E Buell, galvanic battery; Addison Conkling, inkstand bracket; Sinclair Stuart, construction of ships; John Brooks, cylinder printing machine; Charles Potter, web-supporting device for printing presses; Charles Potter, cylinder printing machine; Milan W Hall, pump; John Brooks, bed and cylinder printing machine; John Brooks, cylinder printing machine; Joseph D Case, key board attachment for musical instruments; Walter Scott, bed and cylinder printing machine; Timothy S Thorn, toy; Halsey H Baker, street sign.

Y. M. C. A. OPENING.

Addresses and Reception to Be Given Feb. 12.

The formal opening of the new Y. M. C. A. Building will take place Tuesday evening, Feb. 12. The committee in charge consists of Alex. Gilbert, Mason W. Tyler, John W. Murray, S. A. Ginna and James McGee. Addresses will be delivered by Mayor Gilbert, first president, and the present president, W. D Murray; also by Richard C. Morse, General Secretary of the International Committee of the Y M C A. The ceremonies connected with the opening will be held in Association Hall at 8 p. m., after which the reception will be throughout the building.

Chief Doane an Authority.

(From The Fireman's Herald.)

Chief Thaddeus Doane, of Plainfield, N. J., recently inspected several churches in Newark and Jersey City, that have been finished off inside with paper mache sheathing. This sheathing is compounded of very inflammable material and contains a large quantity of rosin. The chief gives it as his opinion that this is very dangerous material and should never be used in buildings. Chief Doane has been a builder for thirty-five years and for thirty years has been connected with the fire service and is well qualified to express an opinion. The highly inflammable material is being extensively used and it does not seem possible that underwriters are aware of its dangerous properties. It is a crime to permit the use of such material especially in public buildings where people congregate. Some of these days there will be a terrible calamity and the public will be looking for someone to hold responsible. This is a fair sample of the criminal carelessness of building inspectors.

Music, Cards, Dancing and a Peanut Hunt.

Miss Susie Boss of Central avenue entertained a number of friends last Thursday in honor of her guest Miss Wilson of Brooklyn. The hours passed pleasantly with card playing and dancing. A peanut hunt was a feature, and there was choice music, vocal and instrumental. The company included Miss LaRue, Miss Nichols, Miss L Boss, Miss Lillie D Garretson, Miss Wilson, Miss Sue Boss, Miss Simonds, Messrs Williams, George Macintyre, Randolph, Weldon, Suthpen, William Stimpson and Ralph Campbell. In the peanut hunt Mr. Stimpson secured first prize, and Mr. Campbell consolation prize. The refreshments were excellent.

—Among those negotiating for Hotel Netherwood is Dr. J. H. Cooley, who would transform the hotel into a sanitarium.

TRINITY TEA.

Delightful Entertainment Conducted by the Christian Work Society.

The commodious parlors of Trinity Reformed Church were transformed Jan. 24 into a perfect symphony of beautiful pink and green, through which moved pretty maidens and fair matrons whose animated faces betokened the pleasure which seemed to pervade the very atmosphere. The social was given by the Ladies Christian Work Society of the church, and its marked success reflects great credit on the efficient members of the various committees.

An elaborate supper was served from 6 to 9, and was fully appreciated by the large numbers who took advantage of this excellent opportunity to become still better acquainted with their friends across the banquet board. During the supper hours, the air was sweet with music wrought by Messrs. Milton and Smith, on violin and homemade harp.

A most pleasing musical programme was rendered after the supper by well-known local artists, each number being heartily received and audibly appreciated by the entire assembly. The artists who favored were as follows:

Elmer E Runyon, vocal solo, "O Fair and Holy City"; Miss N. Winckler, piano solo, Chopin; B. T. Barnes, vocal solo, accompanied by Mrs. Barnes; Miss Lucille Fritts, piano solo; Miss F. May Grant, vocal solo, "Love's Captive"; Robert Clark, vocal solo, "Watching"; Will Holmes, vocal solo, "The Lost Ship"; Recitations, Miss Etta Reybert. Miss Lillian A. Force was the accompanist.

The programme throughout was of such uniform excellence that special mention would be impossible. Following the rendition of the musical numbers the pleasant party turned their attention to the tastily decorated candy booth, the pretty lemonade well, or the various dainty tables at which cake and cream were served by rosy cheeked maidens at the bidding of the gracious matrons who presided.

At the candy booth were the Misses Louise Soediker, Minnie Williams and Emma Gillem, and passing lemonade in dainty crystal glasses at the well were Mrs. R. B. Rogers, Mrs. Will F. Williams, Misses Josephine Kiesam and Lizzie Dunn.

At the attractively trimmed apron booth stood Mrs. L. C. Sheppard, Mrs. C. W. Dunham, Mrs. O. P. Vosseller, Mrs. P. A. VanFleet.

The Committee of Arrangements consisted of Mrs E T Van Winkle, Mrs P M Demarest, Mrs Frank A Church, Mrs G Q Dolliver, and Mrs S Williams.

The matrons who presided at the various tables were Mrs J F MacDonald, Mrs J C Van Dyke, Mrs J T MacMurray, Mrs Robert A Meeker, Mrs David Soediker, Mrs Edward Cooley, Mrs P A Emmons, and Mrs Robert Clark, and their competent assistants were the Misses Minnie Arnold, Grace Smith, Laura Emmons, Josephine Fritz, Florence White, May Williams, Mary Van Fleet, Kate Baxter, Cora Gardner and Jennie Quick.

The reception committee consisted of Mrs. Cornelius Schenck, Mrs. George Van Emburgh and Mrs. Harry Marshall. At the door stood Edward Van Winkle and Harry Marshall.

The liberal patronage of so large a number of friends as gathered to enjoy last evening's pleasure augurs well for to-night when an entire change will occur in the musical programme and there will be dainty maids to serve delectable morsels to the hungry or appease those whose throats become parched by too frequent exclamations of delight at the artistic beauty and profusion of the decorations indicating as they do the many hours spent by Mrs. E. A. Meeker and Mrs. J. C Van Dyke in the work of transformation.

LARGE JUDGMENTS FILED.

A. D. Shepard of Scotch Plains Loaned $22,000.

Judgments aggregating $100,522,65 were entered today in the county clerk's office by default against the Fifth Avenue Transportation Company, Limited, in favor of the following creditors:

Mrs. Margaret L. V. Shepard, $32,662.77 for rent due; Mrs. Margaret L. V. Shepard, executrix of Elliott F. Shepard, $40,041.18, for rent of buildings 55 to 65 East 58th street, and for money advanced; Augustus D. Shepard, $27,816.68 for money lent.

Proud Father of a Noble Bride.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY PRESS: In your item yesterday, concerning the marriage of Wilmerding-Bache, you refer to the bride's father as the late Andrew Bache.

As Mr. Bache was in the land of the living to my own knowledge no later than Sunday last, it will be a pleasure to his friends (which are legion) to know that Andy still lives, and from his lineage the bride is the descendant of Benjamin Franklin.

PERCY C. OHL.

Heroic Response to Duty's Call.

Sergeant John I. Holly was confined to his bed with a very severe cold and the grip, when he received word of Troop A being called on for duty in Brooklyn. Mr. Holly deserves credit for his loyalism, for he left under strong protests of his family and physician, and in enfeebled condition. It is to be hoped the exposure will not seriously affect him.

—Wm. Kirk has received the contract for building a bell tower at New Rochelle. It will be similar to that erected by him at Westfield.

DOES THIS SETTLE IT?

HAS THE SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI BEEN POSITIVELY FIXED?

The Story of the Search For It During Two Centuries—Lake Itasca and the Little Stream That Nicollet Christened the "Cradled Achilles."

"I have stepped across the Mississippi river," said Dr. Coues. "It was easy, for the stream was only about 8 inches wide and 2 inches deep. I have seen the Father of Waters where he rises literally out of the ground and starts as an infant rivulet, destined to cut the United States in twain with the mighty volume of his adult flood.

"The story of the search for the source of the Mississippi reads like a romance. After the discovery of the upper river in 1673 by Joliet and Marquette, and the discovery of the falls of St. Anthony in 1680, by Hennepin, little more was known of the Father of Waters for nearly a century. In 1766 Captain Jonathan Carver ascended the stream as far as the mouth of Rum river. In 1798 the famous English astronomer and surveyor, David Thompson, in the service of the Northwest company, reached Turtle lake. This lake, which sends a tributary to the Mississippi, was for some time supposed to be the source.

"The first white man known to have visited the neighborhood of the actual source of the Mississippi was William Morrison, a fur trader, who was certainly at Lake Itasca in 1803 or 1804. He never published anything on the subject, and it is only very recently that his priority of discovery has been known. The next explorer of the sources of the river was Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike. He was the first American citizen to carry the flag of the United States into northern Minnesota. He was sent by the government to treat with the Indians and stop the sale of liquor in that region. Incidentally he purchased for $250 and some whisky a tract of land nine miles square, which included the present site of Minneapolis. Congress subsequently voted an additional payment to the Indians for this tract of $2,000.

"Lieutenant Pike proceeded by boat to the vicinity of the present Little Falls in Morrison county, Minn. He got no farther with boats, and so continued his journey through the winter of 1805-6 on snowshoes and with sledges northward. He finally reached Leech lake. This lake he mistook for the source of the Mississippi, and his report on this subject was held to be correct for some years afterward.

"In 1820 the Hon. Lewis Cass, accompanied by Henry R. Schoolcraft, the historian, went on an exploring expedition up the Mississippi as far as Cass lake, so named at the time by Schoolcraft. In 1823 an Italian traveler, J. C. Beltrami, went over David Thompson's route to Turtle lake and reported that lake to be the true source. Evidently, however, he heard from the Indians about Lake Itasca, for he mapped it with approximate accuracy, though he was never there and did not imagine that the Father of Waters sprang thence.

"Lake Itasca was rediscovered in 1832, when Schoolcraft, accompanied by Lieutenant Allen, United States army; the Rev. Mr. Boutwell and others, was guided to the lake by a Chippewa Indian, known as Yellow Head. On this occasion Lake Itasca received its present name, which was made up of parts of the words Veritas Caput, signifying the 'true head' of the river. The Latin was bad, for it ought to have been Verum Caput. The lake had previously been known by the French name of Lac a la Biches, meaning Elk Lake. This was a translation of the Chippewa Omoshkos Sogiagon.

"Schoolcraft's party made an examination of Lake Itasca, being satisfied that they had found the true source of the Mississippi. Not again until 1836 did any scientific man visit the spot. This was a Frenchman, J. N. Nicollet, who tried to ascertain the source of the feeders of Lake Itasca. Exploring southward, he reached the springs from which the infant river takes its rise. It should be understood that the Mississippi runs from its source directly northward for a distance of 50 miles before turning about in a sort of fishhook bend and starting southward. To the baby stream, before it enters Lake Itasca, Nicollet gave the poetic name of 'Cradled Achilles.' He established its course in connection with three small lakes, since named Upper, Middle and Lower Nicollet lakes—that is to say, he found that the little river ran through two of these small lakes and connected with the third. This explorer mapped the whole of the Itascan basin and determined the latitude, longitude and altitude with such accuracy that subsequent surveys have only confirmed and amplified his observations.

"The whole subject of which I have been speaking was befogged and thrown into dispute recently by a certain Captain Glazier, who, apparently for no other purpose than to advertise himself, published his alleged discovery of a new and true source of the Mississippi. By reducing the size of Lake Itasca, ignoring Nicollet's Cradled Achilles, magnifying a small side lake which he called Lake Glazier, and by stretching out one of the feeders of the latter, he produced a distorted map which actually imposed on the Royal Geographical society of Great Britain. Many of the errors thus originated have crept into the standard maps of the United States.

"It may be said that there is nothing further to be learned about the true source of the Father of Waters. As a matter of essential fact, the true Upper Mississippi is the river called the Missouri. The stream that flows from Lake Itasca is merely a tributary. I ought not to forget to mention that I walked along the bed of the stream termed by Captain Glazier the infant Mississippi for a considerable distance dry shod. The little brook was dried up. Late measurements have reduced the length of the Mississippi from 3,184 miles to 2,555 miles."

A CRITIC'S VISION.

OUR FRENCH VISITOR MISTOOK COWS FOR BUFFALOES.

Saw Rhinos and Black Pigs on the Plains This Side Chicago. Scandalized By Our Sleeping Car Accommodations But Likes the American Clam.

Mme. Grandin came as the correspondent of a Paris journal to visit the World's Fair and has recorded her opinion of New York, Chicago, and other things.

Here are some of the curios culled from Madam's always amusing and never dreary volume:

New York is a city of infernal noises.

The streets near the docks are narrow and dirty, and on each side are phenomenally high houses, uniformly red and frightfully ugly.

No sky is to be seen. An immense viaduct runs over head in the streets on which trains rush by every few minutes.

On the streets is an indescribable chaos of carriages, tramways, wagons, and a terrible noise of electric bells, loud gongs and carriage wheels, which, however, does not seem to worry the passers by. How different to the picturesque crowd of our Paris streets, with the little work girls without their hats, and the elegantly dressed women and the gay boulevardiers!

The Americans are all well dressed, but they all look alike. They are are all very tall, very thin, and all in a hurry.

All Americans are shaved. They wear neither beards nor mustaches.

Apparently there are no women in New York. The tramways are full of men, and it would be almost impossible to tell their respective ages, for without beard or mustache they all look very much like boys.

Upon leaving the tramway we climb up on the iron viaduct to take the train. The carriages are very comfortable, with seats running down each side, except in the centre, where seats, placed crosswise, form a sort of private parlor. Through the windows I can look into the houses. How agreeable it must be for the inhabitants to have to submit every three or four minutes to the inspection of all kinds of people, who gaze in curiosity as the train speeds by! And with the black and greasy smoke entering the apartments every time the windows are opened, not to speak of the infernal noise night and day. Is it possible that they have had the idea of building an elevated in Paris? I am sure its Parisian enthusiasts have never seen it.

New York is divided into quarters—there is the Italian quarter, the French quarter, the Chinese quarter, and the Hebrew quarter.

Besides being the dirtiest, the last named quarter is the most populated in New York. Only one religion prevails, but all the different types of the world rub shoulders there.

Very old Hebrew families who have lived in New York since the foundation of the city are to be found there. But, contrary to their usual habit, they have not acquired wealth.

The Chinese quarter is very different. With exception of the houses, one would believe one's self at Pekin on seeing these long, yellow faces and braided tails and Asiatic robes.

The Americans detest the Chinese by pure antagonism of race. The Chinese detest the Americans equally cordially, and they only stay in the country to enrich themselves.

Another curious part of the town is the Bowery, the oldest quarter of New York city. Its population is made up of the lowest kind of people of all races, and it is dangerous to go on the Bowery at night unless well armed. The place is full of theatres, concerts and halls, which are frequented by thieves.

One of the most curious things in New York is to see the people of different color in the streets. You meet ladies well dressed, with yellow faces, red faces, black faces and chocolate faces and bronze faces.

What amused me very much was the unanimous preference given by these black ladies to white dresses. In fact, all the women in New York wear white dresses. In the summer all the women, young and old, wear this virginal costume in the street. It is very becoming to pretty girls, but it is frightful when worn by ladies with yellow or chocolate faces.

Another remarkable thing about the dresses worn in New York is the white apron, which many ladies wear at home and in the street. They are very pretty aprons, ornamented with lace or ribbons, but still the effect is not very becoming when they are worn with gloves and a bonnet.

The first time I saw ladies attired like this I thought they were chambermaids. Of course, I do not suppose that these ladies represent the aristocratic classes in New York, but I met so many of them attired in these aprons that I suppose it is a fashion with the higher middle class.

The bootblack in New York has the rank of a regular tradesman. His place of business is not as in Paris, modest and primitive. At the corner of each street is a kind of platform, on which are arranged a number of comfortable armchairs. The customers sit in these armchairs and read their papers comfortably, while the bootblack kneels at their feet and makes the boots confided to him shine like a mirror. This operation costs five sous. The American, who is very particular how his shoes look, has them polished several times a day, and from morning to evening the armchairs are crowded with customers.

I like the American clam. I don't know what it is, and I never saw one in France. But it is delicious. It seems to be half way between an oyster and a mussel, but it has a very fine and peculiar flavor. They eat enormous quantities of clams in New York—in fact, they even make cakes of them.

I journeyed to Chicago in one of those truly marvellous American palace cars. It was a beautiful trip. We sped along the side of the noble Hudson, a beautiful valley, closed in by high mountains.

We soon arrived at Buffalo. The buffalo in a savage state roams in the forest all through this country, and the city is named after them. We leave the train to get something to eat. But we have scarcely time to take anything before we have to resume our seats. The total cost of the dinner we didn't eat was $4.

We arrived at Niagara an hour later and stop at the Hotel of the Falls. Naturally we pay for a single night an exorbitant price. That would have been all right if we could have slept for our money. But my bedroom was close to the cataract, and the tremendous roar of the falling water kept me awake all night. I was really alarmed, for I did not know what caused the noise.

Leaving Niagara, we started off across the great plains. It was daylight, and I enjoyed the trip across the wonderful prairie. It is a desert, not of sand, but of grass—a sea of grass stretching to the horizon, and the grass blown by the wind, resembling the waves of a sea. Not a tree small or large, nothing but grass, dried and burned. From time to time we catch sight of immense herds of buffalo, and we see sheep and masses of black pigs, who scatter as the train passes. There are no stations among these ranches of the plains.

At night everybody turns into his sleeping section.

I was dreadfully embarrassed when I had to go to bed.

Men and women sleep next to each other, a simple curtain protecting each from indiscreet glances.

Yet this did not seem to worry the Americans. Just as if they were at home in their own bedrooms, the travellers of each sex began to undress, and did not hesitate to take off every garment before slipping into their berths.

I am not a prude, but I was scandalized, and I took care not to imitate my neighbors. I threw myself into my berth with all my clothes on, and as I was very tired I managed to get to sleep, lulled by the delightful snoring of all my neighbors.

WINTER BATHING IN THE SURF.

The Captain Thinks Winter as Good a Time for Bathing as Summer.

Sea bathing as a winter pastime has something of a frosty sound, even in the warm carpeted bath rooms. If a man talks about a cold plunge in the morning, when the thermometer hovers around zero, he is looked upon with awe as a phenomenal shock register and a man of uncommon courage. What, then, must be the thought of the man or woman who, totally disregarding the icy winds of winter on a bleak Jersey coast, will dip pleasantly every day in the briny deep and not shiver at all?

There are several winter bathers in Asbury Park. Two or three take only an occasional dip, but Captain Abram Baker, a wealthy resident of the Park, goes in very often. The captain is a character, with a physique to match. There has never been a time within the past twelve years that Captain Baker was not the most observed man in Asbury Park.

In the summer months his tall, powerful frame looms up like a Leviathan on the board walk. He invariably appears in a light blue outing shirt, a pair of linen trousers, and very seldom—only on extremely cold days—with an overcoat. If perchance he wears an overcoat the under coat is left off. Captain Baker is seventy years of age, and was one of the old forty-niners. He is strong and robust and walks with a soldierly bearing.

The captain believes that only the men who don't smoke or chew are able to stand winter surf bathing. He says he bathes about 25 times in November and about a dozen times in December and regularly from April to the middle of January, and would keep it up all winter but for the fact that Senator Bradley's bathing houses are just a little bit too icy for use. The Captain bathes every day from April 1 to September 15. He goes in twice a day, remaining in the water not over ten minutes at a time. He claims that to bathe longer than that time is injurious.

The captain claims that tobacco destroys animal heat and nerve power. He never overloads his stomach and takes plenty of outdoor exercise. The captain never frets or worries. He takes life easy and never allows any worriment to enter his mind, claiming that no one would fret if in good health. He avoids all the excitements possible, for they always, according to his doctrine, lower the strength.

"If people would do like this," says the captain, "they could bathe as well as I do, and to-day I feel as though I am no more than forty years old in my feelings and reality."

SHE HAD A LOVELY TIME.

The Recreation of a Stout Lady With a Flow of Language.

When the stout lady entered the elevated at 14th street she sat down on the left hand corner seat facing the engine. There were touches of finery about her dress, whose presence was explained when she caught sight of an acquaintance on the other side of the car, and immediately plunged across the aisle and sat down beside her.

"I've just been up calling on Lucy Powers," she began at once. "She used to live over near us you know and I promised as soon as she came back from her tower I'd run across and see her and this morning Mrs. Ebler told me she'd seen her on Broadway over here and so I just ragged out and came over here right away."

She had a large, limp mouth, and when she spoke her lips moved flutteringly like the leaves of a poplar tree in a breeze. Punctuation was a useless arrangement of the grammarian so far as she was concerned, while her idea of conversation evidently was that it was a form of social entertainment in which one person did all the talking.

"I was surprised to find," she ran on, "how cosily Lucy is fixed she has a real sweet little flat with real nice furniture and lots of dainty thing scattered all about you know and though it wasn't her calling day there were quite a number of people nice people too looking at the things she had picked up in their tower curiosities and such things you know and I got a real nice cup of chocolate though I can't say I like chocolate in the afternoon I prefer tea don't you I do."

When she did stop it was for absolute want of breath; her method of re-inflation being to draw in a long, deep draught of breath through the open mouth. Being once more charged she dashed in once more.

"I told William I'd call in for him when I left Lucy's as he wants me too look at some underclothing with him and he never so much as buys a pair of socks now without first consulting me which is very complimentary you know though somewhat trying when you have so many things to look after I declare these cars do make such a row you scarcely hear what any one is saying this is Franklin street isn't it well good by dear I'm so glad to have seen you come over right soon now won't you I've had such a lovely time good by."

And with this she drove her way into the string of incoming passengers, leaving her friend with a feeble, inquiring look in her eyes, her mouth partly open as though gasping for breath, and her hands feebly clutching at the air like one faintly fighting against suffocation.—N. Y. Sun.

MEDICINE IN TABLETS.
From the New York Sun of February 3, 1895.

Increasing Use of Drugs in Tablet Form Instead of Compounding by Prescription.

A comparatively recent invention, vastly extended in its application within three or four years, has wrought a curious change in the practice of medicine. Country physicians 100 years ago, when there were few druggists outside of considerable towns, carried in their saddle bags or medicine chests a **R** variety of drugs, pills, powders, potions, lotions and what not. Such physicians made up their own prescriptions and furnished their patients with medicines. The use of medicines in the form of tablets tends more and more toward a return of modern physicians to the methods of their predecessors. Physicians everywhere now write fewer prescriptions than they wrote ten years ago, or even two years ago, and **I** the use of medicine in the form of tablets is extending every day.

It is only ten or fifteen years since compressed tablets of chlorate of potash began to be used. Other simple drugs were then put up in tablet form, and gradually the variety of drugs and prescriptions thus prepared was extended until now it includes thousands of compounds. **P** Any physician may now have almost any prescription of his own made up into tablets. The usual requirement is that at least 5,000 tablets shall be ordered. Many well-known prescriptions of famous physicians have already attained a wide celebrity in the medical world through their use in tablet form. Hundreds of liquid prescriptions are thus used by saturating inert material **A** with the mixture, just as homœopathic remedies are prepared in the form of sugar pellets. The tablet factories are constantly experimenting with a view to reducing further drugs and prescriptions to tablet form. They are ready to vary known prescriptions in accordance with the fancy of individual **N** physicians, and to combine one or more prescriptions in a single tablet. The general use of tablets instead of prescriptions has greatly simplified the practice of medicine. The physician, instead of writing a prescription and instructing his patient to have it compounded by a druggist, leaves the necessary number of tablets, with instructions as to the time and manner of **S** taking. Nearly every physician is provided with some such tablets, and many use them in great quantities. Tons of drugs are now put up in this form. It is the wholesale method of modern life applied to the preparation of medicines. Apothecaries have felt the effects of the change in practice through the lessening in the number of prescriptions to be compounded. For the patient it has cheapened the cost of doctoring, for the physician obtains the tablets at so low a rate that he usually makes no charge for those supplied to his patients. Now as the use of tablets is, the form **T** of the tablet has been greatly improved since their introduction into medical practice. Tablets are smaller and more compressed than they were a few years ago. The machinery for making them originally was, and **A** perhaps still is, controlled by a single wholesale drug house of this city, but there are many manufacturers of tablets here and elsewhere. When the patentees first began to call their products to the attention of physicians, the tablets very **B** slowly made their way, because the patentees were not widely known in the medical profession. Then they associated themselves with a famous drug house, and the tablets soon began to go.

Only the simpler drugs and remedies put up in tablet form are accessible to the general public. The compounds are not even known by name outside the medical **U** profession. As they are not patent medicines they are not advertised in other than medical newspapers. They come to physicians with a label that proclaims the ingredients and their proportions. Physicians have the good repute of the manufacturer as guarantee that tablets are made of pure drugs and carefully compounded. The best tablet manufacturers employ skilled and careful apothecaries **L** and buy their drugs in large quantities directly from manufacturers.

INTERESTING SECRET HISTORY OF AN OLD-TIME REMEDY.

A certain well-known preparation is so largely prescribed by physicians that its use by them may be said to be universal. Conversationally it is spoken of among themselves as the "R. & S. Compo." If you are ill and call the doctor, no matter what else you get, you are moderately **E** certain to get some one of the forms of the "R. & S." prescription. Its use has been growing more general for a hundred years, and has been vastly increased of late by slight improvements found to be important in effects. The prescription, especially in rural districts, is usually prepared in fluid form, sometimes in powders; but of late it has been found possible to prepare it in tablets, the form now so popular with physicians for all standard medicines. So enormous **S** is the demand, from physicians solely, for the various forms of this preparation that a single manufacturing chemist in New York City made and sold 350,000 pounds of these tablets in the year 1893—and this, be it borne in mind, was to physicians alone, or to fill orders from dealers from whom physicians obtain their supplies. Every physician of eminence has his "R. & S." formula, varying more or less from the original, but substantially the same—that is, depending upon the bases indicated by the letters R. & S.

RIPANS TABULES.

The Ripans Tabules represent the latest and most improved form of this preparation. The separate letters composing the word R-I-P-A-N-S are the initials of the six ingredients. Any doctor knows what they are. The A and N represent the principal change, and have been found of vast importance. No person who has occasion to make use of a dyspepsia remedy, and has once experienced the beneficial results of these tabules in a case of biliousness, headache or any disorder of the stomach, liver or bowels, will ever afterward consent to be without a supply near at hand. A single one gives prompt relief. Price 50 cents a box; at druggists, or by mail.

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was much. You see the fact almost that is just this: I inquired quietly for the biggest liar in town—one that would lie easily for small pay—and young Riddle was recommended; in fact, very strongly recommended. So I gave him a dollar to tell that story, and he earned the money. By Jupiter, he more than earned it. He gave me an experience, the equal of which I never had had before. For, though I suspected that Eddie Ames (alias Eddie Barker, alias a good many other names and every one a thief's name) wasn't in that coffin. I had no more idea than you had who was in it."

"You are from Boston," said Mr. Warren. "You suspected that Edward Ames was not dead. Then you must have much important information. Dr. Maxwell should see you before he goes."

"Before he goes where?"

"To Boston, to find out how my child was brutally murdered in that wicked city, and thrust into a thief's coffin."

"We don't need to go to Boston for that," said the detective, earnestly. "It wasn't done in any wicked city; it was done right here in this town!"

CHAPTER III.

HORACE RIDDLE TELLS THE TRUTH.

In the pause which followed the detective's declaration, both men heard the sound of sleigh bells.

"There is Dr. Maxwell," exclaimed the clergyman. "I know the bells. Can we not prevent his useless journey?"

At the first words the detective had run out of the room. Mr. Warren hurried after him. When he reached the front door, Mulligan was returning up the walk.

"I called to him but he did not hear me," said the detective. "At any rate he did not stop. I should say that there wouldn't be much use in chasing the team he's driving."

Mr. Warren shook his head. The doctor's horses were much the best in Williston.

"He will drive to the junction, I suppose," said Mulligan. "That's the only place in these parts that a man can get away from in winter. Very good, I have half an hour to spare. Suppose I tell you what I know about this case?"

"Do in Heaven's name! I can never rest until it is all made clear."

"If you expect me to make it all clear to-night," rejoined the detective, "I may as well warn you that you'll be disappointed. This is at once the simplest and the most complicated puzzle I ever saw, and I've had a hand in the best that Boston could afford, including the famous Bell case."

"How do you know that the crime was committed in this town?" demanded the clergyman. "I hold Edward Ames guilty, and yet you say that the story that he was here was a lie. Why did my daughter come here? Where did she meet her murderer? Why did she not come to me?"

"She came to you," said the detective, gravely. "Indeed, the fact that she did so is almost my only clew."

"What! She came here?"

"Mr. Warren, I don't want to startle you, but it is an unquestionable fact that, a little after nine o'clock last night, your daughter stood outside that window and looked in upon you as you sat at work."

What would the grief-stricken man have given in exchange for the power to take that knowledge back with him such a little way into the past? His life, gladly, for it would have saved hers.

"You can guess how I know this," continued the detective. "It was not a difficult problem. Assuming that the crime was committed here, I thought it fair to believe that the girl came to this town of her own free will. People are not carried about the country prisoners, in these days. Believing that, I knew where to go for traces of her presence. I have seen too many of such cases to have any doubt what she would do.

"So I made investigations under your window. The snow was soft and wet that night up to nine o'clock when the cold snap set in. Her footprints, formed in the wet snow, were perfectly preserved. It was only necessary to brush away an inch or two of light snow that lay over them. Then I made my measurements. I had just completed them when a noise that I made alarmed you in here, and I had to get away. By the courtesy of Capt. Thompson I was enabled to compare my measurements with your dead daughter's shoes, and the result leaves no doubt as to the state of the case."

"Sir," said Mr. Warren, "it seems to me that you solve this dark riddle completely. At the time you mention, and thereafter, the coffin which was supposed to contain the body of Ned Ames lay in his father's house. Who watched beside it? Who permitted my daughter's body to be hidden in it?"

"There," said the detective, laying his hand on the clergyman's arm, "you touch exactly the point where the mystery becomes as dark as the tomb. Here are the facts. It was Mr. Ames who watched beside the coffin. We insisted upon it, and sent his son Frank to bed after the latter had volunteered for that duty. Frank was worn out with his journey and at last consented to his father's arrangement."

"This is madness," exclaimed Warren. "It makes Samuel Ames a party to this crime. Preposterous! I have known him thirty years and I would stake my life that he had nothing to do with this."

"So would I," responded the detective, calmly, "though I've known him only a few hours. When this case stood in my mind as it stands now in yours, I own that I was stumped. But I knew there must be some way out, for the facts were plain. If the girl was here on Thursday night she couldn't have been murdered in Boston several days before. You see, from the first it looked doubtful whether the crime could have been committed there, for in that case why was the coffin ripped open after having been once closed?"

"I had thought of that, and it had seemed to me possible Ames might have feigned death by the use of drugs and have permitted himself to be put into the coffin."

"No, sir; not into that coffin. He wouldn't have lived in it five minutes. It was airtight. No, I say again, that explanation wouldn't stand. The deed was done on Thursday night in this town, and the bodies were exchanged—"

"Exchanged! Then you believe that Ned Ames is really dead?"

"I don't know. It's barely possible. However, the essential point is that your daughter's body was put into that coffin in the Ames house on Thursday night."

"While Samuel Ames sat by and permitted it!"

"No; while he was asleep—drugged of course."

"Drugged? Are you sure of that?"

"What he says makes it practically certain. He remembers the first hour alone beside the coffin. Then he knows nothing until he found himself sitting there with the light of early morning streaming into the room. He was ashamed to own that he had slept, and so he said nothing about it until I questioned him. Then he described his experience, and his sensations as awakening in such a way as to make me perfectly confident that he was drugged; and the thing that makes his story certainly true is that he described the effect of a drug about which I'm sure that he knows nothing at all. It's a mixture of choral and one or two other poisons of that class."

"How was it administered?"

"Easily enough. There's a pitcher of water and a glass on the table in the dining-room of the Ames house every morning. Mr. Ames drank from that glass about ten o'clock. Of course the drug was in it. Now, the man who put it there is the murderer, but the trouble is that any man in town could have done it. Secret entrance to that room was perfectly easy on that evening."

"Might not the drug have killed Mr. Ames? I shudder at the thought of such awful sin. How can human beings do such deeds?"

"It's beyond me, but they can. However, there wasn't much danger of killing Mr. Ames. The man who used the drug was evidently skilled in its use."

"Could anyone not trained in medicine—" Warren began, and stopped aghast.

The detective looked keenly at the clergyman.

"I see what you mean," he said.

"No, no; it was merely a horrible fancy. My mind is strained to the verge of madness."

"His flight looks bad," said Mulligan.

"Flight? Whose flight?"

"Come, Mr. Warren, let's not fence with each other. Dr. Maxwell has got out of town in a hurry."

"I won't hear of such a thing. What motive is possible? The mere fact that a drug was skillfully employed is not enough."

"Certainly not. Thieves use it."

"And Edward Ames was a thief."

"But we don't know that he was here. Come, let's see what we do know. Your daughter ran away from home some years ago. You've never been able to find any trace of her. Didn't you look too far away from home? After I left the cemetery I communicated by wire with an assistant of mine who was in the Junction, which is the nearest considerable town in this place. He was on his way here. In reply to my questions, he wired that Charlotte Warren was seen there Thursday afternoon, but he couldn't find out how she got there. Now what do you say to the theory that she's been there all the time? And if so, what young man of this place has made most frequent visits to the Junction? Who's got the speediest team of horses in the place?

"Well, that's only a theory, and I hope that Maxwell is all right. But remember that you never knew on whose account Charlotte left her home, and—"

"I have always believed that Edward Ames was guilty. If she loved Maxwell, why were they not honorably married? On the other hand, she knew there was no hope of my consenting to her union with Edward Ames."

"Well, I give that up. We don't know enough yet to consider such questions with any hope of getting anything out of them. If Ned Ames was in town at the time I'd be pretty near sure of him, but I can't get a trace of him. Who's there?"

"I hear nothing."

"There's some one at the door. Not that one; the back door of the house."

Mr. Warren went to the window and looked out.

"A man and a boy. Who can they be?"

He hurried out of the room, and presently returned with Horace Riddle and old Abner Riddle, the boy's father.

"My son's got something to say to you, Mr. Warren," said Riddle. "Speak up and tell the truth for once in your life."

This tender parental admonition appeared to make little impression on the boy. He was staring at a book on the study table.

"That's the Bible, ain't it?" he said.

"It is," replied the clergyman.

"That's the book you swear on, and it makes it worse for you if you don't tell the truth. I'm willing to do it. You know I wouldn't lie to you, anyway, Mr. Warren. I never did. And if I put my hand on that book, and cross my heart, you'll be sure that what I say is true."

"If you mean to tell us that you lied in the cemetery," said the clergyman, frowning upon the young barbarian, "it's unnecessary. This man has already told me all about it."

"That's what I came here for," said the boy, firmly. "I told father that the man would tell, and you'd think what I said wasn't so. It was this way: This man came to me, and asked me flat if I'd tell a lie for a dollar, and I said I would.

"Then he told me to say what I did say up in the graveyard, and when he put those words in my mouth, you could have knocked me down with a feather. I didn't dare to tell him, for fear that I wouldn't get my dollar, but the truth was that I really did see Ed Ames in the woods back of High street, not half an hour before [illegible]

"I say this with my hand on the book, Mr. Warren, and it's true—it's true as what's in the book; every word of it."

The little fellow's manner carried conviction.

"Well, I've run up against a good many queer things in my life," said Mulligan, "but this beats them all. Young man, I believe what you tell me, and I want to say that it'll be worth more than a dollar to you, before we're through with this affair.

"Mr. Riddle," he continued, "you take your son home, and keep an eye on him all the time. What he says is likely to convict somebody of murder, and I don't suppose it's necessary to tell either of you that it isn't a thing to be talked about yet."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A WAR PRISON SHYLOCK.

Operations of a Money Lender Among Union Prisoners.

"Whenever I see a steamer approach the Pacific wharf out there," said a former officer in an Iowa regiment, now an inmate of the Soldier's Home at Santa Monica. "I recollect an incident of the war. I was one of 600 prisoners sent from Macon to Charleston, 1864. Not one of us were injured during our stay.

"But all of them got hard up for money. When they were in Richmond, in Libby prison, communication with the North was comparatively easy to those who had friends willing and able to send provisions and money. In Charleston it was very different. The prison fare was very poor, and the medical attendance was as bad as could be. In the cradle of secession the people seemed to be very poor. Before we had been there very long the money even of the richest of the prisoners was gone. There were many among us who were the sons, brothers, or near relatives of those in the North, who had plenty of money, but they were cut off from communication with us. Many people in the North sent gold to friends in prison, but it never reached us.

"There then appeared among us a new prisoner. He was, he said, a Union officer from a New York regiment. He had very little of the soldier about him. He rather reminded you of a whiskey drummer or a Chatham street clothing dealer. But he had a charm. He had money to lend—Confederate money. The money would not buy much, but it would buy something. A dollar in gold could be sold for about $20 in this currency outside the prison. We did not have any gold, but he did not demand gold. He lent his Confederate money for Northern drafts at double the rate of gold in the Charleston market. That is, he would give you $1,000 in Confederate money for a draft of $100 on a father, brother, wife or son in any of the great Northern cities. He said he would take the risk of collecting the drafts, and plumed himself on his generosity. He soon had customers and did a fine business. From officers he took notes endorsed by other officers. For these he charged at the rate of $500 in Confederate money for a note of $100—four times the rate for gold in the Charleston market.

"These operations occupied about six weeks. Altogether the man had secured drafts to the amount of $50,000 in gold, for every draft stipulated that it was to be paid in gold. Gold was then at a big premium in the North, so that drafts for $100 would be worth $150 or perhaps $200 in the North, if it were paid in gold. The speculator intended to make money both ways. If he could collect all he would have from $75,000 to $100,000 in greenbacks for his drafts.

"One day two Union officers were exchanged by the flag of truce in the harbor. One of the lucky fellows was the money lender. The other was a cavalry officer who had been a prisoner for many months. The latter had long watched the performance of the money lender and had resisted all inducements to borrow. The two went out of the harbor together and were received on board the Cosmopolitan by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the Adjutant-General of the Department of the South.

"The money lender and the cavalry officer had occupied the same stateroom on their northern voyage. During the voyage, the money lender became confidential, and the cavalry officer became convinced that he had never been an officer in the Union Army, but that he was simply put in the prison at Charleston to "work" the prisoners for the Shylocks of that city.

"As the Arago steamed up the bay toward the dock at Fortress Monroe, the money lender pulled from under the mattress a satchel. This was his only baggage. The cavalry officer had only the clothes on his back, and those he had borrowed from Gen. Woodford. The two were on deck. The money lender pushed his way eagerly to the forward deck and stood by the captain. Near him stood the cavalry officer admid the crowd of passengers who were watching the shores and participating in the excitement of a landing after a three days' sea voyage. Some incident of the occasion produced a sudden rush to the vessel's side. In that instant the money lender let go his grip on the satchel. Quick as thought it was seized by another hand and quietly dropped into the waters of the Chesapeake Bay.

"No one saw it done, for it was dropped on the side of the ship where none was looking. The cavalry officer was calmly leaning over the starboard rail contemplating the beautiful expanse of Hampton Roads, apparently caring nothing for the stir and clamor of the landing. The money lender exclaimed at his loss, and offered a reward for the return of the satchel and its contents. No one could offer him any comfort. He went down to the pier a very sad man, and no one seemed to sympathize so deeply with him as his comrade of the Second Cavalry.

Would Not Stand It.

"Here," thundered the South American President, "is a letter from that Yankee importer with the word 'dictated' at the bottom of it."

"Yes, sire," humbly said the secretary.

"Have him fired out of the country on the first steamship. I am running all the dictating business in this country myself."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Wrong Tank.

Janitor—I want to see the tank, mum.

Lady of the Flat (snappishly)—Well, he ain't here; and what's more I don't expect him before 2 or 3 in the morning.—Judge.

The joy that isn't shared with another dies young.—Ram's Horn.

AS WE SEE THINGS.

INFLUENCE OF THE INNER LIFE ON THE EXTERNAL WORLD.

How an Individual or a Scene May Have an Entirely Different Appearance to Two Persons—Happiness and Sorrow Made by Ourselves.

There have been philosophers who declared that the earth on which we stand and the stars on which we gaze have no real existence, but are merely the outcomes of our inner selves. Perhaps the best answer to this is that the mind itself, at least that of most people, refuses to receive the idea. The difference between the me and the not me is too sharply defined in the inner consciousness to permit Bishop Berkeley's notion from taking root within us.

Yet we cannot afford to overlook the germ of truth which this idea contains. Though not literally the creation of our thought, the outer world is to each one of us largely that which we make it. Nature herself, in all her varied scenes, whatever she may be in reality, shows herself to us in the light which we throw upon her. One man looks at a landscape and sees land and water, grass and trees, hills and plains, and nothing more. Another, a farmer, sees the growing crops, the fallow land, the noxious weeds, the prospect for future tillage and the obstacles to be overcome. Another, with a painter's eye, sees every variety of form and color, proportion and perspective, harmony and contrast, beauty and sublimity. To the melancholy man all is tinctured with gloom—a leaden pall covers even the gayest scenes—while to the joyous everything seems bright and glad, and even the dreariest of November days only suggests the radiant sunlight that is sure later on to struggle through the clouds.

So with the sights of a city. For each of us as they take on the aspect of our own mental condition. How differently they impress the citizen who has spent his life among them from the foreigner who views them for the first time! What a different message the stately and magnificent buildings bear to the absorbed man of business and to the architect who appreciates every detail of their construction!

If there is so wide a divergence in the aspect which inanimate things have for us, the difference is still greater in the way we regard the men and women by whom we are surrounded. Character is a complex thing, difficult to detect, impossible to fathom, yet we presumptuously venture to gauge and pronounce upon it with the smallest modicum of knowledge. It is curious to notice how differently the same person will impress various individuals. His friend will perhaps see no fault in him, his enemy no virtue. One will put faith in him; another will suspect his every action. One will deem him cold hearted; another will think him affectionate and kind. It must be that their own personalities are reflected in him, and that to a certain extent he does thus become for a time, while under their influence, what they suppose him to be always. It is certainly true that the good and gentle find far more goodness and gentleness in the world than those who are deficient in such qualities. It is the selfish man who is the keenest to detect selfishness in others; it is the overbearing who complain most of the arrogance and pride with which they are met, and the unjust who murmur at the injustice they receive. On the other hand, the loving and sympathetic discover love and sympathy everywhere; the noble and true bring to light nobility and truth which might otherwise be hidden. Thus to a large extent we develop the character of those we meet. By a subtle magnetism we draw like to like and evolve out of other personalities the characteristics of our own.

Even the outward circumstances of life are largely what we ourselves make them. We are accustomed to consider prosperity a blessing and adversity a curse, but quite frequently they change places. It is the spirit in which they are received that determines their result. The rich and self indulgent man, surrounded by luxury and opportunity, may be far less happy than his poorer neighbor who brings industry, fidelity and generosity into constant exercise. The same privileges that raise one young man to honor and usefulness are a snare and temptation to another. The same recreation that invigorates one enfeebles another. The same sorrow that softens one and leads him out of self to works of kindness and helpfulness prostrates another and renders him valueless. It is that which is within a man that so acts upon the externals of life as to decide their results to him, and through him to others.

If this be so, then happiness or wretchedness is largely in our power, and most of our complaints only bear witness to our own remissness. We may rightly recognize the futility of struggling against outward events which we cannot control, but we can always bring to bear upon them such a spirit and influence as shall turn evil into good and bitter into sweet.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Startling Announcement.

An English literary man who was on the verge of bringing out a book at the Pitt Press ordered his proofs to be sent to him at a house where he was engaged to dine out, intending to look them over in the half hour after dinner. The printer's boy however, was late in bringing them, and the gentlemen had already rejoined the ladies in the drawing room when the company was electrified by hearing the sonorous voice of the butler announcing, "The devil from the Pitt has come for Mr. Jones!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Value of a Hyphen.

I recall an advertisement which actually appeared, sans hyphen, recently in a London daily, to wit: "Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Levi, having cast off clothing of every description, invite an early inspection."—Chap Book.

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ALL LINEN TOWELING twilled and very heavy, bleached and unbleached, 18 in. wide, 12½c, value, at......8½c yd

SILVER BLEACH TABLE LINEN very heavy, 55 inches wide, new Damask designs, value 39 cents, at......29c yd

ALL LINEN TOWELS, with knotted fringe and handsome borders, full bleached size 18x40 inches, 25c value, at............17c each

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"A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed."

A friend advised me to try Ely's Cream Balm and after using it six weeks I believe myself cured of catarrh. It is a most valuable remedy.—Joseph Stewart, 624 Grand avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

My son was afflicted with catarrh; I induced him to try Ely's Cream Balm and the disagreeable catarrhal smell all left him. He appears as well as any one.—J. C. Olmstead Arcola, Ill.

Price of Cream Balm is fifty cents.

Gun Club Banquet at Finderne.

The Raritan Gun Club, consisting of the following parties: George B Cramer of North Branch, W Camman, Hon J D Bartine, J B Garretson, Dr H G Wagoner, W W Davenport and James Brown, Jr, of Somerville, P V Z Stryker, Dr J P Hecht and A B Rohn of Raritan, enjoyed a very elaborate spread at The Finderne Friday night. The menu card was well filled, and some daintily delicious dishes were served proving Mine Host White a thoroughly competent caterer. After dinner had been disposed of, bowling, pool and billiards were indulged in.

Lady Cyclers on Four-Wheelers.

The Lady Cyclers of Plainfield went Monday night in a stage to New Brunswick, where they were entertained by the New Brunswick Lawn Tennis Club. The evening was spent in dancing and singing, after which refreshments were served at the Mansion House. The quartette from Rutgers College rendered several very fine selections, after which the young people left for home. Among those present were the Misses Ethel Green, Arline Crane, Irina Shepherd, Minnie French, Hazen, Betta Yerkes, Grace Langdon, Mrs. Ned Williams, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Green.

Next Thursday the club will go to Philadelphia to visit Mrs. Dillenbeck, formerly of this city.

Neaf Apgar's New Enterprise.

Neaf Apgar of Evona, who for several years has had charged of the ammunition department for Squires, the sporting goods man of New York, has severed his connection there, and started in the shell-loading business for himself at 294 Broadway, New York. Apgar has a host of friends among the sportsmen of the country and through his efforts has built up a large business in the shot gun cartridge line. He is considered as having no superior as an expert loader and handler of powders and success in his new venture is assured him.

Profits, $125.

Notwithstanding the fact that the tea of the Ladies Christian Work Society of Trinity Reformed Church was not as well patronized as it should have been, Mrs E. T. VanWinkle, chairman of the committee who worked so hard for its success, is rejoicing in the fact that about $125 was realized as the result of their labors.

Rheumatic Pains.

Dr. David Kennedy's statement that the real cause of rheumatism was the imperfect action of the kidneys, and that Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy opened the clogged ducts, permitted the secretions to pass off, relief and comfort following as a natural result was so reasonable that sufferers seized at it with avidity and many a victim of rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago has been cured by using Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

The Estey Pianos and Organs.

Constitutionalist readers will notice the advertisement of the Estey pianos and organs. The name of Estey is a guarantee of superiority, and any one looking for a reliable instrument, either in the way of a piano or organ, should call on Messrs, Estey & Saxe, 5 East 14th street, New York City.

—Joseph Sohl, the energetic new partner in the management of Music Hall, was highly complimented last night on the clean condition of the renovated house.

—The children that attend school in the Wadsworth building have been enjoying one advantage that the other school boys have not had; the driveway to the barn is covered over with ice in fine condition for skating.

—John Tier & Sons have only about half a crop of ice gathered. They stored away all the surface of the lake, and should the Winter continue cold for a few days they will gather the second crop of ice, which yesterday was six inches thick.

THE BALL OF THE SEASON.

The Ackerman Reception at the Casino in February.

Cards were issued yesterday for what will probably be the most brilliant reception of the season. It will be given by Mrs. J. Hervey Ackerman of 318 West Seventh street, Monday evening, Feb. 11, in the Casino of the Union County Country Club. Mrs. Ackerman will receive, assisted by her daughters, Mrs. Ernest R Ackerman, Mrs. Marion S. Ackerman, and Mrs. Robert Rushmore. Guests are expected from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, the Oranges, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Mrs. Ackerman also announces "At Home" Tuesdays, Feb. 19 and 26.

Republican Organization.

At the recent reorganization of the Republican City Executive Committee Wm. R. Codington was elected Chairman, Roger Murray Vice-chairman, J. B. Coward Secretary and Treasurer, and the following men were elected from the various wards to constitute a finance committee: J. F. MacDonald, first ward; George D. Patton, second ward; Wm. Kirk, third ward, and Abram Angleman, fourth ward.

He Is a Rev.

A surprise to most Plainfield people will be the announcement that D. A. MacPhie, physical instructor of the Y. M. C. A., is, besides being a Christian gentleman, a minister of the Gospel, and entitled to the prefix Rev. He preached yesterday in the Westfield Presbyterian Church.

DEATHS.

BROOKES—On Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1895, Maria Brookes, widow of Bamber Brookes of Malden, England, in the 90th year of her age. Funeral services from the residence of her grandson, G. N. Hartley, 73 Rockview avenue, on Thursday, Jan. 31, at 3 p. m.

McLUSKEY—In this city Saturday, Jan. 26, 1895, Miss Mary McLuskey. Funeral services from the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. C. Shaw, 141 East 9th st., Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 3 p. m.

FOSTER—Jan. 25, 1895, Maria C., widow of the late Amos C. Foster of Westfield, N. J. Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Norris Taylor, Ralph street, Belleville, N. J., Monday morning Jan. 28. Interment in Westfield.

MURPHY—In this city of diphtheria, Friday, Jan. 25 1895, John F. Murphy, son of Wm. and Mary Murphy. Funeral strictly private from the residence of his parents, 140 North ave., Saturday, Jan. 26, at 2:30 p. m.

FIELDS—In this city Saturday, Jan. 26, 1895, Mrs Mary Fields aged 5[illegible] years, 9 months. Funeral from her late residence, 505 West [illegible] st., Monday, Jan. 28, at 9 a. m., from the house and at St. Mary's church at 9:30 a. m. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. Interment in St. Mary's Cemetery.

SMYTH—Of pneumonia, January 27, 1895, at 713 Grand street, Jersey City, Miss B. A. Smyth of Asbury Park. Solemn Requiem Mass at 10 o'clock Tuesday, January 29, in St. Peter's Church Jersey City. Interment at Plainfield, N. J., on the arrival of the 12 45 a. m. train. Service will be held at St. Mary's Church. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

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A. E. WHITE, Manager,
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Prof. A. Wehner,

TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE.

ALSO VOICE CULTURE.

Graduate of the Conservatory of Leipzic, Germany, desires a few more pupils in Plainfield.

References given and required.

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THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXVII. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1895. No 6

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—MADISON.

AWARDING THE PLUMS.

Councilmen Distribute the City's Official Patronage.

SOME OF THE SALARIES RAISED.

City Clerk Particularly Favored by an Increase of $200—Corporation Counsel to Be Paid for Extra Work—Complete Refutation of the Republican Organ's Libel on Councilman Frost—It Is Shown that the Editor of that Organ Himself Audited the Bill Which He Denounced as Irregular—Council Determined to Investigate the Water-Supply Rights—Liquor-License Applications—Capt. Grant Still on Top—Much Other Important Business.

Every member attended the session of the Plainfield Common Council Monday, and much important business was transacted. A protest was received from property-owners against the pond-hole on Clinton avenue, and that matter was referred to the Board of Health with a request for immediate action. A petition for electric light on West Fifth street between Central avenue and New street was referred to the Committee on Police and Public Lights; one for electric light at the westerly corner of Watchung and North avenues was referred to the same committee with power. Varian & Bobb applied for reduction of the Music Hall license; their plea was referred to the Committee on License. The Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company and Samuel P. Dunn asked for the return of the assessments they had paid on the abandoned project to open Peace street to the brook; on investigation the Clerk was directed to refund the amounts they had paid. A petition for more light at the far end of Arlington avenue was referred to the proper committee.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

The following applications for liquor licenses were received and referred to the License Committee:

Saloon—Charles Smith, Alexander D. Findley, John Rafferty, James Conoelly, James Day, John Sullivan.

Wholesale—*Frank Linke.*

Hotel—John Beerbower, Fred Caspar, John Goff, Jacob Stimm, Wallace Miller.

PLAINFIELD'S HEALTH.

The annual report of the Board of Health was received and filed, showing the following record of deaths:

Feb., 1894, 10; March, 8; April, 13; May, 17; June, 25; July, 24; Aug., 21; Sept., 17; Oct., 17; Nov., 14; Dec., 22; Jan., 1895, 22; total, 210, of which 8 were from accident.

Thirty-six of the deaths had been of persons 70 years old and upwards. Sixty-five had been of persons 5 years old and under. One hundred and nine had been of persons between 5 and 70. Eleven deaths were caused by scarlet fever and diphtheria. From Oct. 1, 1893, to Oct. 1, 1894, Plainfield recorded 90 marriages and 287 births; the births were 155 male and 132 female.

The Board reported that the matter of dumping was restricted to one locality, and that none but licensed scavengers was permitted to operate. The number of deaths was less than for the year before, and the death rate compared favorably with that of other cities.

A STRING TO THIS APPROPRIATION.

The Council of 1893 having appropriated $2,000 for a quarantine station, which money was never used by the Board, the Board declared its intention of making use of it during the year in establishing a pest-house; and $1,200 was asked for as this year's appropriation for operating expenses.

Messrs. Fisk and Dumont declared that the pest-house appropriation was for one year only, and that its privilege expired at the close of '93. The Clerk was on their motion directed to notify the Board to that effect, and the report of the Board was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Reports of the Collector, Treasurer, and City Physician were received and filed.

NOMINATIONS BY THE MAYOR.

The following appointments made by Mayor Gilbert were unanimously confirmed:

Corporation Counsel—Craig A. Marsh.

Street Commissioner—Robert A. Meeker.

Overseer of the Poor—Andrew Vanderbeek.

City Physician—M. B. Simpson, M. D.

Chief Engineer of the Fire Department—Thaddeus O. Doane.

First Assistant Engineer—James A. Martin.

Second Assistant Engineer—J. W. Murray, Jr.

Members of the Board of Health—George W. Rockfellow, H. Otis Newman.

Pound Keeper—Fred Wenzel.

Regular Police—George W. Grant, Christian Frederickson, Thomas McCue, Joseph Cooney, Patrick Kiely, Patrick Flanagan, William J. Boston, James Saunders.

Special Police—S. H. Hope, Thos. Clarkson, Wm. Reddy, John Flynn, Geo. H. Rockafellow, Jacob Kritsey, Wm. Dagnall, Chas. Lever, Alexander Jones, Morris Higgins, Vincent W. Nash, David F Stewart, Andrew Muir, Edward Maynard, Dennis Carney, William W. Robinson, Joseph Galbraith, Edward Martin, Wm. H. Hillman, Henry F. Pugh, Nathan Pollard, Piney Yeoman, Chas. Post, Edwin H. Dobbs, Chas. Gloor, James E. Totten.

The nominations of John Hartpence and Nicholas Meyers to be regular policemen and Martin Vanderweg to be special policeman were referred to the Committee on Police and Public Lights for investigation, their names not having been considered by the Police Board. No special comment was made except in the case of Vanderweg, who was reported by Mr Fisk as having been expelled from the Fire Department for insubordination.

NEW POLICY AGAINST TAX ADJUSTMENTS

Chairman Dumont of the Committee on Finance reported that the committee advised against granting the application of James E. Martine and others for the apportionment of taxes on the Martine estate. He said that taxes were 12 years delinquent, and that the lands which had been taxed on $175 and $250 an acre as farm lands were now being offered for sale as building lots at $4,000 an acre. He felt that this sort of apportionment was bad policy, and his recommendation that the petition be not granted was adopted. The Committee on Finance was on his motion authorized to confer with the Assessor concerning similar matters, with a view to securing to the city without evasion full payment of taxes of farm lands turned into building lots.

Mr. Westphal of the Committee on Laws and Ordinances reported that in the matter of the encroachment of the Edison Electric Light Company's poles on Plainfield streets the company had been consulted and had asked for a few days grace; this had been granted, and the committee would report later developments.

STREET RAILWAY EXTENSIONS NEXT SESSION.

Mr. Fisk of the Committee on Streets reported progress in the matter of street-railway extensions. Several conferences had been had with the company, and the negotiations had been favorable. He would be prepared to report definitely and in full Monday night, Feb. 18, and he therefore moved that when the Council adjourn it be to meet again on that date. This was carried. A meeting is likely to be held also Feb. 25, for the consideration of the liquor-license applications.

A resolution was adopted for the advertising for bids for crushed stone and similar supplies.

The rules of order were adopted as by-laws.

A new ordinance to govern the cleaning of snow and ice from sidewalks was adopted on second reading and ordered engrossed and advertised preparatory to final passage. It is the intention of the Council to have the sidewalks within the prescribed limits kept paved substantially and maintained in perfect passable condition.

It was stated that the commissioners were about ready to report on the Madison avenue opening, and that at the next meeting that matter would be taken up.

LEAVE YOUR RAZZOR TO HOME.

Mr. Westphal introduced an ordinance designed to prohibit the carrying of concealed weapons and to prevent the discharge of firearms in public. Its provisions included that no one could carry razor, butcher knife or other deadly weapon concealed, and it was pointed out that this would prohibit a man from carrying his razor to the barber's to get it sharpened, or his carving knife to the grinder's. Nevertheless the ordinance was adopted on its second reading, and ordered engrossed and advertised, Messrs. Dumont, See and Stockton voting No.

Mr. Dumont reported that Landlord Coward had agreed to add a story to the fireproof vault for the use of the city, at an additional annual rent of $50. The Committee on Finance was instructed to have this improvement accomplished.

MR. FROST VINDICATED.

Mr. Dumont called attention to the publication in The Courier-News of an editorial attacking Mr. Frost. The article said:

> There is one very interesting bill on file for printing done by the Engineering News Company of which Mr. Frost is Treasurer. The bill was sworn to as correct by Mr. Frost as Treasurer of the company, and a little later at a Council meeting Mr. Frost as a committee member passed judgment upon it and affixed his name in approval to it. This particular sort of proceeding is specified as irregular by the laws of the State in no ambiguous terms. Would the Plainfield public like further details of this particular transaction? The Courier-News can furnish them.

Mr. Dumont said that it was due to Mr. Frost to explain that this particular piece of work was the publication of the sewer maps, a matter which his house had taken charge of as an accomodation to the Council. He submitted the original bills, showing the actual expense attached to every part of the work, and these bills were from workmen merely employed under the management of Mr. Frost's company, the aggregate bill being just what those workmen had charged for the actual labor and supplies. Mr. Frost's company had no interest in the work whatever, and had not profited thereby. The bill had been endorsed by Messrs. Frost Erickson and See of the proper committee, and audited by Frank Willetts Runyon, City Clerk and City Auditor. Mr. Dumont moved that in justice to Mr. Frost the copy of the attack be filed with the City Clerk with the original bills attached completely refuting its insinuations. This was adopted.

Six cuspidors and a water cooler were ordered for the city offices.

SALARIES.

The salaries of the city officials were fixed for the year as follows:

Corporation Counsel, $1,000, and in addition such amount as the Council should decide for extra work on the sewer matter, such extra pay to come from the sewer fund. City Clerk, as such, $800, and as City Auditor $400. Treasurer, $700. Assessor, $1,000. Collector, $1,300. Judge, $800, Street Commissioner, $1,700. Captain of Police, $90 a month. Regular police, $60 a month. Special police, 25 cents an hour while on duty. Overseer of the Poor, $500. City Physician, $250. Chief Engineer, $700. 1st Asst., $200. 2d Asst., $100. Drivers, $55 a month to the two who have been in the service more than three years, and $50 to the others.

These salaries are the same as before, with the following exceptions:

Corporation Counsel, hitherto $1,000 without extra. No opposition to the extra allowance.

City Clerk, hitherto $700 for the clerkship and $200 for auditing. Increase advocated strongly by Mr. Fisk, and voted against by Messrs. Dumont, Erickson, Frost and Ginna as too great a raise.

Overseer of the Poor, hitherto $400. Mr. Ginna highly commended the work of Mr. Vanderbeek, and said that that officer by his careful services saved the city each year more than double his salary. The extra $100 should be considered as his due for office rent.

Two three-year drivers, hitherto $50 a month Mr. Dumont protested that $50 ought to be the top figure for all drivers, as plenty would be glad to get the job for that money. Mr. Erickson said the drivers were on duty all the time, 24 hours a day, and Mr. Frasee said they ought to be paid fully $55.

STILL AFTER THE WATER SUPPLY COMPANY

On resolution of Mr. Fisk, and without debate, the Corporation Counsel was directed to prepare an opinion and submit it to the Council, stating what territory was covered by the charter of the Plainfield Water Supply Company in the language "the township of Plainfield and adjoining towns", what right the Plainfield Water Supply Company has to sell to other companies water from the Netherwood wells, and what right the Plainfield Company has to obtain from the Plainfield watershed water to be delivered to the Union Water Company and the Elizabeth Water Company for consumption in Elizabeth. These, held Mr. Fisk, were important questions which ought to be settled now, once for all.

PURITY OF THE SUPPLY UNQUESTIONED.

Mr. Fisk requested that Mr. Frost explain the portion of the Water Committee's recent report on the water-supply investigation referring to the possibility of contamination from surface water.

Mr. Frost said that the Plainfield water was as pure as any on earth, and that the committee had only pointed out the possibility which would result if the pumping were forced in an effort to supply too large a population. The point was that the Plainfield water should be kept for home consumption, and that if a strain were kept up on the wells in the endeavor to send water to the whole county or more the natural filter of the earth contributing to the wells would be damaged and open waterways would be established, admitting water and its impurities without the saving intervention of natural filtration. It was a remote possibility, not a present actuality. No alarm need be felt, and the water could safely and happily be used so long as the capacity of the wells was not overtaxed, which overtaxing was not likely to produce results for years to come.

The ordinances for the regulation of the construction of buildings and for the establishment of the office and duties of the inspector of buildings, were taken from the table and referred back as on second reading for further consideration.

After paying its monthly batch of bills, the Council adjourned.

"A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed."

A friend advised me to try Ely's Cream Balm and after using it six weeks I believe myself cured of catarrh. It is a most valuable remedy.—*Joseph Stewart, 624 Grand avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

My son was afflicted with catarrh; I induced him to try Ely's Cream Balm and the disagreeable catarrhal smell all left him. He appears as well as any one.—J. C. Olmstead Arcola, Ill.

Price of Cream Balm is fifty cents.

Perils of Mountain Travel.

Stonewall Jackson, a horse-trader of Martinsville, drove off the river bank into the Passaic river, near the home of Thos. Terrill, Wednesday night. His horse was drowned, and the wagon wrecked, but Jackson escaped.

—An umbrella that keeps you dry and that is handsome to carry, and yet that collapses quickly to be packed in the grip, is the latest novelty in the stock of Jeweler Asa Collier.

HYMENEAL.

Delanoy—Corliss.

A social event of no small importance was the marriage of Miss Annie Wright Corliss to William Cooper Delanoy of New York, which took place Tuesday afternoon at 1, at the home of the bride, "Rowlanding", Central avenue. Miss Corliss was one of the most popular girls in Plainfield society, and although the invitations were necessarily restricted to the intimate friends the house was crowded to its utmost capacity, over 200 people from Plainfield, New York and Philadelphia witnessing the ceremony, which was one of the prettiest ever seen in this city.

The house was very handsomely decorated with lilies, creeping cypress, palms, and other flowers and all daylight was excluded from the rooms on the first floor which were lighted by candles and lamps. The ceremony was performed in the drawing room at the west end of the house. The bow window in which the clergyman stood was a veritable bower of lilies with a background of cypress and was lighted by a large silver candelabrum Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Brown of St. Thomas Church, New York, officiated, and the music was by the Grace Church choir boys under the able leadership of Mr. Cock.

The bridal party entered the room from the stairs through a passageway kept open through the crowd of guests by two white ribbons, the ends of which were held by Miss Elme Corliss, sister of the bride, and her cousin, Miss Coolidge of Orange. There were four bridemaids and three ushers. The bridemaids all wore pink silk covered with white chiffon and carried large bunches of pink roses. The ushers wore the conventional frock coats with dark gray gloves, and gardenias in their coats. Mrs. J. Edgar Corliss, the mother of the bride, wore an eminence silk gown and carried a huge bunch of violets. The bride came in on the arm of her grandfather, J. Howard Wright. She wore white satin and a tulle veil fastened by a diamond pin and orange blossoms. The gift of the groom, a diamond Crescent held her gown at the throat. The party was met at the end of the beribboned aisle by the groom and his best man, Edward Delanoy. The bride was given away by her grandfather.

The bridemaids were Miss Talmadge of Netherwood, Miss Ginna of Watchung avenue, Miss Lockwood of Philadelphia, and Miss Johnson of Bridgeport. The ushers were Howard Corliss, the brother of the bride, Dunbar Wright, her uncle, and Mr. Gilbert of New York.

Everyone stood during the ceremony, which was read in an impressive manner by Dr. Brown. The choir boys sang the Lohengrin wedding march during the procession and chanted softly during the service.

After the bride and groom had received the congratulations of their hosts of friends an elaborate breakfast was served from a very handsomely set table in the dining room. The centrepiece of smilax and callas was particularly effective. The credit of the entire breakfast is due the Max Wiertz who had carte blanche to do the best he could and the result was fully equal to the collations that have been served by New York caterers in the past few years in Plainfield.

The guests who had come from New York on the special were provided with a train to take them back at 3, while the bride and groom left shortly before for Florida where they will spend the honeymoon.

Their exit from the house was accompanied by the usual showers of rice, and the trap that took them to the station had been surreptitiously decked with streaming white ribbons. An old shoe was hurled after the departing vehicle and many threw discretion to the winds and followed Mr. and Mrs. Delanoy to the gates with good wishes and rice. On their return from Florida the young couple will go to housekeeping in their Madison avenue apartment in New York.

The presents were very numerous and handsome, but were not shown, as many of them had been sent to New York.

Quite as many of the guests were from out of town as were from Plainfield. Among the many were: Mr and Mrs J Howard Wright, Mr and Mrs J Parker Mason, Mrs Robert L Burnett, Mr and Mrs F O Herring Mr and Mrs Irving H Brown, Mr and Mrs Henry A McGee, Mr and Mrs Alexander Gilbert, Mrs William E Lowe, Mrs Evarts Tracy, Mrs William Palmer Smith, Mrs Henry P Talmadge, Mr and Mrs Henry O Adams, Mr and Mrs Delanoy of New York, Mr and Mrs De-Witt, Mrs Orville T Waring, Mrs Walter E Stewart, Miss Stewart, Mrs Marion S Ackerman, Mrs H M Stockton, Mrs Joseph Sandford, Mrs Wilbur Fiske, Mrs W J Roome, Mr and Mrs L G Timpson, Dr and Mrs Kimball, Mrs Moore, Mrs Adams, Miss Johnson, Miss Grace Cooley, Miss Whiton, Miss Maude Van Boskerck, Miss Lizzie Van Boskerck, Miss Dumont, Miss Huntington, Miss Yates, Miss Minnie Wood, the Misses Solly, Mrs Munger, Mr and Mrs Walker, Clifford McGee, J Stowell Anthony, L E Waring, Roger Erickson, W H Brown, Alexander Hudnut, Howard Coolidge, Benjamin Rush, and W H Case.

GOOD FELLOWSHIP AT THE CAMP.

John Hand's Devotees Share with Their Friends an Evening of Sociability.

The regular meeting of John Hand Camp, No. 28, S. of V., was held Monday evening, at which time a delegation from Col H. B. Reed Camp, No. 40, of Somerville, was present.

After the business of the evening was concluded, the Woman's Relief Corps and comrades of the Grand Army and their friends were invited to the room, when a social hour was spent.

Commander Coriell of Post 73 was called on and made a few appropriate remarks, giving strong evidence of his friendship to the Camp. Capt. Vickery of Camp 40 in a few words expressed his pleasure in being present, and President Mrs. M. C. Dobbins of the Relief Corps gave words of encouragement.

Past President Mrs. Morse recited "The Blue and the Gray", which the audience greatly enjoyed.

Past Commander Wm. Hand, for whose brother the camp was named, told the circumstances of his late brother's enlistment. A young man had enlisted but owing to a deformity in his right arm he was unable to handle a gun, and John Hand being present at once offered his services. He was the first Plainfielder killed and brought home.

First Lieutenant Parker of Camp 40 was interesting in his remarks of patriotism, as were also First Sergeant Dickey and J. B. Dungan. Second Lieutenant Lorrie also spoke a few words.

First Sergeant Horace Martin of Camp 28 favored the audience with two flute solos, accompanied by Miss Ada Nash; and Sergeant of the Guard H. S Thatcher gave an amusing recitation.

Comrade Mattox and his daughter, Miss Try Mattox, were heartily received in reciting several excellent selections.

Remarks were made by Past Commander Dobbins and other comrades, including a visiting comrade from Brooklyn.

Those present were then asked to go to the room below, where coffee, cake and sandwiches were served in abundance.

After the inner man had been satisfied, an adjournment was made to the post rooms, where some instrumental music was enjoyed, given by Bert Naylor and Bert Blake, on violin and piano.

It was rather late when the joyous company broke up, but all expressed themselves well pleased with the evening's entertainment and hoped it would be repeated.

Competition the Best Cheapener.

(From The Trenton True American.)

The first question for the Legislature to ask itself in the matter of cheap gas is, what right has the Legislature to fix a price upon a commodity of ordinary purchase and sale.

If it can say what gas can be sold for, why not also fix the price of coal, which is much more a necessary of life and an attribute of comfort.

People can and do get along without gas; they cannot maintain existence or prosecute business without coal.

The reason why the coal miners and coal transporters and coal sellers have been allowed to do their business in their own way is because it is not an attribute of government to carry on the business for itself or to arbitrarily establish rules and rates whereby private capital shall carry it on.

Nothing could be more manifestly unjust and oppressive than for the State to require any business to be carried on at unprofitable rates, and the experiment of compelling this to be done has always failed, even when the tremendous surge of the French revolution sought to fix the price of bread.

The public good is best served by encouraging the formation of these semi-public corporations, and leaving it to competition between them to produce low prices.

This the Legislature has a right, and ought to do.

If there is authority in the present law which fosters a monopoly in the manufacture and furnishing of gas, the Legislature can wipe it out, and should do so.

This is the best way to test the rhapsodies of quondam inventors and specialists, who, in every trade and business, claim to be able to prosecute that business better than those who are in it and have made a success of it.

There is plenty of capital that would be glad to go into the manufacture of gas, at 30 cents a thousand feet, if it be demonstrated that that be possible, and the Legislature ought to give them a chance not only in Trenton but elsewhere in the State.

—Prof. Samuel Dickie will speak in Music Hall next Sunday afternoon.

GREENGOODS GANG.

The Swindlers Operating in This Vicinity.

A VICTIM FROM THE SOUTH.

Julius Oifred, a Practitioner from Louisiana, Is Relieved of $300 at the Fanwood Clubhouse—Was Promised $3,000, and Got a Wad of Paper.

The Plainfield police were visited by a stranger Monday afternoon who complained that he had been robbed by greengoods men.

His name he gave as Julius Oifred, and his home Redwine, La., where he said he was a medical practitioner.

In response to greengoods circulars and letters he had journeyed thither to receive $3,000 for $300. He was met at South Bethlehem yesterday by a heavy-set, dark complexioned young fellow of about 21 years. This chap took a seat behind him in the train to Plainfield, and they were met at the Plainfield station by a Fanwood hackman.

Driven to the Van, or Fanwood clubhouse, on the county road, they were, he says, met at the door and admitted by the proprietor. He says that he was shown into a room where were two elderly men, and that the proprietor locked them all in there, laughing as he turned the key.

$3,000 was counted out to Oifred by the two old men, and he was given a box into which he thought he had seen them place the pile of bills. He paid over his $300, and was escorted to the Fanwood station by the young man from Bethlehem. A ticket was bought for him to Bound Brook, and he was cautioned not to open the box till he got well away from the neighborhood. As soon as he was aboard the train, however, he went to a toilet room, and found the box contained nothing but a pile of paper with a dollar bill on top. He left the train at Plainfield, and Captain Grant and Sergeant Kiely promptly investigated his story.

The strangers had gone on a train to New York, and the proprietor of the Van disowned all knowledge of them and their game. He said they had merely used his place as a meeting place just as any of the traveling public might use it.

Detective Charles W. Dodd of the Jersey Central took the fleeced stranger in hand this morning, because there have been several other just such cases at the Van during the past month or more, and gleaned what information he could in addition to that which he has been carefully gathering for weeks back.

AN ORCHID TEA.

Charming Event at the Home of Councilman Ginna.

About 125 of Miss Ginna's friends assembled Saturday afternoon at the spacious family home, 1107 Watchung avenue, at an orchid tea given in honor of the fair hostess's friend, Miss Hutton of Baltimore. The house was gorgeously decorated with rare and beautiful orchids from the celebrated private conservatories of Stephen A. Ginna, father of the hostess. A novel and strikingly artistic effect was produced on the banquet table by a huge pyramid of orchids in the centre, at the apex of which was a single pale-blue flower of indescribably delicate tracery, which was so rare and perfect as to be well nigh priceless, so seldom does this special variety blossom. The harmony of the exquisite table-setting was enhanced by massive lavender-trimmed candelabra.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. John Flannery Get Married Over Again as They Were 50 Years Ago.

Mr. and Mrs. John Flannery of Scotch Plains celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary Saturday evening, by inviting a number of their friends to witness their re-marriage. Rev. Dr. Parks performed the ceremony, and the answers of both were given as clear and happy as they were 50 years ago. A number of handsome presents were given to the bride and groom. Among those present were:

Mr and Mrs Oliver, Mrs Riley and daughter, Mrs Dobbins and daughters of Kearney, J E Flannery, Frank Flannery and Miss Herring of Plainfield, Mr and Mrs E L Hand, Mr and Mrs Noble, Rev J H Parks, W B Noble, George Johnston, Harry Flannery, Miss Grace Robison, Miss Nellie Flannery, and others of Scotch Plains.

All left near midnight with best wishes for the happy couple, and that they might live to celebrate many more anniversaries.

—The bowling game between the Elizabeth and Plainfield teams, which was set for Friday night, has been postponed indefinitely.

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CHAPTER IV.

FRANK AMES' DISCOVERY.

In the afternoon of the following day the body of Charlotte Warren was committed to the tomb.

Detective Mulligan—whose total lack of Irish characteristics suggested that he could find another name for himself by looking in his family Bible—held what he called a conference after the funeral. Nobody else was present. He opened the discussion by remarking to himself that Charlotte beat any woman he ever knew for keeping a secret.

"Never did I see a corpse that had less to say," he remarked. "She walked a considerable distance through the snow, and got her dress and her shoes wet, and then she partially dried them before a hot fire (her dress is scorched a bit) and that's all I know about what she did in this town."

The fire he surmised to have been that which had burned in the room where Ned Ames' body, or at least his coffin, had lain on Thursday night. But that was guesswork. He had failed to find any trace of the girl's presence in or about the Ames house. If she had approached the house in the usual way, her footprints had been obliterated by those of the crowd that had attended the funeral. If she had approached in any other way, he could not find out what it was.

There was also the puzzle of the weapon which had made such a peculiar wound. He had searched the Ames house twice openly and once secretly and had failed to find anything in it which would answer the requirements of the case.

By careful questioning of Horace Riddle he had located the spot in the woods where the boy had seen Ned Ames—or thought that he had seen him—but the detective had not succeeded in getting a clew at that point which would guide him a single inch in the direction which the hunted criminal had taken.

It must be remembered that the capture of Ned Ames was desired for a double reason. Mulligan had been pursuing him for weeks as one of the shrewdest active operators in a league of high-grade thieves which had given the Boston police no end of trouble. Even if innocent of the murder, the young man's liberty was forfeit to the law. In view of these facts Mulligan decided to try it again in the woods, on a somewhat different "lay."

Rev. Mr. Warren had formed a very high opinion of Mulligan's abilities, and he believed that big, hearty, pleasant-faced man, so different from the detective of romance, concealed the spirit of the bloodhound in his heart, and would yet track the criminal down. The clergyman grew impatient whenever Mulligan was out of his sight. He wished to know every new fact the instant it was brought to light. Only by concentrating his mind upon the problem of detection could he keep his grief within bounds. Blessed is he who has work to do at such a time. Early in the evening Frank Ames called upon Mr. Warren, whom he found pacing his study in eager expectation of a visit from the detective. Frank brought painful news. His mother had not rallied from the shock of the terrible scene at the grave. On the contrary, her endurance had been so seriously overtaxed that, at her time of life, the gravest results were to be feared. She lay ill, and had relapsed into a merciful unconsciousness of her sorrow. In Dr. Maxwell's absence there was no competent physician in Williston, and it had been necessary to telegraph for one who lived in the Junction. He had not then arrived. There never is any lack of good nursing in a New England town, however, and Samuel Ames had found abundant help for the bedside of his wife.

On hearing this news, the clergyman thought it his duty to go at once to Mr. Ames' house. Frank remained with Anna Warren.

At such a time, when the whole village fairly throbbed with excitement, it may not be a matter for wonder that Frank Ames displayed agitation. Yet Anna, who was at tremendous nervous tension herself, could not help remarking upon the condition of her companion. The pallor of his face was heightened by his heavy brows and black mustache. His hands trembled. He paced the little parlor in the manner of one tortured by the most harrowing thoughts.

"The sight of you," said Anna, "makes me regard myself as a marvel of self-control."

He wheeled about suddenly, and faced her.

"And the sight of you," he said, "makes me lose what little self-control I had before."

His tone frightened her. She asked him with a trembling voice what he meant by that.

"Anna," he said, approaching her, "we have been friends a good many years. I remember you almost from the day when you were born, and I have watched you grow year by year into the beautiful woman that you are to-night. How have you regarded me?"

"As a friend, certainly," said Anna. "Have you ever had cause to think otherwise?"

"I'm afraid not," he replied, while his lips quivered.

"Upon my word I do not understand you," cried the girl.

"If you could see my heart—but there, I frighten you. Yet I can't help it. I have that to say to you to-night which demands that both of us should be stronger than human flesh and blood can be. Something has happened; something that you do not suspect—any more than I did a few hours ago. I believe that it gives me an opportunity—such as a thousand lives, if I might live them one after another on this earth, would not bring—the opportunity of serving you in an emergency involving awful risks and the most harrowing difficulty."

He spoke wildly, yet with such evident, deep purpose that the girl was startled into calmness. There is such a possibility, though few there be who are ever called upon to know it by actual experience.

"Tell me exactly what you mean," she said, and the steadiness of her tone amazed him.

"You love Robert Maxwell?"

"How can you ask me that? I am to be his wife."

"I know that, but in this modern life it means little. Do you love him enough to do him any service that one human being can do another? Do you love him as I love you? Stop! This is no time to evade and disguise the truth. Hear me out. When I tell you what I propose to do for you my disclosure will have to be made. You will know that no motive of human conduct save love alone is strong enough to account for it. I have said it, and there is an end. And now for him. Does your love answer the test?"

"I believe," said the girl firmly, "that there is nothing he could ask of me that I would not do."

"He cannot ask it. You must do it without the asking. You must serve him at your own cost, and at your own risk, and at once."

"What does he require of me?"

"Surely you must suspect."

"I cannot guess your meaning."

"Where is he now?"

"You know well enough. He is in Boston doing his best to solve the mystery of my sister's death."

"Can you believe it? Do you not see that his sudden departure is a flight? Not a word! You must hear me. Who resisted to the utmost the opening of that coffin? Who has been most diligent in casting suspicion upon my brother? Who, at the disclosure of the secret of that grave which so nearly closed over the most horrible of crimes, was the first to leave this place? Already the detective suspects him, but it has been reserved for me to find the absolute proof of his guilt."

He spoke with such appalling conviction, that his words froze the heart of the girl. Yet she found strength to say:

"I do not believe it."

"Let us not waste time. Supposing I convinced even you; supposing that you could not longer doubt; would you deliver him up to justice or would you save him?"

"You cannot do it—. Stay! I will answer your question. I would save him."

"At what cost?"

"At any cost."

They faced each other with such intensity of deadly earnestness, that each felt the other's thought as if it had been a magnetic force throbbing in the air between them.

"At the cost of yourself?" he demanded.

Again that awful calmness settled upon her.

"I know now what you mean," she said. "You have discovered strong evidence of Robert's guilt—enough, doubtless, to satisfy you. In connection with the old slander that joined his name with my sister's ruin, and, supported by the strange fatality of his conduct, you think that conviction would follow. You have doubtless discovered what I know, namely, that his whereabouts on Thursday night cannot be proven, because he was driving alone on the road that leads toward Lincoln. So the case stands, and you propose to me that you will hide the evidence which you possess if I will promise to marry you, as the price of it."

He bowed his head.

"What is your evidence?"

"If it is conclusive, have I your promise?"

"If it is conclusive to whom?"

"To you."

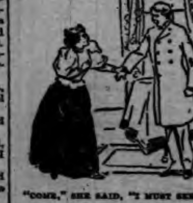
"I am to be judge and jury—to convict him and sentence myself?"

He winced, but recovering himself instantly, answered firmly:

"Yes; I trust wholly in your word."

"You have it. Now for your evidence. I have no fear of it."

"Wait till you have heard. You know that I suspected him from the first. Besides that, I believed that my brother had really died and that his body was in the coffin that I brought here with me. I think there is no doubt that these facts will be established on investigation. You must know I had some evidence of his death before I left Boston. Against it is only Horace Riddle's story, which you know to be worth nothing.



"COME," SHE SAID, "I MUST SEE IT."

"The case stood thus with me, and I was confronted by the problem of the disappearance of my brother's body. I believe—in fact, I now know—that it was taken from the coffin and your sister's substituted. Her full story I cannot pretend to read, but the detective will do that. My attempt was to find my brother's body, and I have succeeded!"

To say that Anna Warren heard this statement with calmness would be to pass the bounds of reason. Her heart seemed to stop. Even a woman may doubt, though ordinarily she is spared that misery by the absence of logic.

This discourse removed Edward Ames from the field of conjecture. The man whom she had believed to be guilty had proven an alibi measurable only by the distance between this world and the next. Having been mistaken in what she held to be practically certain, her faith in all things was shaken—which is the way with women at such exceptional moments. But faith reasserted itself. As yet she had had no proof. The mere finding of the body could not convict her lover.

Yet she shuddered at the question which she must ask next, and her lips moved almost without sound.

"Where was it?"

"In the old Maxwell house on High street," he replied. "It is there now."

Her face was like a mask of white marble. She put her hand on his arm.

"Come," she said; "I must see it with my own eyes."

CHAPTER V.

THE MYSTERY OF NED AMES' BODY.

The Maxwell home on High street was a hundred and forty years old. Little of the original structure remained except the great oak framework, which might stand some generations longer.

It was untenanted. The young physician—the last of his race—had abandoned it about a year before. He had built a modern house and furnished it luxuriously in anticipation of his marriage with Anna.

Dr. Maxwell was a man of considerable means for that part of the country. He was not in the least dependent upon his practice, otherwise he would have gone to a more favorable location for money making. But situated as he was, he much preferred to remain in Williston. He loved the town for its great beauty, and for the quiet which favored his studies.

The old Maxwell place was on High street, about a hundred yards from its junction with a thoroughfare called Broadway, as the Williston people said, because it was the narrowest street in town. The Ames house was on Broadway, which, in its lower part, was the business street of the place. There were three residences on its upper portion, and Samuel Ames' was the last of them in the direction of High street. Clustered about the junction of Broadway and High street were many great trees, some of which extended their branches almost across one or other of the two thoroughfares.

It was more than half a mile from Mr. Warren's residence to the abandoned house in which Frank Ames had found his brother's body. There was courage enough displayed in Anna Warren's visit by night upon that dreadful errand to furnish forth a dozen martyrs.

They avoided the observation of chance passers upon the street. It had been agreed between them that they should make all haste; and, after Anna had been convinced of the truth of her companion's story, they should go to his father's house. There was little chance that the discrepancy in time would ever be discovered. It was much safer than a return to the Warren house would have been.

"When I think of this discovery," said Ames, as they trod the silent street, "I am amazed that it had not been already made. What more convenient hiding-place was possible? No one visits the old house. Had the grave closed over your sister's body there would have been no suspicion, and my brother's corpse could have lain there until its removal was convenient or until time served for its burial in the old cellar.

"If this detective had not been convinced that my brother's death was only a pretense, he would have solved the mystery at once. My belief in its reality made the solution easy. I went to the house this evening. I secured entrance by means of an upper window—"

"All the doors were locked," murmured Anna, shuddering.

"Yes, and you know who had the keys. Oh, Anna, believe me I do not speak heartlessly, nor am I moved by jealousy. The facts are to blame, not I. Some day when you are able to see my conduct in a clear light I believe that you will know it to be good, that you may even learn to love me as one who—"

"Hush! I cannot listen. Tell me how you found him."

"I knew where to look. I put myself in the murderer's place. Where would he hide it? I thought at once of the cellar. There is a great, old-fashioned furnace there in which a human body could be burned. Why he did not do it that night I could not at first understand. Now I know that he must have been forced to attend to his horses—remember he had ostensibly gone driving—and that having done so he dared not return to the house that night.

"My conclusions were correct. My poor brother's body lay on the cellar floor. There was scarcely a pretense of concealing it. Anna, can you bear the sight?"

"I can and will. There is but one difficulty. How can I get into the house?"

"I have unfastened one of the windows on the lower floor. All the doors are locked or nailed up. You must enter that way."

She did not hesitate. When they had reached the house, she made him enter by the window first, and then he drew her in after him. The lantern which he had used on his first search was hidden in the room they entered. He lighted it, and carefully shielding the flame so that it would attract no attention if anyone chanced to be passing, he led the way to the cellar. It was divided into two parts by a partition of brick with a light wooden door. Frank laid his hand upon the latch.

"Summon up your courage," he said. "But why should I say that? You tremble less than I do. No words can express how I admire you for what you are doing this night. Courage is the sum of all the virtues. Yet I must warn you. When I open this door, his body will lie before you."

"Open it," she whispered, awestruck.

He obeyed. The lantern's light flashed into the darkness.

There was a moment's pause. Then, with a hoarse cry, Frank sprang forward.

"It is gone!" he shouted, utterly oblivious of caution. "The body is not here."

"It never was here," breathed the girl. "Why have you brought me?"

"I swear to you that I saw it lying there this night. Bend down!"

He held the lantern to the floor of cement.

"There! In the dust do you not see the outline of his form?"

She saw it. Dust and ashes lay thick upon the floor, and it was possible to trace something like the imprint of a human body.

"In heaven's name, who can have done this?" cried the girl. "Frank Ames, if you have a heart in your breast, answer me: are you speaking the truth?"

If ever a man swore an oath to which credence could not be denied, Frank Ames did it then. It would have been madness to doubt his word. The truth flashed out of him, and there was no gainsaying it.

Hurried search convinced them that the body was not in the old house. Having failed, they went out as they had entered. They reached the street by the little side gate which they had used when they came in.

"I will return and obliterate our foot-prints," said Frank. "Hold! How blind I have been!"

He led the way toward the main gate which admitted to the walk leading to the front door. Two men's footprints were visible. They had entered and left the house in that way.

"We are too late!" gasped the girl. "Robert is lost."

"I have convinced you, then."

"No, no!"

"But I have. I know it. Yet the service I would have rendered you is now impossible. I cannot claim the reward."

"Not yet, but work! I shall need a friend. He will need a friend. I do not believe him guilty, but it would be folly to deny that he is in peril. Save him, and I will never forget what you have done."

"That is worth working for," he said. "But it is not all. A man demands more. If I save him, though you yourself believe him guilty, or if he never returns, thus confessing his guilt, what shall be my reward?"

"Urge me no further. I am utterly incapable of thought. Come with me to your father's house. We must be seen there. Then you must take me home."

Seeing that she was indeed yielding to the horrors of that night, he silently obeyed her, fearful that his resistance might actually distract her.

They found the Rev. Mr. Warren at Ned Ames' house, and with splendid self command the girl told him the story that had been agreed upon. She had come to take him home.

Frank insisted upon sharing the walk, and the girl dared not refuse. She wished, indeed, to keep him near her that he might act at her command in any emergency.

A bright fire blazed in the clergyman's cosy parlor, and in its light and warmth stood Robert Maxwell, waiting.

Rev. Mr. Warren was surprised to see his visitor, and the feelings of the other two who saw him call for a word that has not yet been put into the language.

Maxwell explained his sudden return by saying that he had found his investigations in Boston so simple as to require only a few hours' search. He had reached that city at six o'clock in the morning and had left on the noon express. In that short time he had convinced himself that Ned Ames had not died; that the pretended death was a ruse to throw the officers of the law off his track, and to facilitate the murder of Charlotte, which, for some reason hitherto undiscovered, had become necessary.

This information greatly interested Mr. Warren, and he would have discussed its bearings at great length with Maxwell, but Anna interposed. She would not permit her father to excite himself further. With gentle persuasion she made him consent to go to rest. But Maxwell and Ames did not leave the house. The situation would be regarded as unusual in any other part of the country; but in Maine the chaperone is an article imported only in small quantities and very little in demand.

When her father had gone, Anna told Maxwell exactly what she had done that evening. She omitted nothing except Frank Ames' declaration of love for her. Maxwell guessed that, and his wrath knew no bounds. Nothing but the presence of the woman they both loved prevented a personal encounter. Maxwell accused Ames of conspiring against him. He scoffed at the idea that the body of Ned Ames had ever been in the old Maxwell house.

"The idea is monstrous," he exclaimed. "I tell you that Ned Ames is not dead."

Before Frank could frame a reply, a new voice broke into the discussion.

"I beg to disagree with you," it said. "Eddie Ames is dead, and I have seen his body."

All turned toward the door into the hall, and there stood Mulligan, bowing apologetically.

"I knocked several times," he said, "but you were so interested that you did not hear me. Can I come in? Thank you, Miss Warren. And what have you to say in reply to me, Dr. Maxwell?"

Frank Ames did not wait for Maxwell's reply. He turned upon Mulligan.

"So it was you who removed the body?" he exclaimed.

"No, it wasn't. I found it, but somebody relieved me of the trouble of removing it. It was there at nine o'clock this evening. It isn't there now. Where is it. I'd like to know? And by [illegible], as the record says. Now, how did the body get into that cellar? Thank heaven for the hardened snow under the soft feathery stuff that fell in the latter part of Thursday night. I did a little scraping outside the house and found some footprints. They were unquestionably those of the man who brought the body. He wore rubbers. By the way, Dr. Maxwell, what time did you drive by the house on your way back from the Junction?"

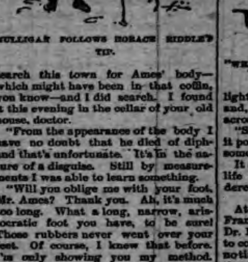
"A little before ten."

"Returned from Boston rather sooner than you suspected, didn't you?"

Maxwell suppressed an oath.

"You know why," he said, angrily. "I was dogged by one of your men. If you want me watched, do it yourself. Here I am."

"Quite so; and I'm pleased to see you. Now, let me briefly state the facts. I didn't believed that Eddie Ames was dead. I believe Horace Riddle's story. But all the same it was my duty to search this town for Ames' body—which might have been in that coffin, you know—and I did search. I found it this evening in the cellar of your old house, doctor.



MULLIGAN FOLLOWS HORACE RIDDLE'S TIP.

"From the appearance of the body I have no doubt that he died of diphand that's unfortunate. It's in the nature of a disguise. Still by measurements I was able to learn something.

"Will you oblige me with your foot, Mr. Ames? Thank you. Ah, it's much too long. What a long, narrow, aristocratic foot you have, to be sure! Those rubbers never went over your feet. Of course, I knew that before. I'm only showing you my method. Now, Dr. Maxwell. So; a very different foot, indeed. Those rubbers would have fitted you nicely."

CHAPTER VI.

BETTER THAN HE DESERVED.

Anna looked beseechingly at Frank. The time had come when, if he could render any service, he could exact a heavy price. Not that the girl was convinced of her lover's guilt. Far from it. But she was thoroughly frightened, and a frightened woman will take any help that offers.

Behind Mulligan's back Frank formed the word "wait" with his lips.

Maxwell was pale, but he showed little fear.

"Wouldn't it be a good idea to measure my rubbers, they're in the hall," he said.

"Excellent," said the detective; and he went to get them.

He measured them carefully.

"They 're not the ones," he said at last. "The others were wider. I congratulate you."

Anna had taken Maxwell's hand, and had thrown one of her arms over his shoulder. As the detective turned away to replace the rubbers in the hall, the girl drew down her lover's head, and kissed his lips.

Ames trembled with jealousy, but the next instant he recovered himself, and darted a sudden, meaning glance at Anna.

Then he took Maxwell's hand.

"I am heartily glad of this favorable turn in your affairs," he said. "It has been an awful strain upon us all. For my part I am quite worn out. I am going home. Good night. And good night to you, Mr. Mulligan."

The detective had just reentered the room. Anna accompanied Frank into the hall.

"Keep them here half an hour, at all hazards; and remember your promise," he whispered. "I tell you the man's lost unless I save him."

He left the house. Anna, terribly agitated by his last words, returned to the parlor, and tried to carry out his instructions. But for some reason which she could not understand, the detective was determined to thwart her plans. He succeeded in getting Maxwell away from the house some minutes within the time which Frank had set.

They went to the doctor's house. No one lived there but Maxwell and an old woman who acted as his housekeeper. The detective insisted upon going in. He said that he had urgent matters to discuss which he had not dared to mention before Anna.

They entered together. There was only a dim light in the hall, but it was enough to reveal to the keen eyes of the detective the form of Frank Ames, who seemed to have been descending the stairs just as they came in, and also endeavored to avoid being seen by darting into the unlighted parlor.

The detective followed him, striking a match as he did so. He lighted the lamps on the table and turned to Ames.

"Good evening again. Mr Ames." he said, cheerfully. "I didn't expect to see you so soon."

"I came to have a talk with Robert," responded Ames; "and I'll tell you frankly that I didn't want you to know anything about it."

"Sorry to disappoint you, Mr. Ames," Mulligan replied, "and still more sorry to ask embarrassing questions. What have you got under your overcoat?"

"The remainder of my clothing and most of my body," rejoined Ames; "but I don't know that it's any of your business."

With a movement as quick as a flash, and doubly surprising because of the man's slow and somewhat indolent manner, the detective sprang upon Ames and wrested his overcoat open.

A pair of rubbers fell to the floor. Mulligan seized them and measured them with the minutest care.

"Where did you get these?" he demanded.

Ames sank into a chair. He rolled his eyes appealingly toward Maxwell, who said not a word. He seemed to be stricken dumb.

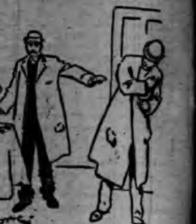
"It's all over, Bob," groaned Ames. "I did my best for you for her sake."

"Pretty shrewd work, Mr. Ames, but very dangerous," said the detective. "It's a crime, you know. You guessed he'd have the right pair of rubbers in his house and you came to get them. Very good; where are they?"

"In a closet in his bedroom upstairs."

"Well, this completes the case. I arrest you, Robert Maxwell, for the murder of Charlotte Warren."

Ten minutes later, Frank Ames paused for a moment before the house of Rev. Eliot Warren. The lower part of the house was dark, but there was a light in a window of the second story, and, as he looked, a shadow passed across the curtain.



"WHAT HAVE YOU GOT UNDER YOUR COAT?"

"Shall I win her?" he murmured. "Is it possible that my life is to be worth something after all?"

It couldn't have been a very happy life to look back upon, for he shuddered, as he turned away.

At ten o'clock the next morning, Frank Ames received a message from Dr. Maxwell, earnestly requesting him to come to the doctor's house. He lost no time in complying. The physician and the detective sat together. Both were smoking, and both very much at their ease. There was little to indicate that they were prisoner and warden, except the extremely incongruous addition of a large revolver to the articles of luxury with which a little smoking-table at the detective's right hand was laden.

"Dr. Maxwell wished to speak to you," Mulligan said, "or rather he wishes me to do so. You have done the best you could to stave off the inevitable, and you have other claims which entitle you to be the first one to hear the extraordinary history of this crime which will now be laid before you. In the first place, your brother's body has been found again."

"Where is it?"

"In the back room of Capt. Henry Thompson's undertaking shop where it was taken by the captain at my direction last night. You see I was strictly within the facts when I said that I did not remove it.

"Here is another fact: Of course it seemed probable when the body was found in this town, that it had reached here in that coffin, but that is not true. Medical examination has shown that Edward Ames has not been dead more than forty-eight hours.

"Fact No. 3—The mysterious person who conveyed the body to the old Maxwell house has been found, and Dr. Maxwell is not the man. The man's name was Ames."

"What!"

"Edward Ames. In short, he walked there. Those rubbers were his. There is no possible question about it. The prints of nails in his shoes are to be discerned on the inside of the rubbers. Now how did this extraordinary thing happen? Why there can't be two explanations. When a dying man goes to a doctor's house why does he do it? Because he knows that he'll die if he doesn't get treatment. You see Ned Ames didn't know that Dr. Maxwell had moved. He went there to throw himself on the doctor's mercy, and ask his help. I'd like to see you find any other explanation.

"Perhaps you'll say that he might have been simply seeking shelter. That won't answer. He had shelter, and I know it. I worked Horace Riddle's tip down to that. He saw Eddie in the woods. Now, a man can't live outdoors in Maine at this season of the year. Knowing that obvious fact, I asked myself, and also several other people who were better informed, what shelter there was in those woods. And I learned about that hut of spruce logs which you and your brother built so long ago, but built so well that it's weather-proof yet.

"I went there and found traces of Eddie, but I didn't find him. Then I came back to town, and on my way—it was then evening, for I had waited some time in the hut—I happened to see you coming out of the old Maxwell house. Then I went in, and you know what I found. I found, in the first place, that you'd entered by an upstairs window, which was wholly unnecessary, for the lock of the front door had been picked. By whom? Why, a child could answer that question. Your brother was an adept at picking locks.

"Why did he do it? Because he'd rung the bell and failed to find anybody. He must have supposed that Dr. Maxwell was out. He couldn't wait out there in the snow. It was then ten o'clock of Thursday night. I know that by the condition of his footprint in the substratum which was then forming into ice. He preferred to wait for the doctor inside. He picked the lock; got into the hall; fell on the floor and died there.

"You see he'd been sick of diphtheria in Boston. He was getting a little the best of it when he had to skip. The exertion and exposure were too much for him. He was dying in that hut in the woods and he knew it.

"Now, then, if he died in the hall, as the marks in the dust show me, how did his body get into the cellar? Why you carried it there. Nobody else could have done it. Nobody else had any motive. Your motive was to throw suspicion on Dr Maxwell. How did you know that Eddie was in that house? Why, he must have left a message in some secret cranny of that old log hut. You went there. The snow tells me that.

"Now we've cleared your brother's case all up. He didn't murder the girl because he was too sick to raise his hand against her.

"Don't you dare to move or open your mouth, Frank Ames, till I get through with you. I'm a good, quick shot, and you're fair game.

"It was a slick trick, taking his robbers off, and slicker still to bring them here, and wait for us to catch you with them. Now, of course all this clears Dr. Maxwell, and if it does what becomes of you? Why, you're my prisoner, that's all. Now perhaps you wonder why I arrested the doctor last night. Well, I did it so that you'd keep quiet and give me a little more time.

"By the way, I've had some slight tips from Boston this morning, and I made up my mind who was the head of the thieves' gang to which your brother belonged. You were the man. I've also found out where that poor girl lived in Boston; and a man who looked very much like you used to visit her.

"Knowing all these things, it is easy enough to see what happened to her down here. But what did she come here for? That's the only point that isn't clear. Of course I can guess at it, but I'd like cold facts, and for that reason I'll make a bargain with you. You'll remember the Lynde street job in Boston. Well, they hang folks in Massachusetts and they don't in Maine. You tell me all about this case, and I give you my word of honor that I'll let you be tried here, instead of taking you back. Is it a bargain?"

Frank Ames' white lips moved, but no words came from them.

"Doctor," said the detective, "have you a drop of brandy? It'll do him good."

The wretch swallowed the spirits greedily and revived somewhat.

"It is a bargain," he said, "though I deny that Lynde street job. But I'm done up. There is no hope for me, and I might as well speak out, for at least I wish to deny that I meant to murder that poor girl.

"You are right in all that you have said. It was I to whom she fled. She thought it was simply a secret marriage. I deceived her by the usual stories. I had another wife living and Charlotte found it out too late. She was afraid to come home then. Let me pass over all that. Her story is too common, I suppose. Of course I wearied of her, but I would have provided for her always, and would have kept her near me, if I had not learned to love her sister. That was two years ago, and from that moment I schemed to be rid of Charlotte.

"She was wholly under my influence. I intended to use her to break Maxwell's engagement with Anna. My plan was to have Charlotte come home and refuse to tell her story. Then I would have thrown the blame on Maxwell.

"It suited my convenience to bring her here when I sprung that plot to save my brother from arrest. Charlotte came by means which I provided. She went to her father's house, and looked in upon him through the window. She could not bear to face him. She returned to me at my father's house. I feared what she would do, and so I drugged my father lest he should see her.

"When she came I took her to the room where lay the coffin. I had removed my father in his stupor to another room. Charlotte and I quarreled. I tried to force her to carry out her intention of going to her father, and somehow—I don't know how—I let her see the real secret, that I loved Anna.

"Her wrath was terrible. In an instant she would have alarmed the house. I sprang upon her to stifle her screams—for I knew that she would scream in a second. She fell with my weight against her, and her head struck one of the heavy metal handles of the coffin. I had no idea that she was much hurt. My horror and remorse were terrible when I found that she was dead.

"Then the scheme of hiding the body came to me. I wrenched open the coffin; I took out the paper books with which it was weighted and burned them in the fire; I put her body in and closed the coffin as best I could. That is the whole story. Do you believe me?"

"I do," said Mulligan, "and I will keep my word. My curiosity, I think, has saved your neck. Is there anything more, Dr. Maxwell?"

"Nothing. May I go to Anna now? I must have her help in breaking the news to this wretched creature's parents."

"My mother is beyond knowing it, thank God," said Ames. "As for my father, he is a man of iron. He can bear anything."

He spoke so calmly that even the experienced detective was deceived, and believed that this was the confession of a despairing and beaten man.

But Frank Ames was not that kind of a man, by any means. He was watching his chance. As Maxwell turned to leave the room the detective's attention was distracted for a moment. It was time enough for the desperate criminal.

In a flash he had leaped upon Mulligan, and had got his hands upon the revolver. There was a struggle, violent, but so brief that before Maxwell could interfere it was over. Ames had secured possession of the revolver; he had pulled the trigger intending to send a bullet through his adversary's heart. But the detective's quickness saved him. He struck up the barrel of his pistol. The weapon was discharged in an almost perpendicular position, and the bullet, striking the murderer under the chin, passed entirely through his head. He was dead before his body touched the floor.

"Which was better than he deserved," observed Detective Mulligan, in relating this adventure to the present writer.

[THE END.]

A BOROUGH DEFICIT.

MAKING ENDS MEET AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

Street Railway Company Criticised for Using Salt on the Tracks—To Hunt Out Tax Delinquents.

The North Plainfield Borough Council meeting was called to order at 8:15 Friday evening by Mayor Needham. Councilmen Lounsbury, Valiant, Winckler and Peck were present. Clerk Arnold read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved.

The clerk's report was then read as follows:

Received from T. H. Crosley, Secy.		$ 25.00
" " Marshal Whitely		1.00
Borough deficit		$1,088.70
	Balance	
Fire Dept.	$422.59	
Light Account	$856.16	
Road Account		$1,001.82
		$2,621.81
		$1,295.10
Total deficit		$1,466.32

M. B. Lunger was elected a member of Warren Engine Company some time ago, and the company asked that he be confirmed. It was referred.

A communication was received from Lewis C. Wyckoff and others, asking that a sidewalk be laid on Howard street from No. 10 to 26. It was referred.

A. I. Smalley and others asked Council to remedy the extremely bad condition of Somerset street from Howard to Regent streets. The proper committee was given charge of the matter.

The office vacated by P. M. French on the Board of Health, by reason of the expiration of his term, was filled by the Mayor. He appointed E. F. Smith.

Mr. Lounsbury of the Sewer Committee reported progress, and Mr. Peck reported that the fire-gong had been repaired and was now all right.

The monthly batch of claims was presented, referred, and later ordered paid.

Collector Spencer made the following reports:

Received license money, $225 each, from the following: Hipp, Zeller & White, Boyce, Speigel. Total, $900. County Clerk's fees 5 per cent; balance, $855.

1892 taxes collected since the last report:

Borough	$ 22.44
Lights	142.74
Roads	103.81
Fire department	71.39
	$ 340.86
Previously reported	11,679.84
Total	12,020.70

1894 taxes collected since the last report:

Borough	$ 191.86
Lights	620.82
Roads	658.22
Fire Dept.	687.21
Sidewalks	30.00
	$ 2,228.31
Previously reported	7,207.82
Total	$ 9,735.13

Clerk Arnold stated that notes amounting to $2,500 would fall due before next meeting and asked that they be renewed to pay bills. The borough, he said, needed $4,799.

Mr. Lounsbury in a resolution asked that Tuesday, Feb. 12, be designated as registry day; and that Feb. 19 and March 5 be designated to alter and revise the lists, and transfer the names of any so desiring. The election will be held March 12. The resolution was adopted.

After a recess of ten minutes, Mr. Lounsbury brought up the question as to the right of the street railway to use salt on the tracks, and claimed they had been doing it. They have, he said, the right to use it on switches, but there is a fine attached to the use of salt along the rails, and he thought the offenders should be looked after.

Mr. Valiant moved that the collector be requested to present a full list of delinquent taxpayers as far back as time goes, so the borough would know its resources. It was adopted.

Messrs. Valiant and Peck offered resolutions renewing for two months the several notes which fall due soon, and have them charged to Road, Light and Fire Department accounts. They were adopted.

Mr. Peck moved that when the Council adjourned it be to meet Friday, Feb. 15. This was carried.

Mr. Winckler moved that the Auditing and Finance committees be authorized to examine the books, accounts and moneys of the clerk and collector, which was adopted. Mr. Valiant thought that the collector's and clerk's book should balance, and he wanted to see the thing done in a business-like manner, so that the borough would know exactly where they stood.

Mr. Lounsbury moved that the council go into executive session, which they did. The matter of sewerage was discussed, Borough Counsel Charles A. Reed and Engineer F. A. Dunham being present to give their opinion when needed.

Grassland's Ungrateful Station.

The little railroad station at Grassland that was built a couple of years ago has been almost totally destroyed by boys and tramps. A few nights ago three tramps who wanted to keep warm built a fire on the floor of the station. A man from Fanwood who was passing saw the blaze in the building and went to investigate. The tramps fled, and the fire was extinguished with snow.

Two Sisters Die at Once.

Mrs. Pamelia Smith of Somerville died there Thursday night. She had a sister, Mrs. William Lyons, living in Perth Amboy. The sisters were very fond of each other, and when news of Mrs. Smith's death was telegraphed to Perth Amboy the word came back directly that the sister had also died at almost the same moment.

THE SUNSET LEDGE.

ITS STORY AS TOLD BY THE OLD CALIFORNIA MINER.

The Two Contractors Who Refused to Heed a Timely Warning—Fifteen Years After a Blast Released a Pair of Grinning Skeletons.

In Butte county there is a quartz mine which has been abandoned for many years. Only the oldest residents of the vicinity remember the names of the locators, and scarcely a trace of the shaft and buildings remains. The ledge was discovered away back in the early days, when quartz first attracted the notice of prospectors; when many worthless ledges were worked because the miners had not yet learned how to read the value of such ore by the minerals in it, its location, dip and contact with other formations. The Sunset ledge was small, flinty and absolutely worthless, but the men who discovered it thought it worth development. They put down a shaft 100 feet in depth in wet and treacherous ground, and they used no timbers. Then they let a contract to two men—a Cornish man and an Irish man—to construct a tunnel 100 feet in length from the bottom.

Sometimes untimbered ground will stand apparently firm and safe for a time, and then, with no perceptible cause, suddenly get shaky and fall or close in. This was just what occurred at the Sunset mine. The two men in the tunnel had almost finished their contract and were "squaring up the face" of the tunnel when one of the men employed on the surface was lowered rapidly, ran to them and told them to leave the mine instantly because the shaft was closing in.

Why the men refused, in the face of a certain horrible death, to heed the warning is a mystery. The messenger begged and threatened, but they were obdurate. They laughed at him, told him to sit down and smoke a pipe with them and said they would leave the tunnel only when they had "finished her up in shape." Perhaps they imagined the man was playing a joke upon them or that it was a scheme to get them to leave the mine before their contract was fulfilled. At any rate, they refused to leave the mine, and the man who warned them returned to the surface only just in time to escape the fate of the men below. The shaft, with a roar, closed in, and they were entombed.

No effort was made to rescue the buried men. It was impossible to save them if they were not killed by the cave, and it was supposed that the tunnel had also collapsed. To sink a shaft 100 feet through treacherous ground would take a long time even in these days, when all the "modern appliances" for such work were at our disposal.

The mine was abandoned. Fifteen years went by. The story of the mine and the buried men became an old one. Their names were forgotten. They were like men who go down to the sea in ships and perish in sight of their homes. Their friends know that somewhere in the sea their bones are bleaching, somewhere in a great sepulcher upon which they may look, but into which they cannot see.

Fifteen years after the caving in of the mine some prospectors overran the locality. They were told the story of the Sunset ledge, and they went to its croppings and to the dump where the shaft had been and tested the ore they found there. Whether they found any gold is not known, but they found something which encouraged them. Perhaps they were not well versed in quartz and believed that any ledge would pay if developed. They resolved to reopen the mine. It was their opinion, they said, that the Sunset company had not put their shaft down in the right place nor sunk it deep enough. They (the new company) would choose a better spot, sink their shaft much deeper and tap the ledge on the pay shoot.

Old men who heard of it shook their heads and prophesied failure. They said no luck could come from disturbing dead men's bones, but the new company began and finished their shaft. Then they excavated a tunnel and raised an inclined shaft, hoping and expecting to strike the ledge where their judgment had led them to believe the pay shoot was.

One day, when they fired a blast, there was a rush of water down the incline, and the miners were driven out. After much trouble and expense a larger pump was put in and the mine cleared, and the cause of the sudden flow was explained. The upraise of the new company had entered the old tunnel of the Sunset company about 20 feet from its face. And there on a heap of rock, leaning against the walls, were two grinning skeletons. The bones of the dead contractors who had sat there grinning at their fate and for 15 years patiently waiting to be found were removed from the mine and given decent burial. The mine was again abandoned and will probably never be again opened.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Queer Ways of the Toad.

Paternal affection is not perhaps the precise emotion that we should be disposed to look for in the cold blooded frog. But the Surinam toad appears to exhibit this praiseworthy attitude of mind toward his numerous progeny. When his mate lays her eggs, the solicitous father places them carefully upon her back, where in due time their presence causes an irritation that produces numerous small holes, into which the eggs forthwith drop. In these cells, which, from mutual pressure, get to be hexagonal, like honeycomb, the young frogs are finally hatched, and for a bit scramble about their mother's back, hiding in their nurseries when danger threatens.—London News.

Newbern, N. C., was named after Bern in Switzerland by Baron de Graafenried, a Swiss, who founded the town in 1709.

HYMENEAL.

MacIlvaine—Laing.

The marriage of Elizabeth Harned Laing of Denver, formerly of Plainfield, to Archibald G. MacIlvaine, General Manager in the United States for the London and Lancashire Insurance Company of England, was quietly solemnized at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. George W. Fletcher, 62 West Eighty-third street, New York city, yesterday, Rev. Dr. Houghton of "The Little Church Round the Corner" officiating.

The ceremony was performed after the beautiful rituals of the Episcopal marriage service in the presence of relatives of the contracting parties. Senator MacIlvaine of Virginia and Dr. MacIlvaine of Petersburg, brothers of the groom, were present, accompanied by their mother Mrs. MacIlvaine also of Petersburg, Va.

The groom's uncle, Judge Roger A. Pryor of the New York Bar, with his wife and daughters and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene M. Laing of this city likewise witnessed the ceremony.

The wedding trip will include a short sojourn at the Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine, Florida, a sail to Havana, Cuba; thence to New Orleans, Virginia, and finally to the Hotel Waldorf, New York, which will be their future home.

MAD DOG AT THE PLAINS.

A Neighboring Village Terrorized—One Man Bitten.

Scotch Plains's usual quiet morning solitude was broken today by the appearance of a mad dog. The dog was first noticed at the house of E. M. Johnston where it bit a fine, large Newfoundland dog belong to Mr. Johnston, after which it started toward the village, meeting Edward Dowarth, who was standing on the street. It bit him but fortunately did not bring blood. It next went for Bill Vealer who was on his way to work. Bill made a kick for him which missed the dog but landed Bill and his dinner pail in the gutter. The dog started toward Springfield.

When near the Stout farm it met John Klemser, who was on his way to the city. The dog made a spring at him, tearing his coat. John threw out his arm to ward off a second attack, and the dog bit him in the hand. The dog then started on toward Springfield. John resumed his journey to the city, stopping at Dr Westcott's to have the wound cauterized. Had the dog made its appearance an hour later it would have been much worse as the streets would have been full of children on their way to school. A number of dogs known to be bitten will be shot by their owners.

Hebrew Christening.

The christening of Louis Goldstein, the eight-day-old son of J. Goldstein of Park avenue, was celebrated today by Rabbi Simon Schnur of New York after the usual rites and ceremonies of the Jewish church, in the presence of relatives and friends of the happy father.

Among those present besides the Rabbi was the child's grandmother Mrs. Silverman, A. Goldstein, uncle of the little fellow, the Messrs. Cohen brothers-in-law of Mr. Goldstein, all of New York, Mr. Byrens of Philadelphia and Messrs. Leichtentritt, Samuel Dreier and B. Guttman of Plainfield.

A pleasant time was enjoyed by all, the child's health being drunk and a feast following. The mother is doing well.

Little People Surprised.

Little Miss Martha Codington, daughter of ex-Judge Codington, was intending to surprise her little brother Albert today by having a party of friends at the house, but last evening Mrs. Codington surprised both the little people by having the party last evening from 5 to 8. Little Misses Margaret Ross, Florence Smalley, Mabel Jenkins, Elsie and Nellie Giles, Aggie and Emma La Boyteaux, Florence Morrison, May Mulford, and Masters David Smalley and Harold Skaden, beside several other little people of the neighborhood were present. Pretty games were played and music and dainty refreshments were enjoyed by all.

The affair was in every way a great success, and no one enjoyed it better than the little host and hostess of the evening.

H. E. Needham has been in the Borough Council six years, and Mayor one term, and progressive North Plainfield Republicans feel that it is time he rested on his laurels and gave some equally deserving Republican a chance.

Henry L. Einstein, owner of the Bound Brook Woolen Mills, has bought that intensely partisan organ, the New York Press, and that radical sheet will continue its frantic efforts to pull the wool over the eyes of the American people.

Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio, recently returned a clerical pass which a railroad company had sent him, with the following explanation: "I never use clerical tickets, because I know no reason why clergymen should have privileges not granted to the mechanics and laboring men, and because I am not satisfied that railways have any right to grant the favor to anybody."

—The quarantine has been removed from the house of John Ulrich.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

PEANUTS AND THE CIVIL WAR.

An Enormous Increase in the Peanut Crop Due to Old Soldiers.

"I don't suppose there are many people who know that the ever-popular peanut came originally to this country with the first cargo of slaves that landed on our shores," said a dealer in nuts and fruits, "but such is the interesting fact. The peanut is a native of Africa, and in its wild state is as full of oil almost as a fat 'possum. Cultivation and change of soil have greatly reduced its oleaginous quality, although the nuts raised in North Carolina secrete enough oil yet to make them in demand in France, where they combine with their African progenitor and cottonseed to make a great deal of the olive oil we find in our restaurants and groceries.

"And I don't believe there are many people outside of those who have it who ever heard of the peanut habit. You don't like raw peanuts, do you? I thought not. No one does until he acquires the habit, and then he wants his raw peanuts just as regular as he wants his tobacco, provided he chews or smokes—and if he has the peanut habit the chances are he is not a tobacco chewer. The funny part of the peanut habit is that it prevails only among veterans of the late war who served either in Virginia or Tennessee or North Carolina. These are the States where the bulk of the peanut crop is grown.

"Perhaps you can remember how things were before the war. If you can't, I will tell you that the peanut then was chiefly a holiday luxury to the great mass of people in this country. The day when the circus was in town, or when the county fair was showing its pumpkins and four-minute horse trots, or when the great and glorious Fourth of July had come around again, were about the only occasions when the popular yearning for the peanut was in any measure satisfied. On these memorable occasions the nut was shucked and masticated until it couldn't rest.

"It was only in the towns and large villages that the favored few could have peanuts with them always. Before the war there wasn't a peanut roaster in the whole country outside of the big towns and cities, and the rural dealers bought their stock already roasted and delivered to them in big, coarse bags. To-day every cross-roads from Maine to California has its peanut stand and its wheezing steam roaster, and the great American nut has no better standing on circus day or Fourth of July than it has on any ordinary day of the year, except that there is greater concentration of energy as to its shucking and chewing on these red-letter days.

ST. BERNARDS IN HARNESS.

The Policeman Was in Doubt Whether to Admit Them to Prospect Park.

One of the strangest rigs that ever appeared on a Brooklyn highway drove up to the entrance to Prospect Park several weeks ago, when the sleighing was good. It consisted of a tiny sledge, built Russian fashion, with low runners and a high front.

In it sat a boy about 12 years of age and a little girl about 10. Both were dressed in the height of fashion for such youngsters, and were muffled up and kept warm by the most gorgeous of fur robes. It was their team, however, which attracted attention.

They were not horses nor goats, but huge, shaggy St. Bernard dogs, that had evidently been trained to the work, for they obeyed the "Gee up!" and "Ho!" of the youthful driver, like the gentlest of roadsters. The policeman at the entrance to the park didn't know whether to let them in or not.

He consulted his book of park ordinances but could find nothing there prohibiting the admission of secured dogs to the park. Still, he was doubtful about letting the team in. In the meantime a large crowd had gathered around and were petting the dogs.

The youngsters in the sleigh got more and more impatient as the policeman stopped thinking it over, and finally he stood up and said:

"If you're not going to let me in, say so, and don't keep me standing here."

The crowd was indulging in a good laugh at the boy's indignation, when a sergeant of police came along, and after hearing all about the trouble decided to let the team in. The little fellow thanked the policeman most courteously, climbed into the sleigh beside his pretty companion, raised his hat to the officer, and then swinging his whip in the air, cried, "Gee up!" to the dogs, and was off at a regular trotting pace.

He Wanted to Know.

The New York Girl—Lord Dumley, did you ever hear the joke about the museum keeper's two skulls of St. Paul, one when he was a boy and the other when he was a man?

The Englishman—No; what is it?—Life.

Counselor McCarthy's Obsequies.

The funeral today of Edw. Dorr McCarthy at his late residence [illegible] Park avenue, called together a large number of mourning friends from New York, Philadelphia and Plainfield. Many prominent members of the legal profession were noticed in the solemn assembly.

The pallbearers were the Messrs. Delaney, Goodyear and Gove of New York, Mr. Reynolds of New Brunswick and Messrs. Ohl, Scott, Walling, Case and Perkins of this city. A notable feature of the funeral procession was the noble coal black stallion, for years his master's favorite saddle horse which with his all trappings on, slowly walked behind the hearse in charge of his groom, who carried in his hand the master's riding-whip. The body was sent to the Germantown Cemetery.

MEDICINES IN TABLETS.

From the New York Sun of February 3, 1895.

◆

Increasing Use of Drugs in This Form Instead of Compounding by Prescription.

A comparatively recent invention, vastly extended in its application within three or four years, has wrought a curious change in the practice of medicine. Country physicians 100 years ago, when there were no druggists outside of considerable towns, carried in their saddle bags or medicine chests a variety of drugs, pills, powders, potions, lotions and what not. Such physicians made up their own prescriptions and furnished their patients with medicines. The use of medicines in the form of tablets tends more and more toward a return of modern physicians to the methods of their predecessors. Physicians everywhere now write fewer prescriptions than they wrote ten years ago, or even two years ago, and the use of medicine in the form of tablets is extending every day.

It is only ten or fifteen years since compressed tablets of chlorate of potash began to be used. Other simple drugs were then put up in tablet form, and gradually the variety of drugs and prescriptions thus prepared was extended until now it includes thousands of compounds. Any physician may now have almost any prescription of his own made up into tablets. The usual requirement is that at least 5,000 tablets shall be ordered. Many well-known prescriptions of famous physicians have already attained a wide celebrity in the medical world through their use in tablet form. Hundreds of liquid prescriptions are thus used by saturating inert material with the mixture, just as homœopathic remedies are prepared in the form of sugar pellets. The tablet factories are constantly experimenting with a view to reducing further drugs and prescriptions to tablet form. They are ready to vary known prescriptions in accordance with the fancy of individual physicians, and to combine one or more prescriptions in a single tablet. The general use of tablets instead of prescriptions has greatly simplified the practice of medicine. The physician, instead of writing a prescription and instructing his patient to have it compounded by a druggist, leaves the necessary number of tablets, with instructions as to the time and manner of taking. Nearly every physician is provided with some such tablets, and many use them in great quantities. Tons of drugs are now put up in this form. It is the wholesale method of modern life applied to the preparation of medicines. Apothecaries have felt the effects of the change in practice through the lessening in the number of prescriptions to be compounded. For the patient it has cheapened the cost of doctoring, for the physician obtains the tablets at so low a rate that he usually makes no charge for those supplied to his patients. New as the use of tablets is, the form of the tablet has been greatly improved since their introduction into medical practice. Tablets are smaller and more compressed than they were a few years ago. The machinery for making them originally was, and perhaps still is, controlled by a single wholesale drug house of this city, but there are many manufacturers of tablets here and elsewhere. When the patentees first began to call their products to the attention of physicians, the tablets very slowly made their way, because the patentees were not widely known in the medical profession. Then they associated themselves with a famous drug house, and the tablets soon began to go.

Only the simpler drugs and remedies put up in tablet form are accessible to the general public. The compounds are not even known by name outside the medical profession. As they are not patent medicines they are not advertised in other than medical newspapers. They come to physicians with a label that proclaims the ingredients and their proportions. Physicians have the good repute of the manufacturer as guarantee that tablets are made of pure drugs and carefully compounded. The best tablet manufacturers employ skilled and careful apothecaries and buy their drugs in large quantities directly from manufacturers.

INTERESTING SECRET HISTORY OF AN OLD-TIME REMEDY.

A certain well-known preparation is so largely prescribed by physicians that its use by them may be said to be universal. Conversationally it is spoken of among themselves as the "R. & S. Compo." If you are ill and call the doctor, no matter what else you get, you are moderately certain to get some one of the forms of the "R. & S." prescription. Its use has been growing more general for a hundred years, and has been vastly increased of late by slight improvements found to be important in effects. The prescription, especially in rural districts, is usually prepared in fluid form, sometimes in powders; but of late it has been found possible to prepare it in tablets, the form now so popular with physicians for all standard medicines. So enormous is the demand, from physicians solely, for the various forms of this preparation that a single manufacturing chemist in New York City made and sold 350,000 pounds of these tablets in the year 1893—and this, be it borne in mind, was to physicians alone, or to fill orders from dealers from whom physicians obtain their supplies. Every physician of eminence has his "R. & S." formula, varying more or less from the original, but substantially the same—that is, depending upon the bases indicated by the letters R. & S.

RIPANS TABULES.

The Ripans Tabules represent the latest and most improved form of this preparation. The separate letters composing the word R-I-P-A-N-S are the initials of the six ingredients. Any doctor knows what they are. The A and N represent the principal change, and have been found of vast importance. No person who has occasion to make use of a dyspepsia remedy, and has once experienced the beneficial results of these tabules in a case of biliousness, headache or any disorder of the stomach, liver or bowels, will ever afterward consent to be without a supply near at hand. A single one gives prompt relief. Price 50 cents a box; at druggists, or by mail.

THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

MEN WANTED To take orders. No delivering or collecting. Experience not necessary; steady employment [illegible]
[illegible] NURSERY CO., [illegible], N. Y.

The Constitutionalist

A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED AT

Plainfield, New Jersey.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

A. L. Force, Publisher & Proprietor.

Walter Irving Clarke, City Editor

PARTICULAR MENTION.

James Hallock, who has been ill with the grip, is out again.

Miss Fanny Westphal of the West End is kept at home by illness.

H. C. McVoy is once more attending to business after a short illness.

Miss Try Mattox returned last evening from a visit with friends in Newark.

Mrs. Joseph Carbone and children of North avenue are laid up with the grip.

Miss Stella Shotwell of College place is obliged to leave school on account of her health.

Mr. Apgar of Spooner avenue, who has been ailing some time, is now confined to the bed.

Peter B. Matthews returned last night from a very enjoyable trip to Philadelphia.

Miss Neva Dimmitt of East Ninth street is spending a few days with friends in New York.

A party will be held at the residence of Miss Daisy Sprague, Spooner avenue, Friday evening.

Charles Dupee and Percy Brown are taking a college preparatory course in New York city.

Miss Edna French of Craig place will entertain some of her friends at a salmagundi party Feb. 11.

Special Policeman Dennis Carney of Cottage place is out again after two weeks of grip and pneumonia.

Mrs. S P. Craig and daughter Miss Beatrice, returned home yesterday from a short visit in Hartwick, N Y.

William Apgar and family, who have lived on the Hancock farm near Evona for several years, moved to Millington, Somerset county, today.

Miss Johnson, who was one of the bridesmaids at the Delaney—Sorlies wedding, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Adams of East Sixth street.

I. Winthrop Travell, principal of the High School, was kept at home today with the grip, from which he has been suffering for several days.

Rev. J. O. Ferguson of Somerville, brother-in-law of Counselor W. K. McClure, has been appointed chaplain of the Soldiers Home of Newark.

Miss Bessie Cushing and Miss Emily Mutton of Brooklyn, who have been guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hand on Park avenue, have returned home.

W. H. Shearer of Westfield, the well-known and popular general agent of the Metropolitan Insurance Co., has just recovered from a slight attack of pneumonia.

C. B. Clifton has purchased the lot at the corner of West Seventh street and Spooner avenue, and E. T. French, the rising architect of Plainfield, is drawing plans for a handsome residence to be built there and occupied by Mr. Clifton as soon as completed.

Wait for the Elevator.

The Camera Club held their regular monthly meeting last Monday in their rooms in the Babcock Building

Rev. T. Logan Murphy and A. L. Titsworth were elected members. The Committee on the Fair was continued and a purchasing and membership committee was appointed. An exhibition of the Newark slides will be given next Tuesday evening for the members and friends only. The Waterbury slides which were sent here by mistake have been returned They will be shown here later. The club have been assured that the elevator will be finished by the middle of March, and as soon as that is in running order the Plainfield slides will be given. The balance of the evening was passed in social intercourse.

Card to the Public.

In regard to the greengoods operations which are alleged to have been committed at my club-house, I desire the public to withhold its verdict till the facts are shown on investigation Meanwhile, I assure my friends that I have had no connection with any unlawful operations. My rooms have been rented to applicants the same as in any public house, and if any illegal business has been carried on by them I have had no knowledge whatever of it.

C. VAN DEVENTER.

$100 Reward $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer $100 for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O

Sold by druggists, 75c.

HAVE TAKEN IN THE WOMEN.

Ivanhoe Council Believes in Maintaining the Good Things of Life.

Last Tuesday the first "Ladies night" of Ivanhoe Council, No. 1074, Legion of Honor, was held in their commodious council chamber on Park avenue, several of the Grand officers of the State being present. It has for some time been optional with the various lodges of this order to admit women to membership, but it was only recently that Ivanhoe Council decided by vote that they would avail themselves of this privilege.

Considering the exceeding cold of last evening, a goodly number of the fair sex was present and listened with much interest to the earnest remarks of the speakers. It was intended to provide a musical and literary entertainment in honor of the guests of the occasion, but at the last moment Companion Titsworth who had this feature of the entertainment in hand, received a wire announcing the non-arrival of the expected artists because of the grip Past Commander T. C Smith, who occupied the chair in the absence of Commander Allis through sickness, stepped into the gap and after cordial words of greeting introduced Grand Commander Ralph of Hoboken, who spoke most earnestly of the benefits, social and monetary, to be derived from membership in this rapidly growing order, and urged the women to inform themselves fully as to the great personal benefit it would be to them to join hands with the host of fathers, husbands and brothers who were already enrolled.

The speaker was followed by Grand Orator Downey of New York city, who dwelt particularly on the ever-increasing strength of the Legion of Honor as an insurance order, founded as it is on the soundest business principles, and carried on by men of undoubted financial ability and shrewdness. Orator Downey quoted insurance statistics and State Commissioners reports on fraternal insurance to show that this organization stood at the head for soundness and strength and amount of capital. Companion G. L. Van Emburgh followed in a very happy speech, in which he reiterated and enlarged upon the remarks of the previous speaker with regard to the local branch No 1074, and spoke most cordially to the women who had braved the inclement weather to lend their presence to the occasion.

The remarks of Companion Titsworth, which followed, closed this feature of the evening's entertainment, the companion expressing regret that he was notified as to the impossibility of securing the musical artists, so late that he could not substitute, begging the indulgence of his friends at the failure, and cordially thanking the women for their attendance and interest The entire party then adjourned to Tier's parlors across the street, where a bountiful collation was served.

The Salvation Army.

A treat is promised every one who takes part in the special meeting at the army hall on West Second street, Thursday evening, Feb. 7. Colonel William Eadie who will be in charge of the meeting is the Chief Secretary of the work in the United States and second in command to Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth; he is by birth a Scotchman and possesses many of the well-known characteristics of that particular race and is a very powerful speaker. Every action denoting earnestness. His experience in the army has been long and varied having held appointments both in Canada and the old country before coming to the United States.

He will be accompanied by the National Headquarters Staff brass band of New York city. This capital organization of players have been in Plainfield before and we doubt not that many friends will be glad to again welcome them and listen to their music. They will introduce several new songs, choruses and selections.

Adjutant George Wood, late A. D. C to Brigadier Evans, who has been placed in charge of the newly formed Northern New Jersey District, of which Plainfield corps forms a part, will also be on hand to assist. The inside meeting which commences at 8 and to which admission is by tickets at 10 cents, will be preceded by a unique illuminated parade through the principal thoroughfares of the city.

Good Samaritan Pangborn.

John Noble, formerly an employe at Starin's shipyard in New York, went to Philadelphia soon after he lost his position, and last night at a late hour he landed in Plainfield, on his way back to New York

At the North Avenue station he asked a hackman where he could get a night's lodging. He was referred to the police, and was told they had no place for him

The man did not have the appearance of a tramp, and apparently was a very worthy person.

From the station he went to North Plainfield, where he met a good Samaritan in the person of Chief Marshal Pangborn, who, when he heard his story, gave him a comfortable place for the night.

This morning he was given a good breakfast, and by Collector Spencer a warm coat, which he needed very much, and he went on his way with gratitude for North Plainfield.

Since the 15th of last February Chief Marshal Pangborn has taken care of 73 worthy persons in a similar way, and deserves much credit for his humanitarian feelings for the world's unfortunates.

—Effort is making to present a theatrical entertainment to the Casino during Easter week for the benefit of the Plainfield Relief Association.

IN paint the best is the cheapest. Don't be misled by trying what is said to be "just as good," but when you paint insist upon having a genuine brand of

Strictly Pure White Lead

It costs no more per gallon than cheap paints, and lasts many times as long.

Look out for the brands of White Lead offered you; any of the following are sure:

"Atlantic," "Jewett," "Brooklyn."

For Colors.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each can being sufficient to tint 25 pounds of strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade; they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination of perfectly pure colors in the handiest form to tint Strictly Pure White Lead.

A good many thousand dollars have been saved property-owners by having our book on painting and color-card. Send us a postal card and get both free.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York.

Shaft No. 2.

The next attraction in Music Hall, "Shaft No. 2", to be presented Friday night, Feb 8, has been received with much favor in New York and Chicago, and will be seen for the first time in this city.

The play deals with the trials and ultimate triumphs of an electrical engineer Jim Rathburn, and the audience is treated to a succession of new and interesting stage pictures and given a number of surprises in the line of mechanical and electrical effects never before introduced in a play.

One scene of more than ordinary interest is a representation of the shaft of a mine with the tram car running up and down and the miners at work. It is a very realistic picture of the interior of a mine.

In another act a storm is produced by new electrical and mechanical contrivances, and it is spoken of as the most wonderful and realistic reproduction of nature in her turbulent mood ever attempted on the stage.

The electrocution chamber in the State prison is shown with all the paraphernalia of this death-dealing system.

The piece abounds in many new and attractive features, and will no doubt meet with as favorable a reception from the playgoers here as it has elsewhere.

Librarian's Report for the Month of January, 1895.

Volumes on accession book, Dec. 31, 1894	12,789
" added by purchase and binding	79
Volumes added by gift	16
Volumes now in the library	12,874
Number of card-holders	2,482
Cash rec'd from fines and sales	$ 20 81
" " " non-resident subscriptions	$ 2.00
Cash received from sales of catalogues	$ 3.00
Home Circulation.	
Fiction	1195
Juvenile	567
Biography	149
Travel	225
Philosophy	18
Religion	28
Sociology	26
Philology	4
Natural science	62
Useful arts	24
Fine arts	36
Literature	224
History	187
Bound magazines	13
Total	2802
Total for January, '94	2408
Increase	394
Periodicals subscribed to by Babcock Scientific Library	25
New periodicals for general library	7
Visitors to building	3,645

EMMA L. ADAMS,
Librarian.

Newspaper Serials.

That great detective, Sherlock Holmes, whose stories were all told long ago, and which have been published and republished till everyone has read them, is accused by another Plainfield paper of having made his first appearance in "The Sign of the Four". That only shows how little that paper knows of current literature, for the first appearance of Holmes was in "A Study in Scarlet". Both the tales mentioned have been in print a long time now, and the paper which is about to publish them is only filling its columns with ancient history. Conan Doyle's brand-new stories, however, appear from time to time in The Daily Press, which inaugurated the publication in Plainfield of short serials by the best writers of the day. All of the serials printed in this paper are new, and copyrighted to Daily Press use. When printed in The Press, they are printed for the first time. In this as in all respects The Daily Press leads.

Muhlenberg Minstrels.

Tickets for the Muhlenberg Hospital benefit are selling rapidly. Those desiring them would better purchase at once, as the number is limited. They can be had of any of the patronesses and at Reynolds's, Randolph's and Hebard's pharmacies.

J. Parker Mason will have charge, and be the stage manager, which gives assurance that the affair will be a success.

The orchestra will be from New York, under the leadership of Mr. Ross of the Lyceum Theatre.

—A mission will be begun Feb. 14 in Grace Church under the charge of Rev. Dr. S. S. Barrett, General Missioner.

GOOD MUSIC AND READINGS.

The Verdi Quartette and Miss Jackson Entertain for the Y. M. C. A.

The first of the regular entertainments of the Y. M. C. A., in the new hall, was given last Tuesday by Miss Addie Parker Jackson, reader, and the Verdi Ladies Quartette. There was unfortunately but a small audience to greet the talented young women, but those who were present accorded them a reception that was far warmer than the temperature of the hall. It was an unusually cold night, and an unusually enthusiastic audience, and those who braved the zero blasts were well repaid by the programme which the fair ones presented. Miss Kathryn Krymer has a remarkable voice of wonderful depth and power, and a winsome way of thanking her audience for its appreciation of her talent. The solo "As still as the night", by Bohm, was sung by Miss Krymer with commendable sweetness and delicate shading.

Miss Ida VanDuyn was likewise in marked favor with the audience, and was recalled with decided emphasis after her song "Marionella".

The singing of the quartette was very pleasing, the well-trained voices blending harmoniously in all of the numbers they rendered.

Miss Jackson as a reader is a favorite in Plainfield, and it seemed a shame that her readings were not listened to by many times the number present. At her every appearance an encore was demanded, and she responded most graciously. Her recitation of one of H. C. Bunner's metropolitan sketches entitled "The Tenor", was probably the best of all her well told stories.

Receiving Pasteur Treatment.

Chas. F. Carter and John Kelmeer, victims of the Scotch Plains mad dog, have been admitted to Pasteur Institute for treatment. The brain of the dog is being examined there.

Sheridan Gets a Month.

Philip Sheridan, who had pleaded guilty of an assault upon the Italian shoemaker on Liberty street, was sentenced Saturday in Elizabeth to the county jail for thirty days.

DON'T starve yourself if you have dyspepsia, indigestion, or a weak stomach, as you cannot build up the system on a low diet, but eat generously, then take one of

Dr. Deane's Dyspepsia Pills

immediately after meals until cured. These pills cause the flow of bile and pancreatic fluid to occur as the food leaves the stomach—nature's method; and it is wise to observe natural laws, for in this way only can we expect perfect cures. Dr. E. R. Mackey, one of New York's most celebrated physicians, and hundreds of other noted physicians, vouch for the pills. If you are constipated, get bottle with white label, otherwise with yellow. At druggists', 25 cents, or send to us for free sample.

DR. J. A. DEANE CO., Kingston, New York

Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union.

OFFICIAL.

Regular meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union, held on Thursday, Jan. 3, 1895, at 2:30 p m.

Continued.

Public Buildings—John C Blore $1 34; Williams & Bennett 9; Elizabeth Town Gaslight Co, 87 75; D A Woodhouse, 9 28; Elizabeth Moran 25; Edwin T Earl 8; The Suburban Electric Co, 11 11, 7 96, 12 45, 7 17, 8 75; William B Tucker, att'y, 25 84; E P Edwards 34 10.

Members Pay—Noah Woodruff $52; J F Hubbard 68.25; W H Swain, 22; Frederick Miller 22; W B Holtkamp r 77; Geo W Littell 28; Geo M Morrell 22.

Committee Expenses—W H Barton 5; Noah Woodruff 13 20; J F Hubbard 13 75; W H Swain 9 70; F L Graves 15 50, 7 50; Frederick Miller 22 50.

Jail—J W Hildebrandt & Co, $45 85; Michael Bender $1 94; Henry Sauer 18 40; Henry J Schmidt 5 20; James O Brokaw 23 02; E S E Newbury 45 72

Coroner—Geo H Horning $14, 58 66, 44 50, 36 69

Incidental—Wm Howard $57 10.

Salaries—E. R O'Reilly $41 66; S Rusling Ryno 25

Lunacy—New Jersey State Hospital, $7,801 38.

Election—Alex Maguire, Agt, (C A Hunter) $30; Emil Wessinger 3; Henry M Looker 22 87; David M Potter 18 75; S S Woodruff 35; G H Koester 3.

County Road Repairs—James W Fink $50

Court—Geo Kyte, Sheriff, $1,179 52; Herbert W Knight 110; Jas Ritchie 75; Lewis S Hyer 60; John Williams Crane 65; T F McCormick 391 67; Wm Howard 83 24; Edward Newmarker 150; Samuel Morgan 10; E B Kelly 14 89; W B Frazee 9 90; John McNamara 5; John Keron 255; Michael W Boyle 7 50; Robert Walpole 14 7 18; Samuel Morgan 3 58 5 60; Isaac A Bunn 6; Wm H Sault 5; Henry J Schoppe 30; Henry Smith 5; John H Sheridan 5; Jas H White 13; Amos Moffett 7; Emil Wessinger 8 08, 6 92; S Cahill, Jr. 5; Daniel Donovan 8; Jas Denman 4 20, 2 60; Henry C Cores 18 18; V W Nash 3 15; John Kennedy 8 80, 12 20; Jos E Mosher 17 90; W B Mattox 14 80; Jacob Schilien 15 54; Chas K Moore 41 84.

Bridge—Philip Feltman $16 50; Jas J Brennan 148, Louis Quien 16. Wm R Ogden 10; Frederick Meyer 8 50; Jas J Brennan 50; David B Beebe 32 30; David D Smalley 5; Geo W Heath 3; Louis Quien 9 75; John M Knapp 5; John Nestor 3; Joel Moffett 20 83; Jas Coles 8; Sparkman & Seagar 2 50; C C Bailey 5; Jas B Woodruff 13; A M Drake 8; Louis E Burguillier 6 50; Frank Murphy 45

Freeholder Halliday moved to adjourn, which was carried.

The Director declared the Board adjourned to Thursday, Feb 7, 1895, at 2:30 p m.

S Rusling Ryno, Clerk.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be absolutely harmless?

Do You Know that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35 cents, or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

E. P. THORN,

No. 125 Park Avenue,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Pure Wines and Liquors,

For Family and Medicinal Use,

A SPECIALTY.

3-26-y

No Lamp like "THE MILLER"

Every one perfect whether it cost $1.00 or $100.00.

The Improvements (our patents) make "THE MILLER" A PERFECT LAMP.

Particulars cannot be given here, but we assure you it will pay to see "The Miller." Established 1844. We make a complete assortment of Lamps, Brass Tables with Onyx Tops, etc.

READY TO LIGHT, WITHOUT REMOVING CHIMNEY.

Many Designs Specially Beautiful for Gifts.

EDWARD MILLER & CO., 10 and 12 College Pl., bet. Park Place and Barclay St., New York.

☞ To warm a room buy a "Miller" Oil Heater.

☞ Cut this out and save this card, etc.

For sale by W. L. Gavett & Co.

FEBRUARY PRICES.

Amos H. VanHorn, Limited,

73 Market Street, Near Plane Street

Note the Name Amos Before Entering the Store.

PRICES DURING FEBRUARY.

Tapestry Brussels carpet per yard, only	50c
Antique oak bedroom suits, only	$10
Mahogany finished frame parlor suits, only	$20
Velvet carpet per yard, only	75c
Antique oak bedroom suits, only	$15
Antique oak sideboards, only	$13 50
Extra super all-wool ingrain carpet per yard, only	50c
Mahogany finished frame parlor suits, in rug covering, only	$30
Fancy couches and lounges, only	$5
Low priced ingrain carpet per yard, only	25c
Antique oak bedroom suits, only	$20
Body Brussels carpet per yard, only	80c
Antique oak chiffoniers with mirrors, only	$8 75
Mahogany finished frame parlor suits, in silk covering, only	$40
Dining-room chairs, high back, antique oak, per set only	$7 50
Antique oak extension tables, only	$8 50
Oilcloth per yard, only	20c
Hall stands, only	$5 50
Antique oak bedroom suits, only	$25
Three ply carpet per yard, only	75c

PORTLAND RANGES—The prices on these Ranges are not reduced, as we are not allowed to do so by the manufacturers. We have made reductions in all other departments not mentioned above at the same rate as in this ad. Easy terms. Goods delivered free to all parts of the State.

STORING FURNITURE—Having just erected a new building at 88, 90 and 92 Bank st., we can safely say that we have the most complete Storage building in the State, and at such low rates. All locked rooms. Furniture moved with vans by careful men in city or country. Telephone 580.

AMOS H. VAN HORN, Limited,

73 Market st., near Plane st., Newark, N. J.

[Copyright by Bacheller, Johnson & Bacheller.]

CHAPTER I.

I began at last to think that the ball would never come to an end. I had looked forward to it with absolute dread, for I was well aware of the plan which my uncle and Madam Trelawney had devised between them. I had already recognized that the lady's son was charming in his boyish frankness, but I had seen from the first that it was intended he should propose to me before the night was ended—this night of all nights in the year!—and I was resolved on my part that he should do nothing of the sort.

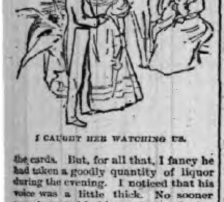
Truly, he was a gallant boy; I can fancy (for an old woman may surely tell her grandchildren she once was beautiful) that we made a pretty couple as we danced together; I know that madam treated me with quite unusual consideration, and once I caught her watching us with an altogether delightful air of satisfaction. Frank, too, did his dutiful best to offer me such attentions as are proper in a lover; and though I was resolved to thwart his mother, and to keep him from courting rejection, I could not but enjoy the little play in which I was acting. I pictured the surprise of all the good folks who were now watching me, when the news of the morrow should reach them. And, though I longed for the end of the ball, and the more serious adventure which was destined to follow, I found the situation vastly amusing.

Perhaps it was this fact which chiefly helped me to keep poor Frank at a distance.

"You are always laughing at a man," he said, reproachfully, during an interval between two dances; and upon my soul I was hard put to it to find an answer. I could scarcely say that for him I had only pity; and yet this would have been the truth, even though I was well aware that his disappointment would be only for a week or two.

At any rate, when the hour of our departure had come, his devotion was still undeclared, and madam looked upon me a shade less kindly, I thought, when I went to take farewell of her. But, in truth, I was by this time too completely overcome by excitement to notice little details in the comportment of these people. They were all conspirators against my happiness and Dick's. I knew they would be checkmated within the hour, and already I could have laughed in their faces.

My uncle was a great gamester, and never known to lose his coolness. On this night he had gained a large sum at the cards. But, for all that, I fancy he had taken a goodly quantity of liquor during the evening. I noticed that his voice was a little thick. No sooner were we seated in his coach than he lay back in a corner and slept peacefully. Soon he was snoring.



I CAUGHT HER WATCHING US.

I was thus left alone. Indeed, I could not have talked with him had it been otherwise; yet I now wished I were compelled to try, for the excitement I was in came near to being unendurable. I could see nothing through the windows of the coach: nothing but the dim reflection of my own pale face against a background of utter darkness. Had I been able to take note of the landmarks as we passed them, I might have been calmer; as it was, we had hardly been gone from the house five minutes when I began and continued to feel passionately assured that the very next moment would be productive of the event to which I looked forward so eagerly.

The drive appeared interminable. I began to think that Dick must have come early and grown tired of waiting, and I knew that if he did not keep tryst, my heart would simply break. And then, frightening me despite my eager anticipation of it, came the first sign.

I saw a sudden blackness move past the window. A pistol cracked, and as the carriage ceased to move I heard a man's voice speaking sternly to the coachman and his companion on the box. It struck me the sternness was singularly well acted; for the coachman had been in the plot from the first. He happened to have a fancy for my maid Genefer, and Dick's bride was a superfluity once she had undertaken to make sure of him.

My uncle stirred in his corner, muttering incoherently, but he was still more than half asleep when the door of the coach was opened, and a tall, graceful figure (how well I knew it!) stood dimly outlined against the darkness. The newcomer was masked, and put a pistol to my uncle's head.

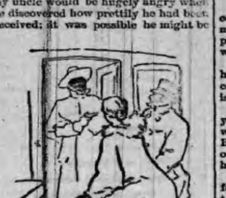
"You ride late, sir," he said; and I wondered at the skill with which he disguised his voice. "I presume you carry firearms, and must ask that you will trust them to my keeping."

I can hardly report my uncle's words. Indeed, they were not coherent, so great was his indignation. But he gave up his pistols and the highwayman straightway flung them far into the darkness.

"Your purse," he continued, politely. Then when he had received this also: "Sir Richard Courtney's luck at the cards has passed into a proverb. Tell your friends, sir, that you have given their I. O. U.'s to one who will never ask for payment, for I have no doubt I shall find them here."

He put the purse into his pocket. "There is a diamond ring, too," he said, "and a watch," and these things he also received and pocketed.

All this time my uncle had been cursing him for a thief, and swearing he would see him hanged within a month upon the highest point of the moorland. As for me, I had enjoyed the proceedings to begin with, but now I began to be afraid. Precious time was being wasted. There were others who must use this road in returning from the ball, and there was the risk of their coming to the rescue of my dear uncle, and spoiling the plans on which so much depended. Moreover, I conceived that my uncle would be hugely angry when he discovered how prettily he had been deceived; it was possible he might be carried by his resentment as to make it appear that this mock robbery was real, and so bring Dick to serious trouble. It was with great relief I saw that it was ended.



HOW WELL I KNEW IT.

The highwayman spoke again. "You have a lady in your company," he said. "I must trouble her—"

"Scoundrel!" said my uncle, angrier than he had been at all. "Do you rob helpless women also? Oh, but you shall hang high!"

"'Beauty,' quoted the highwayman—'and I am sure the lady is beautiful—'Beauty unadorned is best adorned.' I must ask the lady to step from her carriage a moment and give me the jewels of which she surely has no need."

My uncle would have hindered me, but I was past him in a moment, and stepped out of the carriage.

"Your necklet," said the highwayman, holding forth his hand.

I took the pearls from my neck, and pressed his hand in passing it to him. "Be quick!" I said, in a whisper. "Where is your horse?"

He paused a moment. "I saw the gleam of a bracelet," he said. "I must relieve you of that, also."

Again I obeyed him, but the fear that others would come while he still stopped fooling became more urgent. "I'm ready," I whispered, so eagerly that I wonder my uncle did not hear. "Why do you wait?"

Again there was a pause. He appeared a little disconcerted. "And I think you are wearing a ring," he went on.

I took the ring from my finger; as I gave it to him I clutched his hand, secure in the protecting darkness. "Take me!" I said. "Take me!"

Again he was silent for a moment. When he spoke it was in a curiously altered voice, and with a little delighted laugh.

"Dost mean it, sweet?" he cried. "Come, then!"

I gave a scream of alarm (a portion of the play we had arranged together) as he caught me round the waist and landed me upon his horse. A moment later I was clinging to him for dear life as we dashed headlong into the black night and went forward across the moorland. I heard him chuckle as my uncle roared his indignation after us.

CHAPTER II.

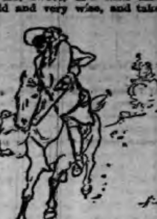
We rode on and on through the darkness. At first my excitement was so great as to render thought impossible; moreover, the riding was of the roughest, and I had all I could do to keep my seat. But gradually, as I began to grow more accustomed to my situation, I was overtaken with a most dreadful misgiving. The rider had hitherto seemed like enough to Dick, for I had known he would do his best to change his voice; and, as for his foolish robbery, it was just of a piece with his natural love of mischief. But now I began to feel certain that some impostor had taken his part; that I had eloped with another man—and him a common highwayman. Imagine my distress! I could conceive of no method of extricating myself from the position; a sense of blank helplessness came over me, and I could do no more than cling tightly to the highwayman and await the event.

We had ridden some miles, when he suddenly drew rein and dismounted, landing me lightly beside him.

"Upon my soul!" he said, "here is a pretty adventure! Heaven knows that I had always a passion for the unusual, or I should be still a humble usher in Brancaster academy. But, tell me, what am I to do with you?"

I suppose I had hoped against hope; to find my fears were justified was a disastrous blow to me, nor could I make any answer.

"I would not wish a braver sweetheart," he continued, speaking with an odd and attractive perplexity. "But what have we gentlemen of the road to do with wives? Why, sweetheart, you heard the promises of your guardian. He will surely do his utmost to fulfill them, and how should I dare go to the gallows if I knew that I left you widowed and alone? I trust a score of maids would weep a little if poor Jack Arthur went the common way; but God forbid that any should remember him at a week's end. It may seem that I am ungallant, yet I protest I do not like my share in this adventure. Kiss me, sweet, and then fancy I am old and very wise, and take my counsel, which is: that you permit me to conduct you back to some place near your home. And yet—I would not wish a braver sweetheart!"



IMAGINE MY DISTRESS.

And then, moved by the kindness of his words, and his pleasant voice, I lost command of myself and burst into foolish weeping.

"Sir," I said, "I am altogether at your mercy. I have done that which will shame me all the rest of my days. But, indeed, I thought you were another, my sweetheart, whom I should have married to-morrow."

I fancied he spoke less gayly than before: perhaps he had not hoped altogether that I would take his sage advice. "Ho, ho!" he cried, "then my good fortune is but another theft to my account? I do not understand. You were to have married your lover to-morrow, and yet you entreat a stranger, and a highwayman at that, to carry you off! This is the maddest of adventures."

"Sir!" I said, "my uncle stands to me in the place of father and mother."

The highwayman chuckled. "Poor child!" he said, and softly stroked my hand, which, it seems, he had been holding for some minutes. "Poor child!"

"He would have me marry one whom I do not love, and I began to fear that presently he would overcome me, and compel—"

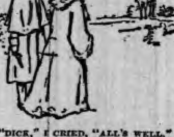
"The old hunks!" cried the highwayman. "You shall marry whom you choose. Nay, I withdraw my foolish wisdom; come with me, and before the night is here again you shall be Mistress Arthur. Believe me," he added with a pretty conceit—"believe me, there are many who will envy you."

"But, sir," I interrupted, "you forget what I have told you. Of late I have been closely guarded, for my uncle had discovered that I have given my love to a yeoman of the place, and it was arranged that he should stop the coach on our return from the ball and carry me away with him."

The highwayman laughed loudly. "And that is why you did not faint or scream?" he said. "I fell in love with you because of that, and that is why I was so flattered at your suggestion of an elopement. But, what will the real lover do? Will he stop the coach a second time, and find the bird flown? I warrant he will play the part exactly. I should hardly be surprised to hear he had let himself be captured."

I could not endure his jesting. "Sir," I said, "I am in your hands, and it is small wonder you find my plight only laughable. I have made myself a show for all the country to laugh at. Never a peddler but will be selling ballads in a se'nnight about this that I have done to-night. Yet I could believe you kinder than most. I entreat that you will help me."

He was sober in a moment. "Upon my soul!" he said, "the case is one to puzzle a very Solomon. I would do much to help you, but I am not altogether free to do so as I would. To be frank, my life hangs upon my escaping out of these regions with all the celerity I can command. And my life . . . But listen!"



"DICK," I CRIED, "ALL'S WELL."

He broke off, and, kneeling, placed his ear to the ground. Then he arose, with a curious, excited laugh. "The adventure grows in interest," he said. "Here comes the honest yeoman, and in hot haste."

I listened eagerly, and heard far off the sound of a horse galloping furiously along the rough track, which was then the only road across the great moorland. I saw a sudden movement on the part of my companion, and perceived that he was fingering his pistols as he stood silent in the darkness.

"Not that!" I cried, entreatingly.

"There will be need of an explanation of some kind," he said; "perhaps you will undertake it. I confess I have not a sufficient gift of words, and I am a little inclined to doubt whether your sweetheart will be in the mood for explanations. Doubtless, as a gentleman of the road, he will ride armed."

The sound of hoofs grew nearer. He was silent now, and listened most attentively to the approaching sound. Presently the rider was quite near.

"Dick!" I called. "Dick! all's well, and I am in the company of a friend of yours and mine."

A moment later he was upon us, and sure enough he held a pistol in his hand. He jumped from his horse in an instant and caught me to him; but it was the highwayman who spoke first.

"Sir," he said, "I see by the pistol you carry that you take a very proper view of the situation. And yet I believe that everything may be explained. If you will consult the lady—"

"Dick," I said, "this gentleman is a friend. He took me with him, very much against his will, because I asked that he would take me; and I did that because I thought that he was you. You know our plan. He is—"

I paused. The highwayman laughed. "I follow, day by day, the trade which it pleased you to adopt for a single night. I anticipated you by a few minutes. We are both of us tall men, and the lady took the difference of voice and manner as a clever disguise. I was engaged about my ordinary business when she appeared to suggest that I should elope with her. I will confess my good luck amazed me at first, but I was quick to embrace it; nor did I discover how far astray my conceit had led me until the very moment of your approach. We were endeavoring to devise a method of restoring the lady to her friends when you appeared to solve our difficulty."

"You forget," said Dick, doggedly, "you forget the little matter of the money and jewels you have stolen."

The highwayman started. "'Convey,' the wise call it," he replied, with some tartness. "But the only course is, that I should surrender everything to you; and then it should be clear to you that I am no less than a messenger of Providence to you and the lady—a god from the machine."

Dick was silent, his arm about my waist, his figure held ready for action.

"The good uncle has been robbed of goods and niece," went on the highwayman, easily. "You come upon him in his distress, hear the tale, and straightway go in pursuit of the thief—the good uncle called me 'thief'—and compel him to disgorge. In truth, the least the uncle can do is to give you the lady in return for his goods. For, though perhaps you do not guess it, you have shown some bravery to-night."

The thing was beautifully clear. "Indeed," I cried, "he shall do no less. Dick, we will go back; and I promise you shall marry me when you will, and with his consent. Do you not see it?"

"He ought to do so," said Dick, grudgingly. "I suppose we must thank you, sir."

"Oh!" said the highwayman, lightly; "there is no need of thanks. Here are the jewels and the purse. But first"—he opened the purse and extracted some scraps of paper—"I promised to liberate certain poor debtors, and that promise I must keep."

He tore the paper into fragments and leaped upon his horse.

"Farewell!" he cried, and vanished into the night. Nor did I hear of him again until he was hanged two years afterwards for a daring robbery.

At least there was one who wept at the news of his death—and she a happy wife.

[THE END.]

Danced Away the Night.

One hundred guests attended the debut of James Boice's youngest daughter, Miss Lucy Boice, at the homestead on the road from New Market to New Brunswick. The debutante was attired in white-cream satin and point-lace.

The costumes of the guests were very beautiful, cream and light blue being the prevailing colors.

The guests were from New York, Bound Brook, Plainfield, New Market and New Brunswick, Rutgers College being well represented. Supper was served at 11:30. Music was furnished by Mr. Hart of New Brunswick, and dancing was kept up until 4:30 a. m.

Why Reform Hall Should Be Open Evenings.

Because the men need it; they have requested it. They tell us "We have no place to spend our evenings but the saloon, and we will not go there". Other men tell us "We have to go the saloon to get warm". These are sad facts for the Christians of Plainfield to confront. Christians, there is a great work for someone to do in this city. Won't you lend a helping hand? Won't you help to rescue the perishing? Won't you see that Reform Hall is open for these men every evening?

J. N. P.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The opening reception in connection with the Y. M. C. A. convention to be held Feb. 14-17 will be in charge of the Christian Endeavor societies of the city. Representatives from all these societies met in the Association building this morning to make arrangements for the affair.

Persons holding $5, $8 and $10 membership tickets in the Association are entitled to the privileges of the entertainments which will be given from time to time.

Work has commenced on the bowling alleys, and will be pushed as rapidly as possible. The furnishing of the main hall is about completed, and presents an attractive appearance.

—Chicago was 14 degrees warmer than Plainfield at 8 a. m today. Buffalo was 4 degrees colder. Albany was the same as Plainfield. North Dakota was 4 degrees colder.

WEAK WOMEN

and all mothers who are nursing babies derive great benefit from Scott's Emulsion. This preparation serves two purposes. It gives vital strength to mothers and also enriches their milk and thus makes their babies thrive.

Scott's Emulsion

is a constructive food that promotes the making of healthy tissue and bone. It is a wonderful remedy for Emaciation, General Debility, Throat and Lung Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Anaemia, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases of Children.

Send for Pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. Free.

Scott & Bowne, N.Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

Touch and Go.

Touch the spot in the back, chest, limbs or side, where the pain is, with an

Allcock's Porous Plaster

and the lameness, soreness, stiffness, congestion, will go at once, leaving comfort, health and strength behind.

Imitations are never reliable. Therefore always insist upon having the genuine ALLCOCK'S.

Allcock's Corn Shields,
Allcock's Bunion Shields,

Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

Brandreth's Pills

are a marvelous specific for cases of biliousness and indigestion.

BURNED ITS JACKET.

Somerville Way Train Delayed by Too Much Fire at the Engine.

Train No 35, Somerville local, in charge of Conductor Geo. Terrell and Engineer Stephen [illegible], due here at 3:45 p m., was delayed Tuesday for several minutes, it being discovered that the jacket of the engine was on fire. It is, perhaps, not generally known that locomotive boilers are covered with a wooden jacket consisting of longitudinal strips about three-fourths of an inch thick and from two to three inches wide, substantially the same as the more familiar covering of stationary engine boilers, and that over this jacket is placed the nicely painted covering of thin sheet metal so familiar to the eye.

The constant high degree of heat to which this jacket is necessarily subjected reduces it in time almost to charcoal, and occasionally it gets on fire. This was the case with 35 yesterday afternoon. As soon as the discovery was made water was forced through on the flames, and it was thought that they were wholly extinguished, but they were again discovered on arriving at Somerville. So difficult was it to reach the fire because of the outside metal covering that the return trip was delayed for more than an hour. The train, which is scheduled as No. 58, eastbound local from Somerville, on the time sheet, due in this city at 4:50 did not arrive until 6 p. m.

No 14, eastbound express from Wilkes-Barre, carrying mail from the West, due here at 5:51 p. m., was 33 minutes late, being detained by western storms.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Standard Railway of America

protected throughout by the Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

On and after Jan. 20, 1895, trains will leave Plainfield as follows:

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia 12 35 p m daily with Pullman Vestibule parlor and sleeping cars for Pittsburg, Northern and Eastern Pennsylvania.

6.27 p. m.—WESTERN EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, dining car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, daily except Saturday for Toledo, Williamsport, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

7.26 p.m.—SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping car, daily, to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Memphis. Dining car Altoona to Richmond.

8.42 p. m.—PACIFIC EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping cars daily, for Pittsburg, Columbus, Chicago and Toledo, daily, except Saturday for Cleveland.

For Washington and the South—[illegible]

Sundays, [illegible]

For Baltimore only [illegible] week-days.

For Newark and New York—[illegible]

Sundays [illegible]

For New York only, 6 10 a. m., daily.

For Philadelphia [illegible]

FOR ATLANTIC CITY

[illegible] with through Buffet parlor car [illegible]

For Sea Isle City and Ocean City [illegible] weekdays.

For Rahway—[illegible]

For New Brunswick—[illegible]

For Woodbridge—[illegible]

For Perth Amboy—[illegible]

For East Millstone—[illegible]

For Trenton—[illegible]

For Lambertville, Phillipsburg and Belvidere via Trenton—[illegible]

For Flemington—[illegible]

For Freehold—[illegible] via Monmouth Junction, week-days.

For Jamesburg via Monmouth Junction—[illegible]

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, and points on New York and Long Branch R. R.—[illegible] Sundays, [illegible] do not stop at Asbury Park on Sundays.

For Sea Side Park, Island Heights and Toms River—[illegible]

For Boston—[illegible] daily.

For Brooklyn, N. Y.—All through trains connect at Jersey City with boats to Brooklyn annex, affording direct transfer to and from Fulton Street, avoiding double ferriage and journey across New York City.

Leave New York for Plainfield—[illegible]

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent.

FOOLED MR. RUGG.

Went to the Door to See a Friend from the Lodge, and Was Surprised by a Birthday Party.

The cold weather found everything warm and happy at the home of Coal Dealer C. H. Rugg on East Second street Tuesday. Biting frost did not keep his friends from remembering his birthday anniversary in most pleasant fashion. A gay party met at the home of J. C. Van-Dyke, East Front street, and went in a body to the home of Mr. Rugg. His wife had kept him from going to the lodge by inviting in some out-of-town friends, and the doorbell was muffled while a member of the family kept watch. Promptly the party arrived, and when they had been secreted in the hall Mr Rugg was told that a friend from the lodge wished to see him. He asked that he be brought in, but was told that he had no time to walk. Mr. Rugg then went into the hall, and was astonished to find the large gathering of friends. He made a speech of welcome as bright as brief, and all were taken in and made at home. Music, games, and superb refreshments, made the hours pass joyously, and 1 o'clock, the parting hour, came all too soon.

Among those present were: Mr and Mrs Fredicks, Mr and Mrs Startup, Mr and Mrs Van Dyke and Miss Maud Van Dyke, Mr and Mrs Bragman, Mr and Mrs Van Fleete and Miss May Van Fleete, Mr and Mrs Holden, Mr and Mrs H W Marshall, Miss Emily Coriell, Dr Peacock, Mr Clark, Mrs March, Mr Swackhamer, Miss Chandler, Miss Wilson, Miss Van Eps.

—A quorum not being present at the annual meeting of the New Jersey Building Loan and Investment Company held in the Republican Association rooms last evening, the election of officers was deferred till Feb 19.

—Plainfield will be well represented at the G. A. R. Encampment to be held in Trenton, Thursday and Friday. Several important measures will come up for consideration, in which the Plainfield delegation are interested.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

(Anthracite coal used exclusively insuring cleanliness and comfort.)

Station in New York foot of Liberty street. Time Table in Effect, Nov. 18, 1894.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave New York from foot of Liberty street [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Newark [illegible] Saturday only, [illegible]

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield [illegible] night. Sunday—[illegible]

Leave Somerville, [illegible] Sunday [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield [illegible] Sunday—[illegible]

Leave Easton [illegible] Sundays—[illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

LEAVE PLAINFIELD.

6 45 a. m. for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport and Tamaqua.

7 10 a. m. for stations to High Bridge, connecting for stations on High Bridge Branch.

7 26 a. m. for Flemington, D. L. & W. R. R., Easton, Bangor and Mauch Chunk.

8 54 a. m. for Flemington, High Bridge branch, D L & W R R, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Nanticoke, Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c. Through coach to Williamsport.

[illegible] way for Easton connecting at Junction for stations on D. L. & W. R. R.

[illegible] for Flemington, [illegible] Allentown, [illegible] Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Sunbury and Williamsport, Wilkesbarre and Scranton. Buffet parlor car to Mauch Chunk.

[illegible] way for Easton, connecting at High Bridge for stations on High Bridge branch.

[illegible] for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bangor, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, [illegible] Tamaqua, Buffet parlor car to Scranton.

[illegible] for Flemington.

[illegible] for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg.

[illegible] for Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown.

[illegible] Sunday for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre and Scranton. [illegible] Sundays for [illegible] Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Reading and Harrisburg. [illegible] Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. and at Junction for D. L. & W. R.

For Atlantic City, [illegible]

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, &c.

Leave Plainfield [illegible] Sundays—except Ocean Grove [illegible]

For Perth Amboy, [illegible]

For Freehold [illegible]

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia, [illegible]

For Trenton [illegible]

For Baltimore and Washington at [illegible]

For Chattanooga, New Orleans and all points south with through vestibule sleeper, via Shenandoah Valley Route at [illegible] Sundays [illegible]

For Buffalo, Chicago and all points west, week-days at [illegible]

RETURNING—LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, [illegible]

From 24th and Chestnut streets, [illegible]

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker sts., [illegible]

Plainfield passengers by trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

Through tickets to all points at lowest rates may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.

J. H. OLHAUSEN, General Supt.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

MAKING TURPENTINE

AN EXTENSIVE INDUSTRY IN CERTAIN SOUTHERN STATES.

How the Trees Are Tapped and the Resinous Gum Gathered—Departments and Divisions In the Work All Under the Keen Eye of the "Rider."

Dialect-writers find a fruitful field among the "Tar Heels" of the Carolinas, Alabama and Georgia. In the cool depths of the turpentine woods, with the gashed trees yielding up their resinous gum, the balmy air and the picturesque "hackers," "dippers" and "scrapers," with the ever vigilant "rider" watching everything, is a phase in southern life which has long been the delight of authors and the pleasure of artists. The crudity of the implements and the stills used in making turpentine and rosin lend additional interest to this old industry, and the gypsylike habits of the turpentine makers add to their ragged, illiterate charms.

Turpentine is the distilled gum of the pine trees of North and South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and part of Florida. The season begins when the first spring sap rises and ends when cold weather checks the flow of the tree's blood. In January or February the "hacker," with his keen bladed ax, begins the round which ends with the season. He is the expert of the woods and knows his trees and just how much hacking they will stand. His task is to cut the "boxes" in which the thick gum of the wounded tree will collect. A box is a wide incision about six inches deep, a wedge shaped cut in the tree, and he hacks from 90 to 100 boxes a day. The first boxes are cut near the roots of the tree, and they are cut as close together to the height of a man's head as can be done without killing the pine. The hacker leaves a width of bark between each box so as to preserve the vitality of the tree. When the trees are leased to the turpentine makers, the terms of the lease limit the number of boxes to each tree, but when it is desired to work the pine to the fullest extent the gashes are carried up to a height of 20 feet or more.

After the hacker comes the man who "corners" the boxes. This "corner" is a cut in the top of the box to guide the sap into the cavities left for the gum, and the man who "works" the "crop" goes systematically from box to box, starting the sap anew with fresh incisions, working in this way 10,000 boxes during the season. The sap or gum fills the boxes with a clear, sticky, thick fluid, and this is removed by the "dipper." Scattered through the woods are barrels in which the "dipper" deposits the gum, which is then hauled to the still. About a quart of sap is taken from each box by means of the trowel shaped scoop used by the dipper, and then the hacker comes along and starts the flow afresh by wounding the tree again. The turpentine maker watches his men closely, for the Tar Heels are an easy going people and require to be urged by the "rider," who goes through the woods on horseback examining the crop, hurrying the dippers and hackers and sending the barreled gum to the still.

The first or "virgin" sap which flows in the spring makes the best rosin, and the poorest is the product of the hardened gum which is left on the sides of the boxes when the sap "turns down" in the fall. This is removed by the "scraper," who moves through the woods with his scraping tool, gathering the leavings.

The still is a large copper vat hooded with a close fitting cover in which is a funnel which in turn is connected with the "worm" of the still. This worm runs down into another vat near at hand, and in this vat the fumes or vapor of the heated gum is distilled into turpentine. Fire under the copper vat heats the gum, and the volatile parts rise to the funnel, pass into the still and are condensed by the water in the second vat into spirits of turpentine. The residuum left in the vat is the rosin of commerce, which is passed through a series of strainers and sieves to the barrels, which are made on the spot. The turpentine, however, cannot be barreled so easily, for it will work through an ordinary barrel. It is placed in white pine barrels which have been coated inside with several coats of strong, hot glue until the barrel is impervious to the subtle fluid.

The trees are worked for five or six seasons, and then the turpentine maker moves to another part of the woods. He started in North Carolina, crossed over to South Carolina and is still moving toward the gulf. Forest fires destroy the pines faster than the backer does, for the flames sweep over large areas before they die out. Careful owners of turpentine woods have the pine straw and fallen underbrush raked away from their trees before the season begins, and collecting this material in some safe spot wait for a quiet day when no wind will cool the wet finger, and then they burn the rakings.

Negroes are common laborers of the turpentine woods, but white men are plentiful. They live in rough shanties in the woods, with the stables for the mules and horses near at hand. No work is more healthful than turpentine making, for it is all out of doors in the depths of the balmy, health giving pines, free from the malaria of the swamps and from sudden changes of weather.—Chicago Record.

Horsepower.

The difference between nominal, indicated and effective horsepower often puzzles people. Nominal horsepower is an assumed quantity, used for the convenience of makers and buyers in describing the dimensions of the engines. Indicated horsepower is the amount shown by computations of the indicator diagram. Effective or actual horsepower is the work an engine can do or the difference between the indicated horsepower and the horsepower required to drive the engine when unloaded.—New York Tribune.

THE QUEEN BEE.

She Is the Foundation, the Life and Soul of a Hive Colony.

A queen bee is essential to the colony. She is readily picked out, but by a close observer by her great length. She lives generally for about five years, but her term of life varies in different individuals from two to five or six and in rare instances even to seven years. A queen is fed with the daintiest and best all through her embryo stage, and when hatched comes out a full queen. If any other queen is hatched—and sometimes one or two more are, pretty soon after—the rightful ruler assails the rival claimant in a life and death battle, the "stinger" being plied vigorously like a death dealing sword by both contestants, while the hive looks on in mute interest to see the issue of the battle. This is almost decided in favor of the assailant. She is then the undisputed queen and is so regarded. Yet the great company of "workers" are in some senses the real governors, and the hive is a great social democracy. If by any mischance the queen is killed, then the "workers"—who are undeveloped females—go to work to produce a new one. The egg they select for the trial is attended to with the same care, and the embryo bee is fed with the same selected food, as in the case of the egg that had produced the legitimate queen. It makes a queen, and she serves in that capacity.

Except in swarming time, the queen never leaves the hive, only on the one occasion of her bridal tour. Selecting some one for her husband, she invites him out to go with her—and their connubial relations are carried on entirely while on the wing in the air—like the chimney swallow's. The bridegroom never returns. He drops dead, and the queen returns from her one and only aerial excursion a fully fecundated bee, ready to begin her great life work of egg laying. Some days she will lay as many as 2,000 eggs; in all, about 20,000 eggs.

In "swarming" a large part of the whole crowd goes out. They leave behind the remains of the old colony, which had grown too numerous, thus compelling the "swarming" or seeking a new home by a great part of the hive. The queen goes with the swarmers, and here they follow closely. If she alights on a branch or other place, they all settle there, clinging closely together in a great mass, by much the same method as a mass of burdock burs will stick together, and the farmer's wife and "all hands" used to bang away on tin pans to govern the movements of the swarm by fright if possible.

So close does the swarm follow the queen that when once in flying over a lake the queen became weary and dropped into the water every bee went down with her to death by drowning.—New York Dispatch.

BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY.

The Difference Between These Two Kinds of Carpets Explained.

By placing a brussels and tapestry carpet side by side a clearness and sharpness are noticed about the brussels carpet which are absent from the tapestry. In the latter there is a mistiness about the colors, and the pattern lacks that sharpness and delicacy which characterize the former. This is due to the process of manufacture. A brussels is a yarn dyed, and a tapestry may be described as a printed fabric, but the printing is done upon the yarn before the process of weaving.

The whole method of manufacture is most ingenious. In the making of a five frame brussels no fewer than 1,280 ends of face yarns are required for the weaving of one piece of standard quality, each frame consisting of 256 bobbins, and 256 ends only can come to the face at each pick of the pattern. Therefore 1,024 ends of yarn are hidden in the body of the fabric. There are many qualities of tapestry, but in the production of the standard quality only 216 ends of face yarn are required, instead of 1,280, which shows at once that the brussels carpet has the great advantage of being thicker, softer and altogether a more durable cloth apart from other advantages which it possesses. There is a limitation in the number of colors used in a brussels. In tapestry there is no limit. In the brussels the whole of the colors used show a more or less striped appearance at the back of the fabric.

In a tapestry they do not show at the back at all. This fact is made use of by householders in purchasing carpets, this being about the only way the average person can tell the difference between them. In order to pass off tapestry as brussels some ingenious makers have resorted to the striping in a regular manner of the backs of the former. The stripy effect in the latter is broken and irregular. A casual observation of the clearly defined character of a brussels pattern should enable a buyer to distinguish between the two fabrics.—Furnishers' Gazette.

Shakespeare and Bacon.

A famous historian well known personally in Boston told the following story when he was asked what he thought of the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy: "I was once librarian in a small town, and it was my custom to catalogue books on the real meaning of Daniel, astrology, modern spiritualism, etc., under the general head 'Insane Literature.' When any volume written in support of the Baconian theory appeared, I catalogued it under the same head."—Boston Journal.

Warned In Time.

"William," said Mrs. Youngwife from the head of the stairs to her husband, who had come home at an early hour in the morning, "there is some of my homemade cake in the pantry, a new kind that I made today. I put it where you can easily find it."

"All right, dear," responded Mr. Youngwife. "How considerate of you! I might have eaten some of it without thinking." And the grateful husband made a supper of cold beef.—Philadelphia Times.

TROLLEY STILL DEFERRED.

FANWOOD TOWNSHIP CONTINUES ITS DISCUSSION.

From The Press of Feb. 2.

Chairman Terry called to order the meeting of the Fanwood Township Committee last night and the special committee on the trolley matter were asked for their report.

T. J. Nichols, chairman of the committee, said the committee could not present a favorable report. They had worked hard to get signers, and had succeeded in getting a number of signatures, but not a majority. He was very sorry such was the case, but the committee had worked for the Forest avenue route, being led to believe they could succeed. If the Town Committee saw fit to defer the granting of the franchise tonight, the special committee would endeavor to secure signatures for that route, as they already had some signers.

Mr. Gaddis said he would like to present to the Committee an application for a franchise for an electric road beginning at a point at the corner of Mountain and Park avenue, running to Midway, to Forest, to the station. He hoped the Committee would grant the application and order it advertised, so the company could go on.

The company had been pledged by bankers $10,000,000 to go on with the work as soon as franchises enough were obtained to guarantee them that the line could be finished. The contract had already been given out, and the work started for a short line between New Brunswick and Raritan. He only referred to this to show the people of Fanwood Township that the company was acting in good faith.

Mr. Miller moved that the application be received and ordered advertised in The Plainfield Daily Press for fourteen days, according to law. The motion was carried.

Mr. Gaddis asked the Committee to grant the application for the franchise for the main line through Midway avenue, so the company would not be delayed any longer in starting the work. The company was not to blame, because the signatures for the loop had not been obtained, and it was unjust for the Committee to withhold that which they were certain to grant at some future date. It was only standing the company off when they were acting in good faith and had done all that they could when they made the application for the short line.

After a heated discussion, Mr. Gaddis promised to give bond to the Committee to build the short line to the station if the signers could be obtained.

Mr. Miller moved that the franchise be granted to the Philadelphia and New York Traction Company, at an adjourned meeting to be held Wednesday, February 6, the company to put up a $10,000 bond satisfactory to the committee. The motion was carried.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Miller that in view of the fact that a mad dog had been running at will through the town that all dogs in the township be chained for 30 days and all dogs known to be bit be killed at once. This was carried. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, the bills were read and ordered paid, the treasurer's report was read and accepted, and the committee adjourned to meet Feb. 6.

"Ladies First."

An apt illustration of the ofttimes ludicrous way in which little people profit by their training was given not very long ago by one of Plainfield's young citizens in embryo. This young man has a sister nearly his own age, and one of the cardinal points of his daily education was that he should always give way to her for "ladies should always be first". That the youth has learned the lesson well was made apparent one afternoon when the disobedience of both youngsters to a request of the parent could no longer be overlooked and they were called up for punishment. Stepping from in front of his sister with a bow which would have done credit to Chesterfield himself, the little fellow gravely said "Ladies first, Mamma!"

Stopped Their Little Game.

(From The Dunellen Call.)

Some of our commuters have been in the habit of getting on the 4:30 express from New York and remaining in the rear car, which is left off at Plainfield and brought here by the shifting engine, thus saving about fifteen minutes and the many stops of the local. Last Saturday two of our townsmen were a little taken back when they arrived at Plainfield, by being informed that they would have to get off and wait for the local, as an order went into effect last Thursday which stops this time-saving scheme.

Our Authority Was the Fire Department Records.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY PRESS: In your issue of yesterday, in describing the fire of the previous night, you do me an injustice in ascribing the origin of the fire to a barrel of gasoline near the boiler. This is entirely wrong, as I have not, nor ever had, any gasoline in my establishment, either for general use or any other purposes. I trust that you will make this correction. G. O. Keller.

Plainfield, Feb. 2, 1895.

—The Dachshunde, Marcel, owned by Mrs. U. T. Hungerford of Netherwood, has recovered from his partial paralysis, so as to be able to move around again, through the treatment of Dr. F. O. Harber, veterinary surgeon.

FIRE AND A RUNAWAY.

The Department Has a Brave Tussle with Burning Acid and Gasoline.

A young man from Dunellen ran into T. J. Carey's office on Front street last evening and said there was a fire on Washington avenue. He wanted the key to Box 42 to send in the alarm, but Mr. Carey thought he would better attend to it himself, which he did.

When he pulled the box the steam gong sounded only two blows, although the alarm went into the various house gongs all right and the department responded quickly.

A few minutes later Chief Doane sent Inspector Herbert Chamberlain to adjust the valve in the whistle. He then pulled the box again, and the alarm sounded all right.

The fire was in a small frame building situated on Washington avenue near Front street, owned by Christopher Becker, and leased by G. O. Keller as a dyeing establishment.

Mr. Keller was at the place at 6, and left soon afterward when he claims everything was all right. After supper he joined some friends and spent the evening with them in North Plainfield and did not return home till nearly midnight, and knew nothing of the fire till 8 this morning when a little girl told him.

In the building was a considerable amount of chemicals, a barrel of gasoline near the boiler, an engine, boiler and various other goods valued altogether at $900, on which there was $600 insurance, held by Agent M. M. Dunham. Agent W. A. Woodruff held a policy for Mr. Becker on the building.

The fire started in the second story of the building, and is supposed to have been caused by heat from the boiler breaking a carboy of acid.

The department after an hour of hard work succeeded in extinguishing the fire, though everything in the building is a loss. The firemen had a fierce battle against the acid and gasoline.

When Driver Townley of Alert hose wagon had arrived at the Washington avenue bridge he left the team standing. David Dunavan was on the wagon putting on his boots. Just then a stream of water struck one of the horses and frightened them into a run. Mr. Dunavan in attempting to get hold of the reins was thrown off, but not injured. The team went on to Rockview, Mercer, Sycamore, and Willow avenues, and came back to Washington avenue, where a young man named Cornwell, jumped on the seat and stopped them. The right hind wheel of the wagon was sprung a little, and one of the side lamps was smashed.

The recall was sounded about 11:30.

Surprise Reception.

After the prayer meeting was over in Hope Chapel last night, a surprise reception was given to Mr. Yerkes by his Bible class. A musical and literary programme was rendered by Miss Lizzie Firstbrook, Miss Duckworth, Miss Higgins, and Mr. Lee.

A beautiful chair was presented to Mr. Yerkes by his class; and Mr. Munger, teacher of the Men's Bible class, in presenting the gift, spoke of the faithfulness of Mr. Yerkes's class.

In receiving the gift Mr. Yerkes said that he could n't find words to express his gratitude, but that he was greatly indebted to them for the fine chair, and would spend many happy moments in it studying his Sunday-school lessons.

All then repaired to a side room, where good things were served in abundance.

The pleasant time was largely due to the untiring committee, consisting of Mrs. Bowman, chairman, Mrs. McComas, Mrs. Higgins, and Mrs. Cox.

Lady Cyclers on Their Travels.

The Lady Cyclers of Plainfield went yesterday to Philadelphia, and were entertained by Mrs. Clark Dillenbeck, formerly Miss Morrison of Plainfield.

Arriving at Philadelphia, they went direct to the Mint, and after spending an hour there, and wishing for all they saw, they went to Wannamaker's, where the large organ was played for them, and if some of the Plainfield young men had only been there the happiness would have been complete.

At 12:15 the party took the train for Mt. Pleasant, where Mrs. Dillenbeck lives, and where a very fine dinner was served much to the delight of all. After dinner was over, whist was enjoyed, the lucky winners being Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Dillenbeck, each of whom won a bottle of perfume, and Miss Arleen Crane and Mrs. Fred Green, who won a very handsome key ring apiece. The party left Philadelphia at 8, and, much to their discomfort, did not reach Plainfield till nearly 12.

Among those who enjoyed this treat were Miss Arleen Crane, Miss Ethel Green, Miss Minnie French, Mrs. Ned Williams, Mrs. Fred Green, Miss Grace Langdon and Miss Nette Yerkes.

Swindling by Forged Checks.

Thomas Worth, the Somerset street harness maker, has been victimized by a stout, light complexioned man of 35 or 40, who bought a set of harness and some blankets, presenting a check for $26, signed A. C. Blair, in payment, and receiving a small cash balance in excess of the bill.

He was not as successful in his attempt to swindle Mr. Zimmerman the Front street hardware merchant, from whom he ordered a stove, a keg of nails, and two shovels all to be delivered to A. C. Blair, but his offer to pay was refused until the goods were delivered, so he departed without securing his cash rebate.

—Mrs. L. Coles has taken possession of Room 203, Babcock Building, where she is prepared to do fashionable dressmaking, using the Taylor French system.

Rates of Advertising

SPACE	WEEKS 1	2	3	MONTHS 1	2	3	6	12
1 in.	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$2.50	$4.00	$5.00	$9.50	$15.00
2 in.	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.50	8.00	12.00	20.00
3 in.	2.50	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00	18.00	25.00
4 in.	3.00	3.50	5.00	6.00	9.00	16.00	20.00	30.00
5 in.	3.50	4.50	6.00	8.00	12.50	18.00	25.00	37.00
¼ col.	4.50	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
½ col.	7.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	24.00	35.00	45.00	80.00
1 col.	12.00	16.00	20.00	25.00	35.00	50.00	85.00	140.00

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I buy only first-class Marble and Granite and do not sell unless at prices that will enable me to put up the work with credit to myself and justice to the parties purchasing.

I employ no agents and therefore am enabled to make a reduction in the price of my work to the customer, of the commission generally paid to agents.

I am under a very small expense in running my shop, myself and my son doing the larger portion of the work, and we personally attend to the setting of all work, and look upon business in this light, that Good Work and Good Material, at Fair Prices, is a standing advertisement for my business, which will tend to build up trade, and I feel safe to warrant that no dealer can sell you the same work and same stock any cheaper than I can.

Hoping to be favored with your patronage, I am yours respectfully,

J. E. TOWNSEND,
Manager. 8 11 tf
Branch Yard Westfield, N. J.

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Etc., Etc.

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Having associated myself with the Master Plumbers Association of New York City, I employ none but first-class mechanics and non-union men. I believe in every man running his own business at all times and in all cases.

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Cleanse the Bowels and Purify the Blood!
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DUKES MIXTURE
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Every pipe stamped DUKES MIXTURE or ATC
2 oz. PACKAGES 5¢

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OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Is now receiving deposits payable on demand with interest. Money deposited on or before July 1, 1894, will draw interest from that date.

JOHN W. MURRAY, President,
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ELIAS R. POPE, Treasurer

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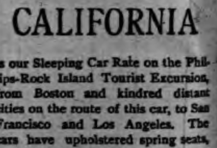

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8 23 Feb 8

PARTICULAR MENTION.

Miss VanAlstyne of Chatham Centre, N. Y., is the guest of Mrs. VanAlstyne of Watchung avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Reamer of Brooklyn are visiting Mrs. Reamer's brother, L. G. Van Nest of Duer street.

William C. Ayers, one of Plainfield's oldest and most honored citizens, will be 90 years old on Lincoln's Birthday.

Halsey Compton has just returned from a short hunting trip to North Carolina and reports an abundance of game.

George E. Firstbrok of Essex street is on a business trip to Worcester, in the interest of Ely & Williams of New York.

Mr. Kiem, the Socialist stump-speaker of Rahway, is the guest of Jacob Grieb of West Third street during his stay in this city.

George Stevens of Plainfield and Mr. Case of Elizabeth have been chosen end men for the Muhlenberg Hospital Minstrels.

Miss Flo Honegger, formerly of this city and now of Staten Island, is the guest of Mrs. J. R. Hill of Belvidere avenue, Netherwood.

Miss Teddie Scrymser, one of the leading belles of New Brighton, S. I., is visiting her friend, Miss Marie Dryden of West Seventh street.

Roswell G. Horr of Plainfield will lecture in the town hall, Rockville, Conn., the evening of Feb. 26, on "Work and How to Get a Living".

W. H. Miner has started a choir of boys in St. Francis Catholic Church, Naugatuck, Conn., for vesper service, at which service he plays.

Rev. C. L. Goodrich has been called to Amherst, Mass., to make an address to the college students on the Day of Prayer, and preach in the village church.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Allen and their mother Mrs. Thomas Stead who is 97 years old, are all confined to the house with grip. Dr. Probasco is in attendance.

Capt. Wm. B. Ostrom attended as a member the recent 125th anniversary of the Marine Society, and was a notable contributor to the after-dinner reminiscences.

Cards are out for receptions to be given by Mrs. D. N. Groendyke and Mrs. John Gray Foster at their home on Mercer avenue Wednesday, Feb. 13, and Thursday, Feb. 14.

Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown of East Orange will address the members of the Monday Afternoon Club on the subject of parliamentary law, at a special meeting to be held for this purpose in the parlors of the Crescent Avenue Church, Monday afternoon, Feb. 11, at 3.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Smith of Central avenue have returned from Hartwick, N. Y., where they attended the ninetieth birthday of Mrs. Smith's father, L. R. Proctor. Mr. and Mrs. Proctor recently celebrated their sixty-fourth wedding anniversary in Nevada. Both are enjoying excellent health.

John P. Brown, whose whistling gave the audience so much pleasure during the "Trip to Chinatown" Thursday evening, is a friend and former classmate in England of George Harrison of this city, who drives Carl Koerth's mineral-water wagon. The two friends had a pleasant time after the theatre comparing notes and talking over old times.

E. Maxwell Honeyman, son of Editor A. V. D. Honeyman, is now in the highest class of the North Plainfield public school, and is planning to enter a Philadelphia or New York school of medicine. He is a bright young man with a decided bent for the medical profession, probably inherited from the two skilful physicians who preceded him in the family.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTEBOOK.

Mr. Travell was absent yesterday with a return of the grip, with which he has been suffering for several days. His position as teacher of the Cæsar Class was filled by Ralph Campbell '93, now a student at the New York University, who was visiting his friends in the High School yesterday.

The regular meeting of the Kappa Delta Phi took place yesterday afternoon. The programme was "An Afternoon with the Heroes of the Revolution". The speakers were: J. V. Beekman, Jr., Israel Putnam; A. B. Crane, James Otis; C. B. Morse, Benjamin Franklin; L. H. Rand, Francis Marion; Henry Eggerding, John Paul Jones; J. H. Craig, Thomas Jefferson; H. H. Rapalye, Samuel Adams; E. L. Serrell, Count Pulaski; G. A. Horne, George Washington, Charles Noble, Patrick Henry; H. B. Drake, Anthony Wayne; F. W. Cornwell, Marquis de Lafayette; J. C. Whiting, The Heroes of the Land of Penn. Several amendments to the constitution were adopted. The programme committee reported the following debate for next Friday: "Should foreign immigration to this country be restricted?" Affirmative, Henry Eggerding, Charles Noble; negative, Carl C. Phillips, Edgar L. Serrell.

Socialist Headquarters.

The Socialists of the West End have at last found headquarters. It is the intention of the members who reside in the West End to renovate the store at the corner of South Second street and Grant avenue, and in the future have it for their meeting place. Work on the interior will be begun at once.

Mr. Hoffman's incubator, West Front street, has hatched out a 5-toed Plymouth Rock chicken.

"OF THEE I SING."

DR. SMITH TELLS HOW OUR NATIONAL HYMN WAS WRITTEN.

First Scribbled on a Scrap of Waste Paper; Sung on July 4, 1832, in Boston, and Since Then in All Parts of the World.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes once said facetiously that he supposed the three people in the world whose poems were the best known were himself, one Smith and one Brown.

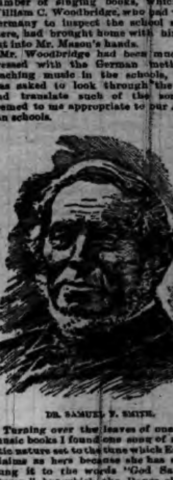
The one Brown he had in mind was the Mrs. Brown who wrote "I love to Steal Awhile Away." The one Smith was his old college classmate and long-time friend, Samuel Francis Smith, D.D., the author of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Dr. Smith is still among the living, one of the last of that famous class of Harvard '29 men which included, besides the late Dr. Holmes, the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Prof. Benjamin Pierce, Judge Curtis, Judge Bigelow and a number of others well known in Massachusetts' annals and beyond them.

In October, 1894, Dr. Smith was eighty-six years old. He recently told a contributor of the New York Herald the following story of the birth of the national hymn:

I did not know that I had written a national hymn till the conviction was forced upon me. While I was a student in the Theological Seminary in Andover, Mass., Mr. Lowell Mason, through whose efforts the study of music was introduced into the public schools of Boston and elsewhere in this country, brought me a number of singing books, which Mr. William C. Woodbridge, who had visited Germany to inspect the school system there, had brought home with him and put into Mr. Mason's hands.

Mr. Woodbridge had been much impressed with the German method of teaching music in the schools, and I was asked to look through the books and translate such of the songs as seemed to me appropriate to our American schools.



DR. SAMUEL F. SMITH.

Turning over the leaves of one of the music books I found one song of a patriotic nature set to the tune which England claims as hers because she has so long sung it to the words "God Save the Queen," but which the Danes claim as theirs, and which the Germans claim as theirs, and which the Germans claim as original with them, and of the real origin of which I believe no one is certain.

The music impressed me by its simplicity and easy movement, and I was at once moved to write a patriotic hymn of my own, which American children could sing to this same tune, which I did on a scrap of waste paper, probably finishing it within half an hour.

That was in February, 1832. I gave the hymn to Mr. Mason with others—some translations, others my own—and thought no more of it. The following Fourth of July I happened into Park Street Church in Boston, where Sunday-school children were enjoying a patriotic festival. It was at this children's Fourth of July celebration that "America" was first sung, the words of which I had written a few months before. Since then I have heard it sung all over the world.

As to the story which has been told of the sending of the original of "America" to the Pope, it is not true. An autograph copy was sent, framed, by a friend of mine, as an individual, to be deposited in the Vatican library at Rome; the original is still in my own possession.

It was of Dr. Smith that Dr. Holmes wrote in his poem to "The Boys," composed for one of their Harvard class reunions:

And there's a nice youngster of excellent pith—
Fate tried to conceal it by naming it Smith;
But he shouted a song for the brave and the
free,
Just read on his medal, "My Country, of
Thee."

Speaking of the difference between college life to-day and in his own student days, Dr. Smith said the chief difference is the decrease of class spirit owing to the largely increased number of men in the classes to-day. "Our class at Harvard," said Dr. Smith, "numbered sixty when we graduated, and we all knew each other well. We had the chance to measure, mark and weigh each other, and were almost like brothers of one family."

For the last few years of Dr. Holmes's life the remnant of the class of '29 gave up holding their annual reunion at one of the hotels, and dined at his residence as his personal guests. These occasions lasted from 4 in the afternoon till late at night, and the reminiscences exchanged were peculiarly entertaining, saddened only by the dwindling numbers.

Dr. Smith has led too busy a life to sentimentalize over his work, until this year not even taking the trouble to hunt up the manuscript of his famous patriotic poem, to which he always referred when questioned as "scribbled upon a bit of waste paper somewhere."

It Was Very Sudden.

She—Do you think the time will ever come when woman will propose?

He—I don't see why it shouldn't. Suppose you propose to me to-night, and I said yes, what—

She—Oh, Henry, this is so sudden! But never mind; it is just as well, and mother, I know, will be delighted.—Milwaukee Catholic Citizen.

The Coming Woman.

When lovely woman runs the trolley
Pedestrians won't know where they're at,
She'll gayly run them down—by golly,
While studying some fair fare's hat.
—Cincinnati Tribune.

AT THE BICYCLE ACADEMY.

'Twas at a female cycling school,
Where bloomer costumes are the rule;
And fairy forms in trousers hid,
Essay the bike as she is rid.

A rare and radiant vision she!
A dream! a song! a rhapsody!
To whom none other there was like,
Came forth to tame the festive bike!

She cast about a bashful glance,
Gazed at her wiry steed askance;
They eyed her bifurcated skirt,
And wondered if a tumble hurt.

Then, at the master's stern command,
She grasped her steed with trembling hands;
A gasp, a sigh, with anguish pent,
A bounce, a boost, and up she went.

Prate not to me of dire alarms,
Of fire and floods and martial arms;
For depth of woe there's nothing like
A frightened female on a bike!

She stuck, she strained, she vainly strove
To make that pesky pedal move;
She pumped, she pushed, turned ghastly
white,
And worked both feet with all her might!

And now she starts; she seems to feel
A thrill of life along her wheel!
But, oh! a bump! a zigzag slump!
Girl; bike, spokes, legs, all in a lump!
—Evening Sun.

FOR ONE MORE SHOT.

A Short Story of the Civil War Told by an Old Soldier.

"Here was a battle going on," said an old soldier; "nothing very heroic about it nor anything very tremendous, except that more or less men were getting killed and wounded all the time. Patches of woods with open spaces intervening, the line stretched along in the edge of the woods and across the open spaces. Along in front an open space, and on the other side of that the Confederates, in woods like ourselves, where there were woods, but in light earthworks and rifle pits between. That was their position, and we had advanced toward it as a part of some general movement, and our business was to stay there and keep the troops in front engaged.

"Veteran troops, ours were, except for such recruits as were scattered among us and except for a few enthusiastic men that liked to shout, using ammunition sparingly and not shooting much unless they thought they had some sort of chance for hitting something. Thoughtless, sometimes, about themselves, but pretty careful generally, and protecting themselves as much as they could. But even with that, and with the fighting slow, we managed in the course of the day to lose a pretty good lot of men.

"Here, now, was a man in my regiment shot through the body. He crawled away toward the rear. I don't know why he wasn't picked up by the hospital men, but he wasn't. Just back of that part of the line where our regiment was stationed was a little farmhouse. In front of this house was a sort of open yard or space in which there was one tree; it wasn't a very big tree, and I don't remember what kind of tree it was, but I remember that two of its roots ran away from the trunk a little above ground for four or five feet, and between these roots there was a little hollow, just a little sort of depression in the ground. The front yard was maybe eight or ten yards back from the line; that is, it might have been that much back to the tree.

"The man crawled along slowly until he came to the tree, and he crept partly into that little depression; I suppose it looked sort of inviting; it was a place; it wasn't just out doors, but was a sort of place by itself, and the tree gave it a kind of companionship, too. He crept partly into the little hollow and then stopped and raised himself up so that he was half sitting up, propped up on one arm and hand, and he sat up that way and looked at the brigade commander, who was standing in the yard. The brigade commander had been the Colonel of the wounded man's regiment, and he knew every man in it; he knew this man; and, of course, every man in the regiment knew the Colonel—the General he was now—and from knowing him so long and so well the men had all come to rely on him and to look to him.

"Red was creeping out around the wounded man now, and staining the little hollow as he sat there, propped up on his arm looking at the General. There was a sort of wistful look on his face, as though he thought the General could help him, and the General looked down on him very soberly; in fact, with a very great pity. Just a few feet away, more or less, men were being killed and wounded all the time, but that was going on in an orderly, business fashion. This man was just dying, just simply dying by himself, and you could see his life fade as you looked at him, and you could see the red stain spreading in the little hollow, and making scallops here and there where it ran up into little shallow gulfs and bays making off from the main depression.

"He was getting weaker and weaker, and was going fast, but all the time looking up at the General with that look on his face.

"'If I could only have one more shot,' he said. You see, he wasn't thinking of home or friends. He was thinking of the battle; his last wish was for one more shot; and a second later he collapsed, and fell dead."

A Family Reunion of Wives.

William Cox, of Monticello, Ky., ate a New Year's dinner at which sat three of his living wives, and he is only 38 years of age. His first was Miss Minerva Smith, who bore him nine children and was afterward divorced. Mr. Cox then married Miss Julia Stephens, and he was soon divorced from her. No children resulted from that union. He then wedded his present spouse, a Tennessee woman, and seven children have blessed their home. His first two wives have married again and there is now a feeling of harmony and good will existing between them. On New Year's Day Mr. Cox spread a banquet at his home and invited his two former helpmates to celebrate the event with him. They responded, and the day passed without a ripple of dissatisfaction or unpleasantness. Cox was first married at the age of 14.

Of all sorts of earthly good, the price is self denial. The lower must be sacrificed for the greater; the coarse give place to the finer.—H. D. Hitchcock.

Self-knowledge is best learned, not by contemplation, but action. Strive to do your duty, and you will soon discover of what stuff you are made.—Goethe.

If we are ever in doubt what to do, it is a good rule to ask ourselves what we shall wish on the morrow that we had done.

A BISHOP'S SALOON.

TO BE RUN ON THE SAME PRINCIPLE AS THE LIQUOR SALOON.

Good Cheer, Free Lunch, Games and Everything but Intoxicants Furnished—The Experiment to be Tried in Wicked Chicago First.

Priest Rainsford of an Episcopal church in New York has for a long time advocated a church saloon, where beer could be sold. Bishop Fellows of Chicago is about to try a saloon experiment, but without liquor.

He will not sell rum or any other kind of intoxicant, for he proposes to compete for the patronage and influence of the liquor saloon with what he calls the "home saloon." He is going to put in practical operation the plan he suggested at the Father Mathew celebration at the Auditorium several months ago.

"What," he said, "has the Church or the temperance movement to offer in a material way in competition with the saloon? Nothing. I have been investigating the saloon business. I have had men at work finding out all about their methods and the business. We propose to apply those principles to the conducting and management of places where we can offer everything that the saloon does in the way of warmth and light and a place to sit down, and a place to get something to eat and something to drink, except intoxicants. I have the figures in my pocket now, and I believe these places can be made both self-supporting and self-propagating.

"For 5 cents we can furnish a hot drink of coffee, tea, or something of the sort, or other non-intoxicating drinks, together with a pretty fair meal of bread, meat, and potato salad, or something of that sort. For 10 cents we can do very much better. It is an experiment that has proved successful in London, Liverpool, Manchester, and other English cities. It promises well for Chicago. It can only be demonstrated by experiment.

"If one proves successful a hundred will, and we want to locate them right where they are needed. Our first one will be opened in the 'levee' district probably, and others wherever they can be made successful. We want them to be as places of gatherings for friends and acquaintances, something like the wine shops of Paris and the Continent. They will be perfectly respectable.

"People want light and warmth and a place where they can feel they have a right to be, and therefore it is not a question of welcome or privilege. I believe such a work as this, if it proves successful, will be worth fifty years of merely intellectual temperance work. The more I study this matter the more I am impressed with its possibilities. One of the features of it is that it shall be self-supporting.

"It will be carried on as a part of the general scheme of the People's Institute, though not necessarily in connection with the institute. They will be planted where they can do the most good, and these places of refreshment where they are most needed. The institutes will be educational, recreative, and broadly undenominational in their work. They will be open seven days and seven nights in the week. If I had the money it would cost to establish one church where, say, 150 worship Sunday, I could establish two or three institutes."

Bishop Fallows will not resign his bishopric nor his connection with St. Paul's Church. He could not, in keeping with the ecclesiastical organization of the Reformed Episcopal Church. He will simply leave the details of parochial work to an assistant or perhaps two.

DR. DEPEW ON FREE LUNCH.

He Believes It an Ingenious Preparation for the Destruction of Men's Souls.

"Free lunches!" exclaimed the doctor. "Well, I did say something about free lunches, didn't I? And if I'm not mistaken I referred to them as ingenious preparations, too. Well, they are. I meant all I said about young men becoming slaves to drink. It's a terrible thing, and I think the free lunch is largely responsible for it. It's a most ingenious contrivance; and do you know," the Doctor lowered his voice, "do you know that it's simply put in a place to make a man thirsty? Yes, sir, I tell you that the free lunch is composed of food of such a character that it keeps a man thirsty and forces him to buy liquor to keep himself comfortable. It is made up of pickled herring, corned beef, fish cakes, salted potatoes, pretzels, cheese, smoked beef, potato salad, and dozens of other dishes the main ingredient of which is salt. And as sure as a man eats free lunch just so sure will he be a drinking man unless he is possessed of rare self-control. Why, I tell you the free lunch is more to blame for the number of drunkards around than anything else. A man takes a drink and a bite; the bite makes him thirsty and the drink makes him hungry, and many a man who would leave a saloon after having imbibed one drink will stick all day as long as the free lunch is there. It isn't the drink that keeps him, but the ingenious make-up of the free lunch; and that's why I say it's a blotch on civilization and should be wiped out.

"Perhaps you wonder how I know all this. I'll tell you. I travel a great deal, and wherever I go I always make it a point to talk with the man next me. I ask him his business and make him tell me all about it. That's why I'm always prepared to address any kind of an audience on almost any kind of a subject. Now, among others, I have talked to many hotel men and liquor dealers, keepers of fashionable cafes as well as German saloon keepers, and, as the free lunch is a sort of hobby of mine, I always make them tell me about what they spread out for their customers in the eating line. I used to wonder how they could afford to spread a free lunch, but all liquor dealers tell me that it's the most paying investment they make, and I believe it is."

$10,000 for a Tunnel Kiss.

A peculiar suit has been instituted at Bulla, Ala. Mrs. Sue Robbins was a passenger on the Louisville train the other day; so were Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel Lemons, a young couple just married. The train was passing through a tunnel and Mr. Lemons, who had left his wife's seat, just behind Mrs. Robbins, returned to it, as he thought in the darkness, and proceeded to kiss his newly wedded bride. About this time the train emerged from the tunnel and disclosed that his supposed bride was Mrs. Robbins, who is a young widow. She has sued for $10,000 damages for the mistake, and will not admit the act was not intentional.

Cupid is always shooting, and forever making Mrs.

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PEERLESS INDIANA.

HER SUPERIORITY OVER ENGLAND'S LATEST BATTLE SHIP.

With 4,679 Tons Less Displacement, the Indiana Has the Same Speed, the Same Coal Carrying Capacity and Heavier Guns Than the British Battleship.

Since Dec. 19, when the new first-class battleship Magnificent of the British navy was launched at Chatham dockyard, the experts on ship building of all countries have devoted a good deal of time in commenting upon and criticising the new vessel.

They have almost, without exception, used the French ship Sardegna and the American battleship Indiana as their standards of comparison.

Even the English constructors who have spoken of the Magnificent have agreed that the enthusiastic English constructor who stated that the Magnificent was the most powerful vessel afloat, was wrong, and almost without exception they point to the Indiana, now building by Messrs. Cramp of Philadelphia as one superior to the Magnificent.

The Indiana is not yet afloat, but before summer she will be flying her commission pennant, and some American naval officers say that she will be worthy of the title that the Englishmen bestowed on the Magnificent—that is "the most powerful vessel afloat."

UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP INDIANA.

As a matter of fact a comparison of the respective merits of the Magnificent and the Indiana appears unjust to the latter, for the Indiana was designed and contracted for in President Harrison's administration, and the appropriation for the Magnificent was not made by Parliament until 1893, and so the latter has every reason to be, and is, more modern than her American rival.

Leaving aside, however, the improvements of the last few years for comfort of officers and men and the little details of mechanism, and viewing the Indiana and Magnificent purely as engines of war, the Indiana is, in the opinion of ship builders, the better vessel of the two.

The Magnificent mounts four 12-inch breech-loading rifles, twelve 6-inch rapid fire, sixteen 12-pounder rapid fire, and twelve 3-pounder rapid fire guns, or forty-four guns in all.

Out of this battery the Magnificent can fire eight guns either ahead or astern, and with these eight guns she can throw 1,632 pounds of metal.

Here the Indiana's superiority is demonstrated. Her battery consists of four 13-inch breech-loading rifles, eight 8-inch breech-loading rifles, four 6-inch, twenty 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, making in all thirty-six guns, or eight less than the Magnificent.

With these, however, she can throw 4,864 pounds of metal either ahead or astern, which is 3,225 pounds more than the English battle ship can throw.

In the matter of firing abeam the Indiana's superiority is demonstrated by the fact that with twenty-four guns the Magnificent throws out 3,575 pounds; the American ship, with four guns less, throws 5,660 pounds, or 2,085 pounds more than the Englishman's pride.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP MAGNIFICENT.

It requires three minutes under battle conditions to fire one round from a 12 or 13-inch gun and the ships would be just equal on this point, but in three minutes the American could throw 5,376 pounds either ahead or astern and the English ship could only throw 4,494 pounds.

Firing abeam as fast as possible with all available guns, the Indiana could throw 12,558 pounds, while the Magnificent's score would be but 8,440 pounds.

As regards armor, the thickest part of the Magnificent's is 14 inches, and the Indiana has 18 inches of Harveyized steel at her thickest part. The steel used in both navies is practically the same, and if there is any preference it must rest with the American product, for the Harvey nickeling process is an American invention, and has been longer in use on this side of the water.

A fact which should, in the opinion of steel experts, prove conclusively that American steel is the best in the world is that the Russian Government, after causing an examination to be made of the steel plants of all European countries, awarded its contract for ship armor to the iron and steel works in Bethlehem, Pa.

With all of the Magnificent's forty-four guns trained seaward and fired simultaneously she would throw a weight of metal the total of which would be 4,295 pounds, while the Indiana under like conditions, would throw 5,920 pounds, or 1,625 pounds more than the English ship.

Speed is still a matter of conjecture, but both vessels are designed for 17 1-4 knots, but neither one has yet demonstrated that she will fulfil the requirements in this direction. If precedent counts for anything, though, the Indiana will live up to them, for every ship built by Cramp and Sons has exceeded the contracted speed by at least a quarter of a knot.

Some constructors regard it as very remarkable that the Indiana, which has 4,679 tons less displacement than the Magnificent, should have an equal coaling capacity and a heavier battery and yet make the same speed, but this is due largely to the lightness of the machinery.

She Was Clever.

Mamma—Agnes, are you marrying Mr. Bones of your own free will?

Agnes—No, indeed. Out of respect to his late grandfather's.

A girl being asked by her teacher what kind of a noun "kiss" was, replied, with a blush, that it was both proper and common.

A lazy man is always talking about how hard he has to work.

STORY OF KRUPP.

THE GREATEST GUN MAKER OF THE WORLD.

Hardships and Struggles of the Early Members of the Family. An Incentive to Poor Boys with Genius. Potatoes as the Principle Article of Diet.

A letter from Berlin not long since announced the important information that the Krupps, the great steel manufacturers of Essen on the Ruhr, Prussia, had under serious consideration the advisability of establishing a branch of their great manufacturing industry in America. If this should happen to be true it is a most important fact, for the establishment of a great plant in this country by the Krupps would be of inestimable value.

The great Krupp Works at Essen are known to be the greatest manufacturing plant in the world, and are the development from a small forge driven by water power, which Friedrich Krupp established between Essen and Altenessen in 1810. The Krupps had owned for a brief season the "Good Hope" Iron Works at Sterkrade, but had abandoned them in 1808, selling out to Heinrich Huyssen of Essen. It was while these works were being operated by his mother that young Friedrich Krupp imbibed the idea of discovering the secret of making cast steel, which was at that time known only by the English forge masters at Sheffield. At his little forge this forerunner of the greatest manufacturing industry of the world worked with tireless energy, sometimes cast down, but generally hopeful, until at last, during the latter part of 1814, he announced to the world that he had succeeded. The secret of producing and perfecting cast steel was his.

In 1822 Friedrich Krupp, the possessor of the greatest secret known to the world, had met with such reverses that he was compelled to give up his home on Limbecker street in Essen and move into a little cottage near his works, which stands to-day in the midst of the great works an object of reverence to all the thousands of workmen who earn their daily bread in the great foundries. Friedrich Krupp's life was purely one of experiment and discovery, and it remained for his son, Alfried Krupp, to make the name world famous.

Broken down by reverses, with hope abandoned and health wrecked, Friedrich Krupp died on Oct. 8, 1826, at the early age of 39 years. Before he died, however, he confided to his son, Alfried or Alfred, as we shall call him hereafter, the secret of making his famous cast steel. The boy, who was destined to become the great "Cannon King," was then only a grammar school boy of 14 years of age; but he put all the joys of boyhood's years behind him, and, with unflinching courage, accepted the sacred legacy left him by his father, put off the rosy prospect of youth, and donned instead the rough garments of the forge worker. Under the provisions of his father's will he had been made superintendent of the works, while his mother, Therese Krupp, was to carry on the business.

With remarkable self-abnegation and the most wondrous energy this tender boy took his place at the anvil, and for fifteen years labored side by side with his hired workmen. In his own account of his struggles he says; "Working hard, often all night long, my food being for the most part potatoes, coffee, bread and butter but no meat, I felt the responsibility of a harassed father of a family. For twenty-five years I persevered, until at last, under gradually improving circumstances, I conquered a decent living. My most vivid impression of the distant past is the recollection of the long continued, ever threatening danger of ruin and its avoidance through patience, self-denial and labor. For a period of fifteen years I earned only sufficient to pay my workmen their wages, and for my own labor I had no other recompense than the consciousness of duty done. With this recital I desire to encourage every young man who has nothing, is nobody and wants to be something."

Alfred Krupp's first great triumph came in 1851. It was the opportunity offered by the World's Fair at London to bring about a comparative test of the products of English and German steel makers. It had been considered impossible by English makers of cast steel to cast an ingot of more than twenty-five hundred weight under the most favorable circumstances. Krupp placed upon exhibition a finished and polished block of steel weighing 4,300 weight.

Immediately the English steel makers raised an outcry that there was some deception about it, and that it was a fraud, therefore unfair to bring it into competition with their product. They also sneered at the assertion made by Krupp that his cast steel could be forged, and asserted that cast steel, if heated to the necessary degree to subject it to the hammer, would crumble and disintegrate.

Krupp immediately showed them that his block of steel was solid and not a fraud, and that he could not only cast but forge his steel. He had the block sawed in twain, after which pieces were cut from it and forged into all manner of tools under the hammer. Not only was the great crank of an engine forged but blades for knives, nail rods for gun barrels, and fine razor blades were made from it. The scraps were then melted and run into a solid ingot again. This satisfied the English steel founders that they had much to learn.

Krupp's triumph was complete, and Essen, which had hardly been known outside of Germany, became known all over the world, while Krupp received the highest award of the exhibition, the council medal.

The Golden Rule was the guiding star of this noble man, who, when asked to accept a title, said; "No; I want no title further than the name of Krupp."

Thus Alfred Krupp builded for himself a monument more enduring than marble and more indestructible than brass. He was always the kind and considerate friend and not the proud dictatorial employer to his workingmen. Thus his name is graven on their hearts, and his memory will live as long as mankind endures.

If the Krupps should decide to come to America to establish a great steel works, the indomitable energy of the family can prepare us to see an American Essen grow up in our midst. Alfred Krupp builded his own monuments in the great mills of Essen in Prussia; there is room for Friedrich Alfred Krupp to build a like monument for himself in an American Essen. The whole land stands ready and eager to welcome him.

Just the Thing.

Jerkins—Do you consider journalism proper work for a lady?

Perkins—Certainly. All women have a fondness for press work.—Truth.

BAMBERGER'S

THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

Newark, N. J.

Exceedingly Great Values

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Linens, Towels and Toweling.

The following and many other great inducements are offered to induce you to make, at this early date, your purchases of Linens and Linen Goods for the coming spring season

ALL LINEN TOWELING twilled and very heavy, bleached and unbleached, 18 in wide, 12½c. value, at........ 8½c yd

SILVER BLEACH TABLE LINEN, very heavy 58 inches wide, new Damask designs, value 39 cents, at.... 29c yd

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L. BAMBERGER & CO.,

147 and 149 Market Street,

Near Broad Street. Newark, N. J.

COLD ENOUGH.

Eight Below Zero, in Plainfield, During the Night, and After Sunrise.

Nobody in Plainfield has been found to tell of colder weather in this city during the past 15 years than that of Tuesday. The record of the night was 8 below zero, and that figure was maintained till 7:45 this morning, when the mercury began to rise a little, standing at 4 below at 8:30, and gradually creeping up till at noon it was 8 above.

This record of 8 below seems to have been the rule all over town. Two of the most accurate records are those of Mr. Milliken at 830 Central avenue, whose self-registering thermometer points N. E., and H. P. Reynolds at the corner of Park and North avenues, whose thermometer is protected from the winds and exposed to the temperature only.

The lowest figure reached during the night by either of these registers was 8 below, and that they still maintained at 7:45 after sunrise.

The method of registering may not be generally understood. Within the tube and above the mercury is a tiny metal float which stays at whatever point the mercury pushes it to. Thus the extreme record is shown, and after taking an observation the metal float can be drawn down again to the level of the mercury by the use of a magnet outside the glass. The thermometer is constructed with a double tube, and each branch of the tube contains one of the floats, so that both the highest and the lowest temperature are shown

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—George VanBlake of 320 Richmond street, coachman for J. W. Johnson, was taken from his rooms in the barn to his home, in a carriage, suffering from an attack of the grip

ON KEEPING ACCOUNTS.

The Uninitiated Taught How to Keep Track of Their Money.

The woman whose price is above rubies, whose husband rises up and calls her blessed is she who knows "where her money goes." She keeps an account book.

Most women, by the way, keep account books. They have Russian leather volumes three inches by two and a half, gilt-edged and bearing in gilt letters the legend "Accounts." They usually receive these little gifts at Christmas, and for the next three weeks they make sundry unintelligible jottings in them. But that is not the sort of account book the prudent business woman or the thrifty housewife keeps.

The regulation account book makes no boast of beauty. It has stiff board covers, is about ten inches long by eight inches broad, and is provided with ruled pages. These pages are not only ruled across, but at each side they have two vertical lines ruled, making two one-inch spaces at each edge of each page. In these spaces dates and dollars and cents may be kept neatly.

The left hand page is devoted to income, and the right to expenditures. The date on which a sum of money is received, the person or source from which it is received and the amount are entered in a straight line on the left-hand side. On the opposite side the date of any expenditure, the thing for which money has been expended and the amount spent are entered. At stated times the income and the outgo are balanced. Once a week or once a month is a convenient time.

Here is a specimen page from the account book of an ordinary woman—Miss Mary A. Smith:

Jan., 1895.	Credit.	Jan., 1895.	Debit.
Car'd from p 1..	$54.27	Car'd from p 2.	$37.12
12—P. O. Smith.	15.00	13—Coat	17.50
17—MrsPOSmith	5.00	13—Gloves	2.00
		13—Theatre tck's	2.00
		14—Car fare	25
		14—Luncheon	65
		15—Hairdressing	1.50
		16—Flowers	[illegible]
		19—Singing le'ns.	8.00
Total	$74.27	Total	$70.27
Carry to page 5..	4.10		

Miss Smith will begin next week with a blank page for expenditures and $4.10, representing her assets. As she gains more from Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Smith or any other source, she will duly set them down, and on the page opposite her manner of disposing of her wealth. The account book will serve as a record, a reminder and often as a warning. In fact it is as a warning that the account book is particularly valuable.

SLATE PENCILS AND SLATES.

Millions of Them Used Yearly in Schools and Elsewhere in This Country.

Only one firm in the United States is making pencils from native slate. There are imported many slate pencils—that is, pencils made of slate—from Germany, and also some soapstone pencils from abroad. The native soapstone-pencil industry languishes, according to those interested, because of the recent reduction in the tariff upon imported soapstone pencils. Millions of pencils made of slate are turned out at a quarry in Pennsylvania. The rough slate is sawn into suitable pieces by machinery, and from each piece a special machine cuts six pencils of standard length, 5 1-2 inches. These pencils come out rounded, but not pointed. Deft boys take them by twos and threes and quickly point them at an emery wheel rapidly revolved by machinery. The pencils are then put up in pasteboard boxes of 100 each, and these boxes are placed in wooden cases containing 10,000 pencils. The wholesale price of slate pencils is only $6.75 a case. Pencils that break in the making are made up into "shorts," measuring 3 1-2 or 4 1-2 inches, and the shorter pencils are made also from small fragments of slate. Pencils wrapped in American flag printed on paper cost $2 a case more than the ordinary standard bare pencil, and pencils wrapped in gilt paper come somewhat higher. It is an easy bit of ciphering to make out that pencils at $6.75 a case of 10,000 are worth about two-thirds of a mill, or one-fifteenth of a cent each.

Pencils imported from Germany sell in the market at about the price of the native product. The American labor is much better paid than the German labor, but the cost of the American pencil is not much greater than that of the German pencil because machinery is so much more used here than abroad. The German pencils are in large part made by hand in the homes of the German work folks, and the price paid for the work is wretchedly small.

Some of Our Proverbs.

The following proverbs are familiar specimens of the Chinese coinage, and in several instances where they harmonize with similar ones in our own language, the English version is given also:

"Virtue is the surest road to longevity; but vice meets with an early doom." [Virtue is its own reward.]

"Time flies like an arrow; day and months like a weaver's shuttle." [Time and tide wait for no man.]

"Let every man sweep the snow from before his own doors, and not trouble himself about the frost on his neighbor's tiles." [Mind your own business.]

"Attend to your farms and mulberry trees that you may have food and sufficient clothing." [Take care of your business and your business will take care of you.]

"To paint a snake and add legs." [Drawing the long bow.]

"Let us get drunk to-day while we have wine; the sorrows of to-morrow may be borne to-morrow." [Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.]

"Abstain from false accusing that the good and honest may be in safety.] [Bear not false witness against thy neighbor.]

"The court is like a ship at sea—everything depends on the wind." [Put not your trust in princes.]

"For him who does everything in its proper time one day is worth three." [A stitch in time saves nine.]

"To cut off a hen's head with a battle ax." [Much ado about nothing.]

"The truths which we least wish to hear are those which it is most to our advantage to know." [The truth is disagreeable.]

"If you don't enter the tiger's den you cannot obtain her young." [Nothing venture, nothing win.]

"One strand of silk doesn't make a thread." [One swallow doesn't make a summer.]

"A thousand chiefs, a thousand plans." [Too many cooks will spoil the broth.]

"There's a time to fish and a time to dry nets." [There's a time for all things.]

"The teacher should not leave his books or the poor man his pigs." [Let the cobbler stick to his last.]

"It thunders loudly, but little rain falls." [Much cry and little wool.]—Sel.

For Mother's Sake.

General O. O. Howard's description of his life at West Point should be an incentive to every young man. He tells how he braved the ridicule of the cadets by going to religious services and doing work in the Sunday School. He said it cost him more to take his stand and run the gauntlet of their scoffs and sneers than it did later to face the cannon and musketry of the battlefield. "But I gripped my Bible, shut my teeth, and went, for mother's sake."

TELEPHONE COMPANY

SPEAKING CONNECTION WITH OVER THREE SUBSCRIBERS—PROTECTION FROM FIRE AND BURGLARS. PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Central Office—175 North Avenue

Public pay stations fitted with long distance instruments:

J B Long's, Park ave and Front st
Telephone Exchange, 175 North ave opp depot
E. [illegible] barber, Grove and Front sts
G W V M [illegible] 4th and Park avenue
Frank Rowley, Somerset and Craig place
J C Field, Somerville
J [illegible] Gutridge, Netherwood
Hotel Albion, Park ave and 6th street

Subscriber's Name.	Address.
Ackerman Mrs. J. E.	2 8 West 7th st
Adams, Dr D C	46 Grove st
Adams H C	115 [illegible]
Addis & Son	127 North av
Andrews F W	215 Central av
Albion Hotel, The	Park av and 6th st
A[illegible] Hose Co., No	W 2d st
Babcock, Geo H	8th and Union sts
[illegible] F A	[illegible]
Brakeley, P W Dr.	Duer st
Boone C W Dr.	7th and [illegible] sts
Boswell, John	Central ave, cor 9th st
Boorhower J B	Park av and 2d st
Berg, Joe F, M D	12? E 6th s
Bird A G	140 North av
Bedle, Runyon & Co	208 Park av
Board of Education	8th st and Arlington av
Booth, E H	Central av
Brook-side Sanitarium	Somerset st
Brown J M	612 Central av
Central Times	102 E Front st
Clark E B	331 [illegible] av
Children's Home	Jackson ave
Crane Fred F	65? North av
Closson, James T	Richmond and Front sts
Constitutionalist Office	105 North av
Cooley, Dr J H	Manning and Westervelt aves
Cox, Rowland	230 W Seventh st
Chapman, Mrs F A	24 LaGrande av
Cruikshank, S. A	Belvidere av
Carman, J H, M D	49 Somerset st
Chase, B F M	Somerset st
Central Pharmacy	Park av & Front st
Daily Press	103 North ave
Davis, Dr T S	Cor 6th st & Park av
Day, B M	Rockview ave
Decker, F—pay station	Westfield, N J
Doane, T O—Chief F D	4?5 W 4th st
Dunn Fred W	Park and North av
Dumont, John B	151 E 7th st
Endicott, Dr Geo W	Park ave, and 7th st
Fire No 1	West 2d st
Engine No 2	21 [illegible] near Park av
Engine No 3	Somerset st
Evans, Geo C	27 Washington ave
Fanwood, pay station	Fanwood station
[illegible] L	[illegible] Duer st
Fisk, Chas. J	211 West 7th st
Fisk, Pliny	6 W 7th st
Freight House	C. RR. Depot
French Bros	Somerset st
Fritts, Dr J T	426 Park av
Fleming, Howard	1017 Park av
French, C Frank	69 Somerset st
do do	227 Park av
Gaston, M. D., W F	5th and New st
Grant Geo W Chief of Police	4?5 W 4th st
Griffen, A M	110 E Front st
Gilbert, A	Cor Central av & 5th st
Hegeman, B. A	107 Sycamore avenue
Hedges, Dr. Ellis W	703 Watchung av
Herder Albert	4th st, near Park ave
Hoagland's City Express	102 North av
Howell H O	1?1 North av
Holmes E B	206 Madison av
Hagen Chas W	29 Rockview av
Hummer & Mulford	220 Park av
Ivins D C	231 Watchung av
Jenkins, Dr. O. L.	213 W Front st
Kaufman W T	3?3 W 7th st
Kelly & Son	LaGrande av and Scott pl
Kirkner, J	3rd and Division sts
Leggett Pharmacy	Park av and Front st
Linnett W N	120 Jackson av
Lowrie W H, Dr	312 Park av
Lowry, Rev Robert	Madison ave and 9th st
Lovell, L N	Crescent ave
Linke, Frank	227 W Front st
Lounsbury, F C	Plainfield av
[illegible] R A D	[illegible] North av
Matthews, Chas	49 Grove st
MacDonald, J F	1?6 E Front st
Marsh Craig A	109 E Front st
Ma[illegible] W B Dr	Babcock Bldg
do do	97 Rockview av
McQuaide James C	731 W 7th st
McGee, Henry A	Willow ave
McGee, James	Willow ave
[illegible] G W V	Park av and 7th st
Muhlenberg Hospital	[illegible] W 3d st
Murray, Dr. W E	107 Watchung av
Murray J W	313 W 4th st
Music Hall	[illegible]
Myers, J K	1?5 E 7th st
Newhall, Henry B	144 E 7th st
N Y & N J Telephone Co	175 North av
Park Club The	Washington av
[illegible] T B jr	Rockview av
Perkins Ed C	Central av
Plainfield [illegible]	154 E 3rd st
do Electric Light Co	Madison av
do Gas Light Co	E 4th st
do Street Railway Co	Grant av
do Water Supply Co	Netherwood
Police Station	Park av and Bellevue av
do Chief's Office	Park av
Ford Machine Tool Co	2nd st
Pope J C & Co	E Front st
Postal Telegraph & Cable Co	104 Park av
Potter, C jr	427 W 7th st
Potter Printing Press Co	6?8 South av
Probasco J B Dr	E Front st
Randolph, L W	43 Front st
Reynolds, H P	Park and North ave
Reynolds, H. P	Washington avenue
Reed Chas A	77 Myrtle av
Reed & Coddington	Babcock Bldg
Reinhart J W	69 Belvidere av
[illegible] L A	Watchung av and 4th st
Rogers W H	408 W 5th st
Rowley Frank	45 Somerset st
Roberts, D S	127 North av
Rockfellow, Geo W	Park and 4th st
Rogers, D W	229 W 2d st
Rouse, Mrs J	Cor. Mercer & Sycamore aves
Runyon, A M & Son	402 Park av
Runyon, A M & Son	416 Madison av
Rushmore, Dr Edward	420 Park av near Fifth st
[illegible] H. G	521 4th st
Runyon, Chas W	1?9 North av
Rice, R. W. & Co	cor. Emily and Duer sts
Rushmore Robert	3rd st and Grant av
Saunders W L	36 Mercer av
Serrell, Lemuel W	625 W Front st
Scott, Walter & Co	South ave
Shaw, R J	Front st., opp. Park ave
Shepard A D	Fanwood
Slater F M	77 Jackson av
Smalley Bros	North av
Smith, W P	Belvidere av., Netherwood
Smith, Jas A	225 W Front st
Streuli H A	[illegible] Hillside av
Stevens F R	205 South av
Stevens Geo C	Grant av and W Front st
Stephenson W J	145 North av
Sykes T F	Front st Fanwood
Talmadge, Henry P	Netherwood
Taylor Mrs M	30 Rockview Terrace
Telegraph Office	Plainfield station
Terrill & Cole	720 W 2d st
Thompson, A D	147-149 North av
Thompson, A E	Farragut road
Thickstun, Jno A	323 Madison av
Titsworth, Joe B	41? W 7th st
Tomlinson, Dr T H	2?? La Grande av
Tobin Geo J	131 North av
[illegible]	[illegible]
Van [illegible], W J	[illegible]
[illegible], O. H.	[illegible]
Upton & Blatz	[illegible] W Front st
Union News Co	[illegible]
United States Express Co	1?? North av
Union County Club	Cor 7th st & Arlington av
Van Sickle J W	[illegible]
Wadsworth, [illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph Company	[illegible]
Wharton, Clifton J	[illegible] 3rd Place
[illegible]	[illegible] West Seventh st
[illegible], J F	8th st, near Grant ave
[illegible]	[illegible]

TELEPHONE TOLL RATES

FOR FIVE MINUTES CONVERSATION

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

Asbury Park, N J	60c	Hempstead N Y	[illegible]
Astoria, N Y	50c	Hoboken N J	[illegible]
Babylon, N Y	60c	Hunter's Point N Y	[illegible]
Bath, N Y	40c	Irvington N J	[illegible]
Bayonne N J	45c	Islip N Y	[illegible]
Bergen Point N J	35c	Jamaica N Y	[illegible]
Bayside N Y	50c	Jersey City N J	[illegible]
Bay Shore N Y	75c	Keyport N J	[illegible]
[illegible]ville N Y	[illegible]	Kingston N J	[illegible]
Belvidere N J	60c	Laurel Hill N Y	[illegible]
[illegible]ville N Y	[illegible]	Leonia N J	[illegible]
Bloomfield N J	35c	Little Neck N Y	[illegible]
Bloomingdale N J	45c	Little Silver N J	[illegible]
Boonton N J	45c	Long Branch N J	[illegible]
Brooklyn N Y	35c	Madison N J	[illegible]
Caldwell N J	45c	Matawan N J	[illegible]
Carlstadt N J	40c	Millburn N J	[illegible]
Centreville N J	45c	Montclair N J	[illegible]
Chatham N J	30c	Morristown N J	[illegible]
Closter N J	40c	Newark N J	[illegible]
Colt's Neck N J	75c	New Brunswick N J	[illegible]
Coney Island N Y	35c	Newtown N Y	[illegible]
Cresskill N J	[illegible]	New York N Y	[illegible]
Dover N J	40c	Orange N J	[illegible]
East Norwich N Y	60c	Pamrapo N J	[illegible]
Eatontown N J	50c	Passaic N J	[illegible]
Elizabeth N J	15c	Paterson N J	[illegible]
Englewood N J	35c	Perth Amboy N J	[illegible]
Fairview N J	40c	Rahway N J	[illegible]
Fanwood N J	15c	Red Bank N J	[illegible]
Far Rockaway N Y	45c	Seabright N J	[illegible]
Flatbush N Y	35c	Short Hills N J	[illegible]
Flushing N Y	40c	South Amboy N J	[illegible]
Fort Lee N J	40c	South River N J	[illegible]
Franklin Park N J	35c	Staten Island N Y	[illegible]
Freehold N J	50c	Westfield N J	[illegible]
German Settlement N Y	[illegible]	Woodbridge N J	[illegible]
Glen Cove N Y	50c	Yonkers N Y	[illegible]
Gravesend N Y	45c	Trenton N J	[illegible]
Hackensack N J	35c	Tarrytown N Y	[illegible]

Electric Lights.

A Vienna professor gives it as his opinion, after much research on the subject, that all delicate persons and those who suffer from nervousness should never remain long in a room lighted by electric lights, its effect on the nervous system being such that after awhile they generally become uneasy and depressed and find it impossible to concentrate the attention for any length of time. Young persons, on the contrary, and those with strong nerves find the influence of the light extremely beneficial, especially when the brain is overworked and tired, the effect being much the same as that of strong coffee —i. e., increased activity of the nervous system.

Through Algerian Spectacles.

In a delightful paper before a club recently Mrs. Fannie C. Barbour, the writer and traveler, gave a description of her visit to some Algerian ladies. Through the interpreting friend who accompanied her the hostesses conveyed their polite pity at her extraordinary costume. "Where," they asked in plaintive pity for the unfortunate American, "are her Turkish trousers?" When told that she came from America, they asked where that was, and on hearing that it was across a great sea complacently remarked: "Not so great as our Mediterranean. There is no sea like that."

—The Christian Endeavor society of the Park Avenue Baptist Church will celebrate Christian Endeavor Day Friday evening with special exercises. Rev. J. W. Richardson will make an address.

DIRECTIONS for using CREAM BALM

Apply a particle of the Balm well up into the nostrils. After a moment draw a strong breath through the nose. Use three times a day, after meals preferred, and before retiring.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50c. at druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

COLD IN HEAD

The Finderne,

FINDERNE, Somerset Co., N. J.

Open all the year as a resort of the highest order. Driving and sleighing parties will receive every attention.

HIGH-CLASS SUNDAY DINNERS.

(Table d' Hote from 1 to 3:30) Steam heat; inclosed piazzas; everything immaculate. When out driving let us entertain you.

A. E. WHITE Manager,
1 9 tf Finderne, N. J.

DEATHS.

COLLINS—At St. Joseph's Hospital, New York, Feb. 4, 1895, John L. Collins, aged 27 years, [illegible] months.
Funeral from his father's residence, [illegible] Plains, Thursday, Feb 7, at 8:30 and 9:30 at St Mary's Church, Plainfield, N J. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

SCRIBNER—On Monday, Feb. 4, 1895, Nathan A. Scribner, aged 70 years.
Funeral at residence, Bo[illegible] road, Wednesday, Feb. 6, at 2:30 p. m.

AYERS—In this city Feb. 5, 1895, Arthur A., son of Alonzo T. and Ella Ayers, aged 4 years, 8 months and 19 days.
Funeral private.

MORAN—In this city Feb. 3, 1895, Patrick Moran, aged 75 years.
Funeral from his late residence, 631 South 2d street, Tuesday morning Feb 5, 8:30 at house and 9 o'clock at St. Mary's Church. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

SLEVIN—In this city Sunday morning, Feb. 3, 1895, Andrew Green Slevin, aged 27 years, eldest son of James L. and Emma G. Slevin.
Funeral from St. Mary's Church, Tuesday, Feb 5 at 10 a. m. Train leaves New York at 9:30, Jersey Central railroad.

PENDLETON—At Morris Plains, N. J., Thursday, Jan 31, 1895, Henry Pendleton.
Funeral services from Mt Olive Baptist Church Monday, Feb 4, at 3 p. m.

ELECTRIC TELEPHONE

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THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXVII. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1895. No 7

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—MADISON.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

Plainfield Society Attends the Ackerman Reception.

A SUCCESS IN ALL ITS FUNCTIONS.

The Casino of the Country Club Affords a Scene of Gaiety—All the Local Social World Was There to Enjoy the Beautiful Event.

The fact that the lenten season is but a few days distant, when the mantle of seclusion and quietude is donned by society, added to the brilliancy and success of the reception given by Mrs. J. H. Ackerman in the Casino of the Country Club last Monday. The reception had long been anticipated as one of the events of the season, attending which would be a lavish display of entertaining seldom observed outside of the metropolis; and it was a happy realization of the fondest desires of those who participated.

Never has the Casino presented a more animated appearance, and gaiety was the predominant element.

The spacious ballroom had been transformed into a veritable bower of beauty, by the artistic arrangement of plants and flowers by Butler of New York. Smilax and wintergreen were everywhere, sheltering from view every object save bright foliage. In front of the stage was arranged a tier of potted palms, obscuring the orchestra from the guests, and along the north and south walks the smilax was trailing as though growing from mother earth. At short distances bunches of roses added a variety of color and made a pretty effect, emitting a fragrance that permeated the whole room. Surrounding the fireplace, in which logs were brightly blazing, potted palms were again in evidence, and more smilax and wintergreen served as decorations to screen the glossed bricks from the vision. The balcony was also a bower of flowers. Along the sides of the ballroom and in the alcoves seats were arranged for the use of the guests. The suffused glow of the electric lamps, which were almost hidden from view by flowers, added a finishing touch to the exquisiteness of the ballroom surroundings.

As the orchestra of five pieces, under the direction of Elliott of New York, commenced to discourse sweet music from behind the tropical plants, the guests began to arrive and the constant intermingling of the varied-colored gowns of the women relieved the sombreness of the conventional dress of the men, and made the assemblage a brilliant spectacle.

The guests were received by Mrs. Ackerman, assisted by her daughters, Mrs. E. R. Ackerman, Mrs. Marion Ackerman and Mrs. Robert Rushmore.

Mrs. J. Hervie Ackerman was becomingly attired in a dress made of black sunset moire, trimmed with white Irish point lace, with panels of lace in the skirt. Her flowers were violets, and jewels moire pearls.

The gown of Mrs Ernest Ackerman was made of pale blue crepe de chene. About her neck she wore a bertha of Brussels lace. A bouquet of pink violets were her flowers.

Mrs. Robert Rushmore's dress was of white crepon, trimmed with blue mirror velvet. Pink roses were her flowers.

Mrs. Marion Ackerman was prettily arrayed in a gown of sea green silk, combined with pink satin, and trimmed with Valenciennes lace. She carried pink roses and green orchids.

The serving of refreshments was commenced at 9:30, and was continuous under the direction of Thomas Tombs, steward of the Country Club. The principal serving table was in the woman's reception room, and the second on the piazza, one end of which had been attractively shut off by a garden scene. On the principal table was an immense centrepiece of pink roses, and a miniature aquarium, which was a marvel of culinary skill. Here was a salmon in a lake where real goldfish disported. The waiters were distinguished by white waistcoats. The menu was as follows:

Consomme, Finger Rolls,
Oyster Poulette,
Chicken Croquettes, Chicken Molonaise,
Lobster Molonaise, Salmon Molonaise,
Fois Gras in Aspic,
Chicken Sandwiches, Ham Sandwiches,
Watercress Sandwiches,
Glace Fantasie, Charlotte Russe,
Petit Fours, Bon Bons,
Mottoes,
Coffee and Lemonade.

The principal serving table was illuminated by electricity which issued from small bulbs encased in wax candles, a method that was novel and unique, and only one of the many features which contributed to make the affair a success in all its details.

The display of potted palms was valued at $1,000, and the smilax was brought from the South for this occasion.

The guests included the following prominent people:

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Olcott of New York.
" " A. D. Shepard.
Dr. " D. B. St. John Roosa of New York.
Mr. and Mrs. Hervie of Boston.
" " Tilney of Boston.
" " K. U. Webber of Springfield.
" " Clifton Wharton.
" " Charles Lawson.
" " E. N. Erickson.
" " E. S. Hooley.
" " F. O. Herring.
" " H. O. Fleming.
" " J. P. Mason.
" " J. F. Raymond.
" " Townsend Rushmore.
" " James Hallock.
" " L. G. Timpson.
" " H. C. Adams.
" " Wm. M. Stillman.
" " C. B. Corwin.
" " George M. Randall.
" " G. H. Squires.
" " Alexander Gilbert.
" " E. H. Ladd.
" " Leander Lovell.
" " John F. Harman.
" " H. C. Munger.
" " Craig A. Marsh.
" " Eugene H. Hatch.
" " Joseph H. Sandford, Jr.
" " August Kleinecke.
" " Henry Depew.
" " A. W. Haviland.
" " Lemuel W. Serrell, Jr.
" " George Chapman.
" " C. Arthur Baynon.
" " W. D. Murray.
" " Roger F. Murray.
" " J. W. Murray, Jr.
" " J. Evarts Tracy.
" " Howard Tracy.
" " J. B. Dumont.
" " E. L. Waiz.
" " J. K. Myers.
Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Hedges.
Mr. and Mrs. George H. Goddard.
" " Wm. J. Roome.
" " B. A. Hegeman, Jr.
" " James R. Joy.
" " Wm. F. Arnold.
" " Joseph Sandford, Sr.
" " L. V. F. Randolph.
" " C. F. Randolph.
" " Samuel Huntington.
" " D. N. Groendyke.
" " George W. VanBoskerck.
Rev. and Mrs. C. L. Goodrich.
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wadeworth of New York.
" " Albert Drake of Westfield.

Misses Dumont, Yates, Huntington, Halloway, Waiz, Evans, Waring, Hunter, Haviland, Betts, Morgan, Tracy, Titsworth, Newton, Kenyon, Marsh, Randolph, Abbott, Kirkner, Munger, Gardner, VanBoskerck, Cooley, Cock, Gilbert, Schipper, Yerkes, Hasbrouck and Erskine.

Miss Lockwood of Philadelphia.

Misses Drake, Cox and Wadeworth of New York.

Dr. Endicott, Rev. Dr. K. P. Ketcham, Rev. Dr. Rodman, Dr. B. VanD. Hedges, Dr. F. C. Ard.

Messrs. Murray, VanBuren, West, Huntington, VanBoskerck, Waring, Moore, Matthews, Cooley, Waiz, Beebe, Munger, DeGraff, Lowe, Freeman, Cock, Drayton, Morgan, Leonard, Streuli, Masters, Corlies, Schipper, Borden, Wills, Martin, Marsh, Erickson, Bloodgood of Elizabeth, Augustus Wadsworth of New York.

Upset, But Happy.

A gay party of Plainfield's young people met at the home of Lester Baldwin of Rockview avenue last Tuesday and went to Westfield on a strawride.

Just before reaching Westfield the sleigh turned out of the bad ruts in the middle of the road and tried to drive at one side but the incline proved too great and the young people were spilled out into the snow. Fortunately the team was not going at a high rate of speed, and Louis Cooley had the presence of mind to spring at once to their heads, while the rest of the party gathered themselves up and climbed back to their places in the sleigh. No one was seriously injured, although there were sundry bruises and strains. The young people then righted the sleigh and proceeded on their way sadder but somewhat wiser.

The Misses Bessie Baldwin, Mabelle Smith and Louis Cooley acted as chaperones.

The rest who enjoyed the evening's experiences were Miss Eleanor Williams, Miss Elsie Smith, Miss Marion Safford, Miss Ma[illegible] Honeyman, Miss Nellie Schutt, John Hull, Aubrey Hull, Lester Baldwin, Fred Bonny, Langdon Howard, Charles Turrill and Douglass Drake.

The Musical Club.

Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Bowers of LaGrande avenue entertained the Musical Club at their lovely home last Tuesday, and a programme of high merit was enjoyed. It included the following:

Violin Solo—The Post, Schubert—Arthur Freeman; vocal solo—'Twas April—Miss Delphine Bowers; zither and violin solos—Miss Benz and Mr. Petrie; vocal solo—Hark, Hark, the Lark; Who is Sylvia, Schubert—Mrs. Collins; violin solo—Schubert's Serenade—Mr. Petrie; vocal solo—Arthur Freeman; zither and violin solos—Miss Benz and Mr. Petrie.

At the conclusion of the above the club partook of refreshments daintily served. An evening of rare pleasure was thus brought to a close.

To Get the Styles.

John H. Doane, who always keep in touch with the latest happenings in the shoe world, a fact by which his customers frequently profit, has gone to New York today to inspect several leading lines of Spring and Summer footwear, and also to select a complete line of tennis, bicycle, and other sporting goods for the coming trade.

A False Diagnosis.

La grippe is confounded by many persons with a severe attack of catarrh, which in some respects resembles the former. These individuals suffer severely with pain about the forehead, eyes and ears, with soreness in throat and stoppage of the nasal passages and in fact, are incapacitated for work of any kind for days at a time. These are catarrhal sufferers. Ely's Cream Balm has been used with the best results in such cases. The remedy will give instant relief.

—Unity Lodge, No. 102, K. of P., will confer the second rank on one candidate this evening.

JUDGMENTS IN COURT.

Plainfield Boys Arraigned for Handling Firearms.

CARELESSNESS SHARPLY CENSURED.

Grand Jury Commended for Finding Indictments, But Sentences Are Suspended Owing to the Youthfulness of the Prisoners—Counselor Craig A. Marsh Pleads for the Poor.

[From The Elizabeth Journal of Saturday.]

There was not a very large attendance at Court this morning. It was, however, sentence day, and judgment was passed in several cases of more than ordinary interest. The three Plainfield boys who were indicted as the result of the killing of Henry Greenleaf, a young companion, through careless use of firearms, were arraigned immediately on the opening of Court.

The boys were Clarence Roeap, aged eleven years, who fired the fatal shot, William Morgan and Samuel McDonald, the latter only eight years old and very small. The fathers of the young prisoners, and other friends, were in Court.

Prosecutor Marsh said it was a pitiful sight to see the boys in Court charged with crime, but the grand jury under the charge of Judge VanSyckel felt it their duty to find the indictments, which were drawn under the act of 1885, which makes it a crime for minors to use firearms.

The boys, excepting Roeap, had previously pleaded not guilty, but this morning asked to enter pleas of non vult, which the State accepted. The parents of the young prisoners were allowed to speak.

Charles McDonald, the father of the youngest boy, is a New York lawyer. He said no one regretted the deplorable consequences in the case more than himself and family, but there were some facts that he wished to present to the Court. His boy, although so young, was charged with using a rifle, which conveys an idea to the public of gross carelessness. The facts were that the boy is taking lessons in athletics and general sports, and among other things is taught how to handle a rifle. The weapon was a small Flobert rifle, and he exhibited to the Court the miniature cartridge used.

Mr. McDonald said that everything had been done to prevent a similar accident. The gun which had been used on this occasion has been destroyed, and the rifle his boy used taken away from him.

William Morgan, father of the Morgan boy, in behalf of his son, explained how his son came in possession of the rifle by purchase from Mr. McDonald, and by his consent. He expressed his regret over the sad result, and said he did not desire to cover up anything or to evade any blame.

Mr. Roeap spoke very briefly for his son, simply expressing how greatly he deplored the sad consequences, and said he was making every effort to guard against any such occurrence in the future.

Judge McCormick responded that the Court felt constrained to say that the grand jury had done its duty in bringing in these indictments. It has been the means of setting people thinking about the matter of the use of firearms. The indictments were proper for the protection of the community. As to the boys themselves, two at least, were so young, the community would not expect the Court to impose a penalty upon them. The result of the shooting was very unfortunate, sad, and it was to be hoped a similar occurrence will not take place in this county. Under the circumstances the Court suspended sentence in the cases of all the boys.

Peter Kane, one of the boys charged with the careless rifle practice whereby Monace Evans was killed, was also in court, accompanied by his mother.

Counselor Craig A. Marsh made a statement that Kane's mother was too poor to employ counsel, and he made a motion in her behalf that counsel be assigned.

Judge McCormick said the Court had been informed that Kane's mother had already paid a fee to a lawyer for her son's defense.

Mr. Marsh said that was not so. Judge Coddington appeared for the boy at the coroner's inquest, but was not paid.

The Court reserved its decision.

John Klopf, a saloon keeper of Fanwood who was indicted for selling without license and keeping a disorderly house in permitting card playing, was next arraigned.

Lawyer Connelly made a plea for the prisoner, making the statement that the men who had made the charge against him had drunk liquor in his place, played cards there and had not paid their bills.

To this statement Prosecutor Marsh said that he did not wish Klopf to go back with the idea in his mind that anyone had voluntarily gone before the grand jury. The witnesses against him were fairly dragged there, and the indictment was found because Klopf was habitually violating the law.

Judge McCormick rebuked the prisoner and imposed a fine of $20 and costs.

PLAY AND MINSTRELS.

Official Announcement of Who Will Appear in the Muhlenberg Benefit.

Following is the official programme, of the Muhlenberg Hospital Benefit entertainment:

One Act Comedy:
TEA AT 4 O'CLOCK,
By Mrs. Burton Harrison.
CAST:

Mrs. J. Parker Mason	Mrs. W. L. Saunders
Mrs. L. W. Serrell	Mrs. Irving H. Brown
Fred W. Walz	Henry L. Rogers
George Taggart	James S. Anthony
Irving H. Brown	William R. Cock

Richard L. Colburn, New York.

MINSTRELS.
CAST:
Centre Man.
Fred W. Walz.
End Men.

Clarence Cree, Eliz'th	Geo. O. Stevens
Geo. F. Schoonmaker	Howard Beebe

BANJO CLUB.

Fletcher Hallock	James Hallock
Westerly Abbott	Dalziel Schoonmaker
Geo. F. Schoonmaker	Elston French
Geo. P. Smith	Mr. Taylor, Westfield

DOUBLE QUARTETTE.

Geo. B. Schoonmaker	Rob't Lewis, New York
Frank Cokefair	Fred W. Walz
William Runyon	Arthur Freeman
Robert Clark	Elmer E. Runyon

Leader of Orchestra—Eugene Rose of the Lyceum Theatre, New York.

Stage Manager - - Joseph Parker Mason
Business Manager - - Lewis G. Timpson

OBITUARY.

J. K. Hoyt.

The funeral of J. K. Hoyt took place Tuesday in this city.

J. K. Hoyt was a well-known Newark journalist and literary man, and his death occurred Friday morning in Plainfield, where he was visiting his wife's sister, Mrs. Matilda Rushmore. Mr. Hoyt had not been strong and well for several months, and for some time has not been engaged in any active employment, his last work being the writing of editorial matter for the Newark Times.

Mr. Hoyt was nearly 70 years old, and leaves a wife and one son, who live on an orange grove in the west coast of Florida, where the late Mr. Hoyt has spent several Winters.

Mr. Hoyt began a successful business career in New Orleans as a general dealer and factor for plantations, and thus amassed a snug fortune, but lost all during the war. He was also in the hardware business in New York.

He had always a taste for writing and turning to journalistic work, became editor of the New Brunswick Times, which was then owned by the late Judge Guild. Early in the '70s he took a trip to Florida and wrote for the Newark Daily Advertiser a series of remarkably interesting letters descriptive of the scenery and resources of the country.

T. T. Kinney, then editor of the paper, was highly pleased with the letters and offered the writer the position of managing editor, which Mr. Hoyt accepted. In this capacity he continued to serve with credit to himself and the paper until some time after Noah Brooks became the chief editorial writer in 1885. He afterwards did editorial work on The Journal and other newspapers.

During all this time Mr. Hoyt was prominently identified with all literary enterprises, and clubs in this vicinity, and all received the impress of his talents. He translated "The Journey to the Moon" and other French books. His reputation has been most widely established, however, by his Encyclopedia of Familiar Quotations, published in conjunction with Miss Anna Ward, of Bloomfield.

On the completion of this excellent piece of work, Mr. Hoyt and his wife moved to Florida, and joined their son on his plantation. Meanwhile, his pen was never idle, and many contributions to various publications swelled the sum total of his extensive literary and journalistic life work.

Mr. Hoyt was a valuable contributor for The Constitutionalist during his lifetime.

Dig Out the Hydrants.

During the last snowstorm a number of hydrants in the borough have been completely buried with snow. The North Plainfield authorities would do well to follow the example of Chief Doane, in uncovering and testing them for the protection of the borough property in case of fire.

—The carriages at the Mundy-Addis wedding yesterday were in charge of Adam and James Blair, and the service was highly creditable.

ROYAL IN NAME AND NATURE.

Plainfield Arcanumites Celebrate Their Growth, and Enjoy a Happy Time.

Plainfield Council, 711, Royal Arcanum, had a notable celebration last night of the acquisition of their two-hundredth member, and the large number present at the session were "glad they came". The Plainfield Council is one of the largest organizations in this city, having acquired its phenomenal growth on the strength of its benefits to members.

Not only did the Council accomplish what it had set for the night, but it went even further, and elected the 201st. The 200th was M. L. Bullock, admitted by card from Passaic, and after him was Henry F. Bitterbusch, transferred by card from Somerville, and an additional proposition for membership was received.

E. W. Conklin had been deputized by the District Grand Deputy to install E. C. Pease chaplain, and James K. Arnold sentry. Wm. B. Remsen acted as guide, and introduced Deputy Conklin and the new officers to be installed.

Mr. Conklin was assisted by Past Regents P. A. Emmons and S. C. Baker, and performed with dignity and decorum the installation.

Mr. Bullock, introduced to the officers and members, was impressed with the importance of his membership, completing as it did the second century of the roll call. He was welcomed with well chosen words by Regent A. M. Rea, the central idea expressed being that the men and the society were a great help one to another, and it was hoped he would be of value to the society proportionate to its worth to him. All were in a most happy mood, and it was with much pleasure that business was concluded for entertainment.

James Phillips of Evona, one of the members, gave funny character sketches and songs, in his clever style, being repeatedly recalled. He was followed by Fred DeForest Crosier, an inimitable original dialect story teller, who is a credit to his profession of newspaper man as well. He had a ceaseless fund of humor, and he always amused and never offended. The people could not seem to get enough of him.

There was singing by Fred J. Pope, and piano music by W. R. MacClymont, Orator Burtis had charge of the entertainment, and himself gave some happy recitations. During the programme Exerding's best were passed, and the air was speedily blue with fragrant Havana smoke.

Not till near midnight did the merry men seek their homes, and then it was to tell their wives what a great and glorious institution was the Royal Arcanum, from which the widows and families of members receive such substantial benefit.

TOPSY, TOPSY-TURVEY.

She Gee'd When Ordered to Haw, and Down She Went with the Cart.

This morning, after removing a cart full of dirt from the cellar of Love Bros. recent purchase, which adjoins Dreier's on West Front street, Charley Nelson led Duffy's high-stepping black mare Topsy to the dump back of the Babcock Building for the purpose of unloading. On this particular trip Topsy seemed to have a load on her mind, for she "gee'd" when ordered to "haw" and Charley and Topsy started down the slide with the inverted dump cart as an improvised toboggan. Witnesses to the affair ran down the bank and in the confusion grabbed Charley's hair, mistaking it for Topsy's mane, but matters were soon straightened out and an inventory showed that no damage was done. Charley removed some of the rich Jersey soil from his immaculate waistcoat and things in general assumed their wonted aspect of Sabbath happiness in the region of Plainfield's Commercial Palace.

UNCLE PETER'S WILL.

Investigation in Progress, and Contest Probable.

Ex-Judge Wm. R. Codington, who has been consulted by several heirs under Peter Wooden's will as to the advisability of contesting it, is at present making a searching investigation of the affairs relative to the matter, and should such research bring warrantable facts to light a contest will doubtless result.

Another Verdict for Dr. Kennedy—A Philadelphian Cured of Gravel.

Philadelphia, Pa., Item.

Since the investigations of the claims made for Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy by the press, they have received letters from every State in the Union, and find the remedy fails in few cases.

The opinion of the average physician has been that kidney and urinary troubles could be cured only by long and persistent treatment. Dr David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy acts quickly, curing obstinate cases in a very short time.

One of our best known citizens, Mr. John J. Neil of No. 2437 North Eighth street, was a sufferer from gravel, in speaking of his case, said: "I had a very bad attack of gravel, and Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, taken about one month, completely cured me. I cannot say too much in its favor."

Favorite Remedy is prescribed with unfailing success for all diseases brought about by an excess of uric acid in the blood. In rheumatism, dyspepsia and nerve troubles, it has made many cures that were considered beyond the aid of medicine. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy can be obtained of all druggists at $1 a bottle or six bottles for $5.

Young Women to Make Sweets.

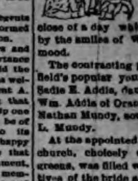
The young women of the Presbyterian churches will give an exhibition of candy making, and conduct a sale of the same, in the Crescent Avenue Church parlors, Tuesday afternoon and evening, March 5. In the evening there will be an exhibition of live dolls. A large committee of which Miss Tracy is chairman have the matter in charge.

YOUNG HEARTS UNITE.

With Pure Delight Their Tender Vows Are Spoken.

LILY PERFUME AND ORANGE BLOOM

Afford Their Happy Token—Grace Church Enshrines a Charming Sight, a Wedding Gowned in Pink and White.



HAPPY to all hearts and beautiful to all eyes was the pink and white wedding which took place in Grace P. E. Church Tuesday afternoon at 5, an hour when the sun lingered gently at the close of a day which had been favored by the smiles of Winter in her softest mood.

The contracting parties, two of Plainfield's popular young people, were Miss Sadie E. Addis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Addis of Orange street, and Clarence Nathan Mundy, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Mundy.

At the appointed hour the handsome church, choicely decorated with evergreens, was filled with friends and relatives of the bride and groom.

The bridal party proceeded up the centre aisle. Miss Alice O. Smith, formerly musical instructor of the bride, was at the organ, and her interpretation of the wedding march from Lohengrin added to the brilliancy of the effect.

The bride was beautiful in a gown of ivory-white Lansdowne silk, with feather trimmings and pearl passementerie; she wore a tulle veil, with natural orange blossoms and lilies of the valley in her coiffure and corsage. She carried an ivory-bound prayer-book.

The maid of honor, Miss Tillie M. Barnes, cousin of the bride, was gowned in white crepe de chene, with white lace and satin ribbon trimmings. The bridesmaids were Miss Gertrude Haskard of Elizabeth, cousin of the bride, who wore a gown of white crepe de chene, with lace and rhine stone buckles, and carried a bouquet of pink and white carnations; Miss Lizzie Barnes of Elizabeth, cousin of the bride, in a gown of pink crepe de chene, with lace and rhine stone buckles, and carrying a bouquet of pink carnations; Miss Hannah Merrill of Elizabeth, also cousin of the bride, in a gown of pink silk and white, with lace trimmings, and carrying a Martha Washington bag; and Miss Jennie Addis, sister of the bride, in gown of pink silk and white lace trimmings, also carrying a Martha Washington bag.

The best man was Charles B Barnes of Elizabeth, cousin of the bride.

At the altar the party were met by Rev. Dr. E. M. Rodman, who performed the very impressive ceremony of the Episcopal Church, the responses being noticeably clear and distinct.

The strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march were heard as the ceremony was concluded, and the party left the church while this favorite recessional was being played.

The bride and groom were driven to the home of the bride's parents, where a reception was given to the immediate friends and relatives.

Guests were present from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Bayonne, Elizabeth and Roseville.

An excellent supper was served about 6, after which music was enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. Mundy were the recipients of many handsome and valuable gifts. The ushers officiating at the church were Walter F. Barnes of Elizabeth, cousin of the bride, Harry Hamilton, Chauncey L. Lane of New York, and William H. Addis, brother of the bride. They wore boutonnieres of white carnations and lilies of the valley.

Mr. and Mrs. Mundy left on the 7:25 Philadelphia train for a journey South. They will live in Plainfield.

Mr. Mundy has an excellent situation with the Seaboard Lumber Company of New York.

The happy couple have the best wishes of a very large circle of friends.

Among the gifts was a very handsome pair of embroidered pillow cases, made by Mrs. Elizabeth Garret of Elizabeth, age 80, grandmother of the bride.

Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for liver, stomach and kidneys. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at L. W. Randolph's drug store.

MARY A. LIVERMORE.

A DISTINGUISHED WOMAN OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.

She Did Valiant Service During the Civil War and Became a Patriotic Platform Orator. Retiring from Active Life to Pursue Literary Duties.

No woman was ever more appropriately claimed by every portion of her own extended land than Mrs. Mary A. Livermore. No woman was ever more widely known personally. She has lived in the North, the South, the East and the West. She has lectured in nearly every State in the Union, and even Europe has its claims upon her, for she has lectured in England and Scotland, and on the Continent, through interpreters.

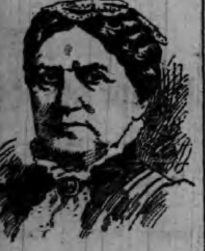
Mrs. Livermore is a link between two generations. She knew and thought with the great thinkers of a generation ago. Garrison and Wendell Phillips were her compatriots. She not only lived with Emerson, Whittier, Longfellow, Lowell, Hawthorne and their contemporaries, but, with Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, she has lived to see the "last leaf" flutter from the bow where it clung, for Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was the last man of a group of brilliant literary lights of which Boston may well be proud.

A mere slip of a girl, she left her father's home to go into what seemed the far South, in response to a call from a family school in Southern Virginia.

While she was in the South, Mary Ashton Rice, as she was then known, saw unutterable deeds of barbarism, and was brought face to face with the miseries of slavery, which she did not fail to study, and which fired her with enthusiasm for a cause to which a good portion of her energies were to be devoted, for she had not then thought of the suffrage question, in which she is now so deeply interested.

When she left her position in the South and returned to Massachusetts, teaching a school of her own in Duxbury, and afterward relinquishing it, in 1845, to become the wife of the Rev. D. P. Livermore, she was ready to sympathize with the anti-slavery sentiments constantly growing warmer in the North, and after moving with her husband to Chicago in 1857, she made use of the columns of the paper Dr. Livermore published there for soliciting the co-operation of the public in behalf of the Union soldiers of the civil war.

After moving to Chicago Mrs. Livermore wrote for every department of her husband's paper, besides attending to all her household duties, and the care of her children, at the same time furnishing stories and sketches for periodicals. But with the work of the United States Sanitary Commission began the most telling work of her life.



MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE.

It was about that time that the lyceums, which were always on the lookout for novelties, frequently asked her to go and relate her experiences in working for the soldiers on condition that she was to have the entire evening's proceeds for the benefit of the commission. Such offers were not to be refused, so she always went.

"I had never dreamed that anybody knew who I was," said Mrs. Livermore, in relating her experiences, "or that my experiences were of interest to any body, until we began to have our great sanitary fairs for the benefit of the commission, and then I began to read in the papers that Mrs. Livermore had done this or that, and with the success of our first fair began the real trials.

"There had been a great deal of anxiety on our part, for the starting of the fair had involved a debt of $10,000. But there were no fears after the first day, when we took $25,000. Everybody entering the halls in which the fairs were held was obliged to pass under the national colors, and even the traitors not only passed under the colors, but came to ask us if there was anything they could do to help us."

In beginning her lecturing, however Mrs. Livermore's interest in the suffrage question was by no means cooled. She had in one savings bank $8,000 in her own right. She informed her husband that with this she intended to establish a paper to be devoted to the cause of woman suffrage.

The result was a pronounced success for the Agitator. When in 1870 the Boston suffragists wished to establish a paper there was nobody among them who felt competent to assume the responsibility, and Mrs. Livermore was asked to become its editor. William Lloyd Garrison, Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Lucy Stone, Dr. Henry Blackwell, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe were the founders of the Boston publication, but of them all only Garrison had had any newspaper experience, and Susan B. Anthony's Revolution in New York was the only publication of the sort in the country, aside from Mrs. Livermore's.

And now, after an active public career of forty years, one of America's most famous women has decided to make herself a little less of a living sacrifice to public demands.

Such is the life of a wonderful woman of the age, who has witnessed progressive changes in every sphere relative to woman, who has seen the development of philanthropies, the establishment of colleges, the revolutionized attitude of the press and the legislation for women where a half a century ago there was practically none. All this she has witnessed, in all these things she has participated, yet, never failing to mingle with the young people surrounding her, she has failed to grow old.

Beauty without amiability is a [illegible]

A SILENT TOWN.

CHILMARK, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, FAIRLY SPEECHLESS.

The Sign Language Universal. A Taint of Heredity Carried Through Successive Generations for Two Hundred and Fifty Years. The Social Caste.

Martha's Vineyard's deaf and dumb inhabitants afford one of the strongest instances of the power of heredity ever recorded. Here is the isolated little community of Chilmark, primitive New England folk of the purest strain, numbering 146 persons, of whom 36, men, women and children, are deaf and dumb and were born so. That is to say, of the entire population 25 per cent. are speechless—one in every four.

In five families of Chilmark, of the 26 children 15 are deaf and dumb.

Stop and consider what this peculiar marvel of science and sociology means in a place where all the citizens, every family, and all the children, come in contact with each other every day for years.

Every fourth person, for instance, who goes to the village grocery, can't tell in words what he wants to buy. Every fourth Chilmark citizen who applies for his mail at the Squibnocket Post Office is unable to utter his name. When the Chilmark ladies gather for the weekly sewing circle, as likely as not the same fatal proportion of one in four prevents several gossip-loving females from relishing the latest and choicest bits of social and domestic small talk without the aid of an interpreter.

All the boys and girls who go to the village school and the school mistress herself must understand the significance of the mystic signals and combinations which make up the finger language of those whom heredity has deprived of speech.

Chilmark is thus divided into three parts intelligence and one part unintelligence. Social lines are drawn at "the hearing Smiths" and "those deaf Joneses," and the "hearing son" of the deaf Mr. Robinson must not be confounded with his unfortunate deaf brother.

So it happens that every day in the year this queer little community down by the thundering shores of the Atlantic Ocean is the scene of a series of singular pantomimes, carried on in the streets, in the stores, in the family circle, and from Chilmark back doors.

The grim pathos of this condition as it appears at first glance to the outsider is in great measure diminished when it is learned that these kindly and generally well-informed people are proud of their affliction and have come to regard it as a kind of plume in the hat of the race. They know that they are living examples of one of Nature's inexorable laws, and are therefore unique, and where there are so many of them the horror and the shame of the affliction become less keenly felt.

Elsewhere the afflicted are screened as much as possible from public gaze, and invariably from public notoriety. But these people gave me a great lot of photographs of ancestors extending back four generations. These are all pictures of people who never spoke a word from the day of their birth.

Martha's Vineyard is peopled mostly by Mayhews, who occasionally let in an outsider under pledge of good behavior and due regard to their supremacy.

Edgartown, the first inhabited portion of the island, was founded by a Mayhew, Governor Thomas Mayhew, in 1642. He had a crown grant of the island and settled there as a missionary to the Indians. Many of the homes in the island have a litographed family tree of the Mayhews hung up on their parlor walls, showing the ramifications and early intermarriages of this sturdy stock.

The early Mayhews were entirely unafflicted and devoted themselves to establishing Indian schools, teaching the Indian girls to spin, &c. But Benjamin Mayhew, their descendant, who flourished at the end of the last century, had eleven children, four of whom were congenitally deaf and dumb.

Thus it seems that Chilmark is a community, two of whose first settlers were deaf and dumb, and their descendants have perpetuated the misfortune to an alarming extent. This has happened purely as an atavistic occurrence. It cannot be discovered that any of the instances of intermarriage have been nearer than third or fourth cousins. It cannot, therefore, be said that results, in the shape of deterioration of an originally sturdy stock, which invariably follow the marriage of close relatives, have been factors in this case.

Chilmark is an unusually healthy place. Its inhabitants are tall, well formed and sturdy, and live to an old age. If they die at eighty they are thought to die young. Lovely, fourth child of the original Benjamin Mayhew, is still living at the ripe age of ninety-seven years. An age of 100 is almost frequent in the neighborhood.

ABOUT TO PROMISE TOO MUCH.

How the Diffident Young Rector Narrowly Escaped Making a Bad Break.

"It was during the war of the rebellion," said the diffident and blushing assistant rector, addressing the Young People's Friday Night Prayer Meeting, "that a company of Union soldiers were ordered to take a rebel battery. Quickly they sprang to the charge, but alas! before they reached the guns they broke and fled ignominiously.

"That is, all except a certain corporal, who rushed in and seizing a gunner by the throat, carried him off, an astonished captive.

"And when the company reached the little clump of woods from whose shelter they had started, they gathered around the gallant corporal and asked him where he had got his prisoner, and how he managed to capture him.

"'I went in and took him,' said the hero, modestly. 'Ah, boys, why didn't you keep on? There was a man for every one of you there!'

"And so I say to you, my dear young Christian soldiers," continued the rector fervent, "there is a man for every one of you in this world.

"Yes, my dear young brothers, there is a man for every one of you here!

"Yes, my dear young sisters, there is—er—there is—er—there is work for you all in the vineyard of the Lord if you will only seek for it.

"Let us now sing the 425 hymn:

"'Oh, save me from the careless word,
The swift, unbidden thought,
And make me always think and speak
Exactly as I ought.'"

And the young assistant sat down with an internally relieved expression, and

A WOMAN MISER.

PECULIAR CHARACTERISTICS OF HETTY GREEN, MILLIONAIRE.

Questionable Methods of a Crafty Woman. Accusal of Forgery Nearly 30 Years Ago Recalled By Suits Now in the Courts.

That remarkable character, Mrs. Hetty Green, the richest woman in America, whose closeness and eccentric habits of life most readers are familiar with, is about to figure in the court once more in a suit in which the most remarkable charges will be made on either side.

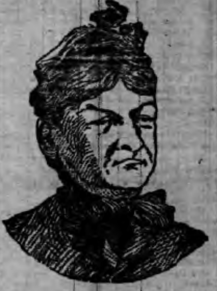
In Mrs. Green's suit against Henry A. Barling, the sole surviving executor of her father's will, for an accounting has already been going on for three years. Very recently Mrs. Green, in addition to her charges that, through the executor, many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been withheld from her, she also made the startling accusation that both her father, Edward Mott Robinson, and her aunt, Sylvia Ann Howland was murdered.

From these two relative who died nearly thirty-three years ago, Mrs. Green received about $10,000,000, which little nest egg she has rolled up like a snowball until her present fortune of $65,000,000 has been amassed.

If the affidavits which she has collected purporting to show that her father and her aunt was foully dealt with, are used in the coming trial, there is every likehood that the old charge of forgery against Hetty Green, which came so near being proved 30 years ago, will be revived.

The N.Y. World says:

The Howland will case is famous in court annals. There never was another case like it before or since. Hetty Green was the contestant. Three years after the death of her aunt, Sylvia Ann Howland, she came to the United States Circuit Court in Massachusetts with a will which she wanted substituted for the one already probated. The will was in Hetty Green's own handwriting, and the most famous experts of the day declared under oath not only their belief, but their almost positive assurance, that the two signatures which it contained were not made by the aunt, but were traced by Hetty Green herself over an origfual signature of Sylvia Ann Howland.



MRS. HETTY GREEN.

After a litigation in which some of the most famous lawyers in the country were engaged, and the expense of which amounted to $172,000 the case was dismissed in the lower court on a technicality.

While an appeal was being made to the Supreme Court of the United States, a private settlement was reached among the litigants, and as the whole matter was thus taken out of court, the charge of forgery could not be formally proved against Mrs. Green, who at the time was Miss Hetty Robinson.

The public knows that Hetty Green is miserly, tricky, ungrammatically in her speech, shabby in the extreme as to her dress and even untidy in her personal habits. They know that she has lived in hall bedrooms in cheap boarding houses, and eaten her meals in the kitchen with the servants from choice. They know that she walks daily across the Brooklyn Bridge to save three cents fare. She is not a woman of refinement, of culture, or of polish, but—and this a fact about Mrs. Green which is not generally realized—her family is one of the oldest and best in this country.

She is a Howland of New Bedford, belonging on her mother's side to the "Round Hill Howlands," so called from a certain locality in New Bedford, where the family has resided continuously for nearly three centuries. The old maritime city of New Bedford was founded by her ancestor, John Howland, the Puritan, who christened it after Bedford in England, his family home.

Hetty Green has the greatest estate today ever controlled by an individual woman, with the exception of Baroness Coutts. Hetty Green is worth $65,000,000 and no one has yet succeeded in compelling her to pay her taxes.

Went Him One Better.

"Out in Oregon," said a man from that State, "the air is so clear that you can see the peak of Mount Shasta, in California, from the peak of Mount Hood in Oregon, a distance of 276 miles."

"Here in the East we can see much further than that."

"Oh, come now."

"It's a fact. The moon is 240,000 miles away, but we can see it on a clear night."—Life.

Nothing to Hinder Now.

Lover—You are getting prettier every day.

Sweet Girl—Just now I am living on brown bread and water, to improve my complexion.

"How long can you keep that up?"

"Oh, indefinitely."

"Then let's get married."—New York Weekly.

Increasing a Public Nuisance.

The Lackadaisical Youth—You do me an injustice to call me idiotic because I let my hair grow so long. I do it intentionally to accentuate my individuality.

The Man—Then I take back what I said. It's not idiocy, but malice.—Chicago Record.

A Friend—If you love her, old fellow, why don't you marry her?

Bachelor [illegible]

NO TROLLEY YET.

Scotch Plains Still Guessing at Rapid Transit.

THE COMPANY PRESENTS ITS BOND.

Offers $10,000 Security for the Building of the Road, But the Town Committee Still Finds the Matter Presented in Incomplete Shape, and Defers Action.

The Fanwood Town Committee met at their rooms in Excelsior Hall Friday evening to receive the bond of $10,000 to guarantee the spur to the village and to grant the franchise for the Midway avenue route.

The representative citizens of the town were out in full force, notwithstanding the cold weather.

Chairman Terry called the meeting to order at 8:30. On motion the regular order of business was dispensed with, and the granting of the franchise was taken up.

Mr. Gaddis was asked to present his bond to the Committee for their consideration. The bond offered was that of Frank A. McKown, the president of the company. Town Counsel Codington was asked if the bond met with his approval. He said the form of the bond was regular, and the question was for the Committee to decide whether Frank A. McKown was worth $10,000. He himself did not known him personally, so could not say.

Mr. Gaddis said he had not given the question of the security of the bond much thought, as he did not think there would be any question about Mr. McKown being worth $10,000. If he had he would have had others on the bond with him.

Mr. Nichols, chairman of the committee appointed to secure signatures for the branch, was asked what progress the committee had made. He said the committee was in rather a peculiar position, as it now was in a fair way to secure the branch for either Park avenue or Forest avenue; but as some of the signatures were only promised and not made, he would like the Committee to accept a report of progress. He said Mr. Stanbury had offered to help the committee to secure signatures for the Forest avenue route, and that he could enlighten them further.

Mr. Stanbury read a letter from Mrs. Warren Ackerman, granting the right of way for what property is owned by her on said avenue. Mr. Miller said as a member of the Town Committee he would like to know where the people of the town would like to have the spur, whether on Park avenue or on Forest avenue.

Chairman Terry invited discussion from those present on the subject; but the people, with the exception of Thomas S. Young, (who was opposed to Forest avenue), did not seem to care where the branch was laid, so long as they were sure of having it in the town somewhere.

Mr. Gaddis wished the section in the ordinance regarding the branch line stricken out, as he said it was a blot on the franchise of Midway, and he claimed it was not legal to combine two separate applications in the one ordinance.

Mr. Codington said he failed to see how it was illegal or a blot on the franchise.

Mr. Gaddis said he had quoted the legal representatives of the company, but he would accept the ordinance if the Committee would grant it; or if the Committee would prefer it, he could make a new application to the Committee, when the signatures for a branch route were obtained and in legal form.

Making an application for a route for which the signatures had been obtained, and combining it with an application for a route on which the signatures were not obtained or in legal form, was illegal. He would rather have the Committee grant an ordinance that there could be no question about.

Mr. Miller then made the following motion: That on application being made by The New York and Philadelphia Traction Company for a franchise to be granted to them on Forest avenue from Mountain avenue to the Fanwood station, and as soon thereafter as legal time for publishing such application transpires, franchise be granted for a route on Midway, North and Forest avenues conjointly.

The motion was carried, Committeemen Miller and Terry voting Yes, and Committeeman Downer No.

Regular business was then taken up. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, and the bills ordered paid. The treasurer's report was accepted, and the Committee adjourned.

Piano-Man Taylor.

F. S. Taylor, who has built up a thriving business in Elizabeth, has taken charge as owner of Hulett's piano rooms at 223 West Front street, and will deal in all makes of pianos, organs and musical instruments of all kinds, and carry a full stock of the standard and latest sheet music. Anything in the musical line, he proposes to supply at the best rates. Mr. Taylor opened his present Elizabeth store on the day of the blizzard in '88. He intends to make his Plainfield store, opened the day of the blizzard in '95, equally successful.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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2 in.	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.50	8.00	12.00	20.00
3 in.	2.50	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00	18.00	25.00
4 in.	3.00	3.50	5.00	6.00	9.00	16.00	20.00	30.00
5 in.	3.50	4.50	6.00	8.00	12.50	18.00	25.00	37.00
¼ col.	4.50	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
½ col.	9.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	24.00	30.00	54.00	80.00
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I employ no agents and therefore am enabled to make a reduction in the price of my work to the customer, of the commission generally paid to agents.

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Hoping to be favored with your patronage, I am yours respectfully,

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Branch Yard Westfield, N. J.

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H. EGGERDING,
121 Park Avenue,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Manufacturer of the Celebrated
C. O. D. CIGAR,
The best 5 cent cigar in the State, and made on the premises from the finest Havana.
CLEAR HAVANA SEGARS A SPECIALTY.
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Having associated myself with the Master Plumbers Association of New York City, I employ none but first-class mechanics and non-union men. I believe in every man running his own business in all times and in all cases.

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Cleanse the Bowels and Purify the Blood! Cure Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Dyspepsia, and give healthy action to the entire system.

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BRIAR PIPE GIVEN AWAY WITH EVERY ONE POUND bale OF
DUKES MIXTURE
for 35 cents
Every pipe stamped DUKES MIXTURE or ATC
2 oz. PACKAGES 5¢

Dime Savings Institution
OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Is now receiving deposits payable on demand with interest. Money deposited on or before uly 1, 1894, will draw interest from that date.

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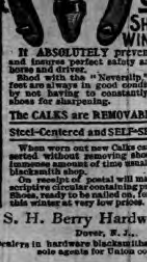

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SNOWBOUND.

Substantial Reminder of the Blizzard of March 12, 1888.

THE WISE COMMUTER STAYS HOME.

Jersey Central Train Service Badly Crippled—Street Cars Blockaded—School Children Have a Holiday, and Business Is at a Standstill.

From The Press of Feb. 8.

The fine powdery snow that began to fall heavily late yesterday afternoon was whisked by the high winds of the night into hard-packed drifts which interfered greatly with the morning traffic. The snowfall of the night was heavy, and though the moon tried to struggle through about 10 the storm kept up all night and well on to noon today, when the sun after sundry efforts succeeded in showing himself to the snowbound earth. The high winds continue, however, and the snow that has fallen is blown about as though a blizzard was still raging.

The Jersey Central passenger trains managed to pull through nearly on time up to 2:08 a. m., but freights were way off schedule. Officials Gilhausen, Peddle and Chief Despatcher Freck of the Central were at the Jersey Central Station at an early hour this morning, getting despatches from all parts of the system regarding the storm. Fortunately telegraphic communication was complete in all directions, all railroad wires being in good condition. The first train for Jersey City pulled out of Plainfield station at 6:23 packed to the doors and was nearly two hours reaching its destination. Much trouble was also experienced in crossing the ferry, fully forty-five minutes being consumed in the trip

The next eastbound train, which was equally well loaded, pulled out at 8:29 and made but little better time than its predecessor. The train due at 8:27 from Dunellen arrived at 9:05. Train No. 2 from Easton due at 8 p. m., puffed into the station with two snowclad engines in the lead, 35 minutes overdue.

The blue line flyer from Philadelphia, two hours overdue, was roofed over with a solid mass of frozen snow over six inches thick, and the engineer sitting on his box by the open window was encased ina glistening coat of mail from hat to waist, so hard that it had to broken from his clothing with a hammer. Trains No. 4 and No. 6, were stalled for over two hours at Somerville, and 5:04 from Philadelphia on the "P and R", due here at 10:08 was delayed at Belle Mead by three coal trains which stood on the switches unable to move because of the storm. They were finally dug out sufficiently to make a passage for the express, which arrived at 11:23.

The Newark and the Long Branch divisions are still blocked solid by the drifts.

The South Branch road from Flemington was opened sufficiently to allow the train due here at 7:58 to arrive at 11:08. Conductor Sam Johnson and Engineer Joe Case of this train report frequent drifts between Somerville and Flemington seven and eight feet high, and state that the snowplow worked all night in a fruitless endeavor to keep the tracks free. 514, the East-bound Philadelphia express due here at 6:05, with two big moguls in the van, puffed into sight at 11:16, having been instructed to cover the trip of No. 6 from the west due at 10:04, as well as its own.

516, the eastbound Philadelphia express, which also brings through Pullmans from the West, due at 2:14 a. m., was nine hours overdue. Local trains were made up at Somerville and Dunellen to take the place of express trains whenever possible, and were run necessarily with but little regard to schedule time. Up to noon no western mails arrived in the city. Deep drifts are reported from Fanwood cut and Bergen Point curve. The "stable" (round-house) at Jersey City was filled to the doors with engines unable to get out because of the frozen switches, and the only westbound train to reach this city up to noon was the paper train which left Jersey City at 7:30, arriving in this city at 9:05. The train covered the time of Nos. 1, 3 and 5, had two engines attached, and even then was forced to leave the passenger coaches at Fanwood and plow its way through with but one baggage and one mail car, returning later for the day coaches. The switches in the Jersey City yard were frozen and badly drifted, the flying snow filling them up almost as fast as the nearly exhausted yard hands, who had been working all night, could shovel them free. The levers in the switch tower, which in most cases operate several switches each, could hardly be moved, and the result was a practical suspension of all westbound travel until a late hour. It took the ferryboat "Plainfield", which left the New York side at 2:30 a. m., over an hour to make her Jersey City slip.

For over two hours this morning the waiting rooms, telegraph office, and baggage room were filled with a jolly crowd of would-be passengers, chatting, laughing, smoking or keeping Operators Scherberg and Stults busy sending messages to New York business houses announcing non arrivals because of the storm. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good" said he of the luxuriant white beard, as with his hand still on the key he glanced up with his accustomed smile from a big pile of silver coins which lay in front of him, "but I hope it won't blow this way all day".

No. 501, the Blue line flyer, 9 00 from New York, arrived here at 12:46, the second train to reach here from Jersey City today; and 517 which followed at 1:27 reported the road in fair condition. No further delay was between here and New York, but the early afternoon trains are late.

Milkmen from all suburban points report the roads badly drifted. A. B. Wolfe of Plainfield avenue and city line plowed through drifts fully four feet high at 6 this morning to reach his patrons.

W. H. Dorlan broke the roads from Oak Tree at 3 this morning through five foot drifts. Milkman Barrett of Greenbrook says the drifts along the Dunellen road are worse than during the blizzard of '88, while Mr. Slight from Rahway found travel with a wagon so difficult that he was tempted many times to turn back, but the thought of many little children in Plainfield crying in vain for milk urged him on and he arrived here at 8:30 chilled to the bone from his eventful trip.

Mr. Rose of Netherwood farms is almost the one from the suburbs who found the roads passable, the high winds having cleared the roads nearly the entire distance.

Some of the Plainfield commuters rash enough to trust to the trains this morning had to walk nearly a mile in Communipaw, the trains getting stalled at the switches.

The morning papers and mails being hours late, and few people venturing outdoors, Plainfield business is practically suspended today.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTEBOOK.

When the bell rang at 8:30 this morning as the signal that school had commenced, there were sixteen boys, three girls and two teachers present, but new recruits kept straggling in until the total was raised to about forty.

Of course there were no regular classes, and all the students adjourned to Assembly Hall, where, until 10, when all were dismissed, most of the time was spent in singing. Miss Grace E. Overton of the Junior Class gave a thrilling recitation, "Jack", and afterwards read another selecton in response to he generous applause.

About twenty were present in the Grammar School classes in the High School building.

The Class of '96 held a class meeting yesterday afternoon. Miss Grace E. Overton gave a recitation in her usual excellent manner; after which several amusing games were played.

Charles Noble was elected class editor in the place of Miss Elizabeth Allis.

Miss Grace E. Overton was elected vice-president in the place of Miss Alice Thompson, who has left school. After the meeting, refreshments and a social time were enjoyed.

North Plainfield School.

About 100 pupils attended the North Plainfield school this morning, but all were dismissed, and no school was held.

The Electric Cars Blockaded.

The electric cars were run up to 2 this morning, and in making the last trip to the house the cars and the sweeper got caught near Plainfield avenue, where they remained the rest of the night.

Nothing more was done till this forenoon, when the scraper, attached to Frank Hand's horses, was taken out and an attempt was made to clear the tracks. Little headway was made, however, as the heavily drifting snow covered the tracks almost as fast as they were cleared. An extra effort will be made this afternoon to open the road.

The Somerset street branch is blocked from end to end.

Pennsylvania Railroad's Tours to "The Golden Gates."

Apart from the rare pleasures of visiting new places and witnessing novel scenes, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's tours to California will prove better educators than any number of lectures or books on travel. The immense scope of territory traversed will expand the ideas of all tourists, indelibly impress upon their minds enlarged views of this mighty Union and its vast possessions, and they will return to their homes prouder than ever of the great land whose borders are protected by the Stars and Stripes.

These tours have been arranged under the company's renowned personally-conducted tourist system, and magnificent Pullman trains will leave New York and Philadelphia on February 20 and March 20 1895.

Detailed itinerary will be sent on application to Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

A Stranger, But Knew Where to Get a Good Coat.

A colored man, a stranger in Plainfield, passing Harry Werner's clothing store about 6 last Friday, was tempted by the coats worn by the dummies.

Thereupon he lifted a nice warm ulster from one of the figures and then walked away.

John Hodgetts, a salesman for Mr. Werner, happened to be standing in the front part of the store, prior to going to supper, and caught sight of the theft.

He saw the man go into the butcher shop opposite, and started after him. The man with the coat then went down the street on a run, and when the store of the Sherman Outfitting Company was reached he threw the coat off, leaving it on the sidewalk. Mr. Hodgetts was unable to catch him. This is the third recent attempt to steal one of Mr. Werner's sample coats. Everybody covets such good clothing.

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Hornley Barker Grove and Fillat sts
G W V Moy 4th and Park avenue
Frank Rowley Somerset and Craig place
J C Field, Somerville.
J B Gutteridge, Netherwood
Hotel Albion, Park ave and 9th street

Subscriber's Name	Address.
Ackerman, Mrs. J. H.	276 West 7th st
Adams, Dr D C	46 Grove st
Adams H C	115 E 6th st
Addis & Son	123 North av
Andrews F N	215 Central av
Albion Hotel, The	Park av and 9th st
Alert Hose Co., No 1	W 2d st
Babcock, Geo H	5th and Union sts
Barnaby F A	Plainfield
Brakeley, P W Dr	Dunellen
Boone C W Dr	7th and Liberty sts
Bushnell, John	Central ave. and 9th st
Boorhower, J B	Park av and 2d st
Berg, Jos F, M D	123 E 5th st
Blair A C	139 North av
Bolen, Runyon & Co	244 Park av
Board of Education	9th st and Arlington av
Booth, R H	Central av
Brookside Sanitarium	Somerset st
Brown J M	612 Central av
Central Times	105 E Front st
Clark, R B	121 Crescent av
Children's Home	Jackson ave
Chase Fred F	255 North av
Clawson, James T	Richmond and Front sts
Constitutionalist Office	105 North av
Cooley, Dr J H	Manning and Westervelt aves
Cox, Rowland	530 W Seventh st
Chapman, Mrs F A	16 LaGrande av
Cruikshank, S. A	Belvidere av
Carman, J H, M D	49 Somerset st
Chase, R F M	Somerset st
Central Pharmacy	Park av & Front st
Daily Press	105 North ave
Davis, Dr T S	Cor 6th st & Park av
Day, B M	Rockview ave
Decker, F—pay station	Westfield, N J
Doane, T O—Chief F F D	438 W 6th st
Dunn Fred W	Park and North av
Dumont, John B	124 E 7th st
Endicott, Dr Geo W	Park ave. and 7th st
Hose No 1	West 2d st
Engine No 1	2d st near Park av
Engine No 2	Somerset st
Evans, Geo C	27 Washington ave
Fanwood, pay station	Fanwood station
Force A L	22 Duer st
Fisk, Chas. J	211 West 7th st
Fisk, Pliny	6 W 7th st
Freight House	C. RR. Depot
French Bros	Somerset st
Fritts, Dr J T	428 Park av
Fleming, Howard	1012 Park av
French, C Frank	69 Somerset st
do do	297 Park av
Gaston, M. D., W F	5th and New st
Grant, Geo W Chief of Police	418 W 6th st
Griffen, A M	119 E Front st
Gilbert, A	Cor Central av & 5th st
Hegeman, E. A	107 Sycamore avenue
Hedges, Dr. Ellis W	702 Watchung av
Hadden, Albert	4th st. near Park ave
Hoagland's City Express	151 North av
Howell E O	191 North av
Holmes E H	203 Madison av
Hogan Chas W	20 Rockview av
Hummer & Mulford	229 Park av
Irvine D C	211 Watchung av
Jenkins, Dr. O. L	213 W Front st
Kaufman W T	531 W 7th st
Keely & Son	LaGrande av and Scott pl
Kirkner, J	5th and Division sts
Leggett Pharmacy	Park av and Front st
Linnett W N	130 Jackson av
Lowrie H H, Dr	512 Park av
Lowry, Rev Robert	Madison ave and 9th st
Lovell, L. N	Crescent ave
Linke, Frank	237 W Front st
Lounsbury, F C	Plainfield av
Mallinson A D	305 North av
Matthews, Chas	49 Grove st
MacDonald, J F	116 E Front st
Marsh Craig A	108 E Front st
Mathewson W B Dr	Babcock Bldg
do do	97 Rockview av
McQuaide James R	731 W 7th st
McGee, Henry A	Willow ave
McGee, James	Willow ave
Moy G W V	Park av and 5th st
Muhlenberg Hospital	639 W 3rd st
Murray, Dr. W H	727 Watchung av
Murray J W	213 W 4th st
Music Hall	43B
Myers, J K	130 E 7th st
Newhall, Henry B	144 E 7th st
N Y & N J Telephone Co	175 North av
Park Club The	Washington av
Penton T B jr	Rockview av
Perkins Ed C	Central av
Plainfield Beef Co	254 E 3rd st
do Electric Light Co	Madison av
do Gas Light Co	E 4th st
do Street Railway Co	Grant av
do Water Supply Co	Netherwood
Police Station	Park av and Railroad
do Chief Office	Park av
Reed Machine Tool Co	8 2nd st
Pope J C & Co	E Front st
Postal Telegraph & Cable Co	104 Park av
Potter, C jr	427 W 7th st
Potter Printing Press Co	688 South av
Probasco J B Dr	E Front st
Randolph, L W	43 Front st
Reynolds, H P	Park and North ave
Reynolds, E. P	Washington avenue
Reed Chas A	27 Myrtle av
Reed & Coddington	Babcock Bldg
Reinhart J W	69 Belvidere av
Rheaume L A	Watchung av and 4th st
Rogers W H	406 W 9th st
Rowley Frank	45 Somerset st
Roberts, D S	127 North av
Rockfellow, Geo W	Park and 6th st
Rogers, D W	329 W 2d st
Rooms, Mrs J	Cor. Mercer & Sycamore aves
Runyon, A M & Son	402 Park av
Runyon, A M & Son	418 Madison av
Rushmore, Dr Edward	430 Park av near Fifth st
Runkle, H. G	321 6th st
Runyon, Chas W	109 North av
Rice, R. W. & Co	cor. Emily and Duer sts
Rushmore Robert	3rd st and Grant av
Saunders W L	95 Mercer av
Serrell, Lemuel W	625 W Front st
Scott, Walter & Co	South ave
Shaw, B J	Front st. opp. Park ave
Shepard A D	Fanwood
Slater F M	37 Jackson av
Smalley Bros	North av
Smith, W F	Belvidere av., Netherwood
Smith, Jas A	125 W Front st
Streuli, H A	1300 Hillside av
Stevens F R	720 South av
Stevens Geo O	Grant av and W Front st
Stephenson W J	148 North av
Sykes T F	Front st Fanwood
Talmadge, Henry P	Netherwood
Taylor Miss M S	10 Rockview Terrace
Telegraph Office	Plainfield station
Terrill & Cole	320 W 2d st
Thompson, A D	147-149 North av
Thompson, A D	Farragut road
Thickstun, Jno A	223 Madison av
Tilsworth, Jos M	418 W 7th st
Tomlinson, Dr T H	213 La Grande av
Tobin Geo J	137 North av
Tracy, J Evarts	[illegible] 9th st
Tunison W J	322 Watchung av
Tweedy, G. B	125 Crescent av
Uhrich & Blake	122 W Front st
Union Beef Co	248 E 3rd st
United States Express Co	145 North av
Union Co Country Club	Cor 7th st & Arlington
Van Sickle J W	223 North av
Wadsworth, W B	420 9th st
Western Union Telegraph Company	At Depot
Wharton, Clifton jr	616 2nd Place
Woltmann, R	529 West Seventh st
Winchester, J F	W 8th st., near Grant ave
Wiers Max	344 W Front st

TELEPHONE TOLL RATES

FOR FIVE MINUTES CONVERSATION.

PLAINFIELD,		NEW JERSEY	
Asbury Park, N J	60c	Hempstead N Y	45c
Astoria, N Y	50c	Hoboken N J	35c
Babylon, N Y	60c	Hunter's Point N Y	45c
Bath, N Y	45c	Irvington N J	40c
Bayonne N J	45c	Islip N Y	60c
Bergen Point N J	45c	Jamaica N Y	45c
Bayside N Y	50c	Jersey City N J	35c
Bay Shore N Y	75c	Keyport N J	50c
Bayville N Y	60c	Kingston N J	45c
Belleville N J	45c	Laurel Hill N Y	45c
[illegible] N J	45c	Leonia N J	45c
Bloomfield N J	35c	Little Neck N Y	60c
Bloomingdale N J	45c	Little Silver N J	60c
Boonton N J	45c	Long Branch N J	50c
Brooklyn N Y	35c	Madison N J	40c
Caldwell N J	45c	Matawan N J	35c
Carlstadt N J	45c	Millburn N J	35c
Centreville N J	45c	Montclair N J	35c
Chatham N J	35c	Morristown N J	45c
Chester N J	45c	Newark N J	35c
Colt's Neck N J	75c	New Brunswick N J	25c
Coney Island N Y	45c	Newton N Y	45c
Cresskill N J	45c	New York N Y	35c
Dover N J	45c	Orange N J	35c
East Norwich N Y	60c	Pamrapo N J	45c
Eatontown N J	60c	Passaic N J	45c
Elizabeth N J	25c	Paterson N J	35c
Englewood N J	35c	Perth Amboy N J	25c
Fairview N J	45c	Rahway N J	25c
Fanwood N J	15c	Red Bank N J	50c
Far Rockaway N Y	45c	Seabright N J	60c
Flatbush N Y	35c	Short Hills N J	35c
Flushing N Y	45c	South Amboy N J	35c
Fort Lee N J	45c	South River N J	35c
Franklin Park N J	35c	Staten Island N Y	35c
Freehold N J	50c	Westfield N J	15c
German Settlem't N Y	50c	Woodbridge N J	25c
Glen Cove N Y	50c	Yonkers N Y	60c
Gravesend N Y	45c	Trenton N J	60c
Hackensack N J	35c	Tarrytown N Y	60c

SCOTCH PLAINS AND FANWOOD.

John H. Thye has left his position with Liveryman Keeley of Plainfield, and returned home.

Gustave Keshule, a plumber in the employ of R. Jahn, intends suing A. L. Frentz for injuries received by a pair of stairs falling on him while at work on one of Mr. Schultz's houses on Stony Hill. Mr. Keshule claims it was through the carelessness of Mr. Frentz's workmen he received his injuries.

Fanwood Council, R. A., meet at their rooms in Excelsior Hall Tuesday evening.

Sheriff Kyte has been confined to his house with the grip.

DeMotte stage made every trip yesterday, notwithstanding the weather.

Mrs. William H Dean of Diamond Hill is confined to her bed with pneumonia.

John Oliver of Kearney spent Thursday with friends in town.

John Force, proprietor of Force's Hotel, should receive the thanks of all residents on Front street for making paths both sides of the road, after every snowstorm.

W. R. Buckley has accepted a position with a large wholesale grocery house of New York as salesman.

Regent W. E. Collins will entertain the entertainment committee of Fanwood Council at his home this evening.

Mrs. Philip Blank is confined to the bed with the grip.

Joseph Nestor while driving from Cranford yesterday frosted his face and ears.

The blizzard of Thursday and Friday held full sway in town, keeping business men home from the city, the school was closed, no prayer meeting was held at the Baptist Church last evening, and the morning mail did not arrive from New York until after 3 in the afternoon.

The tea which was to have been held at the Library rooms yesterday, was postponed on account of the storm.

John Scheien, employed at the Ackerman farm, attempted to make a path through town yesterday morning with a horse and snowplow, but the snow drifted in again as soon as they were opened.

ROMANY'S PRINCE WILLIAM.

He Lives Near East Hartford—His Tribe Are Noted Horse Trainers.

One of the most famous representatives of Romany Rye in this country is Prince William, as he is called, who, with his family, lives near East Hartford. There are branches of the family at New Haven and Bridgeport. The East Hartford branch of the family is the main branch.

The Williamses are all horse dealers. Attached to their residence are stables which, in winter, always contain a stock of fine blooded draft horses.

One of the interesting sights at the stables are the wagons that are used by Prince William and his family when they go off on their annual nomadic pleasure trips. These wagons cost from $1,000 to $2,500. Prince William's private wagon cost $2,500 and is fitted up in regal style.

In these trips around the country the whole family joins. These trips are made in the summer, spare horses being taken along and sold or traded. This means a cavalcade of a dozen fancy wagons and about 100 horses.

The start is made about the 1st of August, the entire family—men, women and children—being taken along. The party keeps together, traveling by easy stages, about 20 miles a day being considered a good journey. When in a hurry, they can make 40 miles a day.

The place selected for the night's rest is usually a grove. There the wagons are drawn up in a circle, fires are lighted and the evening meal prepared.

After supper the whole party gather around Prince William's tent or wagon, and the affairs of the family are discussed. A watchman patrols the camp all night to watch the horses.—New York Times.

Patriotic Red Men.

Miantonomoh Tribe, I. O. R. M., will celebrate Washington's Birthday in a fitting manner. There will be an address, entertainment, dance and collation, and all the friends of the tribe will be invited to accept their hospitality.

—J. T. Vail is kept busy securing tenants for houses and houses for tenants. He is reliable and popular not only in the real-estate business but in insurance matters as well, placing policies that are surely paid if loss comes.

P. P. VanArsdale,

PIANO TUNER.

Instruments put in thorough order. Terms reasonable. Pianos and Organs for sale and to let. Orders by postal, P. O. box 186, or left at Willett's shoe store, No. 107 Park avenue, will receive prompt attention. Residence 203 E. Front street, corner Elm street. 2jy1yr

Jas. M. Dunn,

Dealer in

GROCERIES, PROVI

Vegetables, Fruits, etc.

No. 224 Park Ave

OPPOSITE NORTH AVENUE.

Everything usually found in a first-class grocery store.
Goods delivered free of charge.

RICKERT'S

ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS.

OFFICE—Vanderbeek's Music Store, Park avenue. The "Accommodation Express" will attend to the general carrying business of the city, delivering goods or baggage to and from the depot, or from place to place.
Moving of Furniture, Pianos, etc., with care and safety.

WILLIAM A. WOODRUFF,

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Real Estate for Sale & Exchange.

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Stoves, Ranges

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CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

Plainfield, N. J.

Residence and shop No. 228 East Third street.
Jobbing promptly attended to. ap4y

E. B. MAYNARD,

PRACTICAL BARBER

AND

Artistic Hair Dresser,

No. 204 PARK AVENUE.

Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting done at their residences. Shaving, Shampooing, etc. satisfactorily performed. l17y1

CARNEY BROTHERS, Agents,

135 West Front St.

TINNERS,

PLUMBERS,

GAS FITTERS.

PARLOR STOVES,

COOK STOVES

HEATERS.

Grates and Bricks for all kinds of Stoves can be found here at Jobbers' prices. Bring your Tinware mending to us. The best Tinners, the best Plumbers, and the best Gas-fitters in this section. We use none but the very best of materials, and our work always gives satisfaction.

Kes of All Kinds are Made Here.

Tinware Made to Order.

Ranges, Brick and
Portable Furnaces

SANITARY PLUMBING.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. R. CODINGTON.

Counsellor-at-Law,

Commissioner of Deeds, Master-in-Chancery Notary Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.—je6tf

GEORGE W. DAY,

General Auctioneer.

Sales of Personal Property solicited. P. O. Box 123, Dunellen, N. J., or address in care of Constitutionalist. Terms reasonable.

DR. CHARLES R. THIERS,

Dentist,

48 Somerset street. A new local anaesthetic application for extracting teeth without pain. Gold filling a specialty.—je6tf

LEWIS B. CODDINGTON,

(Successor to T. J. Carey,)

Furniture and Freight Express!

OFFICE—24 W. FRONT ST.

Large Covered Vans or Trucks. Goods delivered to any part of the U. S. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable. P. O. Box 1 68. Piano moving a specialty.

A. WOLFF,

Manufacturer of

CIGARS,

And dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, and smokers' articles, has removed from 21½ W. Front street, to 201 West Front, one door east of Madison avenue and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally.

TWENTY

Yeas experiencein the business.

SECOND STREET, 2 doors above Peace street

Mr. JOHN R. STEVENS, Horse-shoer, gives particular attention to Shoeing, Forging, Stumbling and Interfering Horses. Speedy Cutters stopped in an incredibly short space of time. Horses with diseased feet treated in a particular manner by experienced workmen.

ALBERT HEDDEN,

Liver and Boarding Stables

FOURTH STREET,

Between Peace street and Park avenue.
First-Class Livery.
Horses Boarded by Week or Month
Telephone call No, 114.

Parlor stoves,

Furnaces, Ranges,

Steam Piping, Plumbing.

Heater Work, Tinning,

Hardware.

A. M. GRIFFEN,

East Front Street.

TELEPHONE CALL, 6. 11 11-tf

Estey
Pianos
Organs

FULLY WARRANTED.

Moderate Prices.

Cash or Installments.

See Them Before You Buy.

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5 East 14th Street, - New York.

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The Constitutionalist
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.
PUBLISHED AT
Plainfield, New Jersey.
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.
A. L. Force, Publisher & Proprietor.
Walter Irving Clarke, City Editor

PARTICULAR MENTION.

O. P. Rutherford of Evona is recovering from an attack of the grip.

Mr. Beach of Watchung avenue is confined to the house with the grip.

Mrs. Theodore J. Runyon of 411 West Fourth street is ill with the grip.

Mrs. George Thatcher is confined to her home with an attack of the grip.

E. P. Williams of West Seventh street has gone to Albany on a business trip.

Miss Mabelle Smith of Westervelt avenue is suffering from a sprained wrist.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Addie Coriell to Merton F. Langer.

Miss Ida Dunham is confined to her home on Arlington avenue with an attack of the grip.

Miss Florence Marsh of Plainfield avenue will give a social to her friends Friday evening.

Thomas Reid of the West End has accepted a position as agent for the Prudential Life Insurance Company.

Louis DeCamp of Plainfield avenue, an employe of the Potter Press Works, is confined to his home with the grip.

The engagement is announced of Miss Emma Kurshale and Arthur G. Adams. The marriage will take place soon.

Mrs. John Drayton of Franklin place is ill with the grip. Her infant daughter is suffering from an attack of bronchitis.

D. F. Stewart of John street, although painfully ill with neuralgia, continues to perform efficiently his duties at Hope Chapel.

George Firstbrook of Essex street, who has been traveling through Massachusetts, expects to arrive home on Saturday.

Mrs. Barnes, mother of Mrs. D. F Stewart, who has been ill since New Year's Day, is recovering under the care of Dr. Simpson.

The marriage of Miss Fanny Westphal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Westphal, to George Gray of Brooklyn, will take place next month.

The little son of Walter Walker of Chatham street is quite ill from an attack of pneumonia, but Dr. Carman, who is in attendance, hopes soon to effect a cure.

John Daly and W. S. Gibson of this city spent yesterday on the Brazilian steamship Hildebrand, on which Mr. Daly took his departure for Para, South America.

J. C. Pope of West Fourth street is the latest to succumb to the grip. He was stricken suddenly yesterday afternoon at his office, and today he is unable to be out.

Thomas Henry of the West End, who has been lately employed by The Pond Machine Tool Company, has gone to Pittsburg, where he has secured employment as a machinist.

Dr. Daniel H. Thickstun, who went to Florida about a week ago for his health, has written to his son William Thickstun that he is feeling much better, and enjoys the southern climate.

Miss Louie M. Leggett of Princeton, who has been visiting friends in New York city, came to Plainfield yesterday for a few days visit with her brother, J. Howard Leggett of West Front street.

Samuel Q. Lawson of West Seventh street, who is spending the Winter in New York city, was in town Monday looking after his property and seeing if any damage was done by the blizzard.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. VanEmburgh of East Second street were called to Chester, Orange County, N. Y., Monday, to attend the funeral of James Roe, a niece of Mrs. VanEmburgh. They are expected home tomorrow.

A letter received today by Andrew W Johnson gives no hope for the recovery of his mother, "Aunt" Hetty, who is at the home of her other son, Russell, in New York city. Her heart is very much affected, and she refuses the most tempting dishes prepared by those who are doing their utmost to prolong her life.

—Hyde's meadows were covered yesterday afternoon and evening with crowds of swiftly skimming skaters, whose animated faces and many colored mufflers combined to make the ever changing kaleidoscopic picture one of unusual attractiveness to the crowds of onlookers who lined the banks.

$100 Reward $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer $100 for any case that it fails to cure.

Send for list of testimonials.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props. Toledo, O

Sold by druggists, 75c.

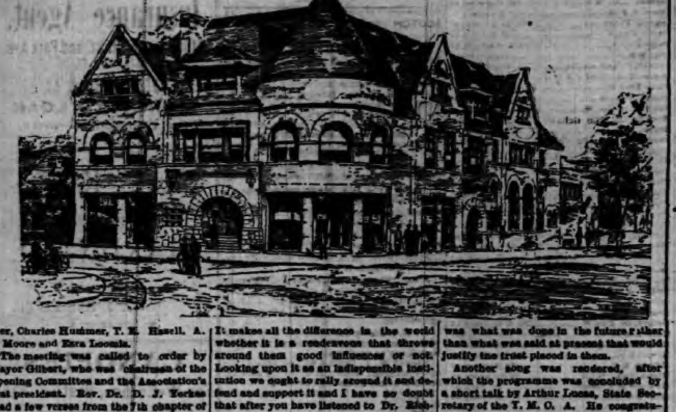
IN THEIR NEW HOME.

They'll Never Roam in Search of Better Quarters.

BUILT THIS HAS BEEN FOR PLAINFIELD MEN,

Helped by Fair Plainfield Daughters—With Past Review, an Era Now the Snugly Quartered Men Commence—Renew Their Youth, with Words of Truth from Past and Present Presidents.

BUILT for Plainfield's progress was the new Y. M. C. A. Building, and the finely appointed and pretty Assembly Hall of the structure was well-filled Feb., 13 by a representative audience which had gathered to enjoy exercises incident to the formal opening of the Association's new home. On the platform were seated the members of the Board of Directors, opening and building committees, a number of the local clergy, and the double male quartette, composed of F. S. Runyon, E. E. Runyon, Nelson Runyon, L. A. Hummer, Charles Hummer, T. E. Hassell, A. J. Moore and Ezra Loomis.



The meeting was called to order by Mayor Gilbert, who was chairman of the Opening Committee and the Association's first president. Rev. Dr. D. J. Yerkes read a few verses from the 7th chapter of Acts, after which prayer was offered by Rev. Cornelius Schenck.

Mayor Gilbert spoke in part as follows:

"The duty has been put on me tonight of bidding you welcome to this beautiful new home of the Young Men's Christian Association, and I can assure you the duty is doubly enjoyable to me simply because I was present at the birth of the Association. I was its first President. I am familiar with its early struggles and with many of the important incidents of its early life. I can reach back from its beginning to the present time; I can touch the past and present in the history of this Association. I can bring them both together, and I can realize perhaps more fully than the most of you how remarkable has been the success of this Association, and in looking back over the interval of time which reaches from the beginning, twenty-eight years ago, down to the present development of this Association, this beautiful building suggests to me how remarkable has been the growth and development of this organization. This building tells its own story of prosperity, healthful growth, development, public sympathy and support. It reminds me also of many changes that have taken place under my own observation in the aims and purposes and in the personnel of the Association. I can clearly recall the first meeting that was held in the modest little room on Park avenue 28 years ago. We were not ambitious then; we had no thought at that time of ever achieving a state of development that would warrant such a beautiful building as this. We simply hoped to organize and to do some good. There were only a few of us but we were interested in the work and ties that bound us together in our early association work developed into stronger ties of personal association, and I am proud to say tonight that I number among my personal friends tonight men whom I discovered in that association of long ago.

"But speaking now as Chief Executive of this city I think that I ought to congratulate the people of Plainfield on having this beautiful edifice added to the architectural development of Plainfield. Plainfield has fine avenues, beautiful streets, and charming residences, and all speak of the refinement of our people, but we have few public buildings, and these we need to express the progressive spirit and business methods of the people. There is nothing that serves so well to express the character and civilization of a people as the buildings they erect. The old world is full of the architecture of magnificent nations that have arisen, flourished and passed away, leaving nothing behind them but the ruins of old temples and public buildings, and these stand as silent monuments to the purposes and civilization of their time, and there they have stood for ages furnishing the historian reliable data for the writing of history. The old world has much to boast of in this line. From these we derive large benefits, but all these buildings were reared to perpetuate the glory of man, or of nations. The beautiful palace at Versailles has over the entrance this inscription: 'For the glory of France,' built by a prince for his own glory with money wrung from the people. How much different is it in the case of this building—money for which has been donated by a liberal people, donated as a recognition of the right of this Association to exist.

"You have given to the young men this beautiful building; you have enlarged their usefulness and increased their capacity for work, and you have laid upon them a new responsibility as well, and in order to discharge this responsibility and in order to give you what you look to them for now, it will be necessary for those who have the interest of the young men at heart to be generous in support. Now, that it is in position to do valiant work, it will need valiant support, and the money spent in this direction is well spent. As an investment, see what this institution is doing for young men in Plainfield. You all know, if you have sons, that when they reach a certain age and come home from an office or from being confined in a store you feel that they would like to go out and spend some time with their companions. Now, what is this association for these young men? Why, it is a rendezvous, a meeting place, and as a rendezvous and meeting place you want to see that it is a good place. It makes all the difference in the world whether it is a rendezvous that throws around them good influences or not. Looking upon it as an indispensible institution we ought to rally around it and defend and support it and I have no doubt that after you have listened to Dr. Richards and to Mr. Murray you will all feel that to support this institution would be a good investment to your sons and a good investment to Plainfield."

At the conclusion of the Mayor's address the quartette rendered a selection which brought forth many encomiums.

The following is a part of Dr. Richards's excellent address:

"When I came here tonight I was thinking of course, as we all were, of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and thinking of it with gratitude; but I found myself thinking especially of those gathering here tonight in this new building and what it meant to this Association to have at last a home of its own. I suppose my special duty was to bring a multitude of congratulations to the society itself and to all these friends who are gathered here, many of whom know what it is to have a home of their own, and when we think of it I do not know that there is any material advantage to be set ahead of the advantage of having your own home. A minister speaks of that subject with a little feeling, because it is an advantage that he never expects to possess. Belonging to a race of tramps he simply can look with envy upon those who have what is denied to him. It is not only the people who have a home of their own who are blessed; it is an advantage to the community. They have a great deal more confidence in their citizens when they own their own houses. You are not afraid of their behaving themselves in such fashion that it will be necessary for them to leave the place, if they own their own homes. Any institution comes to be worth more to the community, or at least be valued more highly when it can be properly housed.

"Now it seems to me that this is the special advantage the Young Men's Christian Association has assumed tonight. It is met in its new home; it has come to a place that belongs to itself and we hope that it will be soon paid for, and here it stands as one of the institutions of the city—something that will stand here forever as a home for the young men of Plainfield, and for the young men of our own families. We all have our own houses with their own parlors, with their own libraries, with their own privileges of social intercourse, and anything that is offered to those boys by the Young Men's Christian Association is an addition to a good many things which they have already. But after all, this thing is to be here to furnish a home for the young men in Plainfield who haven't one, and who are not likely to have a home for the present. I think our prayer to God is that as this building is now dedicated He will so fill it with His Spirit that has always guided it in the past, that this aim may be more and more completely realized, that this Association may be interested to offer to the young men of this city who need it most the advantages of a Christian home."

Dr Richards was followed by W. D. Murray, President of the Association. In opening he spoke of the time seven years ago when the subject of the Association owning a house was first broached, and now what a feeling of gratification and joy it afforded him to participate in their formal opening. He then described the efforts that were necessary to consummate their desire, which had found root in the minds of those taking an interest in the welfare of the Association. To illustrate the immensity of undertaking to erect such a structure, he furnished a few figures concerning the finances in this connection. The total amount subscribed was $47,300, of which $46 017 48 had been paid in. It had been necessary to get a loan of $2,500, which afforded the sum of $48,517.48 to draw upon. Thus far there had been expended $14,000 for land and $34,344 90 on the building. The contract called for $43,615, which left a deficiency of $10,000 still to be raised. Now the question was asked whether the result accomplished justified the cost involved? The work done in the past answered that proposition affirmatively. He said that many young men, who had pleasant homes, were simply content to live for themselves, and conform with the rules of society and law, but the Association was a field of labor in educating them to something better and higher than mere drones. The citizens of Plainfield he said had donated the building to perpetuate the religious work which they had undertaken, and it was what was done in the future rather than what was said at present that would justify the trust placed in them.

Another song was rendered, after which the programme was concluded by a short talk by Arthur Lucas, State Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. He congratulated the Association on possessing in many respects the finest building of its kind in the State. The structure stands for the highest ideal of manhood, and in its various departments would teach that there is something better and nobler than just living and something more than death. In the religion of Jesus Christ, he said there was need for creeds and sects, but the Young Men's Christian Association afforded a common platform and purpose to centre the mind and efforts for the salvation and elevation of the young men.

After Dr. Yerkes pronounced the benediction, the audience were invited to make a general inspection of the building, of which the majority availed themselves.

The cozy reading room, the pleasant parlor, and all the apartments, were admired by the visitors, and the completion of the building was commented on as one of the events in which Plainfielders should take great and pardonable pride.

Funeral of Miss Terry.

The funeral services of Miss Tillie Terry were held Tuesday afternoon from her late home on Richmond street. Rev. Cornelius Schenck conducted the ceremony.

A very large number of friends and relatives were present, attesting the high esteem in which decedent was held.

There were several floral tributes among which was a handsome pillow from the Independent Fife and Drum Corps, and a beautiful bunch of roses and smilax from the Women's Relief Corps. The pall bearers were: A. Wilson, Arthur Adams, Henry Adams and Herbert Bodine.

Interment was in the Methodist cemetery.

Dance in Friendship Hall.

A largely attended and very enjoyable dance was held in Friendship Hall, New Market, last evening. Guests were present from Elizabeth, Jersey City, Bound Brook, Somerville and Plainfield. Quite a large party went in a sleigh from this city and enjoyed the pleasant ride as well as the dance which followed.

Frasee's orchestra furnished excellent music throughout the evening, and the merrymakers did not disperse until a late hour. The affair was under the efficient supervision of Messrs. Egle, Van Dorn, Brant and Faulks.

Constipation

Is the most common form of Dyspepsia.

Dr. Deane's

Dyspepsia Pills

(white wrapper), one after each meal, cure the most obstinate cases. They contain no mercury, do not purge nor gripe, and impart a natural healthful tone to the stomach and bowels.

50 cents at druggists'. Send to us for a free sample.

DR. J. A. DEANE CO.,
Kingston, New York.

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for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
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Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

E. P. THORN,

No. 125 Park Avenue,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Pure Wines and Liquors,

For Family and Medicinal Use,

A SPECIALTY.

FEBRUARY PRICES.

Amos H. VanHorn, Limited,

73 Market Street, Near Plane Street.

Note the Name Amos Before Entering the Store.

PRICES DURING FEBRUARY.

Tapestry Brussels carpet per yard, only	50c
Antique oak bedroom suits, only	$10
Mahogany finished frame parlor suits, only	$20
Velvet carpet per yard, only	75c
Antique oak bedroom suits, only	$15
Antique oak sideboards, only	$13 50
Extra super all-wool ingrain carpet per yard, only	50c
Mahogany finished frame parlor suits, in rug covering, only	$30
Fancy couches and lounges, only	$5
Low priced ingrain carpet per yard, only	25c
Antique oak bedroom suits, only	$20
Body Brussels carpet per yard, only	85c
Antique oak chiffoniers with mirrors, only	$8.75
Mahogany finished frame parlor suits, in silk covering, only	$40
Dining-room chairs, high back, antique oak, per set only	$7.50
Antique oak extension tables, only	$8.50
Oilcloth per yard, only	20c
Hall stands, only	$5.50
Antique oak bedroom suits, only	$25
Three ply carpet per yard, only	25c

PORTLAND RANGES—The prices on these Ranges are not reduced, as we are not allowed to do so by the manufacturers. We have made reductions in all other departments not mentioned above at the same rate as in this ad. Easy terms. Goods delivered free to all parts of the State.

STORING FURNITURE—Having just erected a new building at 88, 90 and 92 Bank st., we can safely say that we have the most complete Storage Building in the State, and at such low rates. All locked rooms. Furniture moved with vans by careful men in city or country. Telephone 580.

AMOS H. VAN HORN, Limited,

73 Market st., near Plane st., Newark, N. J.

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Painters and Decorators.

167 NORTH AVENUE. (Formerly with A. D. VanSciver)

Wall Paper,

Window Shades,

Picture Mouldings.

We have just received 10,000 rolls of Wall Paper, which we guarantee to be 1896 goods, and that is what you cannot find elsewhere in the city. Our prices are lower than ever before. People contemplating papering and painting can save money by calling on the above named firm. We do no work but what is first-class and solicit your patronage.

CONDENSED GOVERNMENT.

Why Should There Be 300 Officials in Union County?

SOME THOUGHTFUL SUGGESTIONS FOR MUNICIPAL REFORM.

Frank Bergen Writes on the Methods of County, City, Borough and Township Government, Outlining a Greatly Simplified Plan That Is Less Costly and Cumbersome.

[From The Elizabeth Daily Journal.]

Aside from the temporary embarrassment of the National Government the public question in which the people are most deeply interested at the present time, is the problem of municipal reform. The existing methods of conducting the administration of municipal governments, except in rural districts and in rare instances elsewhere, do not satisfy the people. Taxes accumulate, discontent increases, sporadic movements for reform break out here and there, and end in nearly every case in relapse to the former condition. Advice is freely poured forth by the press in the form of books, essays and editorials. Petitions, memorials and remonstrances seem endless, and yet, year after year, the difficulty of administering the local government of a thickly settled locality increases. The reason is plain enough, but a practical remedy seems to elude all who try to find it.

The fact is that the influence of various socialistic theories during the last half century has laid on local governments numerous duties which they were not originally organized to perform, and the slow and discordant efforts that have been made to adapt the ancient forms of local government to modern uses have given rise to a vast mass of law, ranging from ordinances to constitutions, which have been construed in different ways by voluminous decisions of the courts. It is obvious that successful administration of such governments is next to impossible. One is rather surprised to find that their break-down is not more serious than it is.

The common experience of a municipal office holder, anxious to serve his fellow-citizens faithfully, is something like this: He is elected, by the impulse of some agitation, on the faith of his character, or because he may have been successful in some other career, and enters hopefully on the discharge of his duties, only to find himself embarrassed and perplexed by obstacles which he never appreciated before. After a few futile efforts to redeem his pledges, or gratify his ambition, he becomes disgusted or indifferent. He tries to attend to the public business at odd times, generally evenings when he has nothing else to do, and acts largely on rumor, gossip or current items of news he happens to read. If, feeling his helplessness, he falls under the influence of some one who is more familiar with the ropes, he becomes the subject of a boss, and loses the confidence of the people. By and by his constituents grow impatient at his conduct or inaction; he is turned out of office as a disappointment and sent back to private life fully convinced that the people in a republic are extremely ungrateful.

There is another class of officials who seek office for less worthy purposes. Some lively citizen, commonly called a hustler, gets his friends out to the primary, secures the nomination and is elected. He firmly believes that it is his duty to get something, not for himself directly, but for some of the friends who were most active in his support. He commences business in the caucus of his party, and must get a doorkeeper at least to show his constituents. Later he develops a strong desire to get something for the ward, township or locality in which he happens to live. Other members of the same board or body understand their duty in the same way, and so it often happens that the conduct of officials, who pass for honest men, becomes a raid on the public treasury instead of an administration of the government for the general welfare of the people. I do not believe that dishonesty is nearly so extensive among public officials as is commonly supposed. The true cause of the failure of municipalities to meet the just expectations of the people is rather the wretched system of government which has come into existence, and which is itself largely responsible for a false conception of official duty.

Since this question grew into importance and pressed forward for solution, the public mind has turned in different directions in search of a remedy. In 1875 it was thought or hoped that reform could be effected if special legislation were abolished, but that movement was not a success. Later a cry went out for one man power with direct responsibility to the people at stated intervals, but that theory of petty temporary monarchy failed to take root deeply. About the same time, schemes for local government by means of bi-partisan bodies were devised, and to some extent put in practice, and later still a few sublime characters began to advocate non partisan government in the centres of the population of a country whose government would perish with its partisanship.

There has also been more or less talk of trying "business principles," whatever they are, as a means of local government. If it is intended by this to establish a practical form of government over a given locality, adapted to its needs for the time being, and then to elect men of intelligence and integrity to administer the government within, if not according to, the law, there is much to commend it. If it means that political institutions that grow out of traits of human nature older and as tough as civilization itself, should be conducted as one would run a grocery store, a lumber yard or a bank, it is an unsound proposition. There is no better time to repeat and emphasize this fact than at present, when the practice of mingling the methods and avarice of business with the legitimate functions of government at Washington has culminated again in wide-spread disaster. In a country where officials are changed frequently, where the people are familiar with the methods of business, and but few make a study of the science of government, if there is such a thing, it is no doubt wise to employ business methods as far as practicable in conducting the routine work of government, but a good government, which is one of the grandest achievements of human effort, should not be degraded to the status of a mere commercial pursuit.

But no one can come to an end of a discussion of this subject while dealing in mere generalities. Any practical reform must be achieved by a concrete operation. Instead of trying to tell other people how other localities should be governed, suppose we discuss among ourselves how the government of Union county could be changed to our advantage. This county contains 101 square miles; its territory is bounded and intersected by several streams that provide surface drainage. Cranford is the central point, and no extremity is more than eight miles distant. The land is generally level, interrupted by a few considerable hills, but there seems to be nothing in the physical features of the county to interfere seriously with the suggestion I wish to make. Spread over this small territory there are no less than fifteen municipal governments, including three cities, nine townships and two boroughs, in different stages of development, and a county government underlying them all. The population of the county by the last census (1890) was 72,467, and is probably over 80,000 at the present time. In the offices of these several governments there are about 180 officials, not counting policemen, constables, school teachers, justices of the peace, overseers and surveyors of the highways and overseers of the poor. There are at least a hundred of these minor officials. In a word, there are about 300 people busy with more or less activity in the work of governing Union county. It is probably true to say, and I speak respectfully, that not one of these numerous officials ever read the laws they have been appointed to administer, and it is equally true that if they should do so it would not add much to their efficiency, for the reason that the vast mass of law which smothers them is simply inscrutable, both to the professional and the wayfaring man.

The assessed value of property in Union county for purposes of taxation last year was $34,613,387, and the aggregate debt of the fifteen municipal governments in the county is $5,113,011, bearing interest ranging from four to seven per cent., but nearly all at four. The annual interest charge is about $225,000. During the year 1894 the taxpayers of the county were called upon to pay to their respective collectors in cash the sum of $899,700. Deducting from this the sum of $225,000 paid for interest on debts, and we find that the people of this county paid last year the enormous sum of $674,700 for government, and probably not more than half a dozen of the taxpayers believe that they received the worth of their money. It must be conceded that a system of governments which produces such inadequate results for the amount expended should be reformed. It is a condition that is far behind and below the enlightened and progressive spirit of the age.

I am in favor of adopting the advice of Hamlet and reforming it altogether, being careful, however, at every step to remember that a government which does not fit the people cannot succeed. I believe that a radical change can be made which will bring the government of Union county in harmony with the sentiments of the people, diminish the cost of administration and add greatly to its efficiency. My suggestion is this: Abolish every municipal government in the county except the county government itself, and diminish the functions of the board of Chosen Freeholders to the lowest degree consistent with the constitution; then erect a new government over the entire territory of the county, based on a practical theory in harmony with modern ideas. Let the governing body proper consist of five or seven persons, to be elected, well paid and required to devote their whole time to the public service; define the outlines of their power with extreme clearness, and provide but few regulations for their conduct within the limits of their jurisdiction. Many of the so-called safeguards of legislation relating to municipalities are in fact sources of embarrassment and pitfalls. I am convinced that it would be better to circumscribe the general jurisdiction of a governing body clearly, and leave the methods of exercising the powers conferred largely to its discretion. This is necessary to the vigor and efficiency of the government.

It would be necessary to establish executive departments of the government, such as fire, health, street and police departments, but I do not think that any member of the executive departments, except the head officer of each, should be elected by the people or appointed by the governing body. The people in a thickly settled locality are too busy with their own affairs to spare the time required in a short campaign to make sufficient examination of the mental and moral fitness of candidates for mere clerkships and other minor offices, and the governing body should by all means be entirely free from the annoyance of the office-seeker, and, as far as possible, from dictation of the boss. Let the governing body establish the executive departments by ordinances, appoint the head officer of each, and remove him at pleasure. It is necessary for the governing body to have this power in order to maintain discipline, so as to conduct their important and complicated work successfully. The other officers should be chosen by a civil service commission.

The merits of the cause of civil service reform have been much obscured by the ridicule of its enemies and the folly of its friends. But the system has grown up slowly, between both obstacles, to a strong position, and can no longer be regarded as a subject fit only for a short plank in a platform to please the Mugwumps and make the delegates smile. In the last number of the Atlantic, Mr Theodore Roosevelt gives an interesting account of the progress and condition of the movement, entirely free from cant, although a little overloaded with enthusiasm. I am convinced that a radical and genuine plan of reform of municipal governments must include a provision for the selection of the minor executive officers by the approved methods of civil service reform.

This, in mere outline, is a form of local government I venture to suggest for Union county. It could be established by a statute which no doubt would be passed if the people desire it. A few of the advantages of such a change are (1) the territory would be rid at once of an oppressive mass of local laws and ordinances, complicated so as to be unenforceable by a still greater mass of inconsistent general laws. These laws for the most part are the experiments and failures of centuries, transmitted with increasing volume from age to age. We need a local government resting on the spirit of the age in which we live, and not on tradition and mistakes alone. (2) Its practical and efficient methods of administration would provide much better service to the people at much less cost than we get from fifteen different governments with rapidly changing officials, who attend to the public business in the evening and at other odd times. The success of the great commercial corporations is largely due to the fact that the governing body consists of a few persons, who consult rather than debate, and talk instead of declaiming. To this extent, at least, there is no objection to the substitution of business methods for the common practices of local governments. The value of such a change will be appreciated by anyone who has observed the difference between the action of gentlemen in a board of directors, and in a common council. (3) The population of Union county has doubled since 1870, and is likely to increase still more rapidly in the future. The inevitable course of events will force its territory under one local government sooner or later by the gradual process of annexation of the smaller to the larger towns. This is the common history of the growth of cities. The interests of all parts of the county are sufficiently identical to make it desirable that its growth and public improvements should be according to a common plan.

At present four municipalities in the county are preparing to construct separate sewer systems. Roselle intends to construct a trunk sewer to tidewater. Cranford will connect with the Rahway system. Westfield and Plainfield propose to try the plan of intermittent filtration. All of these systems will be constructed for local convenience only, and must of necessity be temporary expedients. In former years large sums of money were expended by the various municipalities of the county for the improvement of highways, and nearly all was wasted. We never dealt with the problem successfully until the unity of the whole territory of the county and the interest of each part in all other parts were recognized. May it not be so with the other public improvements which the increasing population of the county make it necessary to construct?

There are also objections to the proposition. The one most obvious is the unequal debts of the different local governments. In fact some of them are entirely free from debt. But this objection will seem to diminish on examination. Where the debts are there also are large quantities of taxable property, and the most costly of the necessary public improvements have been made. The rate of interest on the large debts is four per cent., and it is not unreasonable to expect that the saving in taxes by reason of a rational administration of the proposed government would go far toward paying the interest on the debt of the consolidated town.

It may also be objected that the proposed plan would give too much power to the governing body. But it is impossible for men to accomplish satisfactory results in dealing with difficult matters without freedom to act as good judgment may dictate, according to the actual conditions of the moment. As it is impossible to foresee remote conditions or emergencies, so it is impossible to prescribe how men can act to the best advantage years before they are called on to act at all. The plan, however, calls for a distinct demarcation of the limits of the power of the governing body, but leaves it comparatively free to act within those limits. That body would be responsible for the government of the whole territory; public attention would be fixed on the conduct of its members, instead of being divided as at present among numerous officials. The office being responsible and dignified would attract men of capacity, and its importance would lead to the selection of the best men who could be impressed into the public service when the necessity of doing so is properly appreciated. On this point the fate of all forms of popular local government must turn. The form of the government furnishes opportunities more or less convenient for the service or betrayal of the people by those entrusted with power. Some students of the subject seem to think that the form of the government is of more importance than the character of the men chosen to administer its power. I do not think so, although it is no doubt true that the form is one of the essential attributes of a good government. Herbert Spencer, who is regarded as the wisest of all men who have studied government profoundly, declared, before the strain of pessimism grew darker in his mind, that "the belief that by due skill an ill-working humanity may be framed into well-working institutions, is a delusion. The defective natures of citizens will show themselves in the bad acting of whatever social structures they are arranged into. There is no political alchemy by which you can get golden conduct out of leaden instincts." We must all bow to the dictum of this great man, but the progress of the cause of good government cannot be stopped by a disagreeable fact. It may be that the character of no popular government, whether of a nation or a town, will long remain above the level of the civilization of its inhabitants, but civilization is constantly progressing, and it is clearly the duty of the people to establish and maintain a form of government at least up to the level of their common intelligence. It is certain that our local governments in this county are not.

FRANK BERGEN.

A Dinner to Miss Cox

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Marion Ackerman gave a dinner at her home on Ninth street to a few select guests in honor of Miss Cox of New York. The occasion was one of pleasant social intercourse. The dining tables were decorated with American beauty roses, and the trimmings were of the same color, lending a bright effect to the dining room. Max Wiertz catered.

The following were present: The Misses Dumont, Corey, Lawrence, Waldron, and Wals, Messrs. Munger, VanBuren, Walz, Wharton, Waring, and Dr. B. VanD. Hedges.

Consumption,

The incessant wasting of a consumptive can only be overcome by a powerful concentrated nourishment like Scott's Emulsion. If this wasting is checked and the system is supplied with strength to combat the disease there is hope of recovery.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, does more to cure Consumption than any other known remedy. It is for all Affections of Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Wasting. Pamphlet free.
Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

Stand the Test.

A popular remedy is sure to be subjected to the severest tests, both practical and medical.

Allcock's Porous Plaster

receives the endorsement of medical men and private persons everywhere as the best remedy for colds, coughs, sore throat, pains in the back, chest or limbs.

Be Not Deceived. Imitations are not equal to the genuine. Get ALLCOCK'S and no other.

Allcock's Corn Shields.
Allcock's Bunion Shields.
Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

Brandreth's Pills

purify and tone up a debilitated system. They are absolutely safe.

BY THE WAY.

—The trial of the Welsh-Kane shooting case is now on in Elizabeth.

—The ever-welcome robin was seen yesterday on the Martine property, Park avenue, near Cedar brook.

—Sing Toy, of the North avenue Chinese laundry, has gone to Newark to be treated by the Chinese medicine man.

—The borough Board of Canvassers are busily engaged in making a house-to-house canvass prior to the Spring election, which takes place in March.

—Special Lincoln exercises were held in the North Plainfield Public School yesterday. There were recitations by Miss May Linbarger and Everett J. Peck.

—The board walk leading to the Watchung avenue entrance of the Y. M. C. A. Building was completed today. It will be replaced by flagging in the Spring.

—There is a scarcity of coal among a few of the coal dealers of this city, owing to the delay in shipping from the mines, caused by the heavy snowdrifts in Pennsylvania.

—Daniel Manley of West Third street was taken with a violent hemorrhage on Somerset street last evening and was taken home in a hack by his friend Patrick O'Keefe.

—S. VanFleet has moved from his store opposite the Babcock Building to the store formerly occupied by George Musgrave. Hop Lee, the Chinaman, has taken Mr. VanFleet's former store.

—The Camera Club furnished real enjoyment to their friends last evening when they gave an exhibition of the Newark slides. Rev. T. Logan Murphy in explaining the views added much to the pleasure of the large audience.

—The Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, will hold their annual session in Trenton Wednesday and Thursday of next week. A. C. Pope will represent Perseverance Lodge, No. 74, and Charles D. Graw, Unity Lodge, No. 102, of this city.

—Howell Division, No. 97, Sons of Temperance, held an interesting session in their rooms last night. George Schafer was taken into membership, and two names were proposed. A committee was appointed to perfect arrangements for giving a social on the evening of March 7.

—A work of elegance and utility is the calendar issued by the New York Engraving and Printing Company of 320-322 Pearl street, New York. Each month's leaflet gives the face of a popular actress. The mechanical execution is a sample of the perfection of the company's work.

—Leggett, the druggist, corner of Park avenue and Front street, has a full line of absolutely pure toilet soaps, which he is selling at 15 cents a cake, or six cakes for 75 cents. Everything usually found in a first-class drug store can always be found at this old-established house, and his prices are always right.

—J. W. VanHorn of Duer street, who resigned his position as collector for the Prudential Insurance Company, ask The Press to tell the people of Plainfield that he has not gone out of the insurance business so far as the writing of policies is concerned, but that he is still writing policies for fire and life insurance in any good company in existence.

—"The Simple Story of How to Build an Electric Motor at Home" is the title of a serial now running in the Detroit Electrical Student. The story of how to build motor No. 2, and the battery to run it, told in language a child can understand, begins with the issue of March 2. Give the boys a chance. Electricity will be the biggest bread-winner of the 20th century. Perhaps your boy, if he gets a start, will make it his life work. The Student is a crisp little weekly for amateur students of electricity. $1 a year. Five subscriptions will bring the sender castings and material for one motor ready to be built, freight prepaid. Student Publishing Company, 28 Lafayette ave., Detroit, Mich.

Formerly a Plainfielder.

Richard Lanning Pirsson died at his residence, 24 West Sixty-sixth street, New York, Sunday morning, aged 48 years. The cause of death was peritonitis, and a distressing symptom was hiccoughs, which continued with much violence for two days. Mr. Pirsson was born in New York and had lived here all his life.

For several years he had been a dealer in granite at 19 Park place. He was a nephew of J. H. Morris of West Chester. Mr. Pirsson is survived by a widow and two children. He lived in 1886 at old No. 18, East Fifth street, next to Rev. Dr. J. L. Hurlbut.

Cupid, the little god of love, will be given tribute in The Daily Press tomorrow by a special copyrighted St. Valentine's page, of literary and artistic excellence.

The best fiction by the modern masters is copyrighted to Daily Press service, 1 the six-day serials which have become so popular. Rudyard Kipling will tell his newest tale in Friday's and Saturday's issues; and Mrs. Alexander will begin a powerful novel in Saturday's issue also. You don't want to miss 'em.

To the largest and best newspaper in Union County, the Elizabeth Daily Journal, The Press is indebted for the article from Frank Bergen's pen, printed in this issue, on "Condensed Government". It is an able review of a novel theme, and will be read and discussed with thoughtful consideration by voters of both parties. The Journal was so neighborly as to lend The Press the use of the type in which the article was already set.

A valuable library for Jerseymen is a collection of the Annual Reports of the State Geologist. The volume for 1893 has just been issued, and is a credit to the painstaking research of Geologist John C. Smock and his assistants. There is just one way to know New Jersey, and that is through these geological reports. Accompanying the latest volume is a series of valuable maps, including one which shows the territory of the extinct mammoth lake Passaic, which it is believed once covered the central New Jersey interior.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down by pneumonia succeeding la grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results. Sold by L. W. Randolph druggist. Regular size 50c and $1; our price 45c and 90c

Kitty Pilot Changes Hands.

Michael Quinn has sold his well-known prize-winner, the dark bay mare, "Kitty Pilot", to a Brooklyn horseman, and a valuable black mare from Mr. Quinn's stables became the property of Mr. Arkell of Westfield about the same time.

Fred DeForest Crozier, the humorist who entertained the Royal Arcanum, was the guest while in Plainfield Monday and Tuesday of Mr. and Mrs. H. E Lavell at their elegant home on Putnam avenue.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.
The Standard Railway of America
Protected throughout by the Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.
On and after Jan 20, 1895, trains will leave Elizabeth as follows:
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia 12 25 p m daily with Pullman Vestibule parlor and sleeping cars for Pittsburg, Northern and Eastern Pennsylvania.
4.57 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, dining car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, daily except Saturday. For Toledo, Williamsport, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
8.24 p. m.—SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping car, daily, to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Memphis. Dining car Altoona to Richmond.
8 42 p. m.—PACIFIC EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping cars, daily, for Pittsburg, Columbus, Chicago, and Toledo, daily, except Saturday for Cleveland.
For Baltimore, Washington and the South—[illegible]
Sundays, [illegible]
For Baltimore only [illegible] week-days.
For Newark and New York—[illegible]
For New York only, 6 10 a. m. daily.
For Philadelphia—[illegible]
FOR ATLANTIC CITY
(2 25 p.m. with through Buffet parlor car) Sundays [illegible]
Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City [illegible] p. m. week-days.
For Rahway—[illegible]
For New Brunswick—[illegible]
For Woodbridge—[illegible]
For Perth Amboy—[illegible]
For East Millstone—[illegible] week-days.
For Trenton—[illegible]
For Lambertville, Phillipsburg and Belvidere via Trenton—[illegible]
For Flemington—[illegible]
For Freehold—[illegible] via Monmouth Junction, week-days.
For Jamesburg, via Monmouth Junction—[illegible] week days.
For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, and points on New York and Long Branch R. R.—[illegible] do not stop at Asbury Park on Sundays.
For Sea Side Park, Island Heights and Toms River—[illegible]
For Boston—[illegible] daily.
For Brooklyn, N. Y.—All through trains connect at Jersey City with boats to Brooklyn annex, affording direct transfer to and from Fulton Street, avoiding double ferriage and journey across New York City.
Leave New York for Elizabeth—[illegible]
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent.

THERE is but one way in the world to be sure of having the best paint, and that is to use only a well-established brand of strictly pure white lead, pure linseed oil, and pure colors.*

The following brands are standard, "Old Dutch" process, and are always absolutely

Strictly Pure White Lead
"Atlantic," "Jewett," "Brooklyn."

* If you want colored paint, tint any of the above strictly pure leads with National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each can being sufficient to tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade; they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination of perfectly pure colors in the handiest form to tint Strictly Pure White Lead.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free.
NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York.

—Zachariah Wilson has exchanged his property on Manning avenue for the house which formerly belonged to the late Mrs. Ann Wooden at Warren and Chatham streets, through the agency of Richard Cortell.

The Finderne,
FINDERNE, Somerset Co., N. J.

Open all the year as a resort of the highest order. Driving and sleighing parties will receive every attention.

HIGH-CLASS SUNDAY DINNERS.

(Table d' Hote from 1 to 3:30) Steam heat; inclosed piazzas; everything immaculate. When out driving let us entertain you.

A. E. WHITE, Manager,
Finderne, N. J.
1 9 tf

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
(Anthracite coal used exclusively insuring cleanliness and comfort.)
Station in New York foot of Liberty Street. Time Table in Effect, Nov. 18, 1894.
PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.
Leave Plainfield [illegible]
Leave New York from foot of Liberty street [illegible]
PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.
Leave Plainfield [illegible]
Leave Newark [illegible]
Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.
PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.
Leave Plainfield [illegible]
Leave Somerville, [illegible]
PLAINFIELD AND EASTON
Leave Plainfield [illegible]
Leave Easton [illegible]
PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.
Leave Plainfield [illegible]
WESTWARD CONNECTIONS
LEAVE PLAINFIELD.
5 45 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport and Tamaqua.
8 10 a. m. for stations to High Bridge, connecting for stations on High Bridge Branch.
9 18 A. M. for Flemington, D. L. & W. R. R. Easton, Bangor and Mauch Chunk.
9 54 A. M. for Flemington, High Bridge branch D L & W R R, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Nanticoke, Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c. Through coach to Williamsport.
1 2 4 6 ... way for Easton, connecting at Junction for stations on D. L. & W. R. R.
2 08 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Sunbury and Williamsport, Wilkes-Barre and Scranton. Buffet parlor car to Mauch Chunk.
[illegible] p. m., way for Easton, connecting at High Bridge for stations on High Bridge branch.
[illegible] P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bangor, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk, Shamokin and Tamaqua. Buffet parlor car to Scranton.
6 19 P. M. for Flemington.
[illegible] P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg.
[illegible] P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown.
[illegible] Sunday for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre and Scranton. [illegible] Sundays for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Reading and Harrisburg, [illegible] Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. and at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.
For Atlantic City, [illegible]
Long Branch, Ocean Grove, &c.
Leave Plainfield [illegible]
For Perth Amboy, [illegible]
For Freehold [illegible]
ROYAL BLUE LINE.
Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia, [illegible]
For Trenton, [illegible]
For Baltimore and Washington at [illegible]
For Chattanooga, New Orleans and all points south with through vestibule sleeper, via Shenandoah Valley Route at [illegible]
For Buffalo, Chicago and all points west, week-days at [illegible]
RETURNING—LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,
Reading terminal, [illegible]
From 24th and Chestnut—[illegible]
Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker sts., [illegible]
Plainfield passengers by trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.
Through tickets to all points at lowest rates may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.
J. H. OLHAUSEN, General Supt.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

THE MAIDEN AND THE BURGLAR.

There was a maiden, coy but forty,
 Visited by a dream of man
Who thought, however slightly naughty,
 Had ever crossed her life's short span.

[illegible] dark night, when all were sleeping,
 She found the wretch she long had sought;
For underneath her bed lay peeping
 A poor, lone burglar, freshly caught.

[illegible] lock of the door and quickly turning,
 [illegible] forth a pistol freshly cocked
And with a voice that told its yearning
 Her prisoner's plight she sternly mocked.

"Now listen to my ultimatum:
 You've got to marry me or die;
[illegible] I'm to the very lowest stratum,
 I'll have a husband or know why."

Then spoke the burglar, sadly speaking:
 "[illegible] proposition does not suit;
[illegible] be the man you are seeking,
 Why, darn you, madam, darn you, shoot!"
—Youngstown Vindicator.

A FEMININE UNSURPATION.

[illegible] Story of a Woman Who Read Out of Her Neighbor's Paper.

Every man was reading his evening paper when the Third avenue elevated left the City Hall station, and one of the women was also reading a paper. It was not hers, however, and was the property of the man who sat in the seat next to her.

She was a large woman of full growth, and filled most of the seat, so that the man, who must have been born a long way from the land of Anak, slipped edgewise into the fraction of the seat that was left vacant at the woman's side.

He quietly put on a pair of spectacles and began to read his paper, and the stout woman fixed a pair of gold eyeglasses on her firm, aggressive nose and began to read it, looking down over the man's shoulders and her own pectoral expanse. The man reached the end of the column and gave the paper a preparatory shake and rustle before turning the sheet when the woman laid her hand on his arm.

"One moment, sir," she said severely; "I have not finished reading the first page yet."

The little man gave a rabbit-like glance upward and sidewise.

"Excuse me, madam," he replied meekly, and held the paper unturned.

But the little man was a strategist. He could conduct a masterly retreat if he could not originate an attack; and when the train stopped at Chambers street he rose, with a fine assumption of its being his stopping place. But those who looked out of the windows saw him dart down the platform and take refuge in the very last car.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

The Millionaire's Sweet Regrets Over the Old Farm He Let Go for a Song.

It was summer time. The office window was open. The old millionaire had come in to confer with his lawyer, and had been told he could now foreclose his mortgage on a fine and coveted corner which he knew he could bid in for a song. He therefore felt at peace with all the world, and he wished that everybody might banish uncharitable and sordid thoughts and be of good cheer. He took off his hat and wiped his brow.

"I am thinking of going out into the country," he said, speaking in a kind of way of that humble region. "I like the country. We don't really know what life is here. I often wish I were back. I had a farm before I came to town—about 300 acres—as pretty land as ever laid outdoors—high, rolling sandy loam; fine big pastures, plenty of woods, and bubbling springs right on the place—never went dry the dryest season, and a magnificent orchard. I set out about ten acres, all to grafted fruit before I sold, and looked to seein' 'em bear—I could have sold ev'ry bar'l of apples for $2 right on the ground.

"But I sold—I sold. Yes, sir, I sold that 300 acres—$80 an acre, and came here and put every dollar into corners. Of course, hitting it just the time I did, the money has turned itself a good many times; but I don't know; I often wish I hadn't sold the old farm. I sold it to my brother-in-law for $80 an acre. That was twenty years ago, and I don't suppose he could get $40 an acre now——"

Here the sad repiner engaged in silent thought of his brother-in-law pounding away on the depreciated farm, and became suffused with such joy that, as he arose and put on his hat, he seemed like a statue of Ecstacy.

"No, sir; I don't suppose he could get $40. Fine farm, too."—Puck.

Woes of a Millionaire Congressman.

I found a millionaire member of Congress sitting in his hotel the other day surrounded by gloom so dense that it could have been shovelled away like snow from the sidewalk, and asked him what had happened. "I was just thinking," he said, "what a fool I was to come to Congress. It cost me $12,000 cash to pay my campaign expenses, in addition to two months' neglect of my business. When I am home about two-thirds of my time is taken up by people who come in to ask for offices. I have had candidates for foreign missions, consulates, department bureaus, United States attorneys, pension agents, about forty post offices and no end of Indian agents and land offices, and all I've succeeded in getting since Cleveland was inaugurated is one assistant keeper of a lighthouse, a place for which there was no candidate, and they asked me to name a man. I scarcely dare go home. I am being cursed all over my district by people who think I'm indifferent to their interests and ungrateful to my friends. It will take six weeks' steady talking to explain why I haven't been able to get the Republican officeholders in the district turned out and Democrats put in, and not half the people who hear the explanation will believe me. Until now I have never sought anything that couldn't be bought, but I've spent $10,000 worth of my time trying to get a $1,200 consular appointment for the son of one of my constituents, and can't make it. My business is going to ruin for want of attention, and there is a basket of letters on my desk at home that I have never had time to read."

Not Insured.

Mrs. De Style—Marie! Is the dog chained?

Servant—Yes'm.

"And the cat put out?"

"Yes'm."

"And the children tied to the bed-post in the nursery?"

"Yes'm."

"Very well. Then you may light the piano lamp."—N. Y. Weekly.

He Wouldn't.

"I would die for you!" insisted the [illegible] old suitor.

"Oh, it's very easy to promise," responded the maiden skeptically.—Judge.

THE BLOCKADE BROKEN.

Traffic Resumed in Town and on Railroad.

TRIBULATIONS OF THE POSTMEN.

They Plough Their Way Through Heavy Drifts, and Keep Snow-bound Householders in Touch with the Outside World.

From The Press of Feb. 9.

It was a lucky thing for the men who recently took the mail-carriers civil-service examination that they were not on duty yesterday, for the strength of even the oldest, in point of service, among the carriers was severely taxed in the attempt to cover the route. Yet each man made the regulation trips in spite of the many drifts, though all were thoroughly exhausted on their return to the office.

William Demarest covered his Netherwood district on horseback and encountered numerous drifts varying from 4 to 7 feet.

E. T. Dunn, who visits Clinton avenue and adjacent points, managed to pull through many deep snow piles in his sleigh, getting stuck several times, however, and being obliged to shovel himself out.

William B. Sharp, who looks after the residents of Washington Park and its surroundings, says the drifts in many places were shoulder high in upper Rockview avenue.

E. T. VanWinkle, whose route extends from the Park Avenue Baptist church pretty well out toward Metuchen, reports that Cedar Brook was frozen over for the first time in seven years, and drifts were met with beyond the brook which were well-nigh impassable.

John Neighbor did nothing but climb to the top of a drift and use his mail-bag as a toboggan to carry him down on the other side, while covering his route in the vicinity of East Second and Berckman streets.

J. F. Mullen who is so short that he could not see over some of the drifts in the neighborhood of the Pond Tool Works, simply got down and tunneled through them, pushing his pouch in front of him. While removing the mail from the Grant avenue box the gale lifted Mullen off his feet and landed him in the middle of the road.

J. W. A. Bauersachs, who looks after the territory adjacent to Summit, Fairview, Grandview and Westervelt avenues, slipped near Westervelt avenue, and fell headfirst into a seven-foot drift, and struggled out just as the piano in a neighboring house struck up "Swim out, O'Grady, swim out."

Substitute R. J. Reville, who covers the Third ward, reports six-foot drifts near Seventh street and Plainfield avenue.

All of the carriers were frequently obliged to break their own paths, even on their afternoon trips, so rapidly did the boisterous wind refill the cuts. Many kind-hearted citizens provided steaming coffee or hot beef tea for the chilled and snow-covered men, a favor which was duly appreciated by the recipients.

There were but three mails up to six o'clock last evening, a fact which of course somewhat lessened the labor of the carriers, yet they all knew they had been working when they hung up their pouches for the night. The mails referred to were a New York mail at 9:45 a. m., a mail from the South shortly after noon, and three sacks from New York which arrived at 5:10 p. m. All of them were overdue.

The Central trains were all run without regard to time-sheet schedules, there being nothing for Philadelphia between No 511 which arrived at Plainfield station at 12:50 and No. 525 which reached here at 7:33 p. m. Trains numbered 12 and 14 on the time-sheet eastbound from Easton were combined in one, arriving here at 8 p. m., two hours overdue. One freight only passed through this city during the day, and that was composed of sections of two eastbound fast freights. The first of these two trains is due to pass the station at 1:35 a. m., but did not reach here until 3:45 p. m.

The first train on the Long Branch division plowed its way through at 2 p. m., while the Newark branch was clear at noon and the trains followed time schedules more closely than any other portion of the Central system.

The B. and O. drawbridge over Staten Island Sound at Cartaret was caught by the wind and spun around like a top, stripping off the cogs and disabling the machinery to such an extent that the bridge must be repaired before it can be used again.

The Singer Sewing Machine Company's freight tug "Clark", carrying a crew of eleven, stuck fast in the ice of the Sound and the men suffered fearfully from the cold, one of the men being taken to the General Hospital on arriving at the dock.

The sidewheel steamer "New Brunswick", from New Brunswick to New York, is stuck fast in the ice on Staten Island Sound, and she will be obliged to remain there until the ice breaks up.

The skating is excellent all over the Sound, thousands having taken advantage of this unusual opportunity for sport yesterday and this morning.

Tom Birch, an employe of the Singer Sewing Machine Company Company, found the only weak spot in the ice yesterday morning while making a short cut from his home to the factory, and was fished out with difficulty by some dock hands, in a semi-conscious condition. The doctor who was summoned entertains grave fears that his involuntary bath will bring on pneumonia.

Many tugs are frozen fast at their anchorage. During the night trains occasionally pulled into the station, wholly regardless of time schedules, and in most cases pulled by two huge engines. A snow plow pushed by two "hogbacks" went solidly up the road at 10:30. Several passenger trains with one or two weary travelers aboard slid in and out between 10:30 and midnight. Train No. 16 from Easton due at 8:30 pulled in with two engines and a mixed crew at 12:49 and left three passengers from western points. All western trains were from two to six hours overdue. Freights were stalled all over the system, the weary trackmen and shovelers, many of whom have had no sleep since the storm commenced, having more than they could do to dig out the passenger trains. The train scheduled as No. 523, due here at 6:34 p. m. from Philadelphia, pulled by two "hogbacks", ran into a snowbank in the cut just east of Belle Mead, both engines jumped the track and ploughed into the drift, blocking both tracks.

The cut is one of the worst on the road and the drifting snow soon piled high above the smoke stacks. The wrecked engines are being dug out but the tracks cannot be cleared for many hours and Superintendent Peddle of the Central division has issued orders that no Philadelphia trains will run in either direction today. South Branch trains from Flemington are arriving from twenty to thirty minutes late.

The train from Allentown via Easton due at Plainfield station 10:24, pulled in with two snowclad engines in the lead over an hour behind schedule. Freights are not moving anywhere on the Central system and the freight-house crew are having a vacation in consequence. Mails are arriving irregularly and open very light.

The Southern mail due here at 6:15 a. m. arrived via Elizabeth at 9:23. Few New York mails had been received at time of going to press, the 8:16 which was half an hour late bringing but little as compared with the usual amount.

Very little expressage came in yesterday, delivery being suspended until 11 a. m., when a sleigh made the rounds with perishable goods. This morning only two of the usual fifteen express cars arrived up to 12 o'clock, and they were running very light.

Many edibles have taken a temporary rise in price because of this delay.

It will be days before the railroads will again assume their normal condition.

Over 200 Western Union messages were sent from the local office yesterday, by far the largest business since the blizzard of '88 and unlike that memorable occasion the wires worked perfectly all day. This morning Foreman Meyers of the New York office is putting up a solid cable at the station from which the wires will diverge to the office key board, making a much needed improvement over the old nest of individual wires. This fact has no connection with the storm however, having been contemplated for some time.

Buds That Feel the Cold.

Some rash black birches were betrayed into swelling their buds during the January thaw, with the result that the cold of the last two weeks destroyed the embryo leaves. It rarely happens that plants indigenous to the region suffer thus. The annual danger to the peach trees lies in the fact that they grow north of their natural habitat, and doubtless the same is true of the oranges in this country. The fig escapes the frosts of many Winters as far north as the southern extremity of Maryland, but it is nipped now and again, just by way of reminder that it is out of its latitude.

To Accommodate Travel to the Catskills.

Kingston, Feb. 8—The Ulster and Delaware Railroad Company has decided to extend its tracks to Kingston Point, a mile up the Hudson from Rondout. This will allow the Albany day boats to load their Catskill Mountain passengers direct at the trains instead of at Rhinebeck, across the river. At Kingston Point a large dock and terminal station will be built. The work will be begun in the Spring.

Want to Get Back.

It is reported that Arthur A. Zimmerman and Harry C. Wheeler are greatly dissatisfied with professional racing and are anxious to secure reinstatement to Class B. With this object in view they propose, it is said, to apply to the National Assembly at their meeting Feb. 18

Struck by the Blizzard.

A hackman at the North Avenue station yesterday afternoon had considerable difficulty in attending to business, on account of being under the influence of liquor. After securing a passenger from one of the trains, he had to be assisted by a friend in getting the man to his destination.

Body-Building.

Since Jan. 1, Physical Director MacPhie of the Y. M. C. A., has examined 119 young men and 46 boys for work in the gymnasium.

To accomodate the increased growth in the gymnasium classes, 30 extra pairs of dumb bells and 30 Indian clubs have been purchased and put into use.

Haymakers to Meet.

Miantonomah Association, No. 118½, Haymakers, will be revived Friday evening, Feb. 15. State President R. S. Lake will be present and make an address. A collation will be served afterwards, under Rule 17.

PROOF IS POSITIVE

THAT LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is Daily Curing Backache, Dizziness, Faintness, Irregularity, and all Female Complaints.

(SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.)

Intelligent women no longer doubt the value of *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.* It speedily relieves irregularity, suppressed or painful menstruations, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, leucorrhoea, womb trouble, flooding, nervous prostration, headache, general debility, etc. Symptoms of

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

Womb Troubles

are dizziness, faintness, extreme lassitude, "don't care," and "want to be left alone" feelings, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all this trouble as sure as the sun shines. That

Bearing-Down Feeling,

causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in perfect harmony with the laws that govern the female system, is as harmless as water. *It is wonderful for Kidney Complaints* in either sex.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills

work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick-headache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is frequently found of great value for local application. Correspondence is freely solicited by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., and the strictest confidence assured. All druggists sell the Pinkham remedies. The Vegetable Compound in three forms,—Liquid, Pills, and Lozenges.

BY THE WAY.

—Baker Henry Liefke has placed a cash register in his store on West Front street.

—The enterprising young men of the North Plainfield Public School have organized a secret society known as the Phi Kappa Phi.

—It's a little soon to practice for it, but paste in your hat that the Crescent Wheelmen of Plainfield intend to hold a series of race meets on their new track this year.

—Mrs. Dr. Edwards, the celebrated clairvoyant, being prevented by the weather from going to Lakewood, will remain at the City Hotel till next Saturday morning.

Helping a Veteran.

Joseph Skelton of South Bethlehem, who has been stopping in Little Falls, Essex County, for some time past, came to Plainfield last Friday about 5, with no money nor place to sleep. He was on his way to his home, and was unable to go any farther.

Mr. Skelton is a Grand Army man, and belongs to the Post in South Bethlehem. He called at M. C. Dobbins's cigar store, where friends provided him with a supper, and later they took him to Cooper's Hotel, where he was given lodging for the night and breakfast this morning.

Today he was assisted to South Bethlehem.

He did not have the appearance of a tramp, and was loth to apply for help, and only did so because he was obliged to.

Grace Church Mission Service

Rev. R. S. Barrett, D. D., the General Missioner of the Parochial Missions Society, will conduct a mission in Grace Church, beginning February 14 and continuing until the 24th.

The object of the services is to enlighten the conscience, and invigorate the spiritual life of those who attend them. They are not intended solely for Grace parishioners, but for the benefit of all who will come to them, and all will be welcome. Sermons will be preached and instruction given by the missioner at these services, on subjects of personal religion and Christian belief and practice.

The services will be as follows:

Sundays—An early celebration of the Holy Communion at 7:30 a. m.; morning prayer, etc., at 10; children's service at 3:30 p. m.; evening prayer at 7:45.

Other days—Morning prayer at 10; instruction in the Christian life at 10:30 a. m.; evening prayer at 4; mission service, sermon and "After Meeting" at 8 p. m.; Holy Communion on Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 a. m.

Made Way for the Vets.

Commander W. W. Coriell of Post 73, this city, who attended the G. A. R. Encampment at Trenton, says that the reception given the Veterans by the Legislators of the Capitol city far exceeded anything of previous years.

The free use of the State House and legislative halls was given without reserve, and adjournment of the Legislature was made while the delegation from the Encampment was present.

Hot Springs of Plainfield.

Cedar brook, running through James E. Martine's property, is not frozen over, neither is a pond on his premises. A vapor arises from the brook, and from the pond, but neither is frozen. The cause is said to be because both are running spring water.

An Indoor Cycle.

An addition to the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium will probably be a stationary bicycle for exercising the muscles of the legs and the arms.

FREAKS OF NATURE.

MADE SO BY THE GRAFTING AND SPLICING PROCESS.

Dr. Born Makes Playthings of Tadpoles. He Cuts Them Up and Destroys Their Individuality by Giving Them Other Bodies to Grow Up With.

One of the most startling pieces of scientific intelligence has recently come before the public, masquerading in the staid garb of a matter-of-fact paper read before a German scientist society. It is a description of a series of experiments by Dr. C. Born, but it reads like an extract from the laboratory notebook of a mediaeval wizard.

Dr. Born has been carving up living creatures into bits and piecing the bits together in all sorts of ways. This, of course, is easy enough. The late P. T. Barnum was a pioneer in the art when he pieced together his celebrated mermaid with a monkey's body and a fish's tail. Dr. Born, however, can not only go him one step better, but he makes that step across the widest chasm in nature—the gap that separates death from life—the abyss between a pulsating, wriggling growing creature and a lump of flesh fast becoming putrid.

He not only pieces his bits together, but actually makes them live and grow, thus producing things with tails growing out of their heads, things with two tails and no head or with two heads and no tail things with two hearts and things with no hearts at all—enough to make the astonished beholder flee at once to his home and sign the pledge in an agony of remorse.

The creatures that Dr. Born has succeeded in patching together in this marvellous way are tadpoles and allied forms or amphibians—frogs, toads and the like—in the larval or undeveloped stage, when they are half flesh and half reptile.

This is as far as he has gone yet, but then he has only made a start. When he gets his hand in well there is no telling how far he may go, and the sanguine imagination refuses to allow its horizon to be hemmed in by a tadpole. It expands far beyond the Reptilia and ascends to mammals, and even unto the human family itself. Why not?

Tadpoles show such a wonderful ability to heal wounds and such unequaled energy of growth that the first hesitating blundering experiments are naturally made with them. But men can heal as well as tadpoles, and the human frame can take to itself bits of foreign tissue, too—witness the wonderful surgical transplantations of recent years!

This is how Dr. Born was led to make these experiments:

He was trying to see how far he could carry the wonderful power of regeneration shown by these larval amphibians and found that when one was cut in two the wounded surfaces soon became covered with skins and the pieces lived separately for eight days.

Curiously enough, he had the best success, not with two pieces that, when put together, would form a normal tadpole—that is, with the head of one, and the tail of another—but with two tail pieces. These experiments succeeded not with only two individuals of the same species, but also with those of different species, different genera, or even different families. He thus produced a monstrosity that was half frog and half toad. None of these lived to complete its metamorphosis from the larval stage into that of the full grown animal, but there seemed to be no reason why, with sufficient pains, they should not be made to do so.

Lest any one should suppose that the union was a mere growing together of the outside skin, Dr. Born dissected many of his productions, and established the fact that the entire tissue had grown into one so that the resulting creature was a physiological unit.

Startling as this discovery may seem, it is yet consistent with a principle pointed out by Darwin, but whose significance has not yet been fully realized by the scientific world. This principle is that nature does not oppose the growing together of two living substances not only of the same family but of different families.

We see every day a tree of one kind grafted upon another. Many varieties of luscious fruits have thus been artificially produced. You can tone down the acidity of a pear by grafting upon the tree when young a slip of a peach or plum tree.

In the animal kingdom the results of such experiments are even more surprising. Thus a mule was invented. Mules are a unique species. They were never seen until somebody crossed the horse and donkey families.

Theodore Roosevelt, in his book, "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," mentions an extraordinary dog which was one of the household at his ranch in the Bad Lands. This dog was half dog and half wolf. In the daytime he was a dog, barking like other dogs; but at night he was a wolf, and he gave the true howl of the wolf on the still, northwestern plains.

These are the results of cross-breeding. They show that different species and different families can be ingrafted, the one upon the other and that nature is favorable to the process.

Now comes Dr. Born to prove that, while yet alive, living animal organisms can be spliced. This, however, is merely an advance upon what surgery has done in pumping the blood of one man into the veins of another, or in grafting the skin from one person to another, where as everybody knows, it grows and remains healthy.

To Make Sure.

Dashway—You believe in the efficacy of prayer, uncle. But suppose a chicken from your neighbor's yard should hop by your kitchen door and you should get down on your knees and pray for that chicken to enter, do you think your prayer would be answered?

Uncle Ebony—Mos' sartinly do, sah. But in dat case, sah, I should sprinkle a few grains of corn on the step.—Life.

Kansas's New Senator.

Mr. Baker is a fairly good lawyer and an honest man. He is always being hit unexpectedly. When Tom Thurston shot at Big Anthony on the streets of Leavenworth, the bullet hit Lucien Baker, who happened along at just the right time, as he did in the Republican caucus at Topeka last night.—Atchison Globe.

The Alternative.

Bandmaster—A leedle something for dot leedle Sherman band, please.

Householder—Why, you have not played yet, have you?

Bandmaster—Nein; but we vill if we don'd vas [illegible]—Judge.

DRAMA AND OPERA.

A SURFEIT OF FOREIGN PLAYS AND FOREIGN ACTORS IN NEW YORK.

Herbert Beerbohm Tree Makes a Favorable Impression. Fanny Davenport May Have a Theater of Her Own in the Ill Fated Casino. Grand Opera near Its End.

The London actor, Herbert Beerbohm Tree, made his American debut at Abbey's Theatre last week. He was greeted by an audience which, having welcomed him with hearty applause, settled down at once into a judicial attitude toward him, as though determined to ignore his fame and judge independently of his merits. An Anglomaniac element was present, it is true, and was eager to accept the English celebrity without hesitancy or discrimination, but critics, amateur and professional, were predominant in the assemblage, for there was no other new thing at the theaters to distract the attention of the first-night contingent. To these people, Mr. Tree proved his ability. His acting made no profound impression, and it may, indeed, have disappointed more of the observers than it satisfied, but it went far to demonstrate the justifiability of his reputation as a versatile depictor of character. It is all but certain that when he has appeared in a number of roles his flexibility of talent will have won for him a more positive meed of approval. Mr. Tree's first public bow in this country was made in the character of Gringoire, that French tatterdemalion poet and minstrel who makes and sings songs against Louis XI. We have had English versions of Theodore de Banville's short play before. The one used in this instance, entitled "The Ballad Monger," is worded by Walter Besant and Walter Herries Pollock. The prior actors in the piece here have been the late Lawrence Barrett in English and Constant Coquelin in French. Mr. Tree was a little like both of them. He had some of the declamatory force of Mr. Barrett and some of the reckless air of M. Coquelin, added to which he was excellently picturesque in pose and motion. He delivered the poems, especially "The Orchard of the King," with a good elocutionary method, with a proper sentimentality, and with a romantic aspect. Thus he introduced himself pleasantly, and raised the expectation of something more solidly and substantially admirable to come. Mr. Tree will stay a month in this city, and change his roles frequently, in order to prove to us that he really is the versatile artist which transatlantic fame declares him to be. He brings along a full company and a complete equipment of scenery, and so we shall get a rapid round of genuine London theatrical entertainments. No doubt culture and fashion will equally pay attention to Mr Tree.

Eleven plays of foreign make, counting in the three to be used by Beerbohm Tree, and leaving out two that have been thoroughly Americanized, are to be performed in New York this week, as against *fourteen that are American. In* the lead among the important works, by priority of production here, is "The Masqueraders," which is not to be displaced at the Empire this season.

Fanny Davenport will appear in "Gismonda" at the Fifth Avenue until the end of February, her time having been extended. That proves the substantial character of the drama's success. Miss Davenport will lease and manage the Casino, if the plan to turn that house over to vaudeville falls through. In that case she would lower the auditorium to the ground, thus gaining convenience and more room. She would act in some of the plays produced, and not in others.

Kathryn Kidder, another actress prospering in a Sardou play, "Madame Sans Gene," at the Broadway, is something of a manager, too, as she is a partner with Augustus Pitou in the venture. It is understood that several managers made rich offers to her for the Napoleonic comedy after she had purchased it for America, but she was determined to have a personal share in its triumph, if it should make one—and it has. It is holding a place among the best of the Broadway entertainments.

The dramatic version of the legend of Faust has been used by Lewis Morrison on tours during a few years past. *This* "Faust" gets into New York at the Grand Opera House. It keeps a red light on Mephistopheles throughout his deviltry with Faust and Marguerite, and has been accepted elsewhere as a thrilling play. Mr. Morrison enacts the Satanic plotter and tempter. He is a sound and virile actor of the legitimate class.

The admirable cast of "The Fatal Card," at Palmer's, is the means of making refined audiences accept and enjoy the excessively melodramatic scenes of that piece. The episode of the infernal machine's explosion, as presented with actors of the first grade, thrills Broadway audiences quite as thoroughly as Bowery assemblages are affected by similar things clumsily done. The change to "Trilby," which Manager Palmer is to make, will be a far departure. The Potter dramatization of the Du Maurier novel has gone into rehearsal.

There will be but two weeks more of the opera season, and the programme announced for this week is made up of works which have proved their popularity. The enthusiasm which always marks the close of the opera season set in at the "Faust" matinee two weeks ago, and has continued ever since, with, of course, the moderation in intensity which emphasizes the *difference* between a matinee and an evening performance. For several weeks the opera house has been so crowded at the matinees that the women have stood three or four deep at the rear of the *orchestra seats.* The particular enthusiasm of such an audience is of course centered on Jean de Reszke, although at the last "Faust" matinee Sig. Campanari, who sang Valentine, and acted the death scene splendidly, came in for six recalls. But the applause for anybody else is only incidental to the demonstration over the tenor. As soon as the curtain falls, women from all parts of the house rush through the corridors to the right-hand corner of the auditorium, toward the door through which the singers appear on the stage for the encores. By the time they have reappeared this corner holds a compact, mass of women cheering and applauding with as much strength as they *are capable of exerting.* The diplomatic Jean sweeps the crowd with one killing glance, and when he has finally disappeared every woman within reach feels that part of it was intended for her.

LINWARD.

Mrs. Green—A woman has to marry a man to find him out.

Mr. G.—Then she finds him out a good deal, doesn't she?—Detroit Free Press.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*

PARTICULAR MENTION.

Lewis Bond has given up his position with I. H. Boehm.

Joseph B. Hall and family of Washington avenue will move April 1 to Grove street.

The engagement is announced of Benjamin Webster and Miss Ella Mirex of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer J. Garretson will commence housekeeping April 1, residing in Manning's flats, West Front street.

Henry Hansen of this city has rented the new house on Johnston avenue, belonging to John H. Staats, into which he will move about April 1.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Love have hired a suite of rooms in Voehl's new building on East Front street, and will commence housekeeping April 1.

Dr. P. J. Zeglio, who purchased, last Fall, the Dr. Craig property, corner of Somerset and Pearl streets, intends making extensive alterations to the house before taking possession April 1.

Aunt Hetty Johnson, the aged mother of Andrew W. Johnson of 129 Duer street, is very ill at the home of her son Russell Johnson in New York. Pneumonia is her illness, and there is but little hope of her recovery.

Dr. Charles R. Thiers is making preparations to move from his present residence on Somerset street to 13 and 15 Grove street, the house formerly occupied by Dr. G. M. Field. Dr. Thiers expects to be settled in his new home March 1.

A. M. Frazee, Dr. Adams and Wm. T. Kirk represented Plainfield at the Palestine Commandery ball in Madison Square Garden Thursday evening. Wm. Sebring went to New York with the intention of going to the ball, but the storm prevented. Mr. Frazee returned at 9:15 last evening.

DEATH OF J. AUG. HINCHMAN.

He Was a Prominent Figure in Hotel Netherwood Life.

Col. J. Augustus Hinchman died suddenly of apoplexy Friday morning at Van Court Inn, Roselle, where he had been spending the Winter. He was at the head of the Bureau of Information of the Metropolitan Telephone Company, 18 Cortlandt street, New York, and was well-known among the business men throughout the city. He was born in Morris County, this State, 68 years ago. In 1850 he went to California, and was for several years Assistant Postmaster of San Francisco. He returned East in 1862 to accept a position with the Western Union Telegraph Company in New York city. Later he became chief clerk to Postmaster James. For the past three years he had been connected with the Metropolitan Telephone Company. For several seasons he was prominent in the social events of Hotel Netherwood, and was a valued Summer-resort correspondent of The Daily Press.

The Patient Blind Hymn-Writer.

(From The Elizabeth Journal.)

Few hymns by modern writers have been sung more frequently or more fervently than those of Fanny J. Crosby. There is hardly a modern Sunday-school hymn book that does not contain several beautiful hymns of her writing. In almost every house in the land, and in every Sunday-school, her hymns are sung. Yet it is not universally known that this gifted lady is blind, and that in addition to writing hymns she does a great deal of other Sunday-school work. She recently addressed large audiences in Plainfield, speaking for nearly an hour in one church. She has been blind since her childhood, but does not now consider it a privation, since her faculties are quickened in many other ways as if in part compensation.

Cedar Brook Hospitality.

The postman who braved snowdrifts and cold to deliver the mail at Cedar Brook Farm homestead instead of leaving it at the mail box at the entrance, was rewarded by a little hot collation by the farmer occupants.

Treatment of Eczema and Salt Rheum

These two complaints are so tenacious that the readers of The Press should know of the success obtained by using Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. Where all other treatments have failed, it has made a complete cure.

Perhaps no more horrible case of Salt Rheum was ever reported than that of Wilbur L. Hale, quartermaster, Pratt Post, G. A. R., Rondout, N. Y. Several physicians utterly failed to render him any relief; finally one of the physicians suggested that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy be tried, and steady improvement followed its use, and a permanent cure resulted.

It is used with similar success in cases of scrofula, nervousness, kidney and liver complaints, and in all diseases brought about by bad blood and [illegible]

IN THE DEEP, DEEP SEA.

Fishes that Are Killed by Falling Up from Its Profound Depths.

At the monthly meeting of the Society of Natural Science of Hartfor, Prof. H. W. Conn of Wesleyan University delivered an interesting lecture on the "Bottom of the Sea."

Prof. Conn had a large number of instructive views of apparatus used in sounding and dredging, as well as photographs of many of the unspeakable creatures that the dredges has brought up. There is no sensible amount of light at a greater depth than 300 or 400 feet, the most sensitive photographic plates being unaffected even by prolonged exposure. The fishes are therefore obliged to hunt their food by the aid of dark lanterns, as Prof. Conn expressed it; in other words, they are phosphorescent, and see by the aid of the light that they themselves emit.

One of the great difficulties of deep-sea exploration is that it takes about all day to throw out one dredge and haul it up again, even although the line is worked by steam power. The dredges used until recently had a habit of becoming tangled immediately upon being thrown overboard, so that the day was entirely wasted. The great pressure at the bottom of the sea (from three to six tons on a square inch) will crush glass to a fine powder, so that it has been difficult to obtain good measures of the temperature in the deeper parts. The professor described an ingenious thermo-electric apparatus by means of which this difficulty has been overcome.

The greater part of the bottom of the ocean consists of red mud and globigerina ooze, the dead shells of a minute foraminiferous creature, so abundant that its shells make up a big part of the ocean floor. There is no life below three miles. In speaking of some of the fishes that inhabit the lower depths, the Professor said that they often "fall upward" to the surface and are killed by the reduction of pressure. The air in their swimming bladders, he explained, is compressed by the pressure of the ocean into very small space. When the fish is so unwise as to leave its native haunts to explore regions half a mile or so above him, the diminution in pressure causes the air to expand, and the fish become so buoyant that he cannot swim back again, and the further he rises the worse his plight becomes; and after a time he reaches the surface, by which time the expansion of the air has become so great that the fish is often literally blown to pieces, and is found floating about in this condition.

The Professor said that in the lower depths of the sea the quiet is so profound that in comparison with it the most barren deserts on the surface of the earth are scenes of the greatest activity; for on the desert there are variation in wind and in temperature, and alternations of day and night, while in the great depths of the ocean there is no life, there are no currents, the temperature is uniformly 33 degrees year in and year out, and night reigns perpetually. The surface of the ocean is the poet's favorite metaphor for unrest; but there is nothing so quiet and changeless as its profoundest depths.—Hartford Times.

Menaced by a Waterspout.

Capt. Echoff, commanding the Dutch tank steamship, La Hesbaye, from Antwerp, tells of a thrilling escape from being engulfed in the centre of a tremendous waterspout, which, during the prevalence of a terrific snow storm on the afternoon of the 21st inst., shot under her stern.

The huge and destructive water spiral by reason of the condition of the atmosphere, was not seen until it was almost on board the ship, although the deafening noise of its approach was heard fully three minutes before it was seen. Had it struck the vessel, as it would but for the prompt manoeuvring of the ship by her officers, none would have been spared to relate the experience. All on board for a time were panic stricken, and those who were on deck were drenched through and through by flying spindrift.

In speaking of the waterspout Capt. Echoff said that at the time it passed under the vessel's stern a dense and blinding snow storm was raging, and it was almost impossible to see the ship's bow from the bridge. The seas were rough and their washing up against the vessel caused the spindrift to fly in all directions. Dead ahead the deafening noise of the rapid approach of this phenomenon was heard, and in a few minutes it appeared a little on the port side of the ship. It was a huge formation fully a hundred feet in width through the centre, and had it struck the ship she would have been rent asunder.—Philadelphia Press.

Caprices of a Princess.

Although the Princess of Wales has not yet reached the throne, she is credited with some queenly caprices. When she travels a favorite white cat must always go with her, and another indispensable accompaniment is an assortment of little china animals, such as can be had in any toy shop. This latter necessity means no little trouble to her attendants as she never permits her room to be dismantled until the last moment, and the packing of the fragile pets has been the means of losing more than one train.

Jersey Ladies' High Hats.

Mr. Duncan of Newark has introduced a bill in the New Jersey Legislature which is intended to prevent women from wearing high hats in theatres or other public halls, at entertainments where an admission fee is charged, and where an unobstructive view is necessary. The penalty is to be summary ejection, and, on conviction before a court, a fine of $10. The bill was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

We'll Get There.

Though the night be dark and the road be long,
We'll get to the end bimeby!
We'll rest in vales where the roses [illegible]
And the birds will break into sweetest song—
We'll get to the end bimeby!

Though the storm may rave and the ship be tossed,
We'll get to the end bimeby!
The roughest sea will be safely crossed,
The light will shine for the sailor lost—
We'll get to the end bimeby!
—Atlanta Constitution.

Denied.

Colonel—Are you one of the "advanced" women, Miss Passe?

Miss P. (haughtily)—Indeed I am not. I was 23 last birthday.

Husband—The most beautiful and accomplished women sometimes have the most commonplace husbands.

Wife—Oh, go along! You are such a [illegible]

TIRES OF HIS HOBBY.

A 'Millionaire's Peculiar Freak Will Go For a Song.

The New York Herald says that in a few days the house No. [illegible] Fifth avenue, which millionaire William Pickhardt, a wholesale dealer in chemicals, has been building for nearly fifteen years, will be sold at auction, with its costly stables.

The house is a four story brownstone one, with a handsome entrance and very large windows. In height the house is almost as tall as a downtown seven story office building. It has never had a tenant. Fifteen years ago Mr. Pickhardt determined to erect a home in proportion to his wealth, which would rival if not surpass, A. T. Stewart's mansion at 34th street and 5th avenue, which at that time was considered the acme of palatial residences. He purchased the ground at Seventy-fourth street and Fifth avenue, facing Central Park, and immediately sought a competition of English, German, and American architects for the plans of his new home.

The plans submitted by one of the Americans were accepted, and orders given to at once prepare the ground for the foundations. The question of cost was not to be considered. Each stone which went into the building was to be imported, and a special representative was sent to Germany to watch the stone quarried and cut to order.

When the foundations were laid work was suspended for a time, as the owner wanted to change the plans. In about a year work was resumed on the building and progressed rapidly until the first story had been erected. The walls were three and a half feet thick, and the rough raw edges of the stone gave the building a commercial appearance. Several changes were made and work resumed till three stories of the house had been built, when one day the owner of the house went to the architect and said there were some changes he wanted made and mentioned them. The architect replied that to make such changes the building would have to be torn down and built over again. After remonstrating with Mr. Pickhardt, who threatened to pull the building down himself and spend every dollar he owned rebuilding it to suit him, the architect withdrew and resigned his contract.

A contractor named Knaut was then engaged by Mr. Pickhardt. New and elaborate plans were drawn up by him for the mansion, which necessitated the demolishing of the two upper stories. Before Knaut's plans had been carried out he returned to Germany for a short vacation, but he died there shortly after his arrival.

On hearing of Knaut's death, Mr. Pickhardt remarked:

"It looks as though fate were against my home, but I'll not stop now, I'll try it again."

A third architect, an American, was engaged, and the building resumed. It proceeded very slowly on account of the frequent and important alterations insisted on by the owner. Finally, in 1889, when the walls were up and the roof was on, and little to do except finish the inside of the house, Mr. Pickhardt was dissatisfied with the result of his labors and expenditures, and said:

"The house isn't as I want it at all; it isn't what I intended it should be, and I'll never live in it, never! It has cost me already over $1,000,000, but that is not enough to ever make me live in such a house."

The only tenant the house has had since its erection is the watchman. A $50,000 organ which Mr. Pickhardt imported specially for his house nearly seven years ago has never been unpacked and is now lying in a storage warehouse.

Making Newspapers in Syria.

A learned Syrian traveller, at present enjoying a sojourn in Buffalo, said that the Syrian papers probably contained not the most distant allusion to the massacres in Armenia. After observing the ways of American newspapers he declared that the Yankee editor was in Paradise and didn't know it.

In Beyrout, said he, there is a censor, an officer of the Turkish Government, and to him must be submitted the first copy of every newspaper, and until he approves it not another one may be taken out of the pressroom. As there are some thirteen daily papers in Beyrout, it is easy to imagine what an inconvenience this is. It will not do to give the censor proof slips. He must see the entire sheet as it is intended for circulation. While the press waits the censor runs his eye over the journal. If there is a line of news which the Government would prefer not to have published, if there is a leader reflecting in the slightest degree upon the conduct of affairs in Constantinople, the censor draws his pencil through it, and the matter must come out.

In anticipation of such an occurrence, Syrian editors always keep in reserve several columns of matter in type. This is all most laudatory of the Grand Vizier, of all Turkish officialdom. It is carefully made up in portions of varying length, stickfuls, two-stickfuls, half columns, columns and squibs. If the censor orders part of the first forms out, these tales of fulsome flattery are immediately substituted, a fresh impression is taken, the censor approves, and the presses are started up.—Buffalo Courier.

The Barber Meant Well.

'I don't object to religion or its attendant features unless my life is endangered by it,' remarked the club kicker yesterday, as he fished a piece of lemon peel out of the bottom of his glass. As nobody paid any attention to this rather irrevalent remark, he continued:

"You see, my barber was shaving me the other day and I was almost in a doze when he had finished lathering my face. He hadn't said a word during this operation, but suddenly he leaned over with his razor poised just over my jugular vein, and hissed in my ear:

"'Are you prepared to die?'

"Well, frankly, I wasn't, and I didn't propose to die in that way, at any rate. So I gave him a shove, sprang out of the chair, and made a bolt for the street. As my face was full of lather, one of the other barbers followed me to see what was the matter, and caught up with me just outside the door, when he explained. Do you suppose that barber had designs upon my life? Not a bit of it. He was merely concerned about the welfare of my soul. I heard that he had gotten religious, and had adopted this rather startling mode of spreading the Gospel."—Phil. Record.

Anti-Crisis In Persia.

The Sha, of Persia, is said to drink a bottle of brandy a day. This may or may not account for the fact that we never [illegible]

CAN ANTS TALK!

The Precocious Insects of Merry England Evidently Can.

A correspondent of the London Quiver says:

I was one day standing in my garden near the trunk of an old willow tree, up which a scattered line of ants was crawling. After a time I observed an occasional straggler coming down in an opposite direction. Here and there a couple of ants, ascending and descending, happened to meet, but there was no stoppage and no talk. Presently, at about five feet from the ground I smeared a little hollow in the trunk with a large spoonful of thick treacle, to see how long it would remain undiscovered.

I then went away for a short time, and on my return found about a dozen ants busily feasting on the treasure. A minute or two later one of the feasters came slowly down the trunk with heavy feet, and when near the ground met a friend, whom he suddenly arrested on his way up, and with his antennæ, which he plied vigorously, held a good talk. What was said I know not, but the friend knew, and thereupon marched steadily on up the tree to the newly-found treasure. Meanwhile the bearer of the good tidings made his own way quickly back to the nest, a few yards off in the grass, to which I watched him. He was soon lost to view, but, beyond all doubt, he soon spread the news of treasure trove throughout the colony.

Within half an hour of that time a long line of hungry ants was marching direct to the tree, making straight for the feast, remaining there for a time, and then returning to the nest in another line on the other side of the willow. This procession of ascending and descending termites went on for some hours, in fact until dusk, when the numbers of advancing guests grew less and less, and finally ceased. Before it was dark not a single ant was to be seen, though early the next morning a fresh band of adventurers set out in the same fashion, coming and going all day until every morsel of the sweetness had disappeared.

Contrasts.

I. Lady (on the pavement, to her husband)—Look at the splendid carriage Councillor A—— and his lady are driving about in. I only wish we were as lucky!

Privy-Councillor's Wife (to her spouse)—I am getting quite ashamed of this old coach. Look how the people stand still and look at us with contempt. If you don't wish to drive me to despair, you must buy a new turnout.

II. Woodchopper—Here I've to chop firewood for that rich property owner, while he sits doing nothing the livelong day. I'd give anything to change places with him for one week.

Property Owner—I am the unhappiest man in the world, or I am much mistaken. It doesn't look as if I should ever get well again. The doctor says I ought to work. To be sure, if I had a strong constitution like that woodcutter outside there, I would chop wood from morning till night, and be as happy as the day is long.

III. Briefless Barrister—When I see His Excellency overwhelmed with honors and distinctions on the occasions of his jubilee, I feel as if I could burst. How miserable to pass through life unnoticed and uncared for!

Prime Minister—I would gladly forfeit all these distinctions if for one short year I might be young once more like that young lawyer, for instance, who is carrying on an animated conversation with his fair companion at the other end of the table.

IV. Young Man—There goes Lieutenant N—— with his wife, the loveliest and most amiable creature I ever set eyes on. Aye, these lieutenants always have the pick. Ah! poor me!

Lieutenant N—— (to his wife)—It will perhaps be best for us to part. You have made me wretched enough. I'd rather have wedded the poorest and plainest girl in creation than put up with such a vixen as you are!—Humoristiche Blatter.

Brother Jones Cracks a Chestnut.

An amusing incident occurred at the close of Sam Jones's sermon at Pulaski the other day. Stepping down from the pulpit and looking solemnly over the audience, the revivalist said:

"I want all the women in this crowd who have not spoken a harsh word or harbored an unkind thought towards their husbands for a mouth past to stand up."

One old woman, apparently on the shady side of sixty, stood up.

"Come forward and give me your hand," said the preacher.

The woman did so; whereupon Jones said:

"Now turn around and let the audience see the best looking woman in the country."

After taking her seat the revivalist addressed the men:

"*Now I want all the men in this crowd* who have not spoken a harsh word or harbored an unkind thought towards their wives for a month past to stand up."

Twenty-seven big, stapping fellows hopped out of the audience with alacrity.

"Come forward and give me your hands, my dear boys."

Jones gave each one a vigorous shake, after which he ranged all of them side by side in front of the pulpit and facing the audience. He looked them over carefully and solemnly, and then, turning around to the audience, he said:

"I want you all to take a good look at the twenty-seven biggest liars in the State of Tennessee."—Argonaut.

Exceptionally Honored.

A good old Methodist lady attending service in a Methodist Episcopal church one Sunday became happy under the preaching of the Word, and ejaculated "Glory!"

She was admonished to keep quiet by two of the brethren and nodded assent, but soon becoming forgetful responded, "Hallelujah!"

The brethren again called her attention to the annoyance and told her that if she did not keep quiet they would be compelled to remove her.

The sermon proceeded and the old lady, becoming very happy and forgetful of her surroundings, shouted out:

"Glory to God!"

This was too much for the brethren, who tried to lead her out; but she refused to walk, so they carried her. On the way she said:

"I am honored above my Master, for while he was carried by an ass, I am carried by two."—Philadelphia Record.

Love and reason are like the sun and moon—the one cannot rise before the [illegible]

SUNDAY IN TORONTO.

Everything Except Preaching is Illegal and the Law is Enforced Rigidly.

"Toronto is probably the tightest tied-up town on this continent on Sundays," said a traveller, as he called attention to the news that a Toronto newspaper publisher had been fined for printing an edition of his paper to give the news of a big Saturday night fire.

"Connecticut's old blue laws are mild compared with the modern ordinances of the second city in Canada. Every kind of business except, preaching, must suspend absolutely on Sunday, and about the only legal thing a citizen can do is to go to church, and he must be careful to go there in legal fashion.

"Street cars, omnibuses, cabs, and all public conveyances stop running Sundays, and it is against the law to hire a rig at a livery stable. The only way to get around is to walk, and the people wearily plod out to the city's beautiful park and are so tired when they get there they are unable to walk about in it and appreciate its attractions. I don't know if its against the law for a man to use his own carriage on the streets Sundays, but I don't remember seeing any vehicles about during many Sundays I have been there. Everybody walks. Maybe its against the law to run; I would not be surprised.

"The saloons, of course, are closed tight and totally. They close up early Saturday night—about 8 o'clock, I believe, in order to remove temptation from the path of the workingman, just in possession of his wages—and remain closed until Monday morning. There are no side doors. All the stores are closed, too, and it is impossible to buy a cigar or a stick of candy on Sundays.

"Sunday newspapers, of course, are not allowed. Nor alone this, but it is against the law to buy or sell a copy of Saturday night's paper on Sunday. A great many American newspapers are subscribed for in Toronto, but none are delivered on Sundays, and you get two newspapers on Monday morning. Maybe Toronto's Sunday closing laws are no stricter than those of some cities this side the line, but they are rigidly enforced, and Toronto is the driest and dullest town on this continent on Sunday."

HE GOT HIS PAY.

An Odd Coincidence That Occurred Between Borrower and Lender.

"Here is one of the odd coincidences of life," said my friend Williams. "Some time ago an acquaintance came to me and told me that he was in great need of $15, and at considerable trouble to myself I let him have it. He promised to return it in a few days.

"When three weeks had elapsed I mentioned the matter to him, casually, and he was profusely apologetic—would send it to me the following day, sure. It did not come, though, nor did I get any message from him. About two weeks after that I met him. He declared it was a shame I hadn't got my money, and vowed he wouldn't let another day pass without paying me.

"It went along, then, for a week or ten days, and, as my expenses were very heavy, I was considerably embarrassed, and needed the money badly. One night when I was feeling particularly discouraged, I sat down and wrote him a note. I said:

"'My dear sir—About six weeks ago I loaned you $15. Lest the paying it should occasion you any inconvenience, allow me to hereby make you a present of the money.'

"That will bring it if anything will, thought I. Judge of my surprise when by the next morning's mail I received a letter from the man, enclosing the $15. By the same mail exactly he must have received mine making him a present of it, and by the dates, both letters were evidently written at about the same hour."

NORTHERN INDUSTRIES GO SOUTH.

New England May Lose Its Prestige for Various Reasons.

A Boston journal publishes an interview with Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge, the treasurer of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, on the subject of the removal of mills from New England to the South. Labor at the South, he declares, is lower than in the North, the mills are nearer the cottonfields, and there is a large saving in freight charges. Again, Southern railroads take cotton as fifth-class freight, while Northern ones take it as second and third class. Then, coal in New England costs $4.50 a ton, while in the South it does not cost more than $1.50.

It appears to be the opinion of Mr. Coolidge that, for the reasons which he gives, the number of Southern mills will continue to increase. He furnishes also another reason to which very little attention has been paid so far, but which certainly deserves a prominent place as one of the most important considerations in determining the course of our manufactures. Employers in the South are not hampered by the restrictions established by trade unions. They are not menaced by strikes. They are not interfered with by legislation advocated or secured by labor agitators; and the spectacle of the walking delegate or the strike manager is not constantly present before their eyes. Commercial business is permitted in Southern States to run in the ordinary channels established by the law of supply and demand; and many New England manufacturers, harassed by the artificial conditions established by some New England Legislatures, are betaking themselves to the South. Thus there has been of late a very marked increase in the number of mills and factories in that quarter.

Fire-horse Flash's Joke.

A horse in the Marion, Ind., Fire Department displayed rare intelligence this week. Flash is a sorrel of powerful build and full of playful tricks. Tuesday Flash grew tired of standing in his stall, and by some means opened the doors, releasing himself and mate. He then went to the fire-alarm switch board, and with his mouth turned the key, sounding the alarm. Both horses then backed under the harness, ready for the usual run. The firemen were about to drive out when the trick was discovered. The horses looked at each other in a knowing way, evidently enjoying the joke they had perpetrated on the astonished firemen.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

What Henry Clay Did With His Razor.

James Waddel of Jackson, Washington County, N. Y., exhibited a razor in an excellent state of preservation which was owned by Henry Clay about 1836. The instrument shows the name of its former owner finely engraved on the handle. It was given by the master to his slave, and descended to the present owner.—Troy Press.

MEDICINE IN TABLETS.

From the New York Sun of February [illegible].

Interesting Use of Drugs in This Form—"Instead of Compounding [illegible] Prescription.

A comparatively recent invention, greatly extended in its application within the last four years, has wrought a curious change in the practice of medicine. Compare physicians 100 years ago, when there were few druggists outside of considerable towns, carried in their saddle bags or [illegible] chests a variety of drugs, **R** powders, potions, lotions, [illegible] what not. Such physicians [illegible] up their own prescriptions and furnished their patients with medicines. The use of medicines in the form of [illegible] tends more and more toward [illegible] modern physicians to the methods of [illegible] predecessors. Physicians everywhere now write fewer prescriptions than they wrote ten years **I** ago, and the use of [illegible] in the form of tablets is extending every day.

It is only ten or fifteen years since compressed tablets of chlorate of potash began to be used. Other simple drugs were then put up in tablet form, and gradually a variety of drugs and prescriptions [illegible] pared was **P** extended [illegible] It includes thousands of [illegible] pounds. Any physician [illegible] now have [illegible] tion of his own made up into tablets. The usual requirement is that at least [illegible] tablets shall be ordered. Many prescriptions of famous physicians have already attained a wide celebrity in the medical world through their use in tablet form. Hundreds of liquid [illegible] are thus used by [illegible] **A** ing inert material [illegible] mixture, just as [illegible] remedies are prepared in the form of [illegible] pellets. The tablet factories are constantly experimenting with a view to reducing other drugs and prescriptions to tablet form. They are ready to vary known prescriptions in accordance with [illegible] of individual **N** [illegible] and to combine one [illegible] prescriptions in a single tablet. The general use of tablets [illegible] prescriptions has greatly simplified the practice of medicine. The physician, instead of writing a prescription and [illegible] ing his patient to have it compounded by a druggist, leaves the necessary number of tablets, with instructions as to the time and manner of **S** taking. Nearly every physician is provided with some such tablets, and many use them in great quantities. Tons of drugs are now put up in this form. It is the wholesale method of [illegible] applied to the preparation of medicines. Apothecaries have felt the effects of this change in practice through the [illegible] sening in the number of prescriptions to be compounded. For the patient it has cheapened the cost of doctoring, for the physician obtains the tablets at so low a rate that he usually makes no charge for them [illegible] plied to his patients. [illegible] the use **T** of the tablet [illegible] greatly improved since their introduction into medical practice. Tablets are smaller and more compressed than they were a few years ago. The machinery for making them originally was, and **A** perhaps still is, controlled by a single wholesale drug house of this city, but there are many manufacturers of tablets here and elsewhere. When the patentees first began to call their products to the attention of physicians, the tablets very **B** slowly made their way, because the patentees were not widely known in the medical profession. Then they associated themselves with a famous drug house, and the tablets soon began to go.

Only the simpler drugs and remedies put up in tablet form are accessible to the general public. The compounds are not even known by name outside of the medical **U** profession. As they are not patent medicines they are not advertised in other than medical newspapers. They come to physicians with a label that proclaims the ingredients and their proportions. Physicians have the good repute of the manufacturer as guarantee that tablets are made of pure drugs and carefully compounded. The best tablet manufacturers employ skilled **L** and careful apothecaries and buy their drugs in large quantities directly from manufacturers.

INTERESTING SECRET HISTORY OF AN OLD-TIME REMEDY.

A certain well-known preparation is so largely prescribed by physicians that its use by them may be said to be universal. Conversationally it is spoken of among themselves as the "R. & S. Compound." If you are ill and call the doctor, no matter what else **E** [illegible] are moderately [illegible] some one of the forms of the "R. & S." prescription. Its use has been growing more general for a hundred years, and has been vastly increased of late by slight improvements found to be important in effects. The prescription, especially in rural districts, is usually prepared in fluid form, sometimes in powders; but of late it has been found possible to prepare it in tablets, the form now so popular with physicians for all standard [illegible] **S** cines. So enormous is the demand, from physicians solely, for the various forms of this preparation that a single manufacturing chemist in New York City made and sold 350,000 pounds of these tablets in the year 1893—and this, be it borne in mind, was to physicians alone, or to fill orders from dealers from whom physicians obtain their supplies. Every physician of eminence has his "R. & S." formula, varying more or less from the original, but substantially the same—that is, depending upon the bases indicated by the letters R. & S.

RIPANS TABULES.

The Ripans Tabules represent the latest and most improved form of this preparation. The separate letters composing the word R-I-P-A-N-S, are the initials of the ingredients. Any doctor knows what they are. The A and N represent the principal change, and have been found of vast importance. No person who has occasion to **•** make use of a dyspepsia remedy, and has once experienced the beneficial results of these tabules in a case of biliousness, headache or any disorder of the stomach, liver or bowels, will ever afterward consent to be without a supply near at hand. A single one gives prompt relief. Price 50 cents a box; at druggists, or by mail.

THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

MEN WANTED [illegible]

WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM WHICH IS TROUBLING OUR STATESMEN.

Indications that the Democrats Will Not Follow the President's Lead. Foreign Views of Difficulties. American Honor Discredited.

The speech of Mr. Joseph C. Sibley, the Democratic representative from the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania district, delivered in the House, January 8, and "withheld for revision," now appears in the official record. It is preceded by a caption and a poetic contribution, as follows:

"Money has been defined as the wheels of commerce. We have taken away one-half the wheels and are engaged in guessing why commerce moves so slowly.

"We have read in the lore of long ago
That a symbol of our life below
Is a boat with palsied men to row,
And a blind man at the rudder."

The alliterative passage in the speech which excited so much comment at the time of its delivery appears in the revised version as follows:

"Mr. Chairman—If I have read the Constitution of the United States correctly, it defines the position and duties of the Chief Executive and the powers and duties of membership of the House; and I tell you if ever a rebuke was needed to one who has trampled down the prerogatives of the people, it is needed to-day to that man who has used his influence, or attempted to use it, to create himself the sole governing power of this nation. [Applause on the Democratic side.] It has come to a time when to be the government of this people requires something more than a combination of brains, belly, and brass. [Renewed applause.] The members of this House have duties to perform, rights to be respected, and are answerable to their own consciences, to their own people, and not to the President, and in the discharge of those duties are not to be awed into a violation of duty by an exercise of executive powers outside his constitutional prerogatives."

The speech is accompanied by voluminous addenda, consisting of "extracts from writings and speeches of dead and living statesmen, political economists, philosophers, and patriots, relative to the effect of a shrinking volume of currency upon the prosperity of the country."

All attempts to bring the Democratic party together in support of President Cleveland's financial recommendations, or any financial bill whatever, have failed, and it is now apparent, even to the most sanguine, that there will be no financial legislation at this session of Congress. The Administration men in the House are still hopeful, or they profess to be, that some proposition can be patched up that can get a majority, but in the Senate all hope has been abandoned. The attitude of the Republicans in the present emergency has given rise to the report that if an extra session is called they will not favor the enactment of legislation affecting the currency, but will pass an act merely increasing tariff duties, and thus putting money into the Treasury. The two or three speeches which have been made by Mr. Reed during the present session indicate that this is the popular Republican policy. He has held all along that all that is necessary to relieve the financial situation is to have the receipts of the Treasury exceed the expenditures.

The financial crisis in the United States is regarded as the gravest feature of the general monetary situation in London and in all European business centres. A careful canvass of representative London opinion yields results which deserve serious consideration. It may be said at once that Mr. Cleveland's message failed to produce any effect in monetary circles in London. This was chiefly because the message was everywhere accompanied by the announcement that there was hardly any possibility of its recommendations becoming law in the present Congress. The President's ideas are approved by most London bankers. The only important criticism was a charge of inconsistency, wherein the President declares that all money should rank alike, and later suggests that interest on the bonds should be payable only in gold. The opinion of London bankers with American connections regarding the causes of the enormous transfers of gold to Europe is highly significant. All agree that Englishmen have stopped making fresh American investments. The dividends and interest from American securities, which are usually reinvested in that country, must now be paid in cash. This, of course, can only partially account for the flow of gold. A more important explanation is found in the general discrediting of American finances, public and private, which has undoubtedly taken place throughout Europe. This has caused a great change in the manner of conducting commercial business within a few months. European exporters, until recently sent their goods to America on six months' credit. A large proportion is now demanded in cash. The effect of this, especially with the increased foreign trade under the new tariff, has been a tremendous, extra, but temporary drain upon American treasuries. London bankers believe the new practice has become so extensive that it will account for a much greater movement of gold than has yet occurred. When confidence is restored and old methods are resumed, there will be another flood in the opposite direction.

ROGER LEWIS.

His Will on a Postal Card.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger says: Register Smithers yesterday issued letters of administration, with a will annexed, on the estate of Edward F. Vansciver, who committed suicide in the county prison on Jan. 9. His personal effects were valued at $300. The testamentary writing which was admitted to probate was a postal card addressed to "Louis Sacks, 232 East Cambria street, Philadelphia, Pa.," containing the following words:

"Phila., Jan. 9, 1894.—Mr. Sacks, take everything from the prison. Everything is yours. Yours truly.

E. F. VANSCIVER.

"Heartsick."

Sugar for Sugar.

"We don't want any poetry," said the editor, haughtily.

"I know it," replied the pretty girl, just as haughtily. "This isn't poetry. It's some doggerel that my 8-year-old brother composed. After reading what you publish I shouldn't have thought of offering you poetry."

And the editor really felt relieved when she made her exit and slammed the door.—Washington Star.

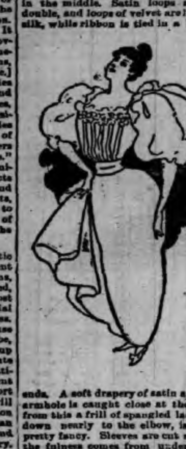
THE SUN'S FASHIONS.

THEY ARE VERY SHOWY AND ARE ALSO VERY EXTRAVAGANT.

The Sleeve Remains the Sensation, and It Continues to Take New Shapes. Velvet Blouses are popular. Plain Skirts are also Fashionable.

Fashions in midwinter are not remarkable for new ideas or suggestive indications of the coming modes, but there is a spirit of unrest about them which brings many contradictions as to the changes we may expect. One authority asserts that the prospective skirts are to be made entirely without the haircloth lining and popular godet plaits, and that the sleeves are to be visibly reduced in size, while another positively assures us that the skirts are to be much fuller, stiffened and plaited to stand out well from the waist with the effect of a bustle, and sleeves more balloon-like than ever. But whatever may be in prospect, there is no question as to the immediate condition of fulness, and we may continue to model our gowns after the approved style of the day.

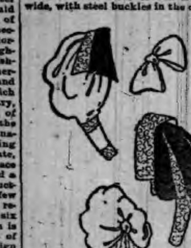
The skirts still vary in width between five and eight yards around at the bottom and the sleeve is constantly developing a new variety. The latest evening sleeve is simply a large bow of satin, velvet or ribbon about six inches wide, arranged high on the shoulder, with one large loop falling each way, and a knot or rosette in the middle. Satin loops are made double, and loops of velvet are lined with silk, while ribbon is tied in a bow with



ends. A soft drapery of satin around the armhole is caught close at the top, and from this a frill of spangled lace falling down nearly to the elbow, is another pretty fancy. Sleeves are cut so that all the fulness comes from underneath instead of at the top of the arm, and again, to show the outline of the arm, at the inside, with the fulness falling at the back. The broad, sloping effect is given to the shoulders by wide, plain epaulets and fan plaitings of satin or velvet, edged with lace, as shown.

Blouses of velvet in a different color from the skirt are a very popular style in Paris. They are made quite plain, and worn with crepon, smooth cloth and silk skirts.

There is no disputing the fact that this is an extravagant period of dress, but there is such an endless variety in materials and ideas for using them that the fashions in vogue are compatible with small expense as well as large. Plain skirts are quite as fashionable as those which are trimmed elaborately with fur and jet, and at the moment nothing is more popular for dress trimming than black satin ribbon, which is not wildly extravagant even if many yards are required. A pretty idea for a colored crepon or plain woolen goods is to arrange bows of black satin ribbon five inches wide, with steel buckles in the centre, at



intervals all around the bottom of the skirt. The bodice should be of silk, the same shade as the skirt, studded all over with irridescent jet, and across the front in the form of a yoke two bands of narrower ribbon. The belt, of black, must have a bow and long ends at either side of the front. Rose color, in all its shades, is still popular, and a new tone resembles the damask rose, with a shadow of black about it which makes it very rich, especially in velvet.

It is said that the tailor gowns of the early spring are to be quite lavishly and expensively trimmed with bands of the cloth stitched on in scroll patterns, with braiding, or with narrow bias bands of black satin, which is the latest fancy. These bands outline the seams of the waist and skirt.

Sashes are very popular again, particularly when they are of the new chine ribbons. A plain blue taffeta silk, made up plain for a young girl, has a sash of blue and pink chine ribbons. It is tied in a large bow in the back, and the ends fall on either side of the plaits in the skirt. Pale green silk makes a very pretty evening dress, with chine ribbon for a twist around the neck, butterfly bows on the shoulder as a substitute for sleeves, and a belt and sash at the back. Blue or pink crepons make useful dresses, and trimmed with lace insertion, two rows around the skirt, and striped on the front of the full waist, they are exceedingly pretty. Bands of satin ribbon to match the crepon go over the shoulders and terminate in rosettes and long ends on each side of the front.—N. Y. Sun.

'RAH FOR THE BOYS.

A SYSTEM OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Details of Equipment and Methods Prepared at the Instance of the G. A. R. and Committees of Public School Teachers.

Having got the American flag raised over nearly every schoolhouse in this country, the G. A. R. is at work with enthusiasm and determination to build up beneath those flags something which shall sustain them in all stress, under all circumstances, and against all opposition. They propose to create this sustaining force through military instruction in the schools.

At the last annual encampment of the Grand Army held in Pittsburg, the question of military instruction in the public schools was discussed, and Gen. George W. Wingate was appointed a "special aide to the Commander-in-chief in charge of military instruction in schools." At the request of several committees representing teachers in different cities he has prepared some suggestions as to the method to be persued. It would be best, he thinks, for the principals to devise a system.

If a plan has been decided upon, General Wingate says, the boys should be carefully measured in order to establish the extent of their physical improvement. The instruction should consist of:

The setting-up drill, facing and salutes marching by squads, manual of arms, regular drill by company and battalion. All scholars, including girls, should be drilled in the first three for fifteen minutes each day. Care should be taken by the teachers to see that the movements are performed with smartness and exactly as prescribed. Their value, both physical and mental, consists largely in snap and precision. Every boy should be required to salute all teachers whenever meeting or addressing them, and the teachers should be equally careful to return the salutes. This teaches self-respect and subordination to lawful authority.

Boys over 11, and who are at least 4 ft. 6 ins. tall, and whose parents do not object, should be drilled regularly in the manual of arms and by company and battalion two hours a week, outside school hours, great care being taken not to overtax the strength of the boys.

The drill should be regarded as a privilege. Faults should be punished by the deprivation of certain insignia, which may be adopted by the school, and a loss of membership in the battalion for a month. Discipline should be quiet but firm. Everything possible should be done to inculcate a military bearing, which involves an upright carriage, neatness in dress, attention, silence, and the utmost promptness in rendering strict obedience to all orders, whether from the instructors or the cadet officers. It should also be impressed upon the boys that absolute truthfulness, a high regard for personal honor, and an aversion to anything dishonest or tyrannical are expected of the citizen soldier—that they must be soldiers and gentlemen.

The boys should be divided into companies not exceeding forty or fifty strong as a larger number is difficult to handle. Each should have the usual number of officers and non-commissioned officers. The officers and non-commissioned officers of the companies and battalions should be selected from the boys showing good scholarship combined with proficiency in military matters, and manly bearings and characteristics. Warrants should be given to them by the Board of Education at the close of their term of service. A school for officers should be established.

In time the officers can put the battalion through the drill, but at the beginning an instructor is necessary. Properly there should be paid instructors who will devote their time to the matter. One of these can look after about six schools. It is hoped that the services of army officers can be soon had for this purpose in large cities. If the drills can be had in the morning or in the evening, it will be easy to procure sufficient volunteer instructors from the National Guard.

The question of uniforms should be left to each school. A cap alone is sufficient to begin with, and costs but little. In most cases it will be found that a plain uniform costs no more than ordinary clothes, and lasts longer, as the boys take better care of it. Ordinarily a cap and blouse will be sufficient, which may be worn by the boys at all times. A white webbing waist belt and plate adds very materially to the soldierly appearance where a dark blue blouse is used, and is inexpensive. Swords and belts for the officers should be provided by the authorities and belong to the school. The uniforms used in Brooklyn Grammar School No. 15 cost $6, and the cap 50 cents additional.

Grammar School No. 15 of Brooklyn has an organized battalion of 224 boys, commanded by Principal Wm. F. Felter, and divided into four companies. The battalion is limited to boys 4 feet 5 inches tall, which practically takes in those over eleven, who are in good health, who will uniform themselves, and who have a prescribed standing in their school work. The uniform is of blue cloth, with yellow stripes on the sides of the trousers. The cap has in front A. G. in a circle. All uniforms are alike, the cadet officers having their rank indicated by stripes on their sleeves.

Under our system of government we will never have a large standing army, and our strength and safety are in a general dissemination of military knowledge and training among the people. What the man and citizen ought to know in order to the full discharge of his duty to his country should be imparted to the boy. Nothing will so much aid to enlarge our State militia, and to give it efficiency and character, as the plan proposed. The military taste and training acquired in the school will carry our best young men into the militia organizations, and make those organizations reliable conservators of public order, and ready and competent defenders of the national honor."

Human Nature.

It is related that a certain man was recently very sad because his wife had gone on a visit, which she would not shorten in spite of his appeals to come home. He finally hit upon a plan to induce her to return. He sent her a copy of each of the local papers with one item clipped out, and when she wrote to find out what it was he had clipped from the papers he refused to tell her. The scheme worked admirably. In less than a week she was home to find out what it was that had been going on that her husband did not want her to know about.—Tit-Bits.

FALLING IDOLS.

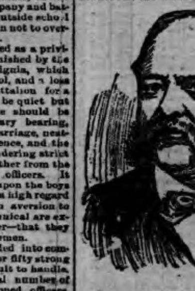
THE GOOD ANTHONY COMSTOCK ACCUSED OF BLACKMAIL.

The Censor of Theatrical Posters and Cold Statuary Denies the Charge Made Before the Lexow Committee. Goff Believes There Is Rottenness in Denmark.

There is hardly a person in America who has not heard of Anthony Comstock. At the same time millions have read, the large majority with thankful hearts, of his work as secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and how he has tracked down and suppressed the nests of vice in New York and other cities where green goods operators, gamblers, thugs, bunco men, dealers in evil literature and pictures, lottery ticket fakirs, policy shops, and every other form of vice that existed under the nose of the police.

Mr. Comstock vigorously denies the story brought out before the Lexow Committee that he accepted a bribe of $1,000 to obtain the dismissal of an indictment against a printer of counterfeit money advertisements, but Mr. Goff, who must have known of the charges before they were made public, evidently attached some weight to them, else they would not have appeared. Mr. Comstock, who enjoys the moral support of the press of New York, has not taken the active means to bring his traducer to justice which he usually exhibits when engaged in clothing nude statues or suppressing questionable literature. This is the story as told by the report of the Lexow proceedings:

Mr. Goff then called Louis S. Streep, who told this story without question: In 1889 he was arrested by Anthony Comstock for printing green goods circulars. At that time, he said, he rented his printing office to a man named Bechtold, while he, the witness, was in the country. While he was in the Tombs Bechtold gave Streep's wife $5,000 in cash to deposit for her husband's bail. Before she deposited it Bechtold returned and got $2,000, saying that he had to give $1,500 to Anthony Comstock to prevent Streep's being indicted by the United States Grand Jury. Streep's bail was reduced at the same time to $3,000, and



ANTHONY COMSTOCK

the cash was deposited. Streep jumped his bail and went to Europe. In July, 1890, he returned, went to the District Attorney of the county and confessed all he knew about the green goods circular business, and under the direction of the District Attorney made a search of the city with three Headquarters detectives for the men implicated by his confession. One day, after being out for many hours with detective Reilly, he called on Mr. Comstock, and said that now that he had arranged things honorably with the State officials he would like to get the indictment against him in the State courts dismissed.

"Comstock said to me, 'I am the only man who can get that indictment dismissed.' He said it could be done if I would give him $1,000. In August I called on Mr. Comstock with my brother and said to him, 'You said you could have that indictment in the State court dismissed. Here is a thousand dollars.' I had seven hundred dollars which my wife had realized from the sale of my printing office, and I borrowed three hundred dollars in three bills from my brother Robert, who was with me. Comstock took the money, saying, 'I am not accepting this as a bribe but as a donation to the society.'

Q.—And was the indictment dismissed?

A.—Yes, sir; two of them.

Q.—And you gave him that money to procure their dismissal?

A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Goff—Here are the indictments endorsed "dismissed" at the time stated by the witness.

Senator Bradley—Who was the District Attorney then?

Mr. Goff—Col. Fellows.

Q.—Fully realizing your responsibility and the meaning of your answer, do you swear that you gave Anthony Comstock $1,000 for his influence in having these indictments dismissed?

A.—I swear before God and man I paid Anthony Comstock $1,000 to buy my liberty.

Senator Lexow—How do you bring this within the scope of our work, Mr. Goff?

Mr. Goff—I will explain in a moment, Senator.

Q.—Since then you've been indicted?

A.—Since then Anthony Comstock had me indicted on the same charge in the United States Court. I was convicted and am out pending an appeal.

Senator Lexow—How is this within our scope?

Mr. Goff—A failure to enforce the criminal laws is a neglect of duty by the Police Department. Also, we have shown that the police have protected the green goods men, and it is only fair to the police that we should show, if we can, that others have done the same.

Senator Lexow—It is a very serious charge against Mr. Comstock.

Law is law! Enforcement is enforcement! Laws were made for enforcement; not for reasonable enforcement. Law is absolute. Law is without qualification! Law is for the purpose of order—not a reasonable amount of order. Law is for the purpose of enabling men to enjoy equal opportunities of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Nothing is said about a reasonable amount of life or liberty or happiness.—Recorder Goff.

Faithful to its sacred page, heaven still rebuilds thy span, nor lets the type grow pale with age that first spoke peace to man.—Campbell.

BAMBERGER'S
THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE
Newark, N. J.

Exceedingly Great Values
—IN—
Linens, Towels and Toweling.

The following and many other great inducements are offered to induce you to make, at this early date, your purchases of Linens and Linen Goods for the coming spring season

ALL LINEN TOWELING twilled and very heavy, bleached and unbleached, 18 in. wide, 12½c, value, at........8½c yd

SILVER BLEACH TABLE LINEN very heavy, 55 inches wide, new Damask designs, value 39 cents, at....29c yd

ALL LINEN TOWELS, with knotted fringe and handsome borders, full bleached size 18x40 inches, 25c value, at............17c each

ALL LINEN TABLE DAMASK bleached, 64 inches wide, beautiful designs, fine quality, value 65c, at...49c yd

ALL LINEN TABLE NAPKINS, large size, pure bleach, in handsome patterns, value $1.25 per dozen, at..............98c doz

ALL LINEN TABLE COVERS, full 2½ yards long, with handsome colored borders, fine quality, value $1.75, at.........$1.19 each

☞ Orders by mail and requests for samples receive prompt attention.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.,
147 and 149 Market Street,
Near Broad Street. Newark, N. J.

A TWO ACRE FARM.

On Which a Man Supports a Family of Five.

On the narrow strip of land lying between the river and the track of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad, at the northern extremity of Eldred, Pa., is to be found the banner farm of McKean county. Here, in a neat little cottage, lives F. Segling, wife and five children—three boys and two girls—all of whom derive their means of livelihood from their two acre farm. Queer, is it not, when we hear so much of inability to make a living for smaller families on much larger farms?

The gentleman purchased the land and built the cottage while working as a carpenter. Three years ago his physical condition necessitated a change of occupation. Then, with that faith in mother earth which we believe is more fully developed in the better class of Germans than any other people, he turned to his farm and promptly decided that, on a plantation of this size, quality, not quantity, must be the maxim, and that in no other line could he reach his ideal so nearly as in the cultivation of celery.

Spurred by his necessities and supported by any amount of quiet determination, he proceeded on this theory. From the beginning his success has been flattering, and to-day he stands ready to market 30,000 stalks of celery, one third blanched and two thirds of the self-blanching varieties.

Mr. Segling finds work the year round, and nine tenths of his time is spent on half an acre, for although the farm comprises two acres, but one fourth of it is in celery, the remainder being garden and meadow.

Upon this half acre there has been deposited this year 150 one-horse loads of manure. You will observe that in three particulars—i. e., the amount of work, the quantity of manure and the value of the crop—it compares favorably with most farms. Mr. Segling says the last two years have been disastrous to celery, this year especially so, on account of the drought.

To offset this he has purchased a fifteen horse power boiler and a steam pump, and as a creater of rain storms he can give the Government experts in this line cards and spades and then drown them.

He has the entire Alleghany River at his command, and it is a clear case of disaster to drouth on this farm. In answer to further questions Mr. Segling said that, while he was not getting rich, he was making a living for himself and family and was independent. Think of independence for a family of seven, maintained on two acres!

What a surplus of kingdoms hath McKean County, but Lord, what a dearth of kings!—Mount Jewett Herald.

Mose Will Read His Title Clear.

There is a promising candidate for future greatness down in Broome street, New York City.

Little Mose Meyer had felt for some time that the duty of providing for the family rested upon himself. A few days ago he chanced to see a man put the sign "Boy Wanted" in front of his store. Mose immediately walked in and applied for the position. The groceryman looked critically at the little chap, in seedy clothes, and growled out:

"Humph! You won't do; you're too small."

Mose reflected that Kosher dies was getting mighty scarce at their house and remembered that he had an older brother who would just about suit. But there were dozens of boys who would swarm in, and the place would be filled before he could go home and bring back his brother. This catastrophe must be averted at all hazards. As he left the store he quickly hid the sign behind some barrels and "spud" home. In a few minutes he came back, breathless but triumphant, dragging his brother Solomon. No objection was made to the size of the latter, and he was engaged at $3 a week. The first task given him was to "take down the sign," which made little Mose smile. He also smiles broadly, time and again, as he feasts on goose and onion, and thinks how he won the victory for the Meyer family.

Notice of Order to Limit Creditors.

Somerset County Surrogate's Office.
Estate of John Jacob Lang, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on the sixth day of February, A. D. 1895, on the application of the undersigned, executrix of John Jacob Lang, deceased, an order was made by the Surrogate requiring the creditors of John Jacob Lang, deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said decedent, under oath or affirmation and present the same to the subscriber within nine months from the date of said order; and in default thereof any such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the subscriber.

ANNA ELIZABETH LANG,
Executrix.

2149

PARTICULAR MENTION.

Mrs. Henry McGee will give a tea Saturday, Feb. 23, from 4 to 7.

John Rafferty's son Thomas is suffering from inflammatory rheumatism.

Jack Fillmore of North avenue, Netherwood, is suffering from a bone felon on his right hand.

Rev. J. A. Craig of LaFayette, Sussex County, is the guest of Horace Huff of West Fifth street.

Mrs. Hall, mother of Wallace Hall of Rockview avenue, is recovering from her recent severe illness.

Hugo Fisher of Liberty street has been appointed a collector by the Prudential Life Insurance Company of Newark, for this city, in place of J. W. VanHorn, resigned.

Miss Florence Henneger of New Brighton, S. I., who has been visiting Mrs. J. R. Hill of Belvidere avenue, is now making a short visit to Mrs. F. J. Miller of Carleton avenue, after which she will return to her home.

W. Montgomery Smith of Plainfield, who excels in artistic decorative work, has issued a sumptuous calendar for The Gill Engraving Company of 104 Chambers street, New York. The sheets of enameled cardboard reproduce famous paintings, set in frames whose dainty sumptuousness of decoration and whose exquisite colorings are characteristic of Mr. Smith's masterhand.

The Monthly Illustrator.

In only one way was it possible for Harry C. Jones of 92 Fifth avenue, New York, to improve his magazine of the choicest in art, The Quarterly Illustrator, and that was to issue it oftener. That improvement he has now accomplished, and in its new guise of The Monthly Illustrator it is just four times as good as it was before.

The Monthly Illustrator is artistic excellence. The February number contains 272 superb illustrations by 74 well-known artists, and a wealth of letter-text besides. No home of culture should be without The Monthly Illustrator.

—The Young Men's League of Hope Chapel will give an oyster supper in the near future.

DEATHS.

BURR—In this city Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1895, Mrs. Margaret Conrad Burr, wife of the late Frederick A. Burr.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 417 Kensington avenue, Thursday, Feb. 14, at 3 p. m. Train leaves foot of Liberty street at 1:30 p. m.

SCHNEIDER—Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1895, at the residence of her son, John Ammon, 305 East 4th st., Elizabeth Schneider in the [illegible] year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TERRY—In this city Saturday, Feb. 9, 1895, Matilda L., daughter of Samuel C. and the late Matilda W. Terry, in her 18th year.

Funeral services from her late residence 221 Richmond st., Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 2:30 p. m.

HOYT—In this city, on 8th inst., J. K. Hoyt of Newark, N. J.

Funeral services Monday, Feb. 11, at the residence of Mrs. Matilda Rushmore, 113 East Fifth street, at 2:45 p. m.

ELY'S
Cream Balm
CATARRH
Is quickly absorbed.
Cleanses the Nasal Passages,
Allays Pain and Inflammation.
Heals the Sores,
Protects the Membrane from Additional Cold.
Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.
COLD IN HEAD
IT WILL CURE. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50c. at druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren st., New York.

ELECTRIC TELEPHONE
Sold outright, no rent, no royalty. Adapted to City, Village or Country. Needed in every home, shop, store and office. Greatest convenience and best seller on earth. Agents make from $5 to $50 per day. One in a residence means a sale to all the neighbors. Fine instruments, no toys, works anywhere, any distance. Complete, ready for use when shipped. Can be put up by any one, never out of order, no repairing, lasts a lifetime. Warranted. A money maker. Write W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk 10, Columbus, O.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXVII. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1895. No 8

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—MADISON.

VICTORY FOR GRANT.

Police Board Unanimously Reappoint Him Captain.

'TWAS DONE SATURDAY NIGHT.

Captain Grant Hadn't Been Told Till a Daily Press Reporter Congratulated Him—Council Not Yet Notified.

In spite of the repeated malicious and venomous attacks of the so-called Republican organ, George W. Grant was on Saturday night reappointed Captain of Police for the year, at a salary as before of $90 a month.

The reappointment was unanimous.

When a reporter of The Daily Press talked with Mayor Gilbert this morning about the matter the Mayor expressed surprise that the reappointment had not been reported to the Council at the meeting of last night.

Captain Grant had not heard of the news till The Press told and congratulated him. He was appreciative of the victory he has won over his enemies, and said he would devote all his energies to the protection of property and the enforcement of the city ordinances, as heretofore. He will be heartily supported by a most efficient corps of experienced officers.

TO FLORIDA.

Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

To the large number of people who feel the need of a midwinter as well as a midsummer holiday, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally-conducted tours to Florida especially commend themselves; the excursion rates being most liberal and the style of travel first-class in every particular.

The next of the series of Jacksonville tours, allowing two-weeks stay in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia Feb. 2[illegible], and others will leave March 12 and [illegible]. The rate, including transportation, meals en route, and Pullman berth on special train, is $50 from New York, and $48 from Philadelphia; proportionate rates from other points.

For further information apply to Ticket Agent, or address Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, to whom application for space should also be made.

Lenten Services, Church of the Redeemer.

Rector Johnstone of the Church of the Redeemer announces the following services during Lent:

Feb. 27, Ash Wednesday—Celebration of Holy Communion and sermon, 11:15 a. m. Kalendar for every week with the exception of Holy Week: Sunday—Celebration of Holy Communion, 7:30 a. m.; second celebration, on the first Sunday of the month, 11.15 a. m.; morning service and sermon, 11:15 a. m.; Sunday-school, 3 p. m.; children's service, 3:45 p. m.; evening prayer with address, 4:30. Monday—Evening prayer, 4:30. Tuesday—Evening prayer, 4:30. Wednesday—Celebration of Holy Communion, 10 a. m.; evening prayer, 4:30; confirmation class, 5 p. m. Thursday—evening prayer, 4:30. Friday—evening prayer with sermon, 8. Saturday—Evening prayer, 4:30.

March 25, Feast of the Annunciation—Celebration of Holy Communion, 10 a. m.

Services during Holy Week: April 8, Monday before Easter, 10 a. m.; April 9, Tuesday before Easter, 10 a. m.; April 10, Wednesday before Easter, 10 a. m.. April 11, Maundy Thursday, 10 a. m.; April 12, Good Friday, 11:15 a. m.; 8 p. m.; April 13, Easter Even, 10 a. m.

To Make Boys Better.

The boys department of the Y. M. C. A. is planning for an active year. Meetings for boys will be held Sunday afternoons, and it is planned to have practical talks on subjects of interest every two weeks. The impetus given the work by the Convention will aid greatly. A conference was held yesterday afternoon by Mr. Manning, Mr. Clemens, and some of the younger members, at which plans were thoroughly discussed.

Gun Club to Build.

The Independent Gun Club of this city and North Plainfield held a special meeting in the Crescent Hotel last evening and decided to erect a club-house on their grounds near Hyde's woods. The plans and specifications are now out, and the club will soon commence the construction. The building will be 18x24. It will be a fireproof building. There will also be a large platform surrounding the structure.

Plainfield Well Represented.

Stevens Institute of Technology of Hoboken has just issued a new catalogue. Plainfield is represented at the Institute proper by W. B. Rittenhouse and Warren Church. The boys from this city on the list of students in the Stevens Preparatory school are W. E. Frobisco, Alfred Loizeaux and J. W. Everidge. The various courses have been greatly changed, and a number of improvements were made.

—Seaman Williams is engaged in constructing the chimney improvement for the furnace in Trinity Reformed Church.

DR. LEWIS BRINGS TEARS

His Speech Made Senator Bradley Cry.

'TWAS A COLD-WATER ORATION.

The Plainfield Pastor Presents the Most Impressive of the Local-Option Addresses Before the Legislative Committee.

From The Press of Feb. 20.

Including Revs. Honeyman, Lewis, Richards, McKelvie, Yerkes, Herring, Schenck, Newell and Goodrich, all of Plainfield, over two hundred ministers and representatives of church and temperance organizations appeared before the Senate Committee on Boroughs yesterday in favor of Senator Rogers's local-option bills.

Rev. Albert Lawson, president of the New Jersey Anti-Liquor League, made an address and introduced other speakers, among whom was Dr. Handley of Trenton. The trend of the whole talk was that the bills only gave to boroughs the right of local self-government, and many were the threats, some open and some indirect, that if the bills were not passed the Republican party would be wiped out of power as the Democratic party had been because it had not heeded the voice of the people when they opposed the passage of the race-track laws.

Not a single saloon keeper appeared before the committee at the public hearing on the bills today, but in answer to Senator Bradley's curiously worded invitation the Senate chamber was filled with ministers and temperance men from all over the State. Senator Daly, who was called for by one of the ministers, spoke in opposition to the bill, declaring his confidence in the Judges of the courts, who at present pass upon licenses.

The Rev. Dr. Lewis of Plainfield made the speech of the day. "We know", he said, "that the word has gone forth from the bosses that these bills are to be killed. We have been told there is no use in our protesting, as the Republicans are not willing to do anything to injure their prospects of electing a Republican Governor."

He had voted for every Republican candidate, he said, since the martyred Lincoln, but he warned the Republicans that the people were watching them this year as never before, and if they were denied their rights the party would pay dearly for it.

Dr. Lewis's words so impressed Chairman Bradley as to draw tears from the Senator's eyes.

The Trenton Times refers as follows to the matter:

"One of the most impressive speakers was Rev. Dr. Lewis, pastor of a Plainfield Baptist Church. He was tall, with white hair and flowing white whiskers which gave him a patriarchal appearance. He spoke with much emotion and said this was a fight for American liberty and was the echo of the fight the people made seven hundred years ago when they wrung Magna Charta from King John. He said that he had been advised by one of the ring that the bill would never pass. Bradley had no following and the Republicans were not going to do anything that would hurt their chances of electing a Governor. He said he had voted for every Republican President since the martyred Lincoln, but he warned the Republicans that the people of New Jersey were watching them, and if they denied them that liberty for which our fathers fought they would pay dearly for it. Senator Bradley was so affected by the address of Dr. Lewis that tears coursed down his cheek, causing him to freely use his white silk handkerchief. When he got up to introduce the next speaker he was so choked up that his voice was hardly audible.

"Senator Daly spoke against the bills. He thought the courts were the proper places for granting licenses, and he said he was opposed to the principle of local option, and believed that the minority had some rights."

Husband and Wife in the Same Grave.

Monday afternoon a double funeral occurred at Locust Grove, in which Randolph Pack and wife were interred in the same grave. Mr. Pack died on Wednesday, and his wife was so prostrated by the shock of his demise that she failed rapidly in health, and died on Friday. They were cousins of Gerome Pack of this city, whose son, Edwin W., attended the funeral.

A False Diagnosis.

La grippe is confounded by many persons with a severe attack of catarrh, which in some respects resembles the former. These individuals suffer severely with pain about the forehead, eyes and ears, with soreness in throat and stoppage of the nasal passages and in fact, are incapacitated for work of any kind for days at a time. These are catarrhal sufferers. Ely's Cream Balm has been used with the best results in such cases. The remedy will give instant relief.

OFF THE TRACK.

Obstacles Heaped Before the Local Trolley Traction.

CITIZENS WITHHOLD CONSENTS.

Company Working Hard to Get Rights of Way for the Extensions To the Central Station—Another Council Meeting Next Week—Policemen Confirmed—License Ordinance Amended—Other Business.

The rapid-transit train was switched off the track by the fine Italian band of the oldtime obstructionists last Monday, and the Common Council had to wait the arrival of the wrecking-train Chandler W. Riker. Mr. Riker was expected to be on hand to superintend the progress of the street-railway-extension franchise through the Council; but before the session Chairman Fisk of the Committee on Streets received a telegram, which he read to the Council when that body had convened, stating that because of obstinate property-owners near the North Avenue station it would be impossible to present the matter before the Council that night.

"We expected"—said Mr. Fisk—"to be able to offer the ordinance granting the extensions for which the company and the committee have been working; but we are of course prevented from proceeding on account of the trouble in getting consents."

On motion of Mr. Fisk it was decided to meet again Monday night, Feb. 25, at 8, when, he said, not only the street-railway but also several other matters would be ready for consideration.

To a reporter of The Daily Press, after the meeting Mr. Fisk said that the trouble on the eastern extension was chiefly from Fifth street people, and partly from those on Sixth street as well. Of course, he added, the company can get from Netherwood to the North Avenue station by way of Richmond street, but it wants to avoid going around Robin Hood's barn, and will make every effort to get through Fifth street. The obstruction to the West End extension is that it has thus far been impossible to get consents enabling the line to get a clear way to the North Avenue station. The company wants to complete the extensions at the start, bringing all cars to the central station, and it is now at work to overcome the obstacles which have been cast up before it. I hope that all will be ready next week Monday."

THE LICENSE QUESTION.

An important ordinance was introduced by Mr. Moore. It provided for the amendment of the liquor-license ordinance so that an applicant for license would not have to get the signature of the owner of the building in a case where the applicant was a tenant under a 10-years lease, if said lease had been secured with the owner's having full knowledge that the tenant was to conduct a liquor business on the premises.

The ordinance was as petitioned for at a previous session by Alexander D. Findlay, who represented that his landlord, Chas. Bock, had declined to sign his application this year although Bock had agreed at the signing of his 10-years lease a few seasons before that he might conduct a liquor business on the property during the life of the lease.

Mr. Dumont thought that it was unwise to attempt to amend the liquor ordinance while several other applications for license were pending.

"This"—he said—"is an effort to assist a man to carry out a contract—which I do n't approve."

On motion of Mr. Fisk the ordinance was tabled. Mr. Findlay's application has been advertised with Mr. Bock's signature attached, since his petition to the Council for the amendment.

POLICEMEN CONFIRMED.

The Police Board reported that the nominations by the Mayor of Nicholas Meyers and John Hartpence for regular policemen and Martin Vanderweg for special policeman had been investigated and approved. They therefore moved that the nominations be confirmed, and this was unanimously done.

Henry Haurand applied for a license to sell liquor at 115 East Front street. The application was referred to the Committee on License.

An application for an electric light on Arlington avenue between 300 and 400 feet beyond Ninth street, was referred to the Committee on Police and Public Lights, with power.

Mr. Erickson said that a number of reports and papers had been committed by the Council of '94 to the City Clerk for transfer to the Council of '95, and added "I 'd like to know where they are!" "Down stairs!" said Clerk MacMurray, and went down to get them. When he came back he had packages for several of the committees, and they were distributed.

AGAINST THE TROLLEY.

The memorial of the School Board against the passage of the electric railway through Arlington avenue between Fourth and Fifth streets, past the Stillman and the Franklin schools, of which these columns have already spoken, was read and referred to the Committee on Streets. The document urged that the noise of the cars would interfere with the studies in the schools, and that there would be danger to the children attending the schools and using the avenue where the cars passed.

Accounts were ordered settled, minutes of the previous session were approved, and all the Councilmen went home except Messrs. Bird, Frost and Stockton, who were n't at the meeting.

HOMES OF ALL NATIONS.

The World's Tribes Visit America in the Seventh-Day Baptist Church.

The sociable of the Mission Band of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church was held yesterday afternoon at 4. A very pleasing programme, "Homes of Other Nations", was provided by Miss Minnola Tomlinson, ably assisted by Miss Evelyn Lewis.

The first selection on the programme was a piano duet, ably rendered by Miss Violet Truell and Miss Evelyn Lewis. Next there was a series of tableaux showing the different modes of homelife in other nations.

Esquimaux life was first, represented by Misses Bessie Randolph, Violet Truell, May Rose and Clara Scriven, who were dressed in robes and grouped in and about the door of a small hut.

China was well represented by Misses Mattie Maitland, Nellie Miller and Grace VanSickle, who were seated at a tea party.

Holland was a scene of industry. Miss Ruth Maxson, Miss Ethel Titsworth, Jitpha Williams and Miss Bessie Randolph were represented as being at a dairy.

Misses Effie Randolph, Mertie Randolph and Louise VanSickle represented Mexico. Miss May Rose beautifully rendered a piano solo.

Arabia and India were represented by Misses Kizzie Nagle, Edith Titsworth, *Mertie Randolph, Bessie Randolph,* May Rose and Effie Randolph.

The next tableau represented all the different nations as having come to America and joined hands with her. Miss Violet Truell represented Liberty, and in the scene sang "My Country 'Tis of Thee". This ended the programme, and tea and lemonade were served to the guests by those who had taken part. The table was under the supervision of Mrs. J. G. Miller.

There was a large attendance, and all *expressed themselves much pleased.*

TO SELL MUSIC HALL.

Stockholders Vote to Dissolve the Corporation.

A meeting of the stockholders of Music Hall Association was held Monday *afternoon at which 570 out of 800 shares* were represented. For years the hall has been what might be termed a white elephant on the hands of its owners, and at this meeting it was decided to dispose of the property and dissolve the Association. The vote on this proposition was unanimous. It will be some weeks, however, before this can be consummated, owing to the necessity of complying with corporation laws relative thereto. The Board of Directors will under the law have charge as trustees of the matter of *arranging the details to dispose of the* property. It is understood that several persons are inclined to purchase the hall, if they can get it at their price.

A Popular Ticket.

Old Dominion Steamer to Old Point Comfort and Norfolk or to Richmond. Thence via Norfolk & Western R. R. to Petersburgh, Lynchburg, Roanoke, Natural Bridge, Luray, Harper's Ferry, Washington and New York, stop overs at all points. This is a delightful trip to take at any season of the year; no pleasanter trip for a wedding party. Trip can be reversed going all rail returning via steamer. Address for information as to this and any other trip to the South or Southwest, *California or* Mexico. L. J. Ellis, Agent, 317 A Broadway, N. Y.

—The Stars and Stripes float over the Y. M. C. A. Building every fair day.

—F. O. Smith has commenced excavation preparatory to erecting a dwelling-house on lower West Front street.

O. W. O. Hardman, sheriff of Tyler Co., W. Va., appreciates a good thing and does not hesitate to say so. He was almost prostrated with a cold when he procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says: "It gave me prompt relief. I find it to be an invaluable remedy for coughs and colds." For sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North aves. T. S. Armstrong, manager.

HOME FOR HOMELESS.

Noble Work of the Woman's Temperance Aid.

EFFORTS TO BROADEN THE WORK.

President Mrs. Opdyke Reviews the Splendid Career of the Society and Points Out Future Needs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY PRESS: Recent letters in The Daily Press relative to opening the game and reading rooms in Reform Hall indicate a renewed local need, so that a statement of recent results may interest the people.

Last Summer, when it became evident that the doors of the building we had helped to buy and keep open for ten years were likely to close, our Aid Society faced a serious problem.

Those that have labored with us know that we have proved an aid in many homes during seasons of trial and discouragement. We have done what we could always, quietly and patiently, confident that the time must come when temperance work would quicken and revive. We have kept our credit unimpaired, by prompt payment of our moderate bills, while we have carefully avoided soliciting from the public for our current expenses, although we have received occasional small donations from personal friends for some special need. Our annual dues are thirty cents, and from the regular collections at the meetings we had thirty odd dollars in the hands of the treasurer when the Fall opened. It needed both faith and courage to meet a new venture of such magnitude with our slim resources, but after deliberate and full conference, we agreed to take the entire building for one year from Nov. 1, at a moderate rental. The club are to have their regular meetings free of any expense whatever. We are to make all repairs, provide heat, light and janitor, besides supplying a new steam boiler to supply the old one now lying upside down in the boiler pit.

We have paid six months rent in advance, although it was not stipulated or required, and the entire building has had a thorough cleaning. The dressing room has had two coats of white paint, the stairs stained. Neat scrim curtains have been made and hung at doors and windows.

Locks and catches have been added. Rusty stovepipes have been replaced, and one new stove bought. Double doors have been made and placed in the formerly narrow entrance to the boiler room so that the wornout boiler can sometime be removed, just as soon as we see our way clear to pay for it in full and not one moment sooner. We find that stoves are both comfortable and economical this season.

Two new steel gutters have been put up, and the roof, chimneys and leaders have been repaired or replaced. Windows and plank walks have been renewed, and other details have received necessary attention.

Our meetings have grown in numbers and interests. Visits have been paid the sick, while our own households have not been neglected.

Our bills are all paid in full up to date, and like the cruse of oil we still have $15 in the bank while we have not solicited one cent from the people towards these heavy repairs.

How has it been done? *By renting the* halls, upper and lower, helping each other and keeping our powder dry. Some mason work was generously donated and *rebates have been made on some bills for* spot cash. Our members and friends have worked as they always do work, patiently and efficiently, without friction or discord, and our ten years experience counts over against a small deposit.

Mr. Rockfellow, our janitor, as well as members of his family, have rendered every assistance possible to help us through our endeavor and we appreciate their unselfish interest, without which it would not have been possible to achieve such satisfactory results.

We shall be glad to show our vouchers to any who desire to see the record on our books, and we feel very grateful to God for this latest proof of His unfailing care.

Now a few words in relation to the future. Many cannot afford the expense of membership in societies, while they need a warm, cheerful place of assembly beyond all doubt. Not long ago a friend returning from prayer meeting counted 72 young men enter a Front street saloon from Music Hall after one act only, then he passed on with a heavy heart. We feel that the building belongs to the people without regard to race, creed, color or condition. We believe that free lectures and musicals should be provided for the enjoyment of young and old at intervals throughout the Winter, and we propose to co-operate with all our religious and temperance societies whenever they desire our aid. We believe that the many generous citizens who donated towards the purchase of our fine property never expected to have it sustained through its own rental, which at best is fluctuating, uncertain, and must tend to direct injury of the work for which the building was dedicated, not to mention added wear and tear.

We can provide music and serve hot beverages, replace the ten-year-old games, and meet the extra expense just as far as our money holds out.

A few lamps would give a homelike glow. Many have papers and periodicals that could be used on our tables and afterwards sent to the prisons, life-saving stations or as otherwise directed by the donors. Our faith and our zeal were never stronger than they are today, and at the same time, while anxious to win the young from the allurements of the fatal saloon, we cannot broaden this work alone nor run into debt.

We have met the situation as sensibly as we knew how, and we are ready to act with and for our people as far and as fully as we have the strength, ability and power.

If our ministers and people think well of this plan will they advise us how and where we can develop and broaden this most vital work.

MRS. GEORGE F. OPDYKE,
President Woman's Temperance Aid Society.
210 West Eighth St., Feb. 20, 1895.

A MINE OF KNOWLEDGE.

Plainfield Supplying the Country with the Latest Points in Law.

The office of Honeyman & Company on North avenue has been a busy place for a few days because of the publication of the third annual volume of the American Corporation Legal Manual. This volume was begun in 1893 and was an issue of 717 pages. This year it is an immense volume of 1230 pages, bound in law sheep, and contains a mine of information concerning corporation law and collateral matters.

An examination of the work shows that almost 800 pages are taken up solely with a digest of the corporation laws of every State in the Union; about 60 pages with a synopsis of laws of other countries, including such faraway ones as Egypt, Siam, Japan, Hawaiian Islands, etc.; 80 pages of corporation forms; 100 pages are on the patent laws of the United States and foreign countries; nearly 50 pages are on the trade-mark and copyright laws of the world; over 40 pages give the street railway laws of the different States; and there is an article on receivers of insolvent corporations, etc.

Thousands of legal cases are cited in the volume. The book is handsomely printed on elegant paper and, all in all, it makes one of the most handsome volumes ever sent forth from a publishing house in this section.

An inspection of the list of advance subscribers to the work shows that almost every copy of the large edition has been sold prior to the date of publication, and they represent every State and Territory in the Union. Besides this, copies have been subscribed for and are being sent to Austro-Hungary, Belgium, England, France, Germany, Ireland and Scotland.

The actual amount of labor connected with getting out the work at the home-office is said to have occupied five months, and the number of different writers employed has been eighty-four.

Bible Study by W. D. Murray.

Thursday afternoon at 4:30 W. D. Murray will deliver in the Assembly Hall of the Y. M. C. A. Building the same talk on Bible study that he made at the convention Saturday afternoon. The subject is "Study of the Bible as literature"; illustrated by the song of songs. The meeting will be open to woman and the Parks sisters will assist in furnishing music.

Coming Camera Club Events.

The Camera Club expects to hold a special meeting in a few nights, at which a set of interchangeable slides from the Delaware Camera Club of Wilmington will be displayed. On Saturday evening the club will illustrate the lecture of Rev. T. Logan Murphy on "Ireland" in Holy Cross Church.

A Des Moines woman who has been troubled with frequent colds, concluded to try an old remedy in a new way, and accordingly took a tablespoonful (four times the usual dose) of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy just before going to bed. The next morning she found that her cold had almost entirely disappeared. During the day she took a few doses of the remedy (one teaspoonful at a time) and at night again took a tablespoonful before going to bed, and on the following morning awoke free from all symptoms of the cold. Since then she has, on several occasions, used this remedy in like manner with the same good results, and is much elated over her discovery of so quick a way of curing a cold. For sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North aves. T. S. Armstrong, manager.

AN EGG ROMANCE.

A Youngstown Girl and Her Brittle Love Letter.

A young man of Woonsocket, who is employed in a grocery, in filling an order for eggs about four months ago saw that one of the number had something written on the shell in pencil. This one he laid aside until the customer had gone, and then proceeded to examine it more closely.

The following lines were written plainly on the shell:

If this egg in course of time
A young unmarried man may see,
Who is to married life inclined,
I ask that he will write to me.
Direct to Jane Eliza Blair,
Youngstown, Ohio, and depend
Such letters sent will find me there,
An answer I will quickly send.

The young man, who is unmarried, and who is an admirer of poets and poetry, and who writes very fair verses himself, lost no time in an endeavor to find out the writer of the lines on that egg.

His zeal was rewarded, as in due time after sending a letter he received a reply from Miss Blair, in which she explained that her father raised poultry, and she was sometimes engaged in helping him pack and ship eggs.

Being of a romantic turn of mind, she one day wrote on the egg, and was glad to find that it reached a person who was kind enough to comply with her request.

The answer of the young lady brought about a constant correspondence, each of the interested parties sending a letter each week. Photographs have been exchanged, and each has expressed more than common admiration for the other.

"In fact, it looks like a romantic marriage, particularly so as the father of the young woman seems well satisfied, as he has written the young man and extended an invitation to visit him next summer.

To This Are We Coming.

Twenty-five years more of development in our houses, hotels and restaurants, if conducted on present lines, will produce an enormous ducking and scraping, fee seeking, livery wearing servant class, which will go far to establish the claim, put forth by some of our critics, that equality on this side of the water means only political equality, and that our class distinctions, though not so obvious, are no less genuine than elsewhere. In this event the only logical note of explanation to send to the Powers will be that social equality was never contemplated by the signers of the Declaration of Independence; and that, though it is true that any man may become President of the United States, there are as great inequalities in morals, intellect and manners among sons of liberty as among the subjects of the Czar. To this the Powers will be justified in uttering a disappointed and slightly ironical "Oh!"—Robert Grant, in Scribner.

Retributive Fate.

Twenty years ago a young man married one of the smartest young ladies anywhere round, and the young couple seemed to start in life with every prospect of happiness. But the girl was ambitious to be rich, and because she was not was very much dissatisfied. After keeping her husband in a peck of trouble for a time, she left him and got a divorce. He went into bankruptcy and she very soon married a wealthy man and rode behind a span in an elegant carriage. To-day the former bankrupt is wealthy and prosperous, has a new wife and a happy home. Every comfort surrounds them. His wife of other days now lives in poverty and has to scrub for the bread she eats. Her husband's wealth under poor management shrank to worse than nothing. The roses have gone from her cheeks and the light from her eyes. It's as complete a turn around as one ever saw.—Lewiston Journal.

Skated In Her Bare Feet.

A pretty eighteen-year-old girl created quite a sensation in the east end lately; and for an hour a score of men watched her as she glided about on the ice. She was a graceful skater, and every movement was Delsartean in its perfection. It was not her grace and beauty that attracted the men. It was her bare feet which gleamed in and out beneath her skirt as each foot was thrust gracefully forward. The foot was such a one as described by Du Maurier in his "Trilby." The coloring was perfect, and now and then as the wind switched her skirts the glimpse of a perfect ankle and sometimes even the swell of a shapely calf was seen. It was this that attracted the men. They wondered that the cold did not make her suffer, but it seemed unnoticed. Her mother finally appeared, and, after much cheerful persuasion and a little force, the girl was induced to remove her skates, don her shoes and stockings, and leave. With her departure the crowd rapidly dwindled away.—Louisville Post.

A Hint to Would-be Orators.

Apropos of Lord Randolph Churchill, an incident may be related which is interesting as showing his pluck and vigor. It relates to the noble lord's early parliamentary life. He was determined to make an impression upon the House of Commons, but some of his friends doubted the wisdom of his resolution. He said little, but he left London and took up his quarters at an inn in Rutlandshire. Here he spent his days and nights for a period of six weeks, with only an occasional trip to town for a day, in writing and delivering speeches. He practically went into training upon every possible subject of debate. The landlady could hear her lodger hour after hour, day after day, walking about his room delivering speeches, now loud and angry, now soft and persuasive. Perfected by practice, Lord Randolph Churchill left for town, seized his opportunity, made a big speech, and henceforth became a man to be reckoned with. Only to his intimate friends did he ever refer to his rural training in parliamentary oratory, which has been of such splendid service to him.—Tit-Bits.

A Kaiser's Uniforms.

The task of looking after the uniforms and other costumes of the Emperor William is by no means a sinecure. All these different and greatly varying articles of attire, as diversified as those at the disposal of a star actor, are carefully kept, systematically arranged and in large wardrobes, and at the head of the department is an official entitled the Obergarderobier, who has under his command two valets de chambres. The nautical uniforms are placed under the charge of an ex-sub-officer of the German navy. Before the Emperor undertakes any one of his many expeditions the Obergarderobier is provided with an exhaustive list of all the dress and other paraphernalia then will be required.—Tit-Bits.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE REPUBLICAN PLAN FOR MAKING TREASURY DEFICIENCY GOOD.

Ex-Speaker Reed Introduces a Bill Providing For a Popular Loan Subject to Recall At Any Time—Lafe Pence to Be a Monopolistic Vice-President.

Congressman Lafe Pence, of Colorado, who is one of the most prominent young members of the House, and who has been conspicuous during the present Congress as one of the leading lights among the Populists, has been elected vice-president of the Port Jervis, Monticello and New York Railroad, which runs from Port Jervis to Monticello, including a branch from Hugenot Junction to Summitville. It is understood that he will be also elected vice-president of several other roads belonging to the Haines system at the annual meeting of the directory to be held soon. Under this new arrangement Mr. Pence will make his home in the East, and he will probably be located at Kinderhook, N. Y., which is the home of the Haines brothers. Congressman Pence has been selected for the vice-presidency of these different railways through the influence mainly of Congressman Haines, of New York, who regards him as one of the brightest young men of his acquaintance.

Senator Don Cameron has long enjoyed the reputation of being the most successful log roller in Congress, and his abilities in that line are now being put to a severe test. When Mrs. James G. Blaine a few weeks ago made a ninety-nine years' lease of the property on which stood the historic old house in which her husband died, to a party of Chicago capitalists as a site for a new theater building, Mr. Cameron was much annoyed. The Blaine property adjoins his charming old residence on Madison place, and, although he had not opposed Mrs. Blaine in her desires to dispose of her property, he was none the less indignant. The Senator layed low as usual, however, and only lately his plan for preventing the erection of a theater has become known. An amendment has been offered to the sundry civil appropriation bill by Senator Gray, providing for the purchase of the site of the old Blaine house by the government, as it adjoins the vacant lot next to the Department of Justice building. The argument for the passage of the amendment is that the government needs another vacant lot for some future purpose, and that therefore it should be secured before the theater building is erected. The friends of the lessees of the Blaine property are making a strong fight against Senator Gray's amendment, which has been referred to the committee on public buildings and grounds, of which Senator Cameron's chum, Mr. Vest, is chairman, and his colleague, Mr. Quay, a member.

Ex-Speaker Reed's financial scheme was made public by the introduction of a bill in the House. In support of it Mr. Reed said it was possible that the science of statesmanship might be exhibited in the administration bill, but the art of statesmanship certainly was not. What was needed was a measure that would meet the crisis, if there was a crisis, in national affairs. Legislation to provide the necessary amount of revenue to meet expenses would have prevented the present difficulties. The cause of the trouble was not the existence of $500,000,000 of demand notes; they were a mere bagatelle as compared with the ability of the country to pay. The first cause of the trouble was the passage of the tariff bill, which has so far resulted in a deficiency of $107,000,000 in revenues. The next and other cause was the management of the treasury, by which the business department, in the absence of revenues, drew upon the reserve of the banking department, instead of borrowing money on its own account to meet the demands upon it. "The President in this exigency," said Mr. Reed, "has appealed to Congress, and we are face to face with the situation. We are willing to help our country, irrespective of party advantage, but it must be done in accordance with what we believe to be right, proper and honest." The trouble, Mr. Reed said, was due to the reissuance of greenbacks after being redeemed, together with a failure of receipts to meet expenditures. The remedy for the trouble was, in his opinion, to separate the two departments of the treasury, and give to the business department sufficient receipts to meet the expenditures. The proposition which he had to make was, that to meet the deficiency in receipts, the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to issue 3 per cent. certificates of indebtedness in sums of $50 or $100, and multiples thereof, leaving the gold in the banking department untouched for the redemption of the greenbacks. This would enable the people to determine whether or not they really wanted gold in exchange for greenbacks, and their possession in the treasury might be a guide to know what to do with them in the future. The surplus which Secretary Carlisle predicted, if it should come to exist, could be used to take up the certificates of indebtedness, which might be of two years' duration, or even less if desired. The advantage this plan presented over the present plan of procedure—popular rumor crediting the issue of $100,000,000 within a few days—was, said Mr. Reed, that these certificates would take the place of long-time gold bonds. Should the government desire to redeem them that would be just the time when they would go up, and a premium would have to be paid for them. The bill proposed by Mr. Reed contains the following: "To enable the secretary to pay the current expenses of the government, so long as the current revenues shall be deficient, he is authorized and required, from time to time, in his discretion, to issue, sell and dispose of, at not less than par, such an amount of certificates of indebtedness of the denomination of $25, $50, and $100, or any multiple thereof, as may be needed for that purpose, bearing not to exceed 3 per cent. interest per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the government, in coin, after two years from their date, with like qualities, privileges and exemptions provided in the act approved Jan. 14, 1875. The secretary may, at his discretion, sell and dispose of the same for not less than an equal amount of lawful money of the United States, and at such postoffices as he may select, and the secretary shall use the proceeds thereof for the purpose provided for in this section, and for none other."

ROGER LEWIS.

Overgroomed.

A Chicago paper rudely remarks that a lady there who has been married three times in a single year is overgroomed.

A VETERAN OF THE WAR.

The Reason of His Refusal to Draw a Pension From Uncle Sam.

He entered the ranks of a volunteer regiment in 1861, became a captain before the close of the first year of his service, fought in many battles, was wounded time and again, was twice promoted for gallantry on the field, and was the colonel of his regiment when it was disbanded at the end of the war. Soon afterward he went into business, made an unexpected success in it through his energy and perseverance, raised and trained a family, enjoyed life as the years passed, accumulated a fortune before he was 60, and has at last come to the conclusion that he will take things easy as the nurse of three fads so long as he lives.

"Do you draw a pension colonel?" he was asked by one of the friends of his boyhood.

"A pension!" he replied, promptly. "No, sir, I wouldn't take it. The pension ought to be on the other side in my case, and I'd like to give a pension to the government to which I owe everything, from my health to my bank account, from my scars to my self assertion. You know what a raw, timid, shambling, careless, useless weakling I was when I was a youngster, forty years ago, up in the Green Mountain State. I was good for nothing, couldn't learn the trade at which I was put, got only $2 a week with board, which was mostly mush and maple molasses, and would have kept on in that way all my life. At Lincoln's first call for troops I got excited and joined the regiment, which was made up of Green Mountaineers. We wore the uniform and drilled and shouldered arms and fired our guns and waited for the rebels. I had to straighten up and keep step, and keep my eyes and ears open, and go through the drill, and obey orders, and live on rations, and sleep in a wooden barrack, and salute the colonel, beside lots of other things. In three months I had become a different Vermonter. I was quick as a flash and orderly as a martinet; I could shoot at a mark and hit it; our company was better drilled than any other in the regiment, and I was one of the best men in it. I had become a soldier, eager to fight for Vermont and the American Union. We were sent to the front. I marched like Napoleon Bonaparte or Ethan Allen, and was not afraid of old Jeff Davis or any other rebel in Dixie. We were sent to the front; we soon had a skirmish, in which I got that scar on my face, but I was out of the hospital in three days fuller of fight than ever. That made me a corporal, and I can tell you that I knew I was one. We had bigger battles after a while, and I had a hand in two of them. I had found out what war was. Before the end of the first year of service I was made the captain of a company in place of a captain who had been shot. There was one scrap after another in one State or the other. There were hard duties, rough fare, long tramps, short encounters, dangerous raids, grewsome scenes, and all kinds of experiences in camp and field. I began to feel like a veteran of the Moscow campaign. I was hardened and bronzed, and held several bullets under the skin, two of which I carry in my pocket. It would be a long story, but I became colonel of the regiment, and you wouldn't have known the trifling, shambling youngster who was your friend up in Vermont when we were there together. After four years, when the enemy had been laid low, we were all mustered out of service, and I took hold of the first business that came to hand and had good luck in it, with vicissitudes.

"Take a pension from Uncle Sam for making a man of me! I wouldn't draw it. I owe our uncle of the starry flag everything I have in the world, and I'd like to pay him a pension. He drilled me and trained me, and put me in the way of evolution, and made me practical, and taught me the need of order, and gave me vigor, and he gave me my keep while he was doing it, beside fair pay after I got up. If it hadn't been for him, I might have been getting $6 a week by this time, in Vermont, with milk and maple molasses; but our old friend Tom, who didn't enter the army, is still scratching gravel or less than that. As for the disabled men of our regiment who need a pension from Uncle Sam, I am glad they get it."

SPECULATING ON TIME.

Cycling Authorities Look for a Mile to Be Ridden in 1:25 This Year.

Bicycle racers, after reviewing the records created during last season, are speculating as to where the one mile figures will be placed this year. Racing authorities in this country predict that, with such men as Johnson, Bald, Tyler, Sanger, Titus, and L. Callahan in harness the one mile track record will be lowered to 1 minute 25 seconds. When Willie Windle reduced the mile record to 2:25 in 1890, and in the following year lowered it to 2:21, the performance was regarded as marvelous.

In England early in 1892, when F. J. Osmond, the English champion, rode a mile in 2:16, it was not deemed possible to put the record under two minutes. Now the system of record breaking has been improved, and while some remarkable one mile records may be made upon special straightaway courses this year, it is the track record that is interesting the majority of riders.

The Pope's Health.

Pope Leo XIII. has authorized his physician, Dr. Lapponi, to communicate to the medical faculty such information about himself as may be of interest to them. Dr. Lapponi says that the Pope's health at the present time is perfect, as it has been for nearly the whole of his long life; his eyesight is so good that he can read without glasses; he looks fragile, but is stronger than might be imagined; he needs but little sleep, not more than three or four hours a night; his mind and memory are in the best condition; he is an indefatigable worker, attending to the details of his world wide duties every day of the year.

What Dr. Lapponi says about the Pope's habits of living is very interesting. He is exceedingly abstemious in his diet. For breakfast a cup of coffee with bread; for dinner, soup, a modicum of meat, and a vegetable, with a small glassful of Bordeaux wine; for supper, soup with bread, and the same quantity of wine. For a man 85 years old, or, indeed, for an intellectual man at any time of life, there could not be a better dietary.

Past and Present.

There was a time when every maid
Around the fire-place blocking,
In childish innocence essayed
To hang thereby her stocking.
But now this fashion has gone by,
And there are sundry rumors
This year that every girl so high
Will [illegible] her bloomers. —[illegible]

REMODELING THE BANK

Elegant New Home Planned for the First National.

GETTING DOWN TO STREET LEVEL.

New Front to Be of Limestone, Light Brick and Terra Cotta, in Italian Renaissance Style—Upper Stories to Contain Fine Offices.

The improvement in the First National Bank Building, which has so long been talked of, and championed continually by The Daily Press, is at last to be accomplished, for now it has been definitely decided to make the long contemplated alterations.

At the latest meeting of the Board of Directors, Architect A. L. C. Marsh, of the firm of Marsh, Israels & Harder of New York city, submitted complete plans and estimates, prepared in accordance with the previous directions of the Board.

Chief of the alterations proposed are an entirely new front, and changes of the first and second story beam levels so as to bring the banking floor down to the street. Above the banking floor the building will have all the appointments of a first-class office building, and it will be one of the finest in town.

The style of the Italian renaissance will be followed in the design for the new front. The first story will be of limestone, and the upper portion of light brick and terra cotta, altogether making a decided novelty in the commercial architecture of Plainfield.

It is expected that within a few days contracts for the execution of the work will be signed.

ACQUITTED.

The Plainfield Boys Had No Intent to Kill Evans.

The jury on the Kane-Welsh trial at Elizabeth court yesterday went out at 11:30 a. m. as stated exclusively in The Press, and did not return until 6:30 p. m. when the foreman rendered for the jury a verdict for acquittal on the charge of manslaughter, basing their opinion, as was stated afterward in conversation with a party of newspaper men on the facts set forth by Judge Coddington in his eloquent plea to the effect, first, that the bullet descended at sharp angle instead of ascending as it would have done, (as conclusively proved by Surveyor Quinn's diagrams and charts), had it been fired by the boys, second, that testimony of Hospital surgeons that probes were introduced into Evans's head in various directions other than that taken by the bullet, which fact doubtless hastened death; and third, that the State had either lost or would not produce the bullet extracted, so that the jury might compare it with a 22-calibre cartridge bullet which fitted the gun used. Great rejoicing is felt by the boys' friends in this city over the verdict, and congratulations are pouring in on Judge Coddington from all sides for his masterful handling of the case.

NOTHING LIKE IT.

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy Makes Another Remarkable Cure.

(From the Times Union, Albany, N. Y.)

Four years ago, Mrs. Markham, who resides on First street, corner of North Swan, noticed a sensitive spot on her left limb. It was apparently nothing serious, but soon developed into a sore, and before long the limb was a mass of ulcers. Mrs. Markham employed some of our best physicians a dozen or more in all, but she obtained no relief. In fact, was told that nothing could be done for her, so for four years she suffered with these dreadful ulcers, which has eaten their way to the bone.

A little less than a year ago, an acquaintance told her about Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and that he believed she would find relief in using it. Mrs. Markham's four years of suffering had made her skeptical, the more so, as she had obtained no relief from any of the numerous physicians who had attended her during these years of suffering.

The friend offered to send her a bottle of year after taking the first dose, the ulcers have disappeared, all that is left to show what she has suffered is a swelling on the ankle of the left limb which is fast disappearing.

Mrs. Markham is naturally strong in her praises of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and feels that but for it she would now be a helpless cripple, if not a corpse.

Such a straightforward endorsement needs no comment. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cures diseases when taken according to directions, its acts directly upon the kidneys, liver and blood. In cases of nervousness, dyspepsia, rheumatism, ulcers old sores blood poisoning and Bright's disease it has made pronounced cures after all other treatments have failed.

A Servant's Carelessness.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Snediker on Grove street, came near being destroyed by fire on Friday night of last week during the blizzard. A servant girl who only had five quilts on her bed, to keep her warm, thought a hot iron would be a nice bedfellow and heated one to a high heat and put it into her bed while the family were at their evening meal. The fumes of burning wool alarmed the family and a search was commenced at the furnace. The cellar and every room was searched for the cause.

When the servant's room was reached her bed was found to be in a blaze. Mr. Snediker and son George set to work in a practical manner and the fire was put out without the department or the neighborhood being alarmed, although the bedding was almost entirely destroyed.

Mrs. A. D. Phillips of Central avenue is entertaining her niece Miss Ella Phillips of Jersey City.

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DUKES MIXTURE
for 35 cents
Every pipe stamped
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2 in.	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	4.50	8.00	12.00	20.00
3 in.	2.50	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00	18.00	25.00
4 in.	3.00	3.50	5.00	6.00	9.00	16.00	20.00	32.00
5 in.	3.50	4.50	6.00	8.00	12.50	18.00	25.00	37.00
¼ col.	4.50	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
½ col.	7.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	24.00	38.00	54.00	80.00
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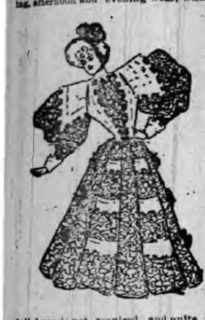
JNO. SEBASTIAN,
Gen. Passenger Agent, Chicago

THE SUN'S FASHIONS.

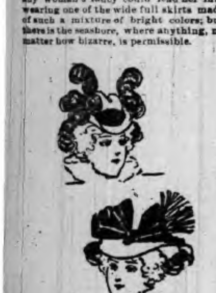
THE CUT OF THE SKIRT WILL BE THE CAUSE FOR UNREST.

Some of the Things Decreed in Paris. Popularity of Crepon Over Silk. Spring Fashions and Fabrics Assert Themselves.

One of the leading features of the season's fashions is the black crepon skirt, which appears on all occasions, at all hours, and has completely usurped the place of the black moire so popular last year. It is an elaborate example of crinkling in patterns and a work of art in the way it is cut and hung; but it is usually devoid of all trimming and always the smart thing to wear for a morning call or a swell reception, being equally suitable for maid or matron. She has only to live up to fashion's privileges in the way of variations in the bodice, which has become such a continual experiment in unique and striking combinations, and an apparently extensive wardrobe is accomplished with one skirt. This fashion for waists different from the skirt promises an indefinite extension, and will blossom out in fresh varieties with the spring flowers. It is too full of possibilities to be quickly discarded. One advantage which crepon has over silk is that it wears wonderfully well, and besides this, it is equally suitable for morning, afternoon and evening wear, where



full dress is not required, and quite as good style with a simple plain waist as with the most resplendent confection of satin, chiffon, and spangles. The new silk crepons for spring are in greater varieties than ever. There are chine effects in flowers of natural colors and Oriental patterns which are very soft, in prettily blended tints. Tiny flowered stripes are seen in light grounds, and crepons, with the wide uneven marking are spotted in contrasting colors with great effect. Another charming variety seems to have an upper surface quite distinct and very thin and yet is all woven together. Crepons bids fair to take the place of foulards, so long and serviceably worn, and one which will be especially useful as a substitute is navy blue with small white dots. French glace silk, very soft and glossy, are among the new spring goods, and these come in brilliant plaids beautiful to look upon and pretty pompadour effects. The man behind the counter will tell you that entire skirts are to be made of these gorgeous plaids, and worn with plain silk bodices and blouse waists. However, it is difficult to imagine that any woman's fancy could lead her into wearing one of the wide full skirts made of such a mixture of bright colors; but there is the seashore, where anything, no matter how bizarre, is permissible.



The skill of the dressmaker seems likely to be taxed to the utmost in the varied phases of the modern skirt. The latest decree in Paris is that the skirts of morning dresses shall be short enough to clear the ground, and made with no fulness at the waist, either at the back or sides. They must be fitted very carefully around the hips and stand out in folds at the feet in front as well as at the back. Another variety of skirt originating in Paris has three box plaits in the back, which meet, and three in front which are separated. Three bands of guipure embroidery ending in rosettes of velvet trim this skirt. The gown is of gray figured taffeta, and the bodice, quite plain at the back has a jacket effect, wide epaulettes, and collar of the embroidery.

It is too early for spring millinery and too late to invest in winter hats, but one or two specimens are interesting as a possible hint of things to come. The round, dented crown, with a band of velvet in front and clusters of ostrich feathers at the side, is a Parisian fancy called the Henri III. hat. It is a glace felt, while the other shape is of petunia velvet, with ostrich tips curling down on either side. A charming little bonnet for evening or day wear is simply a round visor-shaped piece, possibly four or five inches deep in the widest place, covered with black velvet and trimmed on the edge with four rows of small rhinestones set a little distance apart. This fits close to the head and well back, where there are tiny black ostrich tips standing out at either side with a wing effect and bows of black velvet for a finish.—New York Sun.

A Revised Version.

They used to sing some time ago
A rather plaintive song,
"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."
But nowadays the thing is set
With music to the rhyme.
"Man wants as much as he can get,
And wants it all the time."
—Philadelphia Record

MUSIC TRIED ON BEASTS.

Curious Effects of a Violin Upon Various Animals.

It is a well-known fact that many animals are susceptible to music. Many dogs will bark or howl at the strains of a mouth organ or melodeon; while others protest vocally against piano playing, and few dogs can endure in silence the playing of minor chords. On the other hand, almost every woodsman will tell you that he can charm a chipmunk into appreciative attention by whistling a lively tune. Cats, too, are influenced by music, and many cases are on record of their fondness for piano playing, while violin music often stirs them to emulation, a fact which New England housewives ascribed to the sympathy existing between pussy alive and the parts of pussy dead that were fabled to furnish the fiddle strings. Experiment has shown that individual animals are peculiarly influenced to joy or sorrow by some one particular note, chord, or tone, while other music may have no effect upon them.

An Englishman, C. J. Cornish, has been making musical experiments on various kinds of animals at the Zoological Society's Gardens in London, and he writes most interestingly of them. With his violinist he went to the abode of the snakes, and the musician, hidden from the sight of his animal audience, began to play. Mr. Cornish writes of this:

"The dweller on the threshold of the snake's home is the monitor lizard, an active and formidable saurian, some five feet in length, whose watchful habits were said to give notice of the approach of the crocodile. It did not belie its reputation for watchfulness, for the instant it heard the sounds of the violin through its opened door it raised its head and stood alert and listening. Then the forked tongue came out and played incessantly round its lips; soft, slow music followed, and the lizard became quite still, except for a gentle swaying of the head from side to side."

Some blacksnakes in the same cage were similarly affected, although they were slower to show their appreciation. At first they raised their heads, waving them from side to side in an apparent endeavor to ascertain whence the sounds came. Having made up their minds, they set out one after another for the source, and nosed up and down the wall in the manner peculiar to serpents. A big boa constrictor, who had been asleep for some few days, uncurled himself preparatory to taking a glide all around the cage.

Suddenly the violinist swept his bow across the strings in a harsh and loud discord. The blacksnakes dropped their heads and hustled for the further corner. The boa stopped short and evinced an inclination to hurt somebody. As for the monitor lizard, he executed a startled flop and scuttled off with an air of disgust and alarm, declining thereafter to be coaxed back by the most alluring airs. His trust had been basely betrayed and he evidently didn't propose to put himself again in a position where he would be made a subject for practical jokes.

Selections from William Tell were tried upon the sheep and goats, and they were immensely pleased with the opera. At the Shepherd's Call they sniffed the air inquiringly and crowded up to the bars in a compact bunch. When the music stopped they voiced a unanimous request for more with a great acclaim of bleating and baaing. A lively measure brought them all back to the bars again except a few goats, who frisked about in the liveliest fashion, only to stop short with the cessation of the music.

HOW THEY HUSTLE IN THE WEST.

A Savings Bank Looks Around Variously for Customers.

The West in general considers itself to be a hustler, and the East is willing to admit that it is.

Western people explain their hustling propensities by saying that the East has two or three hours' start of them every day, so they must move lively if they want to keep up with the procession.

An example of Western hustling is a bank safe which the savings bank distributes among its customers and friends. It is described as a nickel-plated brass bank, with combination lock, and highly ornamental and convenient. It is lent to any one who will deposit or has a deposit of $2 in the savings bank, who must agree to save his spare money in the bank and bring it to the savings bank at least every three months. If the bank is lost the savings bank charges $2. Says the savings bank with winged words of wisdom:

You must hesitate to bring small amounts to a bank, but these bank safes you can have at your home, where you can deposit any amount and at any time when convenient.

Money deposited in the bank safe can only be taken out at our bank, as we keep the key, and when brought to us the money is counted in your presence and is placed to your credit on your pass book, where it draws interest.

Call and get one or more of these bank safes or boxes for yourself and children. They will help you save money and they will cost you nothing for their use.

NOT HIS STOVE.

One Experience of the Kind Years Ago Had Taught Him a Lesson.

A policeman who was patrolling his beat on Grove street the other evening came along to an old colored man who was leaning over his gate, and queried:

"Uncle, did you hear that explosion on this street last night?"

"'Sploshun, sah—'sploshun? No, sah, I didn't h'ar 'bout no 'sploshun."

"A colored man's stove blew up."

"Stove blowed up! Whoo! Jist blowed right up, eh?"

"Yes; he got a stick of wood with powder in it, and it blew up his stove and almost ruined the house."

"Powder in de wood, eh? Got dat stick from some udder man's woodpile, did he? Who was de pusson, sah?"

"I don't know, but thought you could perhaps tell me."

"No, sah; I can't tell ye, kase I hain't heard o' no such case. Mebbe yo' dun reckoned it was me?"

"Well, I didn't know."

"But I knows, sah. Nuffin' like dat has happened to me fur de last twenty y'ars. When I libed down in Toledo I dun got blowed up with powder in a stick o' wood, jist like yo' bin tellin' 'bout, an' it l'arned me a lesson. Eber since dat I split de stick in two an' look for de powder. Shoo! Dat mus' hev been a fule nigger who got hold o' dat woodpile an' blowed hisself up.—Detroit Free Press.

You can tell by the flavor of the honey where the bees have been.

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Chase Fred F	656 North av
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Constitutionalist Office	105 North av
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Carman, J H, M D	49 Somerset st
Chase, B F M	Somerset st
Central Pharmacy	Park av & Front st
Daily Press	105 North ave
Davis, Dr T S	Cor 6th st & Park av
Day, B M	Rockview ave
Decker, F—pay station	Westfield, N J
Doane, T O—Chief P F D	438 W 5th st
Dunn Fred W	Park and North av
Dumont, John B	151 E 7th st
Endicott, Dr Geo W	Park ave. and 7th st
Hose No 1	West 2d st
Engine No 2	2d st near Park av
Engine No 3	Somerset st
Evans, Geo C	37 Washington ave
Fanwood, pay station	Fanwood station
Force A L	82 Duer st
Fisk, Chas. J	211 West 7th st
Fisk, Pliny	6 W 7th st
Freight House	C. RR, Depot
French Bros	Somerset st
Fritts, Dr J T	428 Park av
Fleming, Howard	1012 Park av
French, C Frank	69 Somerset st
do do	327 Park av
Gaston, M. D., W F	5th and New st
Grant, Geo W Chief of Police	418 W 6th st
Griffen, A M	119 E Front st
Gilbert, A	Cor Central av & 8th st
Hegeman, B. A	107 Sycamore avenue
Hedges, Dr. Ellis W	703 Watchung av
Hedden, Albert	4th st. near Park ave
Hoagland's City Express	161 North av
Howell E O	191 North av
Holmes E H	206 Madison av
Hogan Chas W	20 Rockview av
Hummer & Mulford	220 Park av
Ivins D C	311 Watchung av
Jenkins, Dr. O. L	212 W Front st
Kaufman W T	521 W 7th st
Keely & Son	LaGrande av and Scott pl
Kirkner, J	8th and Division sts
Leggett Pharmacy	Park av and Front st
Linnett W E	110 Jackson av
Lowrie E H, Dr	512 Park av
Lowry, Rev Robert	Madison ave and 9th st
Lovell, L N	Crescent ave
Linke, Frank	227 W Front st
Lounsbury, F C	Plainfield av
Mallinson A D	205 North av
Matthews, Chas	49 Grove st
MacDonald, J F	186 E Front st
Marsh Craig A	108 E Front st
Mathewson W B Dr	Babcock Bldg
do do	97 Rockview av
McQuaide James R	731 W 7th st
McGee, Henry A	Willow ave
McGee, James	Willow ave
Moy G W V	Park av and 8th st
Muhlenberg Hospital	638 W 3rd st
Murray, Dr. W H	737 Watchung av
Murray J W	313 W 4th st
Music Hall	49B
Myers, J K	139 E 7th st
Newhall, Henry B	144 E 7th st
N Y & N J Telephone Co	175 North av
Park Club The	Washington av
Fenton T B jr	Rockview av
Perkins Ed C	Central av
Plainfield Beef Co	254 E 3rd st
do Electric Light Co	Madison av
do Gas Light Co	E 4th st
do Street Railway Co	Grant av
do Water Supply Co	Netherwood
Police Station	Park av and Railroad
do Chief Office	Park av
Pond Machine Tool Co	S 2nd st
Pope J C & Co	E Front st
Postal Telegraph & Cable Co	104 Park av
Potter, C jr	427 W 7th st
Potter Printing Press Co	688 South av
Probasco J S Dr	E Front st
Randolph, L W	140 Front st
Reynolds, H P	Park and North ave
Reynolds, H. P	Washington avenue
Reed Chas A	27 Myrtle av
Reed & Coddington	Babcock Bldg
Reinhart J W	69 Belvidere av
Rheaume L A	Watchung av and 4th st
Rogers W H	408 W 5th st
Rowley Frank	45 Somerset st
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Rockfellow, Geo W	Park and 4th st
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Runkle, H. G	531 8th st
Runyon, Chas W	169 North av
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Rushmore Robert	3rd st and Grant av
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Shaw, E J	Front st. opp. Park ave
Shepard A D	Fanwood
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Stevens F R	783 South av
Stevens Geo O	Grant av and W Front st
Stephenson W J	148 North av
Sykes T F	Front st Fanwood
Talmadge, Henry P	Netherwood
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Terrill & Cole	200 W 2d st
Thompson, A D	147-149 North av
Thompson, A D	Farragut road
Thickstun, Jno A	223 Madison av
Titsworth, Jos M	418 W 7th st
Tomlinson, Dr T H	212 La Grande av
Tobin Geo J	137 North av
Tracy, J Evarts	440 8th st
Tunison W J	342 Watchung av
Tweedy, O. B.	125 Crescent av
Ulrich & Blatz	160 W Front st
Union Beef Co	265 E 3rd st
United States Express Co	133 North av
Union Co Country Club	Cor 7th st & Arlington
Van Sickle J W	122 North av
Wadsworth, W B	452 6th st
Western Union Telegraph Company	at Depot
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THE TARANTULA KILLER.

A Giant Wasp that Stings the Big Spider to Death.

The tarantula is a large burrowing spider which dwells in a shaft-like hole it sinks in the earth. Its appearance is most repulsive, and inspires any one who examines it with a feeling of profound disgust. As it stands, it frequently covers an area as large as the palm of a man's hand, and over its body and legs there bristles a thick covering of red-brown hair. It may be said that its home is in many lands, but its greatest size is attained in tropical and semi-tropical countries. In the south of Europe, along the Mediterranean coast, it has been known for centuries as the "mad spider," because the symptoms following its bite are similar to those of hydrophobia. Then the peasantry, especially those of Sicily, regard it with mingled feelings of hate and superstitious dread.

Yet, notwithstanding all its great courage and pugnacity, there is one enemy the sound of whose coming throws it into paroxysms of fear. This enemy, of which it has an instructive dread, is a large wasp, known as "the tarantula killer." It has a bright blue body, nearly two inches long, and wings of a golden hue. As it flies here and there in the sunlight, glittering like a flash of fire, one moment resting on a leaf, the next on a granite boulder, it keeps up an incessant buzzing, which is caused by the vibration of its wings. No sooner does the tarantula hear this than he trembles with fear, for well he knows the fate in store for him when once his mortal foe perceives his whereabouts. This it soon does, and hastens to the attack. At first it is content with flying in circles over its intended victim. Gradually it approaches nearer and nearer. At last, when it is within a few inches, the tarantula rises upon his hind legs and attempts to grapple with his foe, but without success. Like a flash the giant wasp is on its back. The deadly fangs have been avoided. The next instant a fearful sting penetrates deep into the spider's body.

Its struggles almost cease. A sudden paralysis creeps over it and it staggers, helpless like a drunken man, first to one side then to the other. These symptoms, however, are only of short duration. While they last the wasp, but a few inches away, awaits the result; nor does it have to wait long. A few seconds and all sign of life has disappeared from the tarantula; the once powerful legs curl up beneath its body, and it rolls over dead.

Then takes place one of the most strange incidents which illustrate the perfect adaptation to circumstances, everywhere so remarkable in the economy of the insect world. The wasp seizes hold of the now prostrate spider, and with little apparent effort drags it to a hole in the ground. Therein it completely buries it with earth, after having first deposited in its back an egg, which in course of time changes into a grub, and lives upon the carcass in which it was born. This grub in a short time becomes another tarantula wasp, thus adding one more to the ranks of the enemy of the spider race.

The amount of slaughter which these large wasps inflict upon the tarantulas is almost incredible, and it is noticed that those to which the greatest destruction is due are the females. It can only be realized when we know that though the female deposits but one egg in each spider, she has a large number to get rid of, each one of which she provides with a home, and its grub with future sustenance at the expense of the life of a spider.

Wild Horses of Wyoming.

A gentleman from Wyoming tells me there are, at least 20,000 horses running wild in that state and in Idaho and Nevada, this winter, many of them without a brand.

They have been turned out to take care of themselves because there is no sale for them at any price out there, and they will not bring enough in the Eastern States to cover the expense of transportation.

The estimated cost of keeping horses over winter, including forage and attendance, is only two dollar a head, but their owners will not even invest that amount in them, for it would be money wasted. They will not bring one dollar a head in the spring.

The legislature of Nevada has passed a law authorizing the shooting of stallions running at large, which is considered necessary to restrict the natural increase.—Chicago Record.

Miss Lee of Central avenue is visiting relatives in New York.

George A. Newman of Orange is visiting his brother, H. O. Newman.

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The Constitutionalist
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.
PUBLISHED AT
Plainfield, New Jersey.
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.
A. L. Force, Publisher & Proprietor
Walter Irving Clarke, City Editor

PARTICULAR MENTION.

David Gray of Grant avenue is suffering with the grip.

Mrs. McDonald of Newark is a guest of Mrs. Fred Slater.

S. Hoffman has just recovered from an attack of the grip.

Mrs. Chas. Delishunt of Warren street is ill with bronchitis.

Walt. C. Williams of East Front street is on a business trip to Stelton.

Craig Waldron has concluded 13 years of service with Grocer J. A. Smith.

Mrs. B. A. Hegeman, Jr., will give a dinner to ten feminine friends, Thursday.

Miss Lizzie DeCamp of Chester is visiting Miss Lillian A. Force of 82 Duer street.

George Squires of North Plainfield entertained a party of friends at dinner yesterday.

Mrs. George Thatcher of West Seventh street, has recovered from an attack of the grip.

Raymond Gould of New York is here looking after religious interests which he represents.

Mrs. John C. Smalley of Newark is visiting at the home of William Smalley on Craig place.

Theodore Smith of Fairview avenue is again confined to the house with an attack of rheumatism.

Thanks to the skill of Dr. T. S. Davis, Mrs. Warren Townley is steadily improving from her serious illness.

James Conroy of Somerset street wears a broad smile, as he is the happy father of a little girl who arrived Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. N. Mundy have returned from their wedding tour. They visited Philadelphia and Washington.

Mrs. John H. Higgins, who has been visiting her parents in Weston, returned to her home on Stone street yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Smith started Monday morning for Cincinnati to attend the annual convention of electricians in that city.

David Adelman, only son of Superintendent John Adelman of the Street Railway, has recovered from that dangerous illness, scarlet fever.

Geo. O. Stevens, one of the endmen of the amateur minstrels, has a song, "If Barnum Was Only Alive", written expressly by Wade Whipple for the occasion.

W. U. Masters of Pasadena, Cal., who has traveled extensively all over the country, is spending several days in this city, which he avers is one of the finest he has ever visited.

Miss Katie Watson and Miss Lena Redner, charming young women who have been enjoying the rural pleasures of Winter festivities in the Washington Valley section, have returned to New York.

Mrs. Michael Wunderlick and her three children, who have been seriously ill with scarlet fever at their home on Leland avenue, have so far recovered that the quarantine will be removed in a few days.

Mrs. Bernard Brady and daughter of Central avenue have returned after a visit of one week with her sister in Jersey City, but will leave again in a few days for the South to spend the balance of the Winter.

F. M. Hoagland, who is conducting the meetings in the Y. M. C. A. Assembly Hall this week, is well known as having successfully conducted a series of meetings for young people at Ocean Grove for a number of seasons.

Mrs. Willis B. Moore, daughter-in-law of William B. Moore of 612 New street, is dangerously ill at Newark. She was Miss Amy Weiss who resided in Plainfield before her marriage. She has many friends here who are anxiously interested in her condition.

Charles Houseman, who for years piloted Locomotive 385 through this city in her flight against the wind, who is one of the oldest engineers in the Central's employ, and who now pulls the famous 385 against time, stole away from Somerville yesterday to visit a few warm friends in this city. He was royally entertained.

John Y. Barrett the milkman, whose home is near Evona, is particularly happy, and wears an unusually broad smile as he serves his customers these frosty mornings. He thought he would keep the cause a secret, but The Press has discovered the cause of all his happiness—it's a little boy, the first child, and was born on Blizzard Friday, Feb. 8.

The experience of Geo. A. Apgar, of German Valley, N. J., is well worth remembering. He was troubled with chronic diarrhoea and doctored for five months and was treated by four different doctors without benefit. He then began using Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, of which one small bottle effected a complete cure. It is for sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North aves. T. S. Armstrong, manager.

THE LIBRARY GETS IT.

Schoonmaker Collection to Stay as Public Property.

COUNSELOR C. A. MARSH WINS AGAIN.

The Prerogative Court Decides as He Claimed in the Dispute Over the Cloisonne Portion of the Job Male Estate.

Craig A. Marsh appeared before the Prerogative Court in Trenton Tuesday in reference to the matter of the Schoonmaker collection of Japanese pottery and cloisonne ware being turned over to the Public Library in accordance with expressed desire of the deceased owner, Job Male.

The delay of the Public Library in receiving the collection was occasioned by several half-blood relatives of Mr. Male interposing a claim as heirs, to a share of the collection, the personal estate having been exhausted in liquidating his indebtedness.

The administrators, Messrs. Pope and Harrison, were notified by the counsel of these heirs, not to turn the collection over to the library, and they awaited the decision of the Perogative Court.

Yesterday the administrators furnished an accounting of the estate, which was approved by the Court. This virtually abrogates any claim on the collection, and today the Public Library officers were notified that the collection was at their disposal.

Mr. Marsh is entitled to high credit for the successful manner in which he conducted the case for the administrators.

26TH ANNUAL STATE CONVENTION.

The first session of the twenty-sixth annual State convention of the Young Men's Christian Association was held in the First Baptist Church last Thursday.

The following officers were elected:

President—W. D. Murray of Plainfield.
Vice Presidents—W. D. Porter of Summit, and B. A. Hegeman of Plainfield, General Traffic Manager the D. L. & W. R.R.
Secretaries—G. T. Lambert of the Somerville School, and G. Davis of Madison.

The last act of the convention was for the delegates to join hands and sing "Blest be the tie that binds", which was rendered with much feeling. It was a most impressive and affecting scene.

President Murray then declared the 25th annual State Convention of the New Jersey Y. M. C. A. adjourned sine die.

Dr. Richards pronounced the benediction, after which the delegates had a general handshaking and departed greatly benefited by their attendance.

W. H. WILLIAMS WEDS.

The Veteran Plainfield Newsdealer Married to Mrs. Montross of New York.

Rev. J. C. Hoyt on Wednesday at 4 united in marriage W. H. Williams, the veteran Plainfield newsdealer, and Mrs. A. Montross of Monroe, N. Y.

Mr. Williams came to Plainfield quite a boy, April 1, 1850, and has only lived away from town five years. He married Wm. Betil's daughter Aug. 24. 1861; enlisted with twelve other young men at Trenton, Aug. 28, 1861; was discharged in front of Petersburgh as Quartermaster-Sergeant of Sixth N. J. Vols., Oct. 11, 1864.

He completed his thirtieth year as Plainfield's newsdealer Dec. 1, 1894. His first wife died six years ago last month.

The Bank's New Move.

The officials of the First National Bank are contemplating removing temporarily to the building now occupied by the postoffice, during the remodeling of their own building. A ten-days refusal has been secured from A. Vanderbeek, who has charge of the renting, with the privilege of leasing it for one year. If the deal is consummated the whole lower floor will be remodeled.

Good
at all times.
Better
than anything else.
Best
of all external remedies
Allcock's
Porous Plaster
For lame back, stiff joints, sore muscles, soreness in the back, chest or side.
The Only Safe Way, when suffering, is to insist on having "ALLCOCK'S."
Allcock's Corn Shields,
Allcock's Bunion Shields,
Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

Brandreth's Pills
are purely vegetable; a safe and effective remedy for young and old.

Known Here.

Madge Yorke, the actress, who was killed in Philadelphia a few days ago by a jealous lover, was here this season with a "Baggage Check" company, which appeared in Music Hall. She is remembered by several Plainfielders who take an interest in the histrionic art.

Mrs. Emily Thorne, who resides at Toledo, Washington, says she has never been able to procure any medicine for rheumatism that relieves the pain so quickly and effectually as Chamberlain's Pain Balm and that she has also used it for lame back with great success. For sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North aves. T. S. Armstrong, manager.

Scott's Emulsion
will cure a stubborn cough when all the ordinary cough remedies have failed. Try it for yourself. We are putting up a fifty-cent size chiefly for that purpose. A cough is usually the telltale of a weakened physical condition. Correct that condition by the use of a proper remedy and the cough will soon disappear.
Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites acts in two ways. It nourishes, strengthens and builds up the system, at the same time allays the irritation and heals the inflammation. It gives immediate relief at night from the choking sensation so often accompanying a cold.
Don't be persuaded to take a substitute!
Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

FEAST FOR EYES AND PALATE.

Methodist Women Arrange a Delightful Bazar.

Pretty decorations, charming costumes and bright faces all contributed to make the bazar and supper in Vincent Chapel last evening a success. The walls and gallery were artistically draped in American flags, and each table was a perfect harmony of color.

The chocolate table was the first to the left on entering, and there in one of the smaller classrooms the pale light from the candelabra shone on a most artistic arrangement of china and silver. Pale green and white were the prevailing colors in the decorations. Here dainty cups of chocolate were served to the many customers by Mrs J B Joy, Miss Harriet French, Mrs. James Hallock and Miss Minnie French.

The next table in order was the fancy table on which were a variety of dainty articles large and small, the uses of many of which are only known to the gentler sex. Mrs C C Cokefair was chairman of the committee in charge of this table. She was assisted by Mrs Geo D Rogers, Mrs Geo R Cornwell, Mrs O L Jenkins, Mrs Samuel Clark and Mrs Hervey Doane.

Stationery was for sale at the next table and attracted many to buy by its artistic arrangements. The numerous customers at this table were waited upon by Mrs J N McNaughton, Miss Ida Angleman, Miss M Cory, Miss Gertrude Trenham, Miss Stackhouse, Miss Fulmer and Miss J. Schafer.

At the right of the entrance was the lemonade booth where draughts of that cooling beverage were passed out to the crowd of thirsty young people who surrounded it. This booth was under the direction of Miss Mattie Humble, the Misses Langer, Miss Fanny Chandler and Miss Etta Raybert.

In the centre of the room was the candy booth, prettily draped in the National colors, while dishes of choice home-made candies tempted the palates of the passersby. The good things attracted many, but the charming faces inside the booth made the number much greater and induced many to invest their change in the goodly display of the candies. Miss Louise Pangborn was the efficient chairman of the committee in charge and her assistants were Misses Elsie Horne, Barnes, Madge Barnes, Sadie Douglass, Elizabeth Cornwell, Florence Smith, Smith, Chandler and Mrs. Charles Lyman

In the smaller class rooms at the back and side, tables were arranged and here was served the supper. Quite a number enjoyed the good things provided, and later in the evening the tables were again crowded with the lovers of the delicacies.

Mrs. L. M. French was in charge of this department and very successful were the results of her labors. She was ably assisted by Mrs D E Davis, Mrs I W Pangborn, Mrs Homan, Mrs G Q Packer, Mrs C H Rugg, Mrs J C Peck, Miss Sharp, Mrs N Y Hull, Mrs N W Pike, Mrs S Baker, Mrs Bond, and Miss Laura Mulford. The waitresses were Miss May Mulford, Miss Alice Jenkins, Miss Eva Jenkins, Miss Anna Stafford, Miss Edna French, Miss Lillian Thorn and Miss Cora Shepherd.

The committee, under whose charge the sale was conducted, consisted of Mrs. L. M. French, chairman, Mrs. C. C. Cokefair, and Mrs. O. L. Jenkins.

They certainly deserve a great deal of credit for the successful manner in which everything was arranged, not one mistake or accident spoiling the evening.

Robert Douglass collected tickets at the door.

During the evening there were piano solos by Miss Maude French, Mrs. Charles Lyman, and Miss Louise Pangborn.

Although there was a fair attendance last evening, it is hoped that it will be greatly increased tonight; there will be several selections rendered by Conde's orchestra, and a number of other special features.

$100 Reward $100.
The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surface of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer $100 for any case that it fails to cure.
Send for list of testimonials.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Props. Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

A Society With High Morals.

The Sour Bed Debating Club, having for its object the elevation of passing [illegible] to a conception of the day, held a very interesting session in their quarters on North avenue last night. The theme considered was "Is". The logic and convincing argument expounded by Col. Williams made the meeting one of practical benefit to its members. To-night the subject will be: "Is the dictionary right or wrong?"

For Morals and Physique.

General Secretary Manning of the Y. M. C. A. desires it stated that the Gymnasium will be open nights of this week, notwithstanding the religious meetings in the Assembly Hall. However, it is desired that as many as possible may attend the meetings.

Wanted—Street-Car Ferry-Boats.

At nearly every crossing on Somerset street the electric railroad tracks are submerged with gutter water, the cars leaving a wake like a steamboat as they pass through it. Getting on and off cars the passengers feel the need of rubber boots

Holding His Congregation.

To succeed in this is one of the tests of the modern preacher. There is so much preaching, so many churches and such a multitude of lecturers and other speakers, that people leave the preacher who is dry and uninteresting. It is often a sore trial to a worthy man who is doing his very best. Sometimes congregations are heedless and blameworthy in that they desert a man they ought to stand by. A Scotch preacher was fortunate in this matter in his congregation according to the following story:

A prison chaplain was recently appointed in a certain town. He was a man who greatly magnified his office, and, entering one of the cells on his first round of inspection, he with much pomposity thus addressed the prisoner who occupied it:

"Well, sir, do you know who I am?"

"No, nor I dinna care," was the curt reply.

"Well, I am your prison chaplain."

"Oh! ye are; weel, I hae heard o' ye before."

"And what did ye hear?" returned the chaplain, his curiosity getting the better of his dignity.

"Weel," replied the prisoner, "I heard the last two kirks ye were in ye preached them both empty, but I'll be hanged if ye'll find it sic' an easy matter tae dae the same wi' this ane."

Pool and Billiards in a Church.

The Adams, Mass., Congregational church recently dedicated a congregation house and parsonage containing some radical modern features. The house, besides containing more completely the features found in parish houses, has a bowling alley, a well equipped gymnasium, and a billiard and pool room, the most radical feature of all. The auditorium has a platform with footlights, as near an approach to a stage as could well be built in connection with a church, even in the midst of liberal Adams folk. The church has a well fitted kitchen, many tables, *lots of* table linen, silverware, and dishes. It has reading rooms, class rooms, and a study for the pastor.

The bowling alley is in the basement, and is always full of merry youths at accessible hours. The gymnasium in the attic is constantly patronized. Last week a class of young men were organized and Professor Seely of Williams College was engaged for instructor. The young women have become jealous, and it has been decided to prohibit the use of the gymnasium by the boys for several hours each day and turn it over to the girls, who are determined to form an athletic association, too.

The church is not selfish. It has thrown open the doors of its fine congregation house to the whole community, believing that a bettering of social conditions is a step toward purification.

There are one or two of the old conservative element who look unfavorably upon the congregation house, and its well patronized pool and billiard tables. One says:

"By and by there will be a saloon connected with every church. If you put in billiard tables, bowling alleys, and gymnasiums, and say as long as the boys will play they had better play at church, why not put in a bar, for as long as men will drink, why not let them drink at church?"—Boston Journal.

Dismissed.

Miss Backbay (of Boston, at the telephone)—Who is it?

Mr. Southchurch—It's me—your fiance.

Miss Backbay (coldly)—You are my fiance no longer. I cannot trust my life's happiness to a man who says, "It's me." Farewell forever!

WE TAKE THE RISK, and don't ask any one to take our word for it that
Dr. Deane's
Dyspepsia Pills
cure dyspepsia, indigestion, habitual constipation, and sick headache. We want to send you a free sample. Then you can tell whether you want to buy them or not. Address
DR. J. A. DEANE CO.,
Kingston, New York.
They are for sale at all druggists 25 cents.

—Attention is called to the advertisement of the Auction sale at the farm of Israel J. Coon, Smalleytown, on Wednesday March 6. Mr. Coon has sold his farm and will have a large auction sale of everything usually used in conducting a well regulated farm.

Newark women have organized under the name Phylitsclspoma. The society has an important mission from the start—educating the dear public how to say its name.

The neighboring town of Madison had a housecleaning time yesterday, and scrubbed James Stout, a hermit who had not had a bath in 14 years. James was a graduate of Bowdoin College, and as a prize pupil in mental philosophy boycotted soap because B. T. Babbitt refused to advertise in the Bowdoin College paper.

What is
CASTORIA
Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.
Castoria.
"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
Dr. G. C. Osgood,
Lowell, Mass.
"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
Dr. J. F. Kinchelor,
Conway, Ark.
Castoria.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. Archer, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
United Hospital and Dispensary,
Boston, Mass.
Allen C. Smith, Pres.,
The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

E. P. THORN,
No. 125 Park Avenue,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Pure Wines and Liquors,
For Family and Medicinal Use,
A SPECIALTY.
3-26-y

FEBRUARY PRICES.
Amos H. VanHorn, Limited,
73 Market Street, Near Plane Street.
Note the Name Amos Before Entering the Store.
PRICES DURING FEBRUARY.

Tapestry Brussels carpet per yard, only	50c
Antique oak bedroom suits, only	$10
Mahogany finished frame parlor suits, only	$20
Velvet carpet per yard, only	75c
Antique oak bedroom suits, only	$15
Antique oak sideboards, only	$13 50
Extra super all-wool ingrain carpet per yard, only	50c
Mahogany finished frame parlor suits, in rug covering, only	$30
Fancy couches and lounges, only	$5
Low priced ingrain carpet per yard, only	25c
Antique oak bedroom suits, only	$20
Body Brussels carpet per yard, only	[illegible]
Antique oak chiffoniers with mirrors, only	$8.75
Mahogany finished frame parlor suits, in silk covering, only	$40
Dining-room chairs, high back, antique oak, per set only	$7.50
Antique oak extension tables, only	$8.50
Oilcloth per yard, only	20c
Hall stands, only	$5.50
Antique oak bedroom suits, only	$25
Three ply carpet per yard, only	75c

PORTLAND RANGES—The prices on these Ranges are not reduced, as we are not allowed to do so by the manufacturers. We have made reductions in all other departments not mentioned above at the same rate as in this ad. Easy terms. Goods delivered free to all parts of the State.
STORING FURNITURE—Having just erected a new building at 88, 90 and 92 Bank st., we can safely say that we have the most complete Storage Building in the State, and at such low rates. All locked rooms. Furniture moved with vans by careful men in city or country. Telephone 580.
AMOS H. VAN HORN, Limited,
73 Market st., near Plane st., Newark, N. J.

Ready, There
Yes! All ready at Randolph's for your patronage—A first-class pharmacy to anchor by.
Reasonable prices, courteous clerks, pure drugs and chemicals await you.
L. W. Randolph,
Prescription Druggist,
143 West Front st., Plainfield, N. J.

"AN UNQUALIFIED PILOT"
RUDYARD KIPLING.

"AN UNQUALIFIED PILOT"

RUDYARD KIPLING.

[Copyright by Bacheller, Johnson & Bacheller.]

Almost any pilot will tell you that his work is much more difficult than you imagine; but the pilots of the Hugli know that they have one hundred miles of the most dangerous river on earth running through their hands—the Hugli between Calcutta and the Bay of Bengal—and say nothing. Their service is picked and sifted as carefully as the bench of the supreme court, for a judge can only hang the wrong man, but a careless pilot can lose a four thousand ton ship with crew and cargo in less time than it takes to reverse the engines.

There is very little chance of getting off again when once you touch in the furious current of this river loaded with all the fat silt of the fields of Bengal, where soundings change two feet between tides and new channels make or efface themselves in a season. Men have fought the Hugli for two hundred years till, now, the river owns a huge building with drawing, survey and telegraph departments devoted to its exclusive service, as well as a body of wardens who are called the port commissioners.

They and their officers govern absolutely from the Hugli bridge to the last buoy at Pilot's Ridge, one hundred and forty miles away, and out in the Bay of Bengal, where the steamers first pick up the pilots from the brig.

A Hugli pilot does not bring papers aboard or scramble up rope ladders. He arrives in his best clothes with a native servant or assistant to wait on him, and he behaves as a man should who can earn ten thousand dollars a year after twenty years' apprenticeship. He has beautiful rooms in the port office at Calcutta, and generally keeps himself to the society of his own profession, for though the telegraph reports the more important soundings of the river daily there is much to be learned between trip and trip.

Some millions of tons of shipping must find their way to and from Calcutta each twelve-month, and unless the Hugli were watched as closely as men watch the Atlantic cables there is a fear that it might silt up as it has silted up round the old Dutch and Portugese ports twenty and thirty miles behind Calcutta. So the port office sounds and scours and dredges and builds spurs and devices for coaxing currents and labels all the buoys with their proper letters and attends to the semaphores and the lights and the drum, ball and cone storm signals, and the pilots of the Hugli do the rest, but in spite of all the care the Hugli swallows a ship or two every year.

When Martin Trevor had followed this life from his boyhood; when he had risen to be a senior pilot entitled to bring up to Calcutta the big ships drawing over twenty-four feet that can (or could till a few years ago) only pass by special arrangement; when he had talked nothing but Hugli and pilotage all his life, he was exceedingly indignant that his only son should decide upon following his father's profession. Mrs. Trevor had died when the boy was a child, and as he grew older Trevor, in the intervals of his business, noticed that the lad was very often by the river side—no nice place for a boy. Once, when he asked him if he could make anything out of the shipping, little Trevor replied by reeling off the list of all the house-flags in sight at the moorings.

"You'll come to a bad end, Jim," said Trevor. "Little boys haven't any business to know house-flags."

"Oh, Pedro at the Sailors' home taught me. He says you can't begin too early."

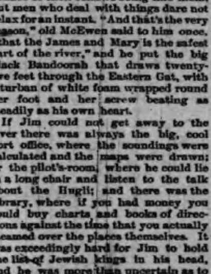
"At what, please?"

"Piloting. I'm nearly fourteen now and—and I know where all the shipping in the river is, and I know what there was yesterday over the Mayapur bar, and I've been down to Diamond harbor—oh, a hundred times—and I've—"

"You'll go to school, son, and learn what they'll teach you, and you'll turn out better than a pilot," said his father, but he might just as well have told a shovel-nosed porpoise of the river to come ashore and begin life as a hen. Jim held his tongue—he noticed that all the best pilots in the port office did that—and devoted his young attention and all his spare time and money to the river he loved.

Trevor's son became as well known as the Bankshall itself, and the port police let him inspect their launches, and the tug boat captains had always a place for him at table, and the mates of the big steam dredgers used to show him how the machinery worked, and there were certain native rowboats that Jim practically owned; and he extended his patronage to the rail that runs to Diamond Harbor, forty miles down the river. In the old days nearly all the East India company's ships used to discharge at Diamond harbor on account of the shoals above, but now ships go straight up to Calcutta, and they have only some moorings for vessels in distress there, and a telegraph service and a harbor master, who was Jim's intimate friend. He would sit in the office and listen to the soundings of the shoals as they were reported every day, and attend to the movements of the steamers up and down (Jim always felt he had lost something if a boat got in or out of the river without his knowing it), and when the big liners, with their rows of burning port holes, tied up in Diamond harbor for the night Jim would row from one ship to the other through the sticky hot air and the buzzing mosquitoes and listen respectfully as the pilots conferred together. Once, for a treat, his father took him down clear out to the sand heads and the pilot brig, and Jim was woefully sea sick as she towed and pitched in the bay. So he had to go down three or four times more with friendly pilots till he had cured his weakness. The cream of life, though, was coming up in a tug or a police boat from Diamond harbor to Calcutta over the James and Mary—the terrible sands christened after a royal ship they sunk two hundred years ago. They are made by two rivers that enter the Hugli six miles apart and throw their own silt across the silt of the main stream so that with each turn of weather and tide the sands shift and change like a cloud. It was here, (the tales sound much worse, when they are told in the rush and growl of the muddy waters) that the Countess of Stirling, fifteen hundred tons, touched and capsized in ten minutes; and a two thousand ton steamer in two; and a pilgrim ship in five; and another steamer literally in an instant, holding down her men with the masts and shrouds as she lashed over. When a ship touches on the James and Mary the river knocks her down and buries her and the sands quiver all around her and reach out under water and take new shapes.

Young Jim would lie up in the bows of the tug and watch the straining buoys kick and smother in the coffee-colored red current, and the semaphores and flags signal from the bank how much water there was in the channe


YOUNG JIM WOULD LIE IN THE BOW.

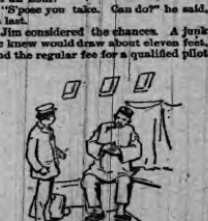
till he learned that men who deal with men can afford to be careless on the chance of their fellows being like them; but men who deal with things dare not relax for an instant. "And that's the very reason," old McEwen said to him once, "that the James and Mary is the safest part of the river," and he put the big black Bandoorah that draws twenty-five feet through the Eastern Gat, with a turban of white foam wrapped round her foot and her screw beating as steadily as his own heart.

If Jim could not get away to the river there was always the big, cool port office, where the soundings were calculated and the maps were drawn; or the pilot's-room, where he could lie in a long chair and listen to the talk about the Hugli; and there was the library, where if you had money you could buy charts and books of directions against the time that you actually steamed over the places themselves. It was exceedingly hard for Jim to hold the list of Jewish kings in his head, and he was more than uncertain as to the end of the verb "audio" if you followed it far enough down the page, but he could keep the soundings of three channels distinct in his head and, what is more confusing, the changes in the buoys from Garden Reach down to Saugor, as well as the greater part of the Calcutta Telegraph, the only paper he ever read.

Unluckily, you cannot peruse about the Hugli without money, even though you are the son of the best-known pilot on the river, and as soon as Trevor understood how his son was spending his time he cut down his pocket money; and Jim had a very generous allowance. In his extremity he took counsel with Pedro, the plum-colored mulatto at the sailors' home. And Pedro was a bad man. He introduced Jim to a Chinaman in Machuatellah, a nasty place in itself, and the Chinaman, who answered to the name of Erh-Tze, when he was not smoking opium talked pigeon English to Jim for an hour.

"S'pose you take. Can do?" he said, at last.

Jim considered the chances. A junk he knew would draw about eleven feet, and the regular fee for a qualified pilot

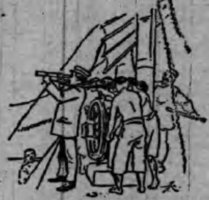

ERH TZE BEAT HIM DOWN TO ONE TWENTY.

outward would be two hundred rupees. On the other hand, he was not qualified, so he could not ask more than half. But, on the other hand, he was fully certain of a thrashing from his father for piloting without license. So he asked one hundred and seventy-five rupees, and Erh-Tze beat him down to a hundred and twenty, and that was like a Chinaman all over. The cargo of his junk was worth anything from fifty to a hundred thousand rupees, and Erh-Tze was getting enormous freight on the coffins of thirty or forty dead Chinamen whom he was taking to be buried in their native country. Rich Chinamen will pay fancy prices for their services, and they have a superstition that the iron of steamships is bad for the health of their dead. Erh-Tze's junk had crept up from Singapore, via Penang and Rangoon, to Calcutta, where Erh-Tze had been staggered by the pilot dues. This time he was going out at a reduction with Jim, who, Pedro said, was just as good as a pilot.

CHAPTER II.

Jim knew something of the outside of junks, but he was not prepared, when he went down that night with his charts, for the confusion of cargo and coolies and coffins and day-cooking places and other things that littered the decks. Jim had sense enough to haul the rudder up a few feet; he knew that a junk's rudder goes far below the bottom and he allowed a foot extra to Erh-Tze's estimate of the ship's depth. Then they staggered out into midstream very early, and never had the city of his birth looked so beautiful to Jim as when he feared he would not come back to see it. Going down Garden Reach he discovered that the junk would answer to her helm if you put it over enough, and that she had a fair, though Chinese, notion of sailing. He took charge of the tiller by stationing three Chinese on each side of it and standing a little forward gathered their pigtails into his hands, three right and three left, as though they had been the yoke-lines of a rowboat. Erh-Tze almost smiled at this. He felt he was getting good care for his money, and took a neat polished bamboo to keep the men attentive, for he said this was no time to teach the crew pigeon English. The more way they could get on the junk better would she steer, and as soon as he felt a little confidence in her Jim ordered the big rustling mat sails to be hauled up tighter and tighter. He did not know their names—at least any name that would be likely to interest a Chinaman—but Erh-Tze had not banged about the waters of the Malay archipelago for nothing, and as he went, he rolled forward with the bamboo the sails rose like eastern incantations.

Early as they were on the river a big American kerosene ship was ahead of them in tow, and when Jim saw her through the driving morning mist he was thankful. She would draw all of seventeen feet, and if he could steer by her they would be safe. It is one thing to scurry up and down the James and Mary in a police-tug without responsibility, and quite another to cram a hard-mouthed old junk across the same sands alone, with the certainty of a thrashing if you came out alive. Jim glued his eyes to the American and


JIM RAKED HER WITH HIS SPY GLASS.

saw that at Fultah she dropped her tug and stood down the river under sail. He all but whooped aloud, for he knew that the number of pilots who preferred to work a ship through the James and Mary without a tug was strictly limited. "If it isn't father it's Dearsley," said Jim, "and Dearsley went down yesterday with the Bancoora. If I'd gone home last night instead of going to Pedro I'd have met father. He must have got his ship quick, but—father is a very quick man." Then Jim reflected that they kept a piece of knotted rope on the pilot brig that stung like a wasp; but this thought he dismissed as beneath the dignity of an officiating pilot who need only nod his head to set Erh-Tze's bamboo at work. As the American came round, just before the Fultah sands, Jim raked her with his spy glass and saw his father on the poop with an unlighted cigar between his teeth. That cigar, Jim knew, would be smoked on the other side of the James and Mary, and Jim felt so entirely safe and happy that he lit a cigar on his own account. This kind of piloting was child's play! His father could not make a mistake if he tried; and Jim with his six faithful pig-tails in his two hands had leisure to admire the perfect style in which the American was handled—how she would point her bowsprit jeeringly at a hidden bank as much as to say: "Not to-day, thank you, dear," and bow down lovingly over a buoy as much as to say: "You're a gentleman at any rate," and come round sharp on her heel with a flutter and a rustle and a slow steady swing something like a woman staring round a theater through opera glasses. It was not hard work to keep the junk near her, though Erh-Tze set everything that was by any means settable and used the bamboo very generously. When they were almost under her counter and a little to the left, Jim would feel warm and happy all over, thinking of the nautical and pilotic things he knew. When they fell more than half a mile behind he was cold and miserable, thinking of all the things that he did not know or was not quite sure of. And so they went down, Jim steering by his father, turn for turn, over the Maepur bar with the semaphores on each bank signalling the depth of water, through the Western Gat and round the Makoaputti Lumps and in and out of twenty places each more exciting than the last, and Jim nearly pulled the six pig-tails out for pure joy when the last of the James and Mary had astern, and they were walking through Diamond harbor. From there to the mouth of the Hugli things are not so bad, at least that was what Jim thought and held on till the swell from the Bay of Bengal made the old junk heave and snort and the river broadened into an inland sea with islands only a foot or two high scattered about it. The American walked away from the junk as soon as they were beyond Kedgeree, and the night came on and the water looked very big and desolate, so Jim promptly anchored somewhere in the gray water with the Saugor light away off toward the east. He had a great respect for the Hugli and no desire whatever to find himself on the Gaspar sand or any other little shoal. Erh-Tze and the crew highly approved of this piece of seamanship. They set no watch, lit no lights and at once went to sleep. Jim lay down between a red and black lacquer coffin and a little live pig in a basket. As soon as it was light he began studying his chart of the Hugli mouth and trying to find out where in the river he might be. He decided to be on the safe side and wait for another sailing ship and follow her out. So he made an enormous breakfast of rice and boiled fish while Erh-Tze lit fire crackers and burned gilt paper with ostentation. Then they heaved up their rough and tumble anchor and made after a big, fat, iron four-masted sailing ship heavy as a hay wain. The junk, which was really a very weatherly boat and might have begun life as a private pirate in Annam thirty years ago, followed under easy sail; and the four-master would run no risks. She was in old McEwen's hands and she waddled about like a broody hen giving each shoal wide allowances. All this happened near the outer Floating Light some hundred and twenty miles from Calcutta and apparently in the open sea. Jim knew old McEwen's appetite and had often heard him pride himself on getting his ship to the pilot brig between meal hours, so he argued that if the pilot brig was get-able (and Jim himself had not the ghost of a notion where she would be) McEwen would find her before 1 o'clock. It was a blazing hot day and McEwen fidgetted the four-master down to Pilots' Ridge with what little wind remained, and sure enough there lay the pilot brig and Jim felt cold up his back, as Erh-Tze paid him his hundred and twenty rupees and he went overside in the junk's crazy dinghee. McEwen was leaving the four-master in a long slashing whale-boat that looked very spruce and pretty, and Jim could see that there was a certain amount of excitement among the pilots on the brig. There was his father too. The ragged Chinese gave way in a ragged fashion and Jim felt very unwashen and disreputable when he heard the click of McEwen's oars alongside, and McEwen saying: "James Trevor, I'll trouble you to come along with me."

Jim obeyed, and from the corner of one eye watched McEwen's angry whiskers stand up all round his face like the frill of a royal Bengal tiger, while his face turned purple and his voice shook.

"An' is this how you break the regulations o' the port o' Calcutta? Are ye aware o' the penalties ye've laid yourself open to?"

Jim said nothing. There was not very much to say, and McEwen roared aloud: "Man, ye've personated a Hugli pilot, an' that's as much to say ye've personated me! What did yon yellow heathen give you for an honorarium?"

"Hundred and twenty," said Jim.

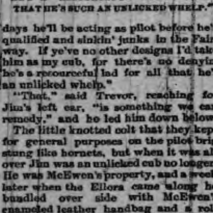
"An' by what manner o' means did ye get through the James an' Mary?"

"Father," was the answer. "He went down the same tide—and I—we steered by him."

McEwen whistled and choked; perhaps it was with anger. "Made a stalkin' horse o' your father. Jim, boy, he'll make an example o' you."

The boat hooked the brig's chains and McEwen said, as he rolled on deck:

"You's an enterprising cub o' yours, Trevor. Ye'd better put him to the regular business or one o' these fine


"HE'S A RESOURCEFUL LAD FOR ALL THAT HE'S SUCH AN UNLICKED WHELP."

days he'll be acting as pilot before he's qualified and sinkin' junks in the Fairway. If ye've no other designs I'd take him as my cub, for there's no denyin' he's a resourceful lad for all that he's an unlicked whelp."

"That," said Trevor, reaching for Jim's left ear, "is something we can remedy," and he led him down below.

The little knotted colt that they kept for general purposes on the pilot brig stung like hornets, but when it was all over Jim was an unlicked cub no longer. He was McEwen's property, and a week later when the Ellora came along he bundled over side with McEwen's enameled leather handbag and a roll of charts and a little bag of his own.

[THE END.]

D O not be deceived. The following brands of White Lead are still made by the "Old Dutch" process of slow corrosion. They are standard, and always

Strictly Pure
White Lead

The recommendation of

"Atlantic," "Jewett,"
"Brooklyn."

to you by your merchant is an evidence of his reliability, as he can sell you cheap ready-mixed paints and bogus White Lead and make a larger profit. Many short-sighted dealers do so.

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York

A BOSTON GIRL'S LIFE

Saved from Ruin and Despair by the Timely Aid of a Noted Woman.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

IS there anything more truly pathetic than the cry for help that springs from the anguished heart of a young girl—a beautiful girl who sees ahead only suffering and uncertainty?

But oh, what joy and gladness her young heart pours forth when she realizes that her dreaded enemy, the blasting influence, is gone,—banished forever.

This sunshine and joy is now the happy portion of Miss Florence ——— of Beacon Street, Boston.

She often tells of her suffering from the suppression of the menses. The pain was excruciating. The doctors, instead of removing the cause of her ailment, plied her each month with morphine to prevent convulsions; but the trouble was permitted to exist.

When she could endure no more,—prostration was imminent and future hopeless,—her family procured a bottle of *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound, which, surprising to all, rapidly and permanently cured her.

In writing to Mrs. Pinkham, pouring forth her gratitude and happiness, she says: "Oh! that I could make every suffering woman try your valuable medicine! How they would bless you!"

—John T. Meeker the popular tea man from Newark has severed his connection with the former employer and in the future will be identified with the Grand Union Tea Co., of Newark, branch store in this city, 138 West Front street.

The Finderne,

FINDERNE, Somerset Co., N. J.

Open all the year as a resort of the highest order. *Driving and sleighing parties will receive every attention.*

HIGH-CLASS SUNDAY DINNERS.

(Table d' Hote from 1 to 3:30) Steam heat; inclosed piazzas; everything immaculate. When out driving let us entertain you.

A. E. WHITE, Manager,
Finderne, N. J.

1 9 tf

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

NEW YORK MAILS.

Arrive—7 [illegible], 8 40, 11 a. m., 3 [illegible], 5, 8 [illegible] p. m.
Close—7 and 9 30 a. m., 1 45, 5 and 7 30 p. m.

SOMERVILLE AND EASTON MAILS.

Arrive—8 40 a. m., 3 40, 6 50 p. m.
Close—7 15 a. m., 4 30 p. m.
Warrenville mail arrives 12 m; closes 9 [illegible] a.m.
Direct mail to Trenton and Philadelphia at 2 30 p. m.

SUNDAY MAILS.

Office open from 9 30 to 10 30 a. m.
Mail closes at 6 15 p. m.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Standard Railway of America

Protected throughout by the Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

On and after Jan 20, 1895, trains will leave Elizabeth as follows:

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia 12 25 p m daily with Pullman Vestibule parlor and sleeping cars for Pittsburg, Northern and Eastern Pennsylvania.

4.51 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, dining car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, daily except Sunday, for Toledo, Williamsport, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

5.34 p.m.—SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping car, daily, to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Memphis. Dining car Altoona to Richmond.

8 43 p. m.—PACIFIC EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping cars, daily, for Pittsburg, Columbus, Chicago, and Toledo, daily, except Saturday for Cleveland.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South—[illegible] p. m.

Sundays, [illegible] p m.

For Baltimore only 1 37 p. m., week-days.

For Newark and New York—[illegible]

For New York only, 6 30 a. m. daily.

For Philadelphia—[illegible]

FOR ATLANTIC CITY

(3 25p.m. with through Buffet parlor car) Sundays 6 59 a. m.

Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City 1 37 p. m. week-days.

For Rahway—[illegible]

For New Brunswick—[illegible]

For Woodbridge—[illegible]

For Perth Amboy—[illegible]

For East Millstone—7 10 a. m., [illegible] p. m., week-days.

For Trenton—[illegible]

For Lambertville, Phillipsburg and Belvidere via Trenton—[illegible] p. m. Sunday.

For Flemington—[illegible]

For Freehold—[illegible] via Monmouth Junction, week-days.

For Jamesburg, via Monmouth Junction—[illegible] week days.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, and points on New York and Long Branch R. R.—[illegible] p. m.; do not stop at Asbury Park on Sundays.

For Sea Side Park, Island Heights and Toms River—12 [illegible] p. m.

For Boston—[illegible] p. m., daily.

For Brooklyn, N. Y.—All through trains connect at Jersey City with boats to Brooklyn annex, affording direct transfer to and from Fulton Street, avoiding double ferriage and journey across New York City.

Leave New York for Elizabeth—[illegible]

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent.

New Officers for the Year.

The annual meeting of the Plainfield branch of the New Jersey Building Loan and Investment Company was held last night, and the following directors were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: Messrs. John D Runyon, Francis S Runyon, L E Woolston, J D Spicer, W E Codington, J A Hubbard, T S Davis, W W Coriell, W H Sebring, H E Rider, A L Force, and H O Newman.

Freshening Up.

Yesterday afternoon two painters retouched the large sign on the hardware store of A. M. Griffin. They worked on a narrow ladder at the height of the third story, but were as unconcerned as though employed on terra firma. The entire front of the building, 119-123 East Front street, is being repainted by the decorative experts, E. E. Marshall & Co.

Asbury Park gave the Hub a bad scrape yesterday, and is entitled to be called the Hub of Summer conventions. Plainfield wheelmen are glad Jersey got the L. A. W. convention, and Plainfield will be there.

—Hamburg string beans are sold at 10 cents a can by Neuman Bros., the Watchung avenue grocers.

Auction Sale!

H. HAND, AUCTIONEER.

The subscriber, Israel J. Coon, having sold his farm, will sell at public vendue at 10 a. m., on Wednesday,

March 6, 1895,

AT SMALLEYTOWN, N. J.

on the road leading from the Old Stone School House to Union Village, all the personal property as follows: 4 good work horses or roadsters, Colt, sired by Black Tom, successor Black Hawk, or Messenger, 13 Cows, some fresh and some coming in profit, 1 Bull, 2 Reapers, Buckeye mowing machine, hay tedder, hay rake, Champion Grain drill, plow attachment, Eagle cultivator, 2 hand cultivators, spring tooth harrow, double harrow, roller, pair bob sleds, furrowing sled, corn dropper, cornsheller, 2 Oliver plows, grain cradle, cutting box, 2 farm wagons, spring wagon, platform wagon, 2 side-bar buggies, phaeton, 2 horse cart, road cart, sleigh, 3 sets single harness, 2 sets heavy double harness, hay and straw, feed bins, grindstone, hoes, forks, shovels, spades, potato hooks, milk cans, 70 head of poultry, other articles too numerous to mention. Also a quantity of household and kitchen furniture. Conditions made known on day of sale by

2 20 2 ISRAEL J. COON.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

(Anthracite coal used exclusively insuring cleanliness and comfort.)

Station in New York foot of Liberty Street. Time Table in Effect, Nov. 18, 1894.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave New York from foot of Liberty street [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Newark [illegible]

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Somerville, [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Easton [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield 9 54, a. m., 5 08 p.m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

LEAVE PLAINFIELD.

5 45 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport and Tamaqua.

7 10 a. m. for stations to High Bridge, connecting for stations on High Bridge Branch.

[illegible] A. M. for Flemington, D. L. & W. R. R., Easton, Bangor and Mauch Chunk.

9 54 A. M. for Flemington, High Bridge Branch, D L & W R R, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Nanticoke, Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c. Through coach to Williamsport.

12 [illegible] p. m. way for Easton, connecting at Junction for stations on D. L. & W. R. R.

2 08 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Sunbury and Williamsport, Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, Buffet parlor car to Mauch Chunk.

5 08 p. m., way for Easton, connecting at High Bridge for stations on High Bridge branch.

5 14 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bangor, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk, Shamokin and Tamaqua. Buffet parlor car to Scranton.

6 19 P. M. for Flemington.

6 38 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg.

8 21 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown.

5 45 A. M. Sunday for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre and Scranton. [illegible] Sundays for [illegible] p. m. Sundays for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Reading and Harrisburg, [illegible] p. m. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. and at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.

For Atlantic City, [illegible] p. m.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, &c

Leave Plainfield [illegible] p. m. Sundays—except Ocean Grove [illegible] p. m.

For Perth Amboy, [illegible] p.m. Sundays—[illegible]

For Freehold, [illegible]

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia, [illegible]

For Trenton [illegible]

For Baltimore and Washington at [illegible]

For Chattanooga, New Orleans and all points south with through vestibule sleeper, via Shenandoah Valley Route at 5 [illegible] p. m. Sundays [illegible] p. m.

For Buffalo, Chicago and all points west, week-days at [illegible] Sundays [illegible]

RETURNING—LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

Reading terminal, [illegible]

From 24th and Chestnut—[illegible]

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker sts., [illegible]

Plainfield passengers by trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

Through tickets to all points at lowest rates may be had on application in advance to the ticket Agent at the station.

J. H. OLHAUSEN, General Sup't.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION

Delegates Instructed on the Best Methods of Work.

CONFERENCES ON CHRISTIAN PROGRESS.

Addresses by Eminent Divines on Bible Study and Practical Religion—Announcement of Sunday Preachings.

From The Press of Feb. 16.

From 2 to 3 yesterday afternoon the time of the Y. M. C. A. convention was taken up with sectional conferences, which occurred simultaneously in the various apartments of the building. Delegates attended those conferences, which were to discuss the subject in which they were most engaged at their home association.

Room one—the reading room—was filled with a display of the results of educational work. The exhibit had specimens of courses in free hand, mechanical and architectural drawing and industrial design, leading toward such technical lines as machine construction, boiler making, carriage draughting, wood and metal working, civil, mechanical, architectural and electrical engineering. During the conference hour George B. Hodge of New York, who was in charge of the exhibit, offered many suggestions and instruction to those taking an interest in this subject.

The hour of Bible study, conducted by Rev. J. H. Elliott in the Assembly hall, was conducive of much practical information in this line of work. The subject under consideration was "Methods of Bible Study in Association". In opening Mr. Elliott spoke particularly of getting men interested in the study and actively so. This could only be accomplished by going out among them and by a personal effort on the part of the worker. The best way to teach was collectively. It could be made a success but it meant plenty of perseverance and work.

Such delegates as were interested in the department of men's meetings gathered in room 3, where W. A. Venter of Trenton spoke substantially as follows:

"This question is one which all of us have confronted, one which has been much written and spoken of. There are a number of fundamental principles which should be laid down and followed out before a Gospel meeting can be made a success. First, a great deal of time should be given to the preparation for the service, and second the preparation should be thorough and every detail carefully considered, so that there will be no clashing. Months of preparation are necessary for every service, and the idea that a few moments on Saturday or Sunday is sufficient to arrange the details is a false one. No one with a hobby should be allowed on the platform. A plain, straightforward talk from a business man as to the value of Jesus Christ to the young man is as effective as a more elaborate address given by eminent divines. The speaker should not be asked to occupy more than 25 minutes at the most, for long addresses are tiresome and not productive of the most good. He should be filled with love for man and he should try to impress those out of Christ with the need of Him in their everyday life. The music should be catchy and pleasing. If the meeting is successful pastors and church members will always be found in the audience. The advertising of the service is an important part of the preparation. Printers ink costs money but it pays. Regarding the hall or church in which the service is held, too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the fact that it should be easy of access, and that it be bright and cheerful. The men should be made to feel that they are at home. The man with the ragged coat, wornout shoes and battered hat should be given as good a seat as those who enter in broadcloth and fine linen. Last, but not least, fervent prayer should be offered to God before the meeting, that it be made a success. Have faith in prayer, have faith in God, have faith in man, and believe that if you do your work well the results will surely come. The work of the Y. M. C. A. had its origin in meetings for men. At first nothing was attempted but religious work, and gradually as their association grew in strength, their lines of work increased, until after a time the religious work seemed crowded to the rear, and the social, intellectual and physical departments seemed to take the first place. The pendulum has swung back again, and today more time and effort is being put into the religious work for men than ever before."

It was a gathering of bright-faced lads that surrounded S. F. Dudley of Orange, in room 4, where he talked in a confidential way to the youngsters, and impressed them with the idea that their work in the association was one of importance. The principal ideas talked about were where and when boys department work should be undertaken and the essential points in preparation and organization.

A healthy looking lot of fellows were in room 5 conferring as to physical work. D. A. MacPhie of Plainfield led the discussion and said that the athletic department was a great feature of the association work, but it was only a department—contributing its quota to the success of the organization. A man could be a Christian and at the same time an athlete; he could do his work with body as well as mind, and it was a duty to care for the body. Athletics should have a place in every man's heart, but a continual drain on any one portion of his being physically bankrupted him. However, there were other things paramount to athletics in association work. He greatly deplored that athletics had been made a business by exponents of different sports—notably base-ball—for they had led to gambling. Athletics should be admired and enjoyed for the beneficial exercise, rather than for excitement attendant to participation. An informal discussion followed Mr. MacPhie's talk as to what had been accomplished and what had been planned for the coming season.

Owing to the absence of John F. Moore of Albany, who was unable to be present, Arthur Lucas was assigned to look after the conference on "Delegates from small towns and unorganized places". Notwithstanding that Mr. Lucas had no time to prepare or acquaint himself with the theme, he succeeded admirably in making the session an interesting one.

The men who look after the welfare of the begrimed but faithful brakeman, fireman and conductor of the steel roads, were in room 7 discussing with avidity problems that will make their work still more effective. H. G. Peabody, of Trenton, said the object of the Association is to open the eyes of young men to a higher and brighter life, and it was continually holding men back from the clutches of the evil one. Members should not hide their light of inspiration and activity under a basket, but bring it forth at all times, thus setting splendid examples. Each one can do something that no one else is able to do. A wide field of influence and power is open and inviting laborers in their direction. Improvement morally, mentally and physically can be attained through the Association, but not without effort on the part of the individual. H. A. Lessee, of Elmira, N. Y., also gave an interesting paper on "Emergency Work". From 3 to 3:15 a recess was taken, after which all repaired to the hall. The meeting was presided over by Delegate Porter, who had the pleasure of introducing Rev. W. H. Sutton of Montclair, who spoke on "Why Believe the Bible is the Word of God?"

At the conclusion of this address the Business Committee announced that a young men's meeting, conducted by Rev. J. H. Elliott, would be held in Music Hall Sunday afternoon. A report from the Nominating Committee stated that B. A. Hegeman had declined election as one of the vice-presidents, and they nominated E. S. Campbell of New Brunswick to fill the vacancy, and also T. S. Evans of Princeton College to act as third vice-president. The report was accepted and the gentlemen were duly elected.

President Murray announced the following committees:

On Resolutions—Henry Weed, of Somerville; A. S. Frost, of Trenton; John H. Houghton, of Long Branch.

State Committee — J. W. Cleveland, Paterson; H. O. Baker, Hoboken; F. H. Andrews, Plainfield; C. H. Harrington, Camden; C. H. Harris, Hackensack.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was called to order by President Murray in the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church. After a few verses of Scripture were read and prayer offered, Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., of Brooklyn was introduced and delivered an address that was attentively listened to by a large audience. He has an extremely earnest manner of delivery, and gave his talk with a vigor that was remarkable for one of his age. He had traveled all the way from Saratoga Springs to be present and fulfil his engagement, though he was afflicted with a troublesome cold. In referring to this fact at the opening of his address, he said it was not in his heart to go back on his brother Jerseymen, for he owed a debt of gratitude to this State. Here it was that his mother had been reared, and here it was that he found a woman who had made one of the best wives that it was the fortune of any man ever to possess. He had received his educational training in the institutions of New Jersey, which had made his course through life far easier than it might otherwise have been. To the delegates he saluted all hail to the Jersey boys of the Lord's army. There was no division here—all were working in common cause to attain the fruits of life and death. The Young Men's Christian Association was a magnificent organization, of which he had been a member for 22 years. It was founded by Christianity and common sense, and was a realization of Christian unity with one purpose to bring young men to Christ by the aid of one book for a teacher and one power for a guide. He related his experiences at the international convention of the Y. M. C. A. held in London last year, as a means of demonstrating to what extent the Association had become recognized as one of the foremost working bodies of the religious world. Even the Church of England—exclusive as it is—extended a warm welcome to this convention of young men, and threw open its doors that they might have every convenience and opportunity for a successful session. All the great royalties attended the session.

The London Common Council voted $10,000 to them for an evening's entertainment. The good Mayor visited the convention, sounding his trumpets before him—as our public men ofttimes do. Queen Victoria extended to them every liberty of inspection of the palace and surroundings—a thing that had seldom occurred before or after. He liked that woman. When at home he is a Republican or Democrat, but when he is in England, he joins with her subjects in singing "God Save the Queen". She is a grand old Christian woman, and he had received many favors from her. It was his great fortune and pleasure of having the personal acquaintance with Sir George Williams, the founder of the Y. M. C. A. He was a man of broad character, and whose life every young man could follow with credit and success. The nucleus of their present Association was formed as the Dry Goods Clerks Association of London. People had ventured the opinion that it would not exist for more than a year, but it had survived for half a century, and was growing in numbers and results every day. Millions of dollars was invested in buildings for their use, and he was glad to hear that Plainfield had added its quota to the great aggregate. Every member realized what a great trust had been reposed in them to carry out the work that had been planned, and it was a late day to speak for the associations—its work evinced what it could accomplish. He believed in denominations, provided they were not sectarian. Since he had left the active service of the ministry in Brooklyn, he had come to see how much good there was in them all. There are some narrow guage ministers, who think that work like the Y. M. C. A. detracts from efforts for the church; and claimed there were those who had too many irons in the fire. This was not so.

The great trouble was that there was too little fire to put the irons in. He had noticed the young man who worked the hardest in the Association, also worked the hardest in his church. The devil never sleeps; all his haunts are illuminated every night, but the Association rooms stand open as antidotes. It is not what a young man may work at during the day, but where he spends his evening. Tell him where the boy is after supper, and he will tell you his character. Go among your wayward friends, mingle with them and get them into the Association rooms. That's the work that tells. Next to the churches the Y. M. C. A. is the greatest factor in the army of the Lord. Citizens should prove their interest in the work by looking in on them once in a while, for they are training schools for the churches along the lines of personal effort and endeavor. If you look at life as I do the greatest ecstacy to be experienced in Christian work is to bring a wretched sinner to Christ. Also look after your own soul and character, and don't let business cheat you out of a little time with Jesus in the morning. Personality is but character in both. It is not what you say but what you do that gives you standing and influence in your own community. Never argue with an infidel. It is time wasted. Sing out the word of Christ and tell him to try it for himself. Ask him to take the Bible and practice it with humbleness for one week—that is the best kind of advice toward such as he. If you can't pray you can't teach or minister to those in need of His word. Even good men some times think what excellent work they are doing. Pray that self be taken out of your character and then let the baptism of the Holy Spirit go over you. You can't create power, but you can receive it. He believed in athletics, but with limitations. At present the devil has a finger in athletics, which has resulted in making some gymnasiums a resort for bottles and bets, but the parent can send the son to the association gymnasium without fear of his character becoming contaminated.

The social, intellectual and physical departments are all features that contribute to attain successful results, but it should be kept in mind that the prime matter of the work is to save young men—that was Williams's idea when the organization was conceived in his mind. The moment the association seeks any other point it becomes an importance. Carry home the motto "Union in Christ for young men without Christ". Hang it up over your door, and under this place "March on to Victory". Good night!

As the venerable divine closed, the vast auditorium resounded with applause—the greatest enthusiasm that has been evinced during any session. As he stepped from the pulpit the cheering continued with renewed vigor, until the hall fairly thundered with enthusiasm. A delegate stepped up and placed a convention button in his lapel, while the old man's face beamed and with a wave of his hand the audience quieted down and as a fitting culmination to his already aggressive address, he remarked in soft and subdued tones:

"This is a time when we speak not for money or fame, but it's a time when we love to be loved."

As Dr. Cuyler retired, the audience once more showed their appreciation of the man by an outburst of cheering, interspersed with remarks such as "grand", "splendid", "would n't have missed it for anything", etc.

This was followed by a solo by B. Frank Butts, which was artistically rendered.

Recording Secretary B. P. Holden of Madison read the annual report of the State Executive Committee, which was distributed in pamphlet form.

The following annual report of the condition of finances was read by State Treasurer G. W. Gear of Orange:

TREASURER'S REPORT, FEB 14. 1895.

RECEIPTS.

Balance, Feb. 5, 1894		$ 167.22
Subscriptions		[illegible]
Reports		[illegible]
Collections		[illegible]
Advertising		108.50
Notes discounted		2,148.24
Amount advanced acct. Wannamassa camp		237.14
		$4,[illegible]

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries		[illegible]
Travelling expenses		[illegible]
Postage		[illegible]
Stationery		[illegible]
Printing		[illegible]
Convention		[illegible]
District Conferences		[illegible]
Committees		[illegible]
Literary		[illegible]
Notes		2,[illegible]
Interest		54.97
Rent		225.00
Incidentals		[illegible]
Cash balance on hand		$[illegible]
		$ 209.04
Subscriptions unpaid		485.00

LIABILITIES.

Note due March 27		$ 600.00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$209.04	
Subscriptions	485.00	694.04
Balance		94.04

FRED M. GEAR,
Treasurer.

A verbal explanation of the finances was made a little more clearly and concisely by S. F. Dudley of Orange, during which time the State Committeemen took up the State offering. Secretary Lucas call the roll by associations and delegates answered separately to the amount given by the association and by individuals. The total amount received was $1,622.

The Business Committee announced that Rev. J. F. Elliott would preach in the Seventh Day Baptist Church this morning.

The meeting then adjourned to 9:15 this morning.

TODAY'S SESSIONS.

The first number on the programme this morning was a Bible hour, held in the Association hall and led by J. H. Elliott, with the subject of "The power of the Holy Spirit". These studies of the Bible, and the means of teaching, are producing much benefit to the delegates, and the increased attendance at each successive session gives evidence of this fact. The personality of the Holy Spirit, not the influence, he said, is what the prospective teacher should firmly fix in his mind. Constantly worrying and nagging a young man will never bring him into the fold if he is somewhat averse to taking the step.

O. C. Morse of the Springfield, Mass., Training School, was the next speaker. He said there is a growing number of young men in the school fitting themselves for this work of making efficient instructors in the work. A number of graduates of the school were present and spoke of the efficiency of the training secured there.

The subject of "Our responsibility to young men who confess Christ in our meetings" was talked of by Walter G. Douglass of Philadelphia. The work of securing converts should be carried on at all times in all parts of the building, and not wait until the regular Sunday or weekday meetings where religious inspiration was sought for.

The question was whether or not the work was carried up to a certain point, and then relaxed, thus losing the desired result. The duty of secretaries should be to see that this gathering in of young men to circles of religion was successfully prosecuted to the end. Conversions should be the most important point sought for. When a man professes an interest in Christ, he should be advised and looked after, and when you interest a soul you don't know what a great prize you may get for the church and Christ. The board of directors should look after the spiritual department as well as the finances and others.

W. B. Millar, of New York, spoke on educational department in the association. This work is important in the unlimited opportunities it affords for reaching young men. The object is to develop the power to think wisely and seek out some vocation. The work appeals to the moneyed and business men, for they may be suffering from incompetent employes, and thus appreciate the advantages to be derived from the sources. The needs of the young men should be studied, and the classes organized accordingly.

George B. Hodge of New York followed with a supplementary talk on the same subject. The study of the Bible for educational purposes is being taken up all over the country. New Jersey is greatly interested in educational work, and gives more to that end than most other States. A series of charts was used, which fully illustrated the need of increase in this line of work, explaining them as he progressed with his talk. The fact was exhibited that New Jersey was materially increasing along this line.

The following appointments for filling the city pulpits Sunday morning were announced:

First Baptist Church, J H Elliott; Crescent avenue, Robert E Speer; Congregational, S F Dudley; Grace M E, State Secretary Arthur Lucas; Warren Chapel, C S Cooper.

The report of the Committee on the State Committee's report was read by Delegate Harrington of Camden. They had found the year had been a prosperous one in all parts of the State. Six new Associations had been established, viz: Atlantic Highlands, Hackensack, Mendham, Pompton, Somerville, and Westfield.

Three new buildings had also been erected, and there was an increase of 57 in college associations. There was an apparent lack of study in Bible classes. It was recommended that more aggressive work be pursued on educational lines and also the employment of an assistant State secretary. The sum of $4,200 was needed to carry the State work through the year. The following were recommended to constitute the State executive committee for the term expiring May, 1898:

E. S. Cowles, Jersey City.
W. D. Murray, Plainfield.
F. M. Gear, Orange.
C. W. Alling, Newark.
Wilson Farrand, Newark.
S. F. Dudley, Orange.
J. H. McGray, Madison.
A. S. Bagley, Montclair.
E. J. Wescott, Westfield.
W. H. Bradshaw, Orange Valley.
F. W. Longstreth, Rahway.
E. J. Ross, Dover.

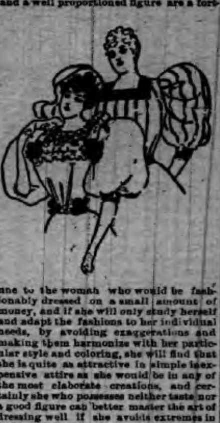
On motion the report was adopted, thus carrying into effect the recommendations and nominations.

THE SUN'S FASHIONS.

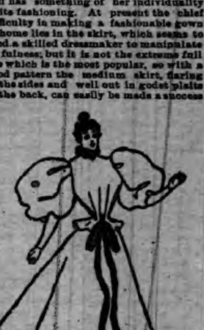
HINTS FOR THE FRUGAL WOMAN WHO MAKES HER OWN ATTIRE.

The Skirt is the Most Troublesome Member of the Modern Wardrobe. Some Examples of Pretty and Becoming Bodices.

In this dull period between winter and summer fashions, when all the new ideas have become old and novelties rare, there is time to consider the possibilities of the home-made gown and some individuality in dress in connection with simplicity and that economy so needful to the woman with a limited allowance and extravagant tastes. It is somewhat difficult to reconcile the growing tendency to extravagance in fashion with the dwindling incomes of the past year, yet there never was a time when a last season's gown could be made over with any greater degree of success, from a fashionable point of view, and all because of the variety of materials admissible in one dress. In the midst of a season of so much magnificence in attire, such rich velvets and brocades, satins, furs, and gorgeous trimmings, a simple gown well made, and worn with a stylish grace, has some chance to gain distinction. It is a novelty because of its plainness. Good taste and a well proportioned figure are a fortune to the woman who would be fashionably dressed on a small amount of money, and if she will only study herself and adapt the fashions to her individual needs, by avoiding exaggerations and making them harmonize with her particular style and coloring, she will find that she is quite as attractive in simple inexpensive attire as she would be in any of the most elaborate creations, and certainly she who possesses neither taste nor a good figure can better master the art of dressing well if she avoids extremes in fashion and keeps to the simpler modes of dress.



The most successful gown, like the most attractive home, is the one which is exactly suited to the woman inside of it, and has something of her individuality in its fashioning. At present the chief difficulty in making a fashionable gown at home lies in the skirt, which seems to need a skilled dressmaker to manipulate its fulness; but it is not the extreme full one which is the most popular, so with a good pattern the medium skirt, flaring at the sides and well out in godet plaits at the back, can easily be made a success while the full bodices, so youthful and becoming, cover no end of deficiencies in the shape of lining underneath. The fancy for spangled materials and ribbons for dress trimmings can be indulged with very little expense by sewing the spangles on at home, which is very easily done. Ribbons spangled a very little on the edge or in vertical lines at intervals make a very effective, inexpensive trimming, which can be arranged for neckbands, belts, and braces over the shoulders.



A simple home dress for morning wear is made of serge or a fine mixed tweed. The fulness in the bodice is brought over to form two box plaits in front at the belt of black satin ribbon, which starts from beneath the arm, passes beneath the plaits, and ties in a bow in front. The circular basque is sewed on instead of being cut in one with the waist. Seven yards of double width goods will make this gown. Another model is carried out in a mixed black and gray wool goods, which can be bought at greatly reduced prices just now. The wide cape revers, which form a collar in the back, open over a black satin vest and cross at the waist, where they fasten with two handsome buttons.—N. Y. Sun.

A Sad Mistake.

She was ordering a pair of bicycle bloomers from a man dressmaker who had formerly catered exclusively to the male trade.

"You will want two hip pockets, I suppose?" he said.

"Yes," replied the emancipated one.

"Er—pint or quart size?" asked the man milliner with a faraway look in his eye.

She glared at him for a moment, and then for the first time he noticed that she wore a W. C. T. U. badge!

As she flounced out of the door he kicked himself several times in the same place.

Happy Thought.

An elderly woman, being jealous of her husband, determined to commit suicide, and was about to throw herself into the river, when she suddenly exclaimed:

"Good gracious! I have left the pantry door open and the cat will get in."

So saying, she hurried off home, and since then she has made no further attempt to do away with herself.—Berliner [illegible].

DRAMA AND OPERA

PLAYS THAT ARE OCCUPYING THE BEST THEATERS IN NEW YORK.

Most of Those Named Will Have Long Runs and be Heard of Later On the Road. The Old Homestead Leads All. One Case of Comic Opera.

Of actors whose names are printed as big in the bills as the titles of the plays in which they appear, we have a good variety on the New York stage, and the entertainments they offer are uncommonly attractive. H. Beerbohm Tree and several members of his company have done so well with "A Bunch of Violets" at Abbey's that no change will be made for some time. Mr. Tree and some of his actors took a flying trip to Washington and took part in a charity matinee, returning in time for the evening at Abbey's.

William Gillette still fools the mother-in-law in "Too Much Johnson" at the Standard. That jolly farce has been put into German for use in Berlin, and now it is said that it is to be brought out at the Paris Cluny in French. The Parisians will then have an opportunity to judge of Mr. Gillette's alterations of the original piece, which was acted in Paris several years ago.

Fanny Davenport will continue the highly dramatic and pictorial representations of "Gismonda" four weeks longer at the Fifth Avenue. Her artistic taste and business enterprise are being well rewarded. William H. Crane will later come to this theater for a month with "His Wife's Father," a comedy thoroughly Americanized by Martha Morton from a German piece that has been successful in Berlin.

Kathryn Kidder is still enacting at the Broadway, in "Madame Sans-Gene," the semi-histrionic woman who rose from laundress to countess, and figured at the court of Napoleon Bonaparte. This comedy is fortunate to be here at a time of revived interest in Napoleonic subjects. It is a good illustration of people and scenes in the period of the first empire, and so is a lesson as well as an entertainment.

Ada Rehan is dividing honors with Henry E. Dixey at Daly's, where she is the principal comedian in "The Orient Express," and he is the chief burlesquer in "A Tragedy Rehearsed." Mr. Daly has written his version of "The Critic" up to date, putting in some jokes of what he would probably style "contemporaneous human interest," and providing pretexts to travesty "Trilby" and other current things.

Denman Thompson is on his legs again and they are not lame enough to hurt his performance of the New Hampshire farmer in "The Old Homestead," at the Star. The long life of that drama is marvelous, but it can be accounted for because the homely, honest humor and sentiment appeal again and again to audiences with small loss of effect through repetition. The expectation is that no other play will be needed at this house until late in the spring, if, at all this season.

Of the plays that depend upon their own merits aided only by a general excellence of a company in which no one member is dominant, "The Masqueraders" is the oldest in the length of its stay here. Its hundredth performance at the Empire is not far off, and tokens to be distributed then are being made.

"The Fatal Card" was a bold melodramatic experiment, considering that no such work of harsh sensationalism has ever been presented at Palmers; but our fashionable public, ever ready to be pleased with a novelty, has joined with other sorts of people in going to see this play of crime and explosion. Its term has been extended to March 11, and then Mrs. Langtry will follow with "Gossip," an English adaptation of a German piece, the original of which is Italian.

"The Case of Rebellious Susan" remains on trial at the Lyceum, and the wife's plea of innocence, only filed recently, seems to incline people to hear the evidence over again. This play with a purpose teaches its lesson indefinitely, perhaps, but with much merriment, and no comedy at the Lyceum has been better treated in the acting.

"The District Attorney" is extremely well acted at the American, where it is retained indefinitely. The Americanism of the Klein-Fiske drama is thorough and complete without being rampant, the theme and characters belong to New York, and the work is excellent stage craft. The timeliness of the subject, the authors explain, is entirely accidental. The work was completed before the Lexow disclosures had been made, and the play's illustration of political methods was planned without any thought of Parkhurst.

"A Milk White Flag" at Hoyt's will have an actor new in the role of the Colonel who boasts that Napoleon looked like him. This successor to Mr. Stanley is Harry Conor, who has been the hypochondriac in "A Trip to Chinatown" ever since that farce began. The season of the present play at Hoyt's will end in three weeks, and then will come the Frohman production of "The Foundling," with Cissy Fitzgerald dancing and Annie Russell in a short piece to precede it.

"The Twentieth Century Girl" has been submitted at the Bijou to the process common to travesties, that of eliminating poor matter and putting in that which is amusing. A batch of songs were sung for the first time last week, and Bettina Girard joined the company. Mr. Lederer says he is looking for another theater in which to produce "The Mimic World," in order not to disturb the present entertainment, which will be good for months.

"Rob Roy" is sure to reach a 150th performance, as mementos are already promised for that occasion. Dave Warfield is now the town crier, but the cast remains unchanged in other respects. This is the only comic opera now in the city, and it is getting the reward of monopoly. By and by "The Vale of Avoca," which has been produced out of town, will be brought to the Herald Square.

"Little Christopher" holds its place tenaciously at the Garden, and its 150th performance is only a week off. Souvenirs then, of course. The variety show imbedded in the burlesque is a good one, containing a judicious selection of original and other specialties.

LINWARD.

Grammatical Discussion.

Young Ardupp—Is it right to say "deem" or "consider," Miss Arress?

Miss Arress—Oh, both are allowable. For instance, I deem you a nice young man; but I cannot consider you at all.—Indianapolis Journal.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*

THEIR SECOND RECEPTION.

Delightful Continuation of the Groendyke-Foster Entertaining.

The second reception given yesterday by Mrs. D. N. Groendyke and Mrs. John Gray Foster at their delightful home on Mercer avenue, was a brilliant continuation of the beauty, fashion and gracious hospitality described in the reports of the reception given Feb. 13. In the parlors, Mrs. Groendyke and Mrs. Foster were assisted in receiving by Mrs D N Vanvliet, Mrs Scott Foster, Mrs John Hegeman, Mrs Walter M McGee, Mrs John Clark, Mrs B J Shreve, Mrs Irving Brown and Mrs A W Haviland. In the dining room, Mrs A C Baldwin and Miss Bessie Day presided at the table, assisted by Misses Emily Tracy, Evelyn Graham, Laura Vanderbeek, May Stockton Shreve, Emma Haviland and Mary Bushnell.

Memorizing the Bible.

The Junior Christian Endeavorers of Washingtonville during the past year have been memorizing Bible verses, dates and other items of general information.

In connection with the usual exercises each week, ten questions on memory work are given by one of the members previously appointed by the Superintendent. A few weeks ago the Superintendent suggested that they have a Memory contest reviewing all the work. Hattie Willis and Minnie Diehl were chosen leaders, sides were chosen, and questions asked from one to the other. Much interest was manifested and all did well. Four of the members were able to answer every question of the list given below:

Who eat grass as an ox, Dan. 4.33.
The alphabet verse, Ezra, 7,21.
The Lord's Prayer, Matt. 6.
Ten Commandments, Ex. 20.
Creation, 4004 B. C.
Deluge, 2348 B. C.
Descent into Egypt, 1706.
Exodus from Egypt. 1491 B. C.
Sun, moon and stars stand still, Josh, 10,12.
Longest verse in Old Testament, Est., 8.9.
Gideon's army tested, Jude 7.
Who made an iron axe-head swim? 2 Kings, 6.6.
What prophet's bones restored life? 2 Kings, 13.21.
A riddle at the marriage feast, Jude 14.14.
Bears eat little children, 2 Kings, 2.24.
Name the twelve tribes of Israel.
Name the fifteen Judges of Israel.
Woman eating her son, 2 Kings, 6.29.
Jeptha's rash vow, Jude 11.
Jael killeth Sisera, Jude 4.21.
Who killed a giant? 1 Sam. 17.49.
Where did Jesus send the disciples to find money? Matt. 17.27.
Is there any taste in the white of an egg? Job 6.6.
A spider's web, Job 8.14.
A shock of corn, Job 5.26.
Collar of my coat, Job 30.18.
Name books of Old Testament.
Name books of New Testament.
Divisions of Bible.
Number of books.
Gideon's signs, Jude 6.36.

Verses:

John 3.16, 1 Peter 5.7, Josh 1.9, John 3.36, 1 Timothy 1.15, John 4.14, John 14.27, Eccle., 12.1, Rev. 3.20, John 17.3, Gal. 6.2, 1 John 4.19, John 10.7, 2 Tim. 2.15 Acts 16.31, Matt 11.28, Luke 18. 16, Prov 22. 1, Eph 4.32, Isa 1.18, 1 John 2.15, Gen 31.49, 1 John 3.2, Col 3.23, Prov 8.17, Prov 14.32, Prov 15.1, Psalms 23.

The Superintendent, Miss Beeching, was so pleased with the success of the Juniors that she gave to the successful four, Hattie Willis, Minnie Diehl, Etta Ackor and Bessie Bullman, very pretty Christian Endeavor booklets.

Westfield Athletes on the Stage.

The Westfield Athletic Club will celebrate Washington's Birthday with a dramatic entertainment in their cosy club-house. Charles Townsend's farcical comedy "Vacation" will be done by local players, singers and dancers, and the following will be the all-star cast:

President of the Empire Bank,
Albert A. Drake
Herbert Willis, alias Jim Parr, a guide, formerly a bank cashier............Leonard G. Venn
Curtis Dunbar, a truly good young man,
Charles H. Bent
G. Elliott Brayton, a sweet member of Westfield society..................Oscar Richardson
Old Obadiah Siggins, farmer...Gideon Ludlow
Obadiah Siggins, Jr., a chip off the old block,
Robert Carberry
Jack Ashton of The Daily Cyclone,
E. B. Hoadley
Bagsley, a tramp..............Andrew A. Smith
Dick Percival, an actor....George Richardson
Dennis Clancy, an all-round man,
Charles H. Denman
Toots, a negro cook...............Wm. H. Earle

Live Stock Insurance Company.

The New Jersey Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company has filed articles of incorporation with the Clerk of Union County. The company will begin business with a paidup capital of $10,000, and its headquarters will be in Plainfield.

The incorporators are Peter J. Cortelyou, Wm. J. Nelson, Henry S. Garretson, Samuel Lindsey, George Huff, Peter Huff, Geo. W. DeMeza, Chas. Johnston, Chas. A. Coriell and Clarence VanDeventer.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

OUR LOCAL CANADA.

The March of Improvement Over the Brook.

BOROUGH COUNCIL REVIEWS ITS YEAR.

Departments Better Equipped, and General Improvements Noted—Chief Pangborn Wants More Police—Too Much Pressure on Somerset Street—Mr. Neal Pleads the Worth of the Home Newspaper.

Councilman Neal was welcomed out again after illness, at the meeting of the North Plainfield Borough Council Friday night, and he participated with vigor in the business of the session. Little was done besides the reception of reports.

The accounting of the Clerk and the Collector having been received and filed, the Auditing Committee gave official endorsement of the fiscal statement, declaring over their signatures that the balances were correct as reported, and the accounts straightforward and accurate.

Chief Marshal Pangborn stated the number of arrests for the year to be 162. Fifteen of these were females. The drunk and disorderly patients were 104. The police station was in good order, and there were no suits pending against the Borough for arrests. Two marshals patrolled the streets at night, but this number was too small to cover the territory properly, and he recommended the appointment of two additional marshals.

The Committee on Fire, Water and Lamps reported that the efficiency of the fire department had been greatly increased during the year by the addition of improved equipment. The system of twelve automatic alarm boxes had cost $2,400, payment being spread over 2½ years. The new wagon, holding 1,500 feet of hose, cost $440. Fourteen hydrants had been added, and twenty-two more street lights.

The Committee on Streets reviewed the macadamising and other improvements made, and regretted the lack of means to enforce the sidewalk ordinance. Grove street extension, they held, should be speedily made a substantial and permanent roadway, affording another artery to Washington Valley, Somerset street being inconvenient to many whose horses were not accustomed to the trolley cars. The committee dwelt with emphasis on the urgent need of more durable paving of Somerset street throughout its length, macadam being regarded as too light, too transient, and too costly, for the heavy traffic which wears the street. In informal discussion of this previous to the meeting, the Councilmen seemed to favor vitrified brick, which has been recommended for Park avenue and Front street, Plainfield. It was hoped by the committee that the matter of sewerage would take definite shape during the next year, and meanwhile it was unwise to attempt any work on the streets except to keep in repair those portions already macadamized.

These reports were received and filed, and it was ordered that they be printed with the list of delinquent taxpayers as usual each year. The work hitherto has been done in pamphlet form, and the original motion was to print 1,000 pamphlets. Mr. Neal, however, urged the justice of the newspapers' claim that such matters received better circulation through the newspapers than if printed in pamphlet. He said there were two newspapers in the community, and between them they reached every home where these reports were of interest and value. He moved to amend by giving the Committee on Printing the authority to print them in pamphlet form or in the papers, as was in their judgment best. Mr. Valiant argued for the pamphlets as the most convenient form, but the amendment of Mr. Neal was adopted, Mr. Valiant alone voting No. Messrs. Howell, Peck and Lounsbury constitute the Committee on Printing.

The Council adjourned early, without transacting any other business.

David Bodine is visiting his parents on Grandview avenue.

Miss Onderdonk of Philadelphia is a guest of the Misses Marsh of Madison avenue.

Mrs. Hiram D. Woodland of Duer street left yesterday for a short visit with friends in Brooklyn.

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Walker of Chatham street, who was so seriously ill, is now improving.

John M. Duck of Jackson avenue has leased the house of Howard Randolph on Netherwood avenue, where he will move April 1.

The many friends of Miss Tessie Keeley of LaGrande avenue will be glad to learn that she has nearly recovered from her severe illness of the past two weeks.

Dr. Chas. R. Thiers has moved his family from Somerset street to 13 Grove street. His dentistry office will be on Somerset street for a few days longer.

Baggage business at the North avenue station of the Jersey Central resumed its accustomed serenity and systematic enterprise this morning, for Baggage Master Garretson was once more on duty, after a few-days illness.

John W. Murray, accompanied by Mrs. Murray, who is at Rockledge, Fla., is reported as improved in health by the quiet rest he is having at that place. Fishing in the Indian river is his favorite pastime and he keeps the hotel table well supplied

METROPOLITAN NOTES.

Interesting Facts and Opinions Chronicled by the Daily Press of New York.

Since the introduction of the use of anti-toxine in diphtheria and croup cases a marked decrease in the mortality of children suffering from the two diseases has been noticed by the board of health. From Dec. 15, 1894, to Jan. 12, 1895, the total number of cases reported was 925, with the number of deaths as 273, or 29 per cent.

From Jan. 12 to Jan. 26 540 cases were reported, of which 119 proved fatal. The death rate, however, was reduced to 21 per cent.

For the manufacture of anti-toxine guinea pigs are needed. Fanciers, who dealt in pigs, have supplied the market, but the supply is not equal to the demand.

Fame and fortune, the health authorities say, await the boy who will raise guinea pigs for use in the laboratory. Seventy-five cents is paid for a healthy pig two months old. A pair for breeding purposes cost $1.50.

The female litters four times a year, with four in a litter, but one of the number dies shortly after birth. It is almost impossible to get a guinea pig for use in the laboratory at present.

Fanciers have been compelled to send to other cities in order to meet the demand made upon them by the makers of anti-toxine.—N. Y. Sun.

Mr. George Gould is the only member of his family who has ever displayed any decided liking for the more cheerful side of life. Ever since his return from Europe he has been moving continually from one sport or entertainment to another. Recently he has been taking a party of society people through Canada in a private car, having just finished a season of stag and fox hunting. There is a well-grounded rumor abroad that he will not only be as prominent as ever in the yachting world next season, but that he is going into horse racing on a lavish scale. Neither of his brothers displays any particular interest in sports, but the head of the Gould family has grown to be a decided enthusiast. Long before his father's death he was a daily visitor at the New York Athletic club. He is something of an authority on boxing and on the finer points of track athletics. Toward the close of the elder Gould's life, however, his oldest son devoted himself almost exclusively to business. It was not until he purchased the Vigilant that Mr. George Gould developed to the fullest extent a love of sports.

Many women have visited Trinity cemetery, 155th street and Amsterdam avenue, in the past few days to see the marvelous "blanket of flowers," which was said to "cover the casket" of Mrs. Wm. Waldorf Astor, and which was to be "renewed every morning for a year" by Mr. Astor's order. Mrs. Astor was buried on Jan. 9, not in a vault but in a grave, in the northwestern corner of the Astor plot. On the day of the funeral the mound of earth was covered with pine boughs. The evergreens have not been removed, and except at one corner, which has been uncovered by inquisitive visitors, the grass is covered with snow. The laborers in the cemetery have swept a path through the burial plot, and about the grave a path has been trodden by men and women. All this annoyance and disappointment is due to Joseph Fleischman, a florist. On the morning of the funeral he told the reporters that he had the contract to supply fresh flowers every day for a year for the grave. For this he was to receive $100 a day, he said, and in all he would receive $40,000 from Mr. Astor. On the day after the funeral Mr. Fleischman sent to the newspaper offices a typewritten story of the alleged contract given to him by Mr. Astor. He was, he said, to furnish 4,000 fresh lilies of the valley and 4,000 violets each day. He repeated this statement, and then, being confronted with the facts, admitted that he had invented the whole story.

LEBANON COUNTY ENGLISH.

The One Defect of a Pennsylvania Dutch Beauty Who Was an Heiress Also.

"The most beautiful girl I ever saw, either in face or form," said the bachelor doctor, "was over in the good old Pennsylvania Dutch county of Lebanon. I met her at a party, and fell in love with her even before I knew that she was worth $100,000 in her own right and before I had been introduced to her. The moment I saw her I was resolved to try and win her. I was dead gone. I couldn't rest until I was introduced.

"An embarrassing silence followed the introduction. I had expected a friend at the party, and hadn't seen him. I broke the embarrassing silence by asking my enslaver if she had noticed whether he was present. A flush deepened her cheeks. Her beautiful eyes grew brighter. Teeth of matchless white gleamed between her red lips as she opened them to reply. And this was what she said:

"I haven't saw him, yit. I guess he hasn't come already."

"That was good Lebanon county English, but somehow I didn't try to win the girl."

Those Irrepressibles.

It was at a large party. A gentleman had the misfortune to break a glass. Little Lena, who was standing near her mamma, raised herself on tiptoe and whispered, loud enough for all the company to hear:

"And one of the borrowed ones, too!"

Later in the evening the hostess gave one of her little daughters a nice apple.

"Now, give your mamma a kiss, there's a dear," said the child's uncle.

"I'm not allowed to when she's painted her face."

Little Paul was sent with a bunch of flowers to the manager's wife on her birthday, and waited in silence after he had been dismissed.

Lady—Well, my young man, what are you waiting for now?

Paul—Mamma said I was not to ask for a piece of birthday cake, but wait till I got it.—Tagliche Rundschau.

Almost an Accident.

"Speaking of narrow escapes," observed Mr. Chugwater, reaching for his second cup of coffee, "did I tell you I was on a train the other day that came within three feet of being run into by another train going full speed?"

"For mercy's sake, no!" exclaimed Mrs. Chugwater. "How did it happen?"

"The train that came so near running into ours," he rejoined, buttering a biscuit, "was on the other track and going the other way."

It was several minutes before Mrs. Chugwater broke loose, but when she did she made up for lost time.—Chicago

PARKHURST'S BOOK.

HIS TREATISE ON THE GREAT FIGHT WITH THE TIGER.

His Motto: No Alliance With Police, and No Quarter to Be Shown. Why the Divine Made His Tours of Observation Into the Realms of Vice.

Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst's new book, entitled "Our Fight with Tammany," published by Charles Scribner's Sons, treats of various subjects of public interest. At the outset the distinguished author says:

"Intimation had been given that the gauntlet thrown down by the February grand jury would be taken up by us in my pulpit of March 13. The ordinary furniture of the pulpit, in the shape of Bible and hymn books, was on that occasion supplemented by a copious package of affidavits."

He quotes his text of that day, "The wicked walk on every side when the vilest men are exhalted." (Psalms xii).

Of the powers of the pulpit fulminations against corruption, the author maintains that they are honest, intelligent and untrammeled. *He adds:*

"And I am saying what I know. I uttered only thirty minutes of indictment against the blood sucking scoundrels that are drawing the veins of our body municipal, and they were all set wriggling like a lot of muck worms in a hot shovel. I am not such a fool as to suppose that it was the man that said it that did the work, nor that it was what was said that did the work; for it has been said a hundred times before with more thoroughness and detail.

"It was the *pulpit that did the work.* Journalistic roasting these vagabonds will enjoy and grow cool over. But when it is clear that the man who speaks it is speaking it, not for the purpose of putting money into his pocket or power into his party, but is speaking it because it is true, and, in speaking it, appreciates its oracular authority as one commissioned of God to speak it, there is a suggestion of the judgement idea about it, there is a presentiment of the invisible God back of it, that knots the stringy conscience of these fellows into contortions of terror."

Dr. Parkhurst next describes how his policy of hostility to the police first took shape. He *said* that a short time before he became familiar with certain facts which make out a large feature in the life of the city, and having a special concern for the welfare of the young men of his congregation, he was interested in any means by which he could operate to reduce the strain of current temptation, and make it a little easier for a city young man to maintain himself in his best. Dr. Parkhurst moved in the direction of gambling and social evil. The first obstruction encountered was the police. He discovered that their principal object was to protect and foster crime for gain.

Dr. Parkhurst admits that it took the members of his society some months to learn that a raid was not to be taken seriously. He says:

"If there are two notorious gambling houses or disorderly houses side by side and one of them is raided, and the other not, only a fool will imagine that there was any more honesty in raiding one of the two than in leaving the other unraided. That course of procedure has obtained in this city and obtains to-day.

"Nothwithstanding all this spasmodic activity that prevailed during the months of April and May, the Society for the Prevention of Crime knew, and to some extent the people of the town suspected that there was no change of sentiment or of intention on the part of the Police Department, and if there were to be any *improved* municipal condition it would have to come from a grand movement and concerted protest on the part of the people at large."

Referring to the excursions he made into the realms of infamy, he has this to say by way of excuse or defense:

"The necessity for such a tour of observation was, to my mind, so transparently necessary that it did not seem advisable to seek any considerable amount of counsel on the matter. I conferred repeatedly with Mr. David J. Whitney, who was one of the most aggressive members of the society, and who, through long warfare with the evil geniuses of our city, had made himself an expert in all that concerned the society's work. He was a man who was very quick in his judgments, but exceedingly liable to be right. He agreed with me that there would be tremendous advantage in being able to speak of the city from out of my own personal acquaintance with it, but omitted no pains to convince me of the poisoned arrows of malignity to which I should be exposed if I made the venture.

"Having decided that destiny was a thing from which there is no escape, it remained to find a safe and congenial spirit whom I could take as my companion. More hinged upon this matter than I could then distinctly foresee. It was necessary that such companion should be a man of unimpeachable personal character, and of an established position in the community. Of course it was necessary, also, that he should undertake the work, not out of any hasty or uncertain impulse, but purely out of devotion to the cause which the work represented.

"Nevertheless, in full view of all that has passed, and in spite of all in the way of vicious criticism and honest misunderstanding that has ensued, I am still obliged to say that the course I took was the only course that could have been taken; and that, under like circumstances, I would repeat precisely the same policy. No rhetoric that I might have availed of, and no theories of the situation that I might have promulgated, would ever have begun to take the place of my being able to say: 'I know.'

"I may be permitted to say that when I stood in my pulpit shortly after, and, on the strength of my own personal knowledge, repeated in more detail the charges for which I had just been 'presented,' I felt clear to the center of my being that I was in a position from which no District Attorney, no Grand Jury, and no Justice Martine, or any of his ilk, could ever shake me."

Sweet Alice Up to Date.

Oh, do you remember sweet Alice, Ben Bolt,
Sweet Alice, whose hair was so brown?
It has changed to a hydrogen blonde, I am told,
Since sweet Alice moved into town.
—Indianapolis Journal.

Always There.

She—I suppose there are some refining influences at work in Washington?

He—Oh, yes; you know the agents of the sugar trust are still there.—Yonkers

METROPOLITAN NOTES.

Interesting Facts and Opinions Chronicled by the Daily Press of New York.

New York's streets are a perpetual flower show. Any one that has known the city a dozen years must have noted the progressive growth of the retail flower trade. Not only does the business flourish on fashionable thoroughfares, but it has found its way to every quarter save the poorest. There are between 200 and 300 florists with shops, to say nothing of the myriad of street stand keepers and peripathetic men, women and girls. Wherever streams of home-going persons converge there is a flower stand wooing them to amiable extravagance. There are astonishing displays at a dozen elevated railway stations. All the new quarters far uptown have their florists, with all the luxuries, seasonable or unseasonable. There are plenty of second-hand dealers offering flowers that have already adorned the windows of the large florists, and in late spring and summer these flowers are so cheap that they come within the means of even the poorest.

Albert Bierstadt, the famous painter, has failed financially with liabilities $40,000 and nominal assets $100,000. He has long been in the front rank of American landscape painters. He was born in Dusseldorf, Germany, Jan. 7, 1830. He came to this country with his parents in 1831, and settled in New Bedford, Mass. He early developed a taste for art, and in 1851 began to paint in oils. In 1853 he went abroad to study at Dusseldorf and in Rome, making sketching tours during the summers in Germany and Switzerland. Returning to the United States in 1857, he made an extended tour through the West, and it was he who first put upon canvas the scenery in the Rocky Mountains, the Yosemit Valley and the Yellowstone.

Among his best know paintings are "Laramie Peak," (1861), now in the Buffalo Academy of Fine Arts; "Lander's Peak in the Rocky Mountains," (1863), for which James McHenry of London paid $25,000, "Looking Down the Yosemit," (1866), in the Lenox Library; "Settlement of California" and "Discovery of the Hudson," both in the Capitol at Washington; "In the Rocky Mountains, (1871), bought by Marshall O. Roberts for $40,000, and "Mountain Lake," and "Mount Cocoran in Sierra Nevada," (1878), now in the Corcoran Gallery, Washington.

In speaking of Mr. Bierstadt's work, a well-known artist said to a reporter: "There was a time when Bierstadt's paintings brought the highest of any American painter, and in London he was as popular as he was here. He was a great chap for courting royalty, and many of the English nobility were his friends. He was a particular favorite of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise. But painters, like women's gowns, get out of fashion. Since Bierstadt made a name for himself, other painters in landscape have came to the front, and I fancy Bierstadt's paintings would not sell for nearly as much now as they did ten or fifteen years ago. At any rate, they would not bring anything near their value at a forced sale."

Mr. Bierstadt was married about a year ago, for the second time, to Mrs. David Stewart, who, before she married the late millionaire banker, David Stewart, was *Miss Mary E. Hicks. Mrs. Bierstadt* is said to be very wealthy, having inherited the greater part of her first husband's large estate.

The field of charity has no fences. It is boundless, and will admit all the money that can be thrown into it. Charity tries the thoughts and the ingenuity of a great many rich people, who seek to help human failures and misfortunes. If people had *more to give*, there would still be ample opportunity for greater expenditure than marks the present time, so actively and energetically charitable. It is upon this humane and generous spirit that the Knights of Labor in Brooklyn, who are running the trolley strike, have sought to impose through an appeal that is fairly soaked with falsehoods.

"We have not appealed to force; we have acted as law-abiding citizens; we have refrained from violence," says this shameless wheedle. Yet at that very moment the streets of Brooklyn were lined with the entire police force and with militia of the State to protect the street cars, their passengers and operators, from being stopped and assaulted. Then the strikers go on to insult other citizens not engaged in the strike. They call the men "imported from other cities of the Union" to run the Brooklyn cars in the place of the strikers who have refused to run them, "the scum and driftwood of humanity." Members of District Assembly 75 are honest citizens whom the railroad companies have "contaminated with the tramps and outcasts."

What self-respecting American joins *District Assembly 75 of Brooklyn in calling* men out of work "the outcasts of society?" What are Martin J. Connelly, the Master Workman, and his four associates in signing this request for money, that they can thus spit in the face of every man who comes seeking work which they have refused to do?

When the trolley men deliberately put themselves into the condition of asking charity, they were their own masters. An appeal for money to help carry on their devilish determination to keep other men from working in their places, and to maintain a situation in which the people of Brooklyn have their street cars stopped, and the men and money of Brooklyn and of the State of New York are called on to preserve the elementary rules of order and public convenience, is a gross abuse of the charitable impulse. The denunciation of non-strikers seeking work as "outcasts" is an inadmissible outrage.—N.Y. Sun.

Did Not Blame the Japanese.

The child often set the passengers laughing at her droll and ingenious remarks. Presently a remarkable fat Chinaman, in full Chinese costume, entered and sat opposite the child.

She looked at him in apparent amazement, and then, turning to her mother, with an air that showed she had given it up, asked:

"Mamma, what's that opposite?"

"Sh—. That's a Chinaman, my dear," answered the mother in a low tone of voice.

"The same kind of Chinaman papa says the Japanese are killing?"

"Yes, my dear. Don't talk so loud."

The child meditated a moment, and then said:

"Well—I don't blame 'em."

Many a man sets up for a public benefactor who never thinks it worth while to give his wife a word of encouragement.—Ram's Horn.

MEDICINE IN TABLETS.

From the New York Sun of February 3, 1895.

Increasing Use of Drugs in This Form Instead of Compounding by Prescription.

A comparatively recent invention, vastly extended in its application within three or four years, has wrought a curious change in the practice of medicine. Country physicians 100 years ago, when there were few druggists outside of considerable towns, carried in their saddle bags or medicine chests a variety of drugs, pills, powders, potions, lotions and what not. Such physicians made up their own prescriptions and furnished their patients with medicines. The use of medicines in the form of tablets tends more and more toward a return of modern physicians to the methods of their predecessors. Physicians everywhere now write fewer prescriptions than they wrote ten years ago, or even two years ago, and the use of medicine in the form of tablets is extending every day.

It is only ten or fifteen years since compressed tablets of chlorate of potash began to be used. Other simple drugs were then put up in tablet form, and gradually the variety of drugs and prescriptions thus prepared was extended until now it includes thousands of compounds. Any physician may now have almost any prescription of his own made up into tablets. The usual requirement is that at least 5,000 tablets shall be ordered. Many well-known prescriptions of famous physicians have already attained a wide celebrity in the medical world through their use in tablet form. Hundreds of liquid prescriptions are thus used by saturating inert material with the mixture, just as homœopathic remedies are prepared in the form of sugar pellets. The tablet factories are constantly experimenting with a view to reducing further drugs and prescriptions to tablet form. They are ready to vary known prescriptions in accordance with the fancy of individual physicians, and to combine one or more prescriptions in a single tablet. The general use of tablets instead of prescriptions has greatly simplified the practice of medicine. The physician, instead of writing a prescription and instructing his patient to have it compounded by a druggist, leaves the necessary number of tablets, with instructions as to the time and manner of taking. Nearly every physician is provided with some such tablets, and many use them in great quantities. Tons of drugs are now put up in this form. It is the wholesale method of modern life applied to the preparation of medicines. Apothecaries have felt the effects of the change in practice through the lessening in the number of prescriptions to be compounded. For the patient it has cheapened the cost of doctoring, for the physician obtains the tablets at so low a rate that he usually makes no charge for those supplied to his patients. New as the use of tablets is, the form of the tablet has been greatly improved since their introduction into medical practice. Tablets are smaller and more compressed than they were a few years ago. The machinery for making them originally was, and perhaps still is, controlled by a single wholesale drug house of this city, but there are many manufacturers of tablets here and elsewhere. When the patentees first began to call their products to the attention of physicians, the tablets very slowly made their way, because the patentees were not widely known in the medical profession. Then they associated themselves with a famous drug house, and the tablets soon began to go.

Only the simpler drugs and remedies put up in tablet form are accessible to the general public. The compounds are not even known by name outside the medical profession. As they are not patent medicines they are not advertised in other than medical newspapers. They come to physicians with a label that proclaims the ingredients and their proportions. Physicians have the good repute of the manufacturer as guarantee that tablets are made of pure drugs and carefully compounded. The best tablet manufacturers employ skilled apothecaries and careful and buy their drugs in large quantities directly from manufacturers.

INTERESTING SECRET HISTORY OF AN OLD-TIME REMEDY.

A certain well-known preparation is so largely prescribed by physicians that its use by them may be said to be universal. Conversationally it is spoken of among themselves as the "R. & S. Compo." If you are ill and call the doctor, no matter what else you get, you are moderately certain to get some one of the forms of the "R. & S." prescription. Its use has been growing more general for a hundred years, and has been vastly increased of late by slight improvements found to be important in effects. The prescription, especially in rural districts, is usually prepared in fluid form, sometimes in powders; but of late it has been found possible to prepare it in tablets, the form now so popular with physicians for all standard medicines. So enormous is the demand, from physicians solely, for the various forms of this preparation that a single manufacturing chemist in New York City made and sold 350,000 pounds of these tablets in the year 1893—and this, be it borne in mind, was to physicians alone, or to fill orders from dealers from whom physicians obtain their supplies. Every physician of eminence has his "R. & S." formula, varying more or less from the original, but substantially the same—that is, depending upon the bases indicated by the letters R. & S.

RIPANS TABULES.

The Ripans Tabules represent the latest and most improved form of this preparation. The separate letters composing the word R-I-P-A-N-S are the initials of the six ingredients. Any doctor knows what they are. The A and N represent the principal change, and have been found of vast importance. No person who has occasion to make use of a dyspepsia remedy, and has once experienced the beneficial results of these tabules in a case of biliousness, headache or any disorder of the stomach, liver or bowels, will ever afterward consent to be without a supply near at hand. A single one gives prompt relief. Price 50 cents a box; at druggists, or by mail.

THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

MEN WANTED To take orders. No delivering or collecting. [illegible] steady employment, best terms; Write at once and [illegible]

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Monograph on the Famous "Man of Destiny."

FAMILY OF THE GREAT CONQUEROR.

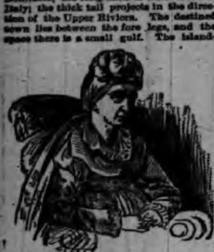
His Mother a Woman of Rare Beauty and Heroic Qualities—A Bit of Family History—Significance of a Piece of Tapestry Inwrought With an Effigy.

[Copyright, 1895, by John Clark Ridpath.]

I.—ORIGIN.

The meridian of Discovery and the parallel of Conquest intersect at the birthplace of Bonaparte. The birthlines of Cæsar and Columbus, drawn—the one due west from Rome, and the other due south from Genoa—cross each other within a few miles of Ajaccio! It is odd.

Corsica is shaped like a megatherium. The bony head is thrust into the strait of Bonifacio; the long back is bent towards Italy; the thick tail projects in the direction of the Upper Riviera. The destined town lies between the fore legs, and the space there is a small gulf. The island-beast, sketched flat on the sea, shows many black spots on the side: they are mountains. There are veins also, and these are swift streams; small circles in a few places—towns. The area of the broadside is 3,376 square miles. It is more than twice as big as Rhode Island—smaller somewhat than Connecticut. And the population exceeds a quarter of a million.



LETITIA BONAPARTE, MOTHER OF NAPOLEON.

Of the towns here marked, we are concerned with only two; Corte and Ajaccio. The former is the old home of the Buonapartes; the latter, the place to which the family removed just at the time when, by the birth of a man-child clad with thunder, it was destined to emerge from mediæval obscurities, starlike, Sirius-like, into the open sky of fame. Otherwise not much need be said of the island, its emplacement in the sea, its general aspects and possibilities.

The genesis of Napoleon touches a remarkable ethnic condition. Nearly all of the West-Aryan races have contributed to the population of the island in which he was born. The substratum was perhaps that old Etruscan life which preceded the Italicans in Italy. The first foreign colonists were Greeks, out of Ionia. These gained supremacy in the island, but were overwhelmed at length by the Carthaginians. The Roman ascendency came next, and lasted for seven or eight centuries. Then followed the Vandals, and after them the Huns of Attila. Ethnic influences had meanwhile reached a second time out of Africa. Many Mauritanians came over and settled in Sardinia and Corsica; and then, in the Dark Ages, there was a Saracenic conquest.

More important than this was the establishment of Norman power in the island. The people and the architecture alike show traces of all these remote but potent influences in determining the final race-character of the Corsicans who, after the fifteenth century, became essentially Italian. The race is thus composite in its derivation to as great a degree as any people in the world. Besides the ethnic origin, the environment—the narrow confines of the island, its mountainous character, its pleasant situation in the pellucid waters of the Mediterranean, its easy distance from the long bending line of one of the most famous coasts of the world—has tended powerfully, by the reactions of nature on the human animal, to establish and confirm the small insular race whose one man was destined to give it a conspicuous place in human annals.

The Buonapartes were true Corsicans. The family reaches back obscurely into the Middle Ages. The name is Italian, and shows linguistically an origin as remote as the Renaissance. There were Italian as well as Corsican Buonapartes. A family of this name lived in the Tuscan city of Sarzana; another perhaps, in Genoa, and another at Florence. Examples are found in which the spelling is given thus—Buona Parte. They of Sarzana were ennobled in the sixteenth century, and continued to write their name with a di, or de, until the epoch when the Great One was born. The noblesse, however, became attenuated, both in Tuscany and in the island, whereto a branch of the family, at some unknown date, removed and established itself at Corte or Ajaccio.

It would appear that the Corsican Buonapartes kept an interest in Italy, whence they originated. They concerned themselves in the affairs of Tuscany, as well as with those of Genoa. Doubtless they regarded their importance and rank as having been derived from the mainland, and would fain share in the faded glories of the Italian cities.

At the middle of the eighteenth century the head of the Corsican Buonapartes was Joseph, grandfather of Napoleon. The family resided at Corte, in the center of the island. Joseph received a patent of nobility from the grand duke of Tuscany, making him a patrician; and this worthless distinction was carried down to his son, Carlo Buonaparte, whose rights were confirmed by the Archbishop of Pisa and the King of France.

The geographical position of Corsica made it a bone of contention among the Powers. From the sixteenth to the eighteenth century the island was under the suzerainty of Genoa. The people were partisans. Some favored the Genoese; some, the French; and some, other Italian States. At the middle of the eighteenth century, there was turbulence. Insurrection came, and rebellion, and attempted independence. The patriots rose against Genoa, and a certain General Von Neuhof was about to be made king, when a French army under General Marbœuf was sent into the island to bring it into subjection. The French had just lost their colonial empire in North America, and were anxious to make a gain in the Mediterranean to counterbalance the growing power of Great Britain.

After the episode of Von Neuhof, the patriot leader Pascal Paoli gained an ascendency in Corsica, and became dictator. He contended valiantly for the independence of his country, and for a while held his powerful enemies at bay. This, however, could not last. The French party among the Corsicans desired the breaking of all connection between their country and the petty state of Genoa, and a union with the powerful kingdom of France. The cause of Paoli fell before overwhelming odds, and in May of 1768, Corsica was formally delivered to the French. The patriots were scattered, and their leader found refuge in England.

It was in the midst of these agitations, civil and military, that the Buonaparte family emerged clearly to view. Carlo Maria Buonaparte was born in Ajaccio, March 29, 1746. At the time of the failure of the revolutionary movement and the loss of his country's independence, he was twenty-two years of age. Meanwhile, in his eighteenth year, he had fallen in love with Letitia Ramolino, daughter of a well-to-do Corsican peasant. With her, nature had been prodigal of all gifts. She was beautiful to a degree; strongly marked in feature and person with the excellencies of the Italian race.

Of the Ramolino family, not much is known. Suffice it that Carlo di Buonaparte—though a noble—recklessly took Letitia in marriage when she was but fifteen years of age. She brought him her beauty and a portion of properties, but no additional rank. She is said to have been a girl of heroic qualities, queenly in her bearing, rather silent in manner, healthy as to her bodily life, and ignorant of sentiment. Her face, preserved in a hundred forms of art, shows unmistakably the origin of that Napoleonic visage with which the whole world will be familiar to the end of human records.

The character of Carlo di Buonaparte, though discoverable only in fragments, shows a mixture of courage and adventure. He was a projector of many things—a visionary. His education was obtained in Italy. He had been a student at Rome, and afterwards at Pisa, where he prepared himself to be an advocate, and obtained a reputation for youthful eloquence. The University of Pisa conferred on him, about the time of the birth of Napoleon, the degree of Doctor of Laws.

The collapse of the patriot cause had induced Carlo Buonaparte, as a measure of prudence, to leave Ajaccio and retire to Corte. The latter, being an inland town and having a mountainous situation, was more deeply pervaded with the patriotic spirit than was the lowland region about Ajaccio. The coast country gave itself up freely to the French domination. During the first five years of the married life of Carlo, he oscillated with his young family back and forth between the two towns, finally—when safety came with peace—fixing himself at Ajaccio. This was in the early part of 1769.

Meanwhile, before this removal, three children had appeared, in rapid succession, at the hearthstone of Carlo Buonaparte. All of these were born at Corte. The first was a daughter, Elisa, whose birth was in 1765. This child died in infancy, as did also the next, Marie Anne, who was born about two years later. Then, on January 7th, 1768, came the first son, and to him the parents gave the name of Joseph Nabulione, or, as a secondary spelling would have it, Joseph Napoleone, or, Napoleon. The latter name, though appearing in the birth-record of the family, was dropped in the case of the oldest son, Joseph only being retained. It was the custom of the age, in the case of the death of children, to repeat their names for those born afterward. Nor was there anything exact, as in the customs of the nineteenth century, in the spelling employed.

The surname, as well as the given names, in the family of Buonaparte fluctuated into many forms, and gave rise to some discussion and confusion afterwards. One story ran to the effect that Napoleon Bonaparte was born January 7th, 1768, and Joseph about nineteen months afterwards, that is, August 15th, 1769. It was believed at one time that the father interchanged the dates of the birth of his two eldest sons, in order to get Napoleon into the military academy before his tenth year—a thing necessary under the law. But it is now known that no such thing occurred. The only ground for the invention of the fiction was the fact that Joseph's middle name was originally Nabulione, and that this name, in a modified form, was afterwards conferred on the younger son. True, the Corsican Jacob was destined from birth to clutch the heel of Esau, and to supplant him in history. The elder was to serve the younger; but this was to be effected, not by a trick of the father, but by the eternal law of the strongest!

The estate of Carlo di Buonaparte, though augmented by his intermarriage with the Ramolino family, was unequal to his tastes and desires. He possessed a property at Corte, and another in Ajaccio. To the latter he came back in the early part of 1769, and established himself in the house where Napoleon was born. The homestead di Buonaparte was favorably situated. The house is still in excellent preservation. It is four stories in height. From the upper windows one may see the ocean. The building is stuccoed, is rectangular, and has a flat roof, with a small cupola, from which the flag of France was flying at the time when the first emperor of the French came into the world.

About the birth of great men cycles of fiction grow. Friends and enemies alike invent significant circumstances. The traducers of Napoleon have said that he was illegitimate—that his father was the French marshal Marbœuf. They also say, on better grounds, that the marriage of Letitia Ramolino to Carlo Buonaparte was not solemnized until 1767—that the first two children were therefore born out of wedlock. On the other hand, the idol worshipers would fain have Napoleon born as a god or Titan. Premature pangs seize the mother at church. She hurries home, barely reaching her apartment when the heroic babe is delivered, without an accoucher, on a piece of tapestry inwrought with an effigy of Achilles! This probably occurred. It was the 15th of August, 1769. As a matter of fact, there was no omen in heaven or earth—no sign that a beautiful peasant had been delivered of a conqueror!

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

Two Kinds of Feminine Thumbs.

Women may be ranged into two different classes, the one having a large and the other a small thumb. The first, having more intelligence than feeling, is wise from history; the second, more feeling than intelligence, is wise from romance.

Are you desirous to win the love of a beautiful young woman with square finger ends? Be steady, and with good sense resist all captivating airs, and do not forget that she joins to a respect for the suitable the love of influence and rule; possesses a mind far above singularity and vulgarity.

Woo a woman with a strong palm, conical fingers and small thumb. Three things govern her—indolence, fancy and feeling.—New York Journal.

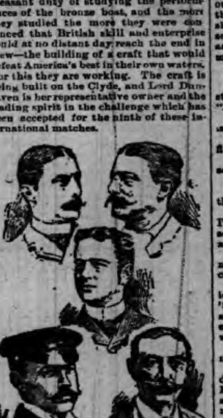
TO DEFEND THE CUP.

SOME OF THE YACHTING EVENTS OF THE PAST QUARTER CENTURY.

Yankee Talent Has So Far Held Supremacy Against British Persistency. Personelle of the Contesting Syndicate of 1895. Lord Dunraven to the Fore Again.

When all minor questions at issue in the matter of the international races are put aside, one thing stands out in the most pronounced manner to the credit of the British yachtsmen—that is, their courage and persistency in the face of continued defeat. It is doubtless a national characteristic to be brave and determined under reverses, but repeated assaults after repeated failures stamp them as foemen worthy the steel of their Yankee victors. It is a long list of disasters when the record is gone over. It begins in the year 1870, when the Cambria, owned by Mr. James Ashbury, was beaten. It finishes in 1893, when the Valkyrie, the property of Lord Dunraven, lowered her colors to the Vigilant. And in the years intervening there is seen that the Livonia, also owned by Mr. James Ashbury; the Countess of Dufferin, represented by Major C. Gifford; the Atalanta, in charge of Mr. Alex. Cuthbert; the Genesta, owned by Sir Richard Sutton; the Galatea, belonging to Lieutenant Henn, and the Thistle, owned by Mr. James Bell, crossed the ocean to be repulsed by the vessels defending the cup. The races which those challengers sailed number eighteen, and the period covered is almost a quarter of a century. Still, the leaders of the sport in England do not seem to be discouraged. They are just as anxious now as in the past to win back the trophy which the American captured more than forty-four years ago. So, courage and persistency must, in truth, be marked against their names and their efforts.

When Lord Dunraven left America, after the failure of the Valkyrie's mission, he intimated to a few friends that he had not given up trying to win the cup, but, on the contrary, was more determined than ever, and within a year or two he should again be heard from by the New York Yacht Club. He has kept his word in the most positive way. Throughout the Vigilant's races abroad last summer he and his yachting friends and private designer were engaged in the pleasant duty of studying the performances of the bronze boat, and the more they studied the more they were convinced that British skill and enterprise could at no distant day reach the end in view—the building of a craft that would defeat America's best in their own waters. For this they are working. The craft is being built on the Clyde, and Lord Dunraven is her representative owner and the leading spirit in the challenge which has been accepted for the ninth of these international matches.



E. D. MORGAN, C. O. ISELIN,
W. K. VANDERBILT,
LORD WOLVERTON, LORD DUNRAVEN.

Lord Wolverton is a member of the Valkyrie syndicate. He is not more than 30 years old, but has long been a yachtsman, and is noted for his extensive travels. He has owned several well known boats and is now cruising in the Mediterranean in the steam yacht Fedora, which he chartered from the Marquis of Waterford. This cruise will not finish until the beginning of May. Lord Wolverton was married recently to Lady Edith Ward, only daughter of Georgina, Countess of Dudley, who is quite a yachtswoman, and for her Lord Wolverton had built, just before their marriage, the two rater Douscha, which they took to the Mediterranean on the deck of the Fedora.

The syndicate owning the cup defender now building at Bristol, and which, in all likelihood, will be the New York Yacht Club's champion in the match for the trophy, are three in number. These gentlemen are Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Commodore E. D. Morgan and Mr. C. Oliver Iselin. When the question of providing the money to build a proper boat with which to meet the challenging yacht was being agitated, there was much anxiety manifested on the part of the club's officials. Matters did not assume a satisfactory shape until Mr. Chester Griswold, member of the Regatta Committee, called upon Mr. Vanderbilt and explained the situation to him. In less time than it takes to tell the result of the interview Mr. Vanderbilt assured his caller that he would build the boat required. The generous and patriotic offer was hailed with delight by the officers of the club. Subsequently Commodore Morgan and Mr. Iselin signified their desire to co-operate with Mr. Vanderbilt, and the syndicate was thus announced, with Mr. Iselin to be in charge of the craft from now until the races are finished in September next.

It is a model syndicate. Mr. Vanderbilt was one of the number that built the Vigilant, and has always taken the keenest of interest in the yachting affairs of the country and in the club's welfare. His steam yacht Alva was a representative vessel, and his twin screw steamer Valiant, now in the Mediterranean, one of the grandest pleasure craft afloat. He expects to return to America with his steamer in time to witness the cup races, and there isn't a yachtsman in the land but that will wish that he may have the great pleasure of seeing the boat which he so quietly and promptly assured Mr. Griswold he would build defeat her British antagonist.

Wanted.

Give me a girl that I can trust,
And to a home I'll lead her.
I do not want her for myself;
My wife and I both want her.

HAWTHORNE'S SHYNESS.

He Knew that Deer Liked Tobacco, but Wouldn't Talk.

Prof. J. H. Gilmore gave an interesting lecture on Nathaniel Hawthorne, in Rochester recently, in the course of which he related the following: "It was my privilege to meet Hawthorne at the White Mountains. He was there with Pierce and Loring and Spofford, and I saw considerable of him. I shall never forget the whimsical appearance of the man when Pierce was trying to get him to go into the parlor of the hotel. He was quite averse to it. There were clever people there from all over the United States, who had heard of him and were proud of him; but he did not want to mingle with them at all. Pierce insisted upon it, and he complied, and after five minutes he made his escape, and I found him out on the veranda smoking a cigar. He did not want to make friends, apparently, but he made an exception in my favor. I had been spending several summers there, and I knew the woodcraft very thoroughly, and he found out that he could get from me the information that he wanted. He would ask me a question, and my reply would be followed by another question. 'Why?' for instance, he asked me, 'which way would you fish a trout stream?' I said, 'Down stream.' Then he asked me why. I was compelled to answer that a trout, when wounded, runs up the stream, and that if I were fishing down stream he would not disturb the trout below. On one occasion I referred to the fact that the grain of the wood of a certain tree was twisted. At first he questioned the fact, and asked: 'What makes you think so?' I said to him: 'If you will go with me to the woodpile I will show you that it is so.' I thus satisfied him of the fact, but, as to the reason for it, I could only give a theory—that it was caused by the winds. I think that while he was there he found out all that I knew; and I found out very little from him. There was one thing that he knew that I did not find out. One day we were looking at a pet fawn. He said: 'Do you know that every animal of the deer kind is naturally fond of tobacco?' I was taken all aback, because I had been taught that only man and a certain loathsome green worm, the vilest thing the Creator ever made, would touch tobacco. To illustrate the matter to me he put his hand into his pocket, for he not only smoked but chewed, took out a piece of tobacco and handed it to the fawn, and she ate it down as though she liked it, and while I was waiting to see her fall down dead, she was nosing around Hawthorne's pocket for some more tobacco."

Wanted to be Hypnotized.

"Mister," said Meandering Mike, as he stood at the step of the doctor's office, "kin you hypnotize?"

"Can I what?" exclaimed the astonished practitioner.

"Hypnotize. I want somebody dat kin flim-flam my intelleck."

"No, I never made a study of mesmeric science."

"Do yer know anybody dat kin?"

"Y—yes. What do you want with such things?"

"Well, ye see, Doc, it's diss here way. I'm a great reader, I am. I reads every scrap o' paper I gits me hands on, an' it's a cole day when I aint up to de times."

"I suppose you've discovered that hypnotism is being used as a defense for crime?"

"'Course I has. But I ain got no sech idees. Me intentions is t'roughly honor'ble. I jes' been offered a job of snow shovelin' down de street, an' I'm blest ef I ain't so hard up I feels mos' like workin' ter git de money."

"But what has that got to do with hypnotism?"

"Well, I t'ought dat ef you could put a dizzy, hanky-panky spell on me, see? so's I could shovel dat snow wit'out knowin' a t'ing about it, 'twould be a ack of kindness ter a feller man. What I wants is some one dat kin make me 'magine dat shovelin' snow is rushin' de growler, so's I kin earn de quarter before I knows what's happenin'."—Washington Star.

The Wig-Wag Language of Dogs.

It is no doubt a startling conclusion, but Dr. Louis Robinson, who has been investigating the mysteries of canine language, has practically set up the theory that a dog speaks with his tail tip. In the case of all hunting dogs which pack together the tail is carried aloft and is very free in movement. There is no doubt that fox hounds habitually watch the tails of those in front of them when drawing a covert. If a faint drag is detected, suggestive of the presence of a fox, but not sufficient to be sworn to vocally, the tail of the finder is set in motion and the warmer the scent the quicker does it wag. Others seeing the signal instantly join the first, and there is an assemblage of waving tails before even the least whisper is heard. Should the drag prove a doubtful one, the hounds separate again and the waving ceases, but if it grows stronger when followed up the wagging becomes more emphatic, until one after another the hounds begin to whine and give tongue and stream off in Indian file along the line of scent. When the pack is at full cry upon a strong scent the tails cease to wave, but are carried aloft in full view.—London Dispatch.

How She Won Their Votes.

Those who may have imagined that the woman politicians of the country would not prove resourceful in practical electioneering will be interested in Miss Estelle Reel, formerly of Ohio, who carried the State of Wyoming in her canvass for state superintendent of public instruction. Miss Reel is not only young (27), but charming. Being nominated upon the Republican ticket she determined to lead the same, and did so.

In Wyoming the voting places are few and far between, so the woman candidate adopted an original plan of bringing the cowboys to the front. She procured a list of addresses and an immense stock of the daintiest stationery and a corresponding supply of photographs of herself. Inclosing the picture with a graceful personal appeal to every known or unknown friend, she induced the rough riders of the State to travel in many cases as much as fifty miles to vote for the pretty girl who thus honored them.

Miss Reel is said to be the most delightful kind of a woman, and has designs on still higher positions within the gift of the people.

There is now to-day $1,600,000,000 deposited in the savings banks of the United States. There it is—the storehouse of the poor laboring men of the country. Give them the opportunity and they will supply the national deficiency of $50,000,000 in three days, and the thing will be over.—Senator John Sherman.

BAMBERGER'S
THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE
NEWARK, N. J.

--A Great--
ENLARGEMENT SALE

Although but 4 months ago we increased our establishment by over one-third, we are, through the tremendous increase in our trade,

Again Forced
to Enlarge,

and shall soon add a space equal in extent to two ordinary retail stores. To reduce our stock to as small a limit as possible, in order to avoid the great labor of moving it, we offer the most

Wonderful Bargains

in all kinds of Dry and Fancy Goods ever given to the people of New Jersey. As the deepest price cuts are on staple articles, of which we carry large reserve stocks, it will pay you handsomely to anticipate your wants for months to come.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.,
147 and 149 Market Street,
Near Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

NO OFFICE FOR HIRAM BROWN.

There Were Some Necessary Preliminaries Not Expected.

He was a polite negro, with a large eye expressive of a natural flow of language, and a face as black as a raven's wing. He wanted to see Congressman John Allen, of Mississippi, and sent in his card at the west lobby door. In due course of time the member came out. He cast a piercing look at the sender of the card, who approached him with an obsequious bow, holding his hat in his hand.

"Sah," said the colored man, with a bland smile, "I is one yah constituents. Brown is my name—Hiram Brown, sah."

"Ah," said the Congressman, bowing stiffly, "what can I do for you?"

"Well, sah," said the darkey, "I wants to git a Government position, sah, if yah will kindly lend me yah valyable ahsistance, and I come all de way to Washington to see yah about it, sah."

"Oh, indeed. Under the civil service or what?"

"I doan't kyah, sah, whether it's under the sahvice or not, just so I get a good and reliable appointment, sah, where I can support myself wid becomin' dignity."

"Do you know anything about physiology, meteorology, conchology, or biology? Can you go back to the paleozoic age and demonstrate in technical terminology the anthropology, fauna or zoology of that epoch? Can you dissect the pterodactyl or the ichthyosaurus or prepare a scientific repast of one of the pachyderms of the glacial period? Can you reconstruct for the edification of a profound professor of buggology the bibacious saurians that were seen by early navigators in the dim dawn of the brazen age?"

The darkey stepped two paces to the rear and stared.

"I say, can you do these things off hand on cross examination, without drawing a breath or stopping to think?" continued Allen. "If not, go back to your district and pray for the return of another era of Democratic sovereignty, with a President pledged to the repeal of the civil service act."

Hiram had been listening with open mouthed astonishment, and a look that settled into an expression of deep awe. The sweat broke upon his ebony countenance. He slowly pulled a red bandanna from his coattail pocket and wiped his reeking brow as the Congressman paused.

"I—I guess, sah," he stammered, with an embarrassed smile creeping back into his face, "I guess, sah, dem queshuns is specially intended foh young cullud pussons dat hab got dar edycashun in a college. I was bawn too soon."

And he walked away with a profound salaam, showing his respect for superior learning, while Allen resumed his Congressional labor with a stern look of duty.—Chicago Record.

Store Improvements.

Extensive improvements are being made on the store owned by Love Bros., at 269 West Front street. A new front is being put in and an addition built on the rear end. The carpenter work is in charge of C. W. Lines.

WANTED—Farm of about 100 acres; good buildings; running water; fruit; good tillable land; near Plainfield. Address S. G., care Press.

MARRIAGES.

HARTPENCE—PAINTER. In this city Feb. 14, 1895 by Rev. Cornelius Schenck, Joseph B. Hartpence of Grover, N. J. and Miss Mary B. Painter of Clinton, N. J.

DEATHS.

KRUGER—In this city Feb. 18, 1895, Catherene Kruger, aged 70 years and 7 days.
Funeral services from the residence of her son, Adolph Berre, 147 East 3d street, on Thursday, Feb. 21, at 12 m. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. Interment at Somerville.

SARSON—In this city Monday, Feb. 18, 1895, Harriet E., wife of Samuel T. Sarson, in her 41st year.
Funeral services from her late residence, 750 West Front st., Thursday, Feb. 21, at 2.30 p. m.

AYERS—In this city Feb. 17, 1895, Frederick W. Ayers, aged 2 years, 6 months and 10 days.
Funeral from his parents residence, 437 West 3d st., Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 19, at 2:30.
Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

BENNER—In this city, Friday, Feb. 15, 1895, Mary Benner, wife of Jacob Benner in the [illegible] year of her age.
Funeral services from her late residence [illegible] Orchard place, Sunday Feb. 17, at 2:30 p. m.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment in Methodist cemetery.

ADAMS—Miss Susan B. Adams, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Adelbert Vail, 314 East Second street, February 15, 1895, in the 49th year of her age.
Funeral Sunday at 2:30 p. m., at late residence 314 East Second street.

DIRECTIONS for using CREAM BALM.

Apply a particle of the Balm well up into the nostrils. After a moment draw a strong breath through the nose. Use three times a day, after meals preferred, and before retiring.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50c at druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

COLD IN HEAD

Notice of Order to Limit Creditors.

Somerset County Surrogate's Office.
Estate of John Jacob Lang, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on the sixth day of February, A. D. 1895, on the application of the undersigned, executrix of John Jacob Lang, deceased, an order was made by the Surrogate requiring the creditors of John Jacob Lang, deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said decedent, under oath or affirmation, and present the same to the subscriber within nine months from the date of said order; and in default thereof any such creditor should be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the subscriber.

ANNA ELIZABETH LANG,
Executrix.

2 14 9

ELECTRIC TELEPHONE

Sold outright, no rent, no royalty. Adapted to City, Village or Country. Needed in every home, shop, store and office. Greatest convenience and best seller on earth. Agents make from $5 to $50 per day. One in a residence means a sale to all the neighbors. Fine instruments, no toys, works anywhere, any distance. Complete, ready for use when shipped. Can be put up by any one, never out of order, no repairing, lasts a lifetime. Warranted. A money maker. W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk 10, Columbus, O.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXVII. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1895. No 8

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—MADISON.

LIQUOR-LICENSE NIGHT.

Every Application Granted by the Council.

EVEN "PADDY DAY'S OLD PLACE".

All Voted for Unanimously Except this Saloon on West Third Street, and that Gets Through by the Vote of Six to Four.

From The Press of Feb. 26.

Once a year the meetings of the Common Council of Plainfield, ordinarily shunned by those citizens who find them too tedious with their routine of real hard work, become a matter of great and absorbing interest to that portion of the people who believe in having public places where the men may congregate to slake their thirst and drink in the town's gossip.

Last night was the date of this annual event for the license element, and it was a large and unusual gathering which assembled in the lobby of the chamber and waited through the business of the session.

Little was done beyond the granting of the liquor licenses.

Chairman Moore of the Committee on License reported the license applications correct in form, and they were granted as follows:

John Rafferty, saloon, 213 Park avenue.
John J Sullivan, saloon, 518 West Third street.
John J. Goff, hotel, West Third and Liberty streets.
Jacob Blimm, hotel, 37-39 Somerset street.
James Day, saloon, 545 West Third street.
John E Beerbower, City Hotel, Park avenue and East Second street.
Alexander D Findlay, saloon, 123 East Second street.
James Conneely, saloon, 214-216 Park avenue.
Charles Smith, saloon, Front and Somerset streets.
Fred Caspar, hotel, 142-144 East Front street.
Wallace V. Miller, Hotel Grenada, 111-119 North avenue.
Frank Linke, wholesale, 227 West Front street.

The vote on all of these was unanimous to grant, except on that of James Day. When that came up, Mr. Dumont asked if it were not a new application. He said he was opposed to increasing the number of saloons. Mr. Westphal stated that the place had been licensed a number of years, though not during the last two or three years.

"Oh, well,"—ejaculated Mr. Dumont—"It's Paddy Day's old place, and we all know what that was!"

The vote was: To grant—Messrs. Bird, Fisk, Frazee, Moore, See, Westphal, 6; not to grant—Messrs. Dumont, Erickson, Ginna, Stockton, 4.

The announcement of the vote aroused applause in the lobby, which was promptly checked by Chief of Police Grant.

Other licenses were granted as follows:

Hackmen — Daniel Hibbitts, Cornelius Guinee, W F Callahen (2), John Kelly, P. T. Keely & Son (2), Patrick Lynch (3), Henry Hassco (2), Peter N. Peterson, Max Newman (2), Thomas Burns.
Truck—J Krewson, S R Coddington, Charles H Parlee, Frank Hickert (2), A B Summers (2), W S Ayers, A. R. Hoagland (2).
Cartman—Robert Randolph.
Peddler, with horse and wagon—Ellis J Dunn.

The only petitions received by the Council were as follows:

From J. P. Mason and others, for three electric lamps on Stelle avenue between Central and Plainfield. Referred to the Committee on Police and Public Lights with power.

From the Ministers Association, requesting that no new application for liquor license be granted, that none be renewed where the applicant had been convicted of disorder or illegal selling, and that the Council consider the propriety of not granting any license whatever. Received and filed, previous to the action on the licenses.

The annual report of the City Clerk was submitted, inspected by the Committee on Finance, and filed.

Mr. Stockton reported the appointment of G. W. Grant Chief of Police, and explained the relations of the Police Board and the Mayor, as quoted in another column of this issue.

The Committee on Streets reported that it had received bids for street work as follows:

Crushed stone—A I & N B Smalley, 85 cents to $1 a ton, according to size; Wahl & Hatfield, 85 cents to $1.
Crosswalks—Double, J T Vail, 97 cents a foot; N Powers, $1 20; John A Thickstun, 98 cents; single, Vail, 55 cents; Powers, 60; Thickstun, 70.
Culverts—Per lineal foot, main, Vail, $2 10; Powers, $1.90; Thickstun, $2; branch, Vail, $1.40; Powers, $1.27; Thickstun, $1.50.

The Committee recommended, and it was adopted, that contracts be made, under bond of $1,000, with the Smalleys for the crushed stone; and under bond of $500 for each contractor, with Thickstun for the single crosswalks, with Vail for the double crosswalks, and with Powers for the main and branch culverts.

No other business was done.

THE W. C. T. U. MEMORIAL.

Here It Is, as Not Read at the Meeting of the Council.

The Press was today supplied with the following for publication, which was said to have been sent to the Common Council last night, but which certainly was not read:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Plainfield:

GENTLEMEN:—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of this city most earnestly and respectfully petition the Common Council to thoroughly investigate the legality of the signers to the petitions asking for the granting of license. We are informed that in some instances a money consideration has been received. We further pray that you will recognize the fact the legalized liquor traffic is the most fertile soil for the production of suffering, poverty and crime in our midst, by withholding the granting of license. It lies in your authority and power to be the saviours of many souls from drunkards graves. To redeem from the most cruel suffering the lives of innocent and helpless women and children. To remove from our city the stigma of legalized sin against the "Thou shalt not of God", and to heed the expressed protest of the ministers and people from time to time. We wish to recall the words of Mayor Gilbert in his address of 1893, viz: "We must not lose sight of the fact that the influence of our administration of public affairs may last many years after we shall have relinquished our trust." Apply this to the liquor traffic. Again from the address of the past year. "We are living in an age of progress, and to keep our place in the foremost rank we must equip ourselves with everything that is to promote the health, comfort and prosperity of our people." These are words spoken by your Mayor and which give him the endorsement of the best people of the community. We trust that you will endorse and in reality promote "the health, comfort, and prosperity of the people" by refusing to longer grant license to sell liquor in saloon, inn or tavern.

Respectfully submitted,
CARA L. PECK,
President.
MRS. J. H. FRENCH,
Rec. Secretary.
MRS. F. B. KROM,
Asst. Rec. Secretary.
MISS MINEOLA TOMLINSON,
Cor. Secretary.
MRS. RUFUS CASE,
Treasurer.

8 MILES MORE OF TROLLEY TRACK.

That's What the Plainfield Street Railway Company Plan to Build.

Councilman Fisk spent yesterday afternoon with Mr. Riker of the Plainfield Street Railway Company, going over the available routes for street railway extension. The company is anxious to begin work on the extensions, and the only trouble is to get the sufficient rights of way. It is hoped everything will be ready for action at the meeting of the Common Council next Monday night. The extensions are planned to reach Netherwood, Scotch Plains, Hillside Cemetery, the West End, and Dunellen. Altogether the company will ask for franchise for eight miles of track in addition to that already in operation. The people have only themselves to blame if these extensions are not completed this year, as the company is ready to go ahead as fast as the consents can be secured.

A TWOFOLD SUCCESS.

The Rectory Society Gains in Finances as Well as Sociability.

The sale and tea given by the Rectory Society of the Grace P. E. Church at the home of Mrs. D. T. VanBuren on Central avenue from 3 to 7 yesterday afternoon and evening was auspicious in not only increasing the finances of the society but also in affording to its members and patrons a pleasant opportunity for social chat.

The fancy work table was in charge of Mrs. Howard Tracy, Mrs. Evarts Tracy and Mrs. James Hallock; cake, Mrs. Foote and Mrs George Clay; candy, Misses Reinhart, Holly and Rodman. At the dining table tea and cake was served, with Mrs. L. G. Timpson and Mrs. C. Lawson pouring tea, assisted by Misses Catherine and Mary Reinhart, Bogert, Woodruff, Lawson and McClure.

During the course of the sale and tea about 160 guests attended, and all left with the impression that the Rectory Society was a valuable adjunct to the welfare of the church with which it is affiliated.

Their First Masquerade.

The first annual masquerade ball of the A. S. C's was held in Central Hall, Thursday night, but was slimly attended, owing to the many other events of a similar character being in progress at the same time. The hall was trimmed with varied colored festoons and Chinese lanterns. The dancers were attired in costumes ranging from the grotesque to the classic and portraying characters of history and of the passing generation.

Miss Mary Luckey of East Fifth street is suffering from an attack of the grip.

A False Diagnosis.

La grippe is confounded by many persons with a severe attack of catarrh, which in some respects resembles the former. These individuals suffer severely with pain about the forehead, eyes and ears, with soreness in throat and stoppage of the nasal passages and in fact, are incapacitated for work of any kind for days at a time. These are catarrhal sufferers. Ely's Cream Balm has been used with the best results in such cases. The remedy will give instant relief.

FOR AN ALMSHOUSE.

Citizens Preparing for a Needed Reform.

TO CONFER WITH THE COUNCIL.

Col. Tyler, Pastor Newell and H. P. Reynolds Appointed a Committee to Act in the Matter.

The attendance of members at the special meeting of the Citizens Organized Aid Association last evening in the parlors of the Crescent Avenue Church was very large.

Col. Mason W. Tyler presided, and after the roll call by Secretary Ladd, Rev. G. Kennedy Newell was asked to state the object of the meeting, which was to consider the advisability of establishing an almshouse, to be under the supervision of the Citizens Organized Aid Association.

Mr. Newell explained in a very satisfactory manner the advantages of the plan set forth in the report of the District Committee, as follows:

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

January 31, upon invitation of the District Committee, there was a joint meeting of Hon. Alexander Gilbert, Mayor of Plainfield, the gentlemen of the Alms Committee of the Common Council of the City of Plainfield, Col. Tyler, Mrs. Woodruff, and the District Committee of the C. O. A. A.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the care of the city poor and to see if some steps could not be taken looking toward the establishment of an institution where the dependent poor could be properly cared for.

The present system of helping the city poor in their own homes is technically known as "outdoor relief". In the course of the discussion the following points were brought up against outdoor relief:

First—The city has no control over the city poor. It cannot restrain its wards from immorality, drunkenness and disorder. In his report of Jan. 2, 1895, the Overseer of the Poor states that this lack of restraint results in pauperism and crime.

Second—Private charity can care for the poor in their own homes more wisely than public charity. It would give the beneficiaries what they need as much as material aid, viz: Counsel, lessons in thrift; by its moral influence and individual touch it would stimulate self respect and encourage self support.

Third—The present system of outdoor relief demoralizes and pauperizes its beneficiaries. Having once begun to receive public relief it is almost impossible to stop. It is but a step from temporary public relief to permanent pauperism.

And it tends to pauperize others. The public money is too easy of access. One person in every 175 in Plainfield receives public aid. The effect of this cannot fail to be harmful to the community.

People who would blush at the mention of a poor house, do not feel it a delicate matter even, to appeal to the Overseer. Furthermore, it has been the case in other places where public outdoor relief has been stopped that the number in the alms houses has not increased, but diminished, showing that public outdoor relief is the stepping stone to the alms house.

Fourth—The present system is not economical. In Plainfield probably not more than 20 or 25 would go to an institution for the poor. With this reduced poor list the present appropriation would more than cover the expense of running an institution.

The highest amount paid by the city for the support of a single individual is $10 a month; for 25 persons that would be $3,000 a year. Last year the appropriation for rent, fuel and provisions was $3,197. Ten dollars a month is a large estimate for the care of 25 persons under one roof.

The Herkimer County (N. Y.) alms house is warmed by steam and lighted by gas, and with these luxuries the inmates were cared for at $6 per month for each individual.

After some further discussion the gentlemen of the Alms Committee of the Common Council asked that the C. O. A. A. make some recommendation to the Common Council which that body could act upon.

Therefore the District Committee offers to the C. O. A. A. the following:

The C. O. A. A., of Plainfield, having the deepest interest in the care of the dependent poor, and desirous of helping the Common Council of Plainfield in every way in this matter, respectfully submit the following proposition to wit:

That the Common Council provide a small farm with buildings upon it suitable for the care of the dependent poor, and make yearly appropriations to cover the running expenses of such institution.

On its part the C. O. A. A. promises to give to the institution such practical care and oversight as to guarantee:

1. That it shall be conducted upon the most economical basis.
2. That the inmates shall have all necessary care.
3. That order and discipline shall be maintained.
4. That no unworthy cases shall be admitted.
5. In the cases of those at present upon the poor list whom it would be wiser to help in their own homes the C. O. A. A. will undertake to relieve the city of responsibility as far as possible by directing them to the proper channels of private charity.
6. The C. O. A. A. suggest that the Common Council appoint a committee of three to be with a committee of three from the C. O. A. A. a joint committee to consider and further this matter.

G. K. NEWELL,
Chairman of District Committee.

L. V. F. Randolph then offered a set of resolutions, which were in substance as follows:

That the Committee's report be accepted and approved with the thanks of the Council.

That the Common Council be invited to appoint a committee of three, they to work with a committee of the same number from this Council. That the Committee from this Council consist of Col. Mason W. Tyler, Rev. G. Kennedy Newell, and H. P. Reynolds, they to seek the adoption of the plans as presented by the Committee.

After considerable discussion, in which the legality of the action was considered, the resolutions were adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

Personally-Conducted Tours to Washington, D. C., via Pennsylvania Railroad.

There is probably no place that offers so much in the way of sightseeing and other things of general interest as Washington, D. C. Apart from being the Nation's Capital, the magnificent Government Buildings and beautifully-planned streets and public parks make it well worth a visit.

The series of three-day tours arranged by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, under its perfect, personally conducted tourist system, gives every one an opportunity to visit Washington under most favorable circumstances and at a very reasonable cost.

The tours leave New York, Feb. 28, and at intervals of three weeks until May 23, 1895, inclusive. The rates, including accommodations at Washington's best hotels, are $13 50 from New York and $11.50 from Philadelphia; proportionate rates from other points.

Detailed itinerary will be sent on application to Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

The experience of Geo. A. Apgar, of German Valley, N. J., is well worth remembering. He was troubled with chronic diarrhoea and doctored for five months and was treated by four different doctors without benefit. He then began using Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, of which one small bottle effected a complete cure. It is for sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North aves. T. S. Armstrong, manager

THEY'LL GET THERE!

Plainfield Bowling Club Now Tied for First Place, and on the Climb.

The Plainfield Bowling Club are up where they belong, but the question is whether they will stay there at the pinnacle or be compelled to bite the dust, figuratively speaking, at the hands of the Bound Brookers, with whom they are now tied for first place in the Watchung league by ignominiously defeating the Finderne Club last night in the Board of Trade alleys.

If the Plainfielders put up the game on the play offs that they did last night there is reason to believe that victory will perch on their banners as the finishing leaders of the league.

The game last night was an exciting one, and the bowlers of both teams spat on their paws, wiped their throbbing brows, grated their molars and rolled with a determination to win, while the onlookers and rooters rooted with great vehemence at every good play. This of course made things interesting for both sides.

The Findernes started in at the commencement as though they were going to grab all the high scores to be grabbed, and in the first half of the game things looked a trifle favorable for the accomplishment of these intentions. Especially so every time a ball went bowling down towards the pins from the brawny arm of Terwilliger, who played a star game in the first half for Finderne, but whose score dwindled. This seemed to be the principal trouble with the Finderne's—that of exhausting their best playing at the start.

On the contrary the Plainfield boys kept up a good average all the way through, and finished up winners with 49 points to spare. Vail bowled the best game for Plainfield.

The score:

PLAINFIELD.		FINDERNE.	
VanAlystie	160	Brown	167
Barnes	133	White	150
Maltby	174	Price, J	140
Watters	141	Shaw	179
Vail	173	Terwilliger	206
VanAlystine	150	Brown	175
Pope	159	White	122
Maltby	179	Price, J	154
Watters	189	Shaw	143
Vail	185	Terwilliger	141
	1634		1585

Scorers—Saunders and Petrie. Referees—Stevens and Reynolds.

The playoff will be bowled on the Finderne alleys, their club offering a special trophy to the winners.

A Des Moines woman who has been troubled with frequent colds, concluded to try an old remedy in a new way, and accordingly took a tablespoonful (four times the usual dose) of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy just before going to bed. The next morning she found that her cold had almost entirely disappeared. During the day she took a few doses of the remedy (one teaspoonful at a time) and at night again took a tablespoonful before going to bed, and on the following morning awoke free from all symptoms of the cold. Since then she has, on several occasions, used this remedy in like manner with the same good results, and is much elated over her discovery of so quick a way of curing a cold. For sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North aves. T. S. Armstrong, manager.

A LINK AT LAST.

City and Borough to be Wedded by a Drive.

WATCHUNG AVE. OPENING REVIVED

Officials from Both Sides of the Brook Agree on Proceeding Simultaneously to Get the Thoroughfare Through, and Hustler Smalley Lends a Hand.

From The Press of Feb. 27.

Chairman Charles J. Fisk of the Committee on Streets of the Plainfield Common Council is determined to have the long agitated project to open Watchung avenue from Front street to the foot of the mountain pushed rapidly to completion, and at his prompting a consultation between the Plainfield and North Plainfield authorities was held last night as announced in The Daily Press of last evening.

The session was held in the office of Mayor Gilbert, in the Coward Building, and was informal; those attending were Councilmen Ginna and Fisk of the Plainfield Committee on Streets, Councilman Valiant of the North Plainfield Committee on Streets, Street Commissioner Robert A. Meeker of the city, ex-Borough Councilman Newton B. Smalley, Town Committeeman Robert M. Fountain, and the Editor of The Daily Press by invitation.

The map and list of assessments which were left as a $2,000 legacy of the former effort to open the avenue were open for inspection and discussion. Mr. Fisk reviewed the action that had been taken, stating that the Town Committee and the City Council had acted jointly in appointing commissioners and assessing benefits and damages. They had operated under a law which had been passed to cover just such cases, and after the preliminary work had been accomplished objectors had obtained a decision in the courts setting it aside on the grounds of the unconstitutionality of the act under which they had conducted the survey.

The method of procedure left was for the two councils to agree informally on action, and then proceed independently but with thorough understanding of one another's movements.

All agreed that the opening of the avenue would be a vast improvement. Mr. Smalley, who was one of the most aggressive in previous agitation of the enterprise, said he could talk a week on the matter, and not exhaust argument in favor of it. The only cause for previous defeat had been the injustice of the assessments. Too much had been put on some individuals, some had been awarded too large benefits, and not enough had been put on the township at large.

The commissioners had awarded damages of $25,423 08, and provision to raise this amount had been made by assessment on the property-holders most directly benefited in the immediate neighborhood of the improvement. Outside of this, $1,509.73 had been assessed on the town at large, for the expenses connected with the work of the commission. Plainfield had been assessed $657.37 as her share of the cost.

Mr. Smalley pointed out that the work involved in perfecting the improvement would be less today than when agitated before. Much of the proposed extension has already been opened, thereby lessening future cost, and opening up property improvements which would take a generous share of the assessment. For instance, Grand street had been opened through Watchung Park, and deeded by A. D. Thompson to the Borough, and that was really a part of the proposed Watchung avenue, and a portion of the assessments would be distributed over the various properties thus opened up in the Park. Formerly, the work of opening would have to be done clear from the brook to Johnston drive, but now the only part really unopened was from the brook to Jackson avenue. If the work of assessment were carefully done, and if the individual amounts were not excessive, and a fair proportion were assessed on the borough at large, he was sure that everything would be plain sailing and that all would push the enterprise along as a good thing.

He believed that too generous allowances had been made to some of those whose property would have to be taken to complete the improvement. For instance, Mr. Messersmith had been awarded $2,917 damages, when only three-fourths of his $2,000 lot of land was to be taken, and he was left his house, which Mr. Smalley would pay $1,500 for tomorrow gladly and move to a lot he had ready in Watchung Park. St. Joseph's Church had been awarded $1,800, when it had always been understood that she would be glad to have her land taken without recompense, for the sake of having the thoroughfare opened. The street would not touch the church building, but instead would pass directly between the church and parsonage, opening up for the church two very desirable corner lots. So with many other similar cases; he believed that by cutting the damages down to the actual selling figures of the land, and making the assessments so that no one would growl, there would be speedy accomplishment of the desires of the projectors of the improvement.

Asked if he would be willing to undertake the work of getting signers to the petition to the Borough Council, Mr. Smalley said he was glad to be identified with the matter as he felt that it would be the making of the borough. That new street meant the immediate development of one-third of the North Plainfield territory, now lying dormant. No better building land lay outdoors than the lots of that section, especially along the crest of the hill, and all that was wanted was a thoroughfare reaching it from the station. Even far-away Washington Park would be benefited by the opening, as the avenue would be used by the residents of that fashionable section in communicating between their homes and the station. It would be a wonderfully popular and handsome driveway, and would give great relief to Somerset street, now congested with traffic and made dangerous for skittish horses because of the trolley cars.

Mr. Fisk said that what was wanted was to start right and then go ahead. As a sample of enterprise and push he cited the widening of Peace street, for which Mr. Smalley expressed admiration as one of the best things Plainfield had done. Mr. Fisk told how injunctions had been all ready to serve, on the part of the obstructionists, against the city's procedure, and how the city stole a march on them by beginning the work at 2 a. m. and pushing it through in the night; and when the kickers came down to breakfast they were glad to have the work proceed, and were now among the proudest residents of the improved street.

Plainfield, said Mr. Fisk, was ready to go ahead just as soon as North Plainfield saw her way clear. He advised that Mr. Valiant consult Borough Counsel Reed, and get instruction from him as to the exact method of procedure. Then Mr. Smalley could be advised in the matter, and he could secure the necessary petition, and when that was presented to the Borough Council the work of appointing commissioners and assessing benefits and damages could proceed. Mr. Fisk said he would guarantee to have an ordinance go through the Plainfield Council simultaneously with that in the North Plainfield Council, and thus the street would be laid out on both sides of the brook at once and would meet at the brook and be ready for a bridge from the Boards of Freeholders of the two counties.

It was pointed out that the natural sequence of opening Watchung avenue would be the vacation of Warren street, and the improvement of the houses already up in that locality. On the Plainfield side the assessments for benefits from the improvement had previously been extended out Watchung avenue as far as Seventh street.

After thorough discussion of every detail of the plan, it was decided that Mr. Valiant and Mr. Smalley should proceed immediately on the line suggested by Mr. Fisk, and that an effort should be made to get the project in shape for the new Borough Council to act on it. It is hoped to get the enterprise under good headway during the Summer, so that by Fall the avenue, straight as an arrow, and 60 feet wide, will sweep in grandeur from Front street all the way to the mountain drive, uniting at the Y. M. C. A. Building with that portion already affording such a splendid drive from Front street to the Netherwood Heights.

Praise for Congressman Dunn.

[From The Elizabeth Daily Journal.]

Congressman Dunn's Newark bay bridge bill has received President Cleveland's signature, and it is a law. But it is merely permissive; it does not, of course, provide ways and means for building a bridge between Elizabeth and Bergen Point, but it opens the way for such a bridge so far as Congress can open it. The rest must be done by the New Jersey Legislature and by the people of Union and Hudson Counties. Mr. Dunn has given his best effort to secure the passage of this bill, and he is to be congratulated upon his success.

$100 Reward $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer $100 for any case that it fails to cure.

Send for list of testimonials.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Study of His Childhood and Strong Characteristics.

BOYHOOD OF THE FUTURE EMPEROR.

Abrupt and Quarrelsome In Disposition, With No Regard For Neatness of Attire. Lacked the Scholastic Trait—His First Entry Into France.

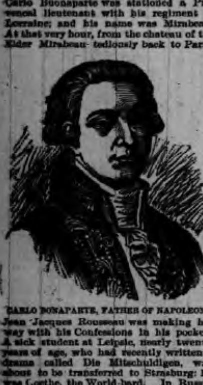
[Copyright, 1895, by John Clark Ridpath.]

II.—BOYHOOD.

Napoleon may be said to have had a threefold life. He was an Italian by descent, a Corsican by variation, and a Frenchman by nationality. He was the last by a close contingency; for Corsica had only become French a few months before his birth. We may here glance briefly at the aspect of the world at the date of his apparition.

The Bourbon monarchy of France was in its beetle heyday—knowing little, and fearing nothing. Its wisest organ was the minister of Foreign Affairs, the great Choiseul. Louis XV. was in the forty-sixth year of his reign. He had recently lost a vast empire in North America, but had gained his parc aux cerfs at Versailles! Italy consisted of distracted principalities, over which the papal power still extended its scepter in spectral majesty. Clement XIV. had reached the third month of his pontificate. The Hapsburg Joseph II. was in the fourth year of that imperial rule which had now become a shadow and illusion on the disk of time. Great Britain, gaining rapidly by conquest on foreign shores, had for ruler George III., then in the thirty-first year of his age. Chatham had just resigned from the ministry, and the duke of Grafton was staggering under the first blows of Junius!

In America the rebels of New England had been outlawed by Parliament for their "rash and hasty proceeding" against the tax on tea. On the continent of Europe, Voltaire, though seventy three years of age, was still the literary emperor—giving forth from his estate at Ferney both laws and oracles to men. Only a few miles from the birthscene in the house of Carlo Buonaparte was stationed a Provencal lieutenant with his regiment of Lorraine; and his name was Mirabeau! At that very hour, from the chateau of the Elder Mirabeau tediously back to Paris,



CARLO BONAPARTE, FATHER OF NAPOLEON.

Jean Jacques Rousseau was making his way with his Confessions in his pocket! A sick student at Leipsic, nearly twenty years of age, who had recently written a drama called Die Mitschuldigen, was about to be transferred to Strasburg: he was Goethe, the World-bard. In Russia the daughter of Christian August, of Anhalt-Zerbst, having put a seven years' oblivion between herself and her murdered husband, was sitting in imperial robes among the favorites of the corruptest court ever known in Christendom!

Letitia di Buonaparte was not quite nineteen years of age when her war-god was born. She was now for the fourth time a mother—a thing seemingly incredible in our harsh northern clime. Incidents in the first years of the Napoleonic childhood there are none recorded. We are left to himself and to his schoolmate Bourienne for our knowledge of the earliest characteristics and events of his life.

The Corsican had a prodigious memory, and it reached back well toward his infancy. When in after years he spoke of himself—as he was much given to doing—he generally used exaggeration; but we may not doubt that there was always a vein of sterling truth underrunning his dramatic recitals. We know indeed, out of the nature of the case, that his representations of his own child-character were in the main correct.

The young Buonaparte was from a babe abrupt and quarrelsome. His willfulness was extreme. The likelihood is that he never once in his life willingly obeyed anybody! Near his death, at Longwood, he declared that he was never afraid. His child-passion was frequently excited against Joseph, over whom he exercised a censorious sway from the time when they toddled together in the birth-room or fought in the yard. He appears to have loved his mother, and to have obeyed her in a morose and mathematical way; but in his last talk he indicates that his conduct as a child toward the mother was rather prudential than affectionate. He bears witness that the Ramolino lioness was tender in her treatment of him, as well as severe and just. Certain it is that in and about the maison di Buonaparte he made the earliest possible reputation as a tearer of tapestries and a scratcher of human faces.

To their fourth child, Carlo Buonaparte and his wife gave the name of Napoleon. At the first it was Napoleone. In this form the possessor retained it until, flaring up in Paris in the character of a young Jacobin, he threw away the Italian and aristocratic fictions in his name, to become plain, republican NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. In fact, there was never anything in his character to encourage the use of more letters than were necessary; his speed in writing was unfavorable to the cultivation of diacritical marks!

The first teaching of the child Bonaparte was given by his mother. Then he was sent, in his sixth year, to a child's school kept by a woman. He went from the parental threshold in that same arbitrary and belligerent mood which characterized him ever. He fought with his schoolmates, among whom he appeared with no sign of neatness in his clothing, and nothing debonair in his manner.

At this time, beside his parents, he had two important relatives. One of these was Lucien Buonaparte, brother of his grandfather Joseph; and the other was Joseph Fesch, afterwards the Cardinal Fesch, half-brother of his mother. The latter was a studious lad of twelve, who took an interest in his sister's son; and the former had wealth and influence in the island, both of which he was willing to bestow on the Bonaparte schoolboy. Young Fesch aided him with his lessons, and exercised a conservative influence on his temper. How little might it be foreseen that the younger of these twain, with his early look and long hair and stockings down over his shoes in the dust of the playground, should one day, from an imperial palace in the most splendid city in the world despatch his elder playmate as ambassador to the Pope of Rome!

What were the civil and social influences around the schoolhouse of Bonaparte? The sentiments of that place are among the most potent and enduring forces of life. The child-nature imbibes unconsciously the prevailing principles of the hour; and the character is forming while the first hesitant words are conned from the primer. The boy Napoleon had around his schoolroom—as around his cradle—an agitated atmosphere. It was banked with the receding clouds of revolution. There was lightning on the rim, and blood on the fringes.

The majority of the Corsicans had accepted the French domination. Some still remembered Genoa with affection; and many sighed for independence. Among the latter were the Buonapartes. The feeling of regret for the lost cause began to wane about the time that Napoleon was sent to school; but there was still in his heart a drop of inherited bitterness on account of the French conquest. He looked back angrily at the terrible conditions surrounding him in his childhood. As late as his twentieth year he broke out in passion. "I was born," said he, "while my country was dying. Thirty thousand French, vomited on our shores, drowning the throne of liberty in waves of blood—such was the horrid sight which first met my view. The cries of the dying, the groans of the oppressed, tears of despair, surrounded my cradle at my birth." The utterance shows how hardly the future emperor of the French himself in youth became a Frenchman.

When, from the sixth to the ninth year of his age, the boy Bonaparte attended school in his native town, three lines radiated before his feet. One of these was dim and clouded, but glorified with patches of extreme light. It was the way into the kingdom of that New Philosophy which was just then revealing itself with such brilliancy in France. A second and well-trod way led straightly to the Church. Rome was great and honorable. Her rewards for diligent ambition were rich and certain. The young aspirant who entered her colleges might well expect emolument and reputation. The third path led dangerously to the military life. None might at that time discern the coming upheaval of society, with its concomitant reign of the sword. But the agitations of the epoch were sufficient to encourage war, and to offer a measure of inducement to follow in the path of military glory.

The taciturn schoolboy of Ajaccio had these three open ways before him. From the first, he was precluded by the dispositions of his family, intensified in himself. He never had the scholastic trait. His abilities as a pupil, and afterwards as a military cadet, showed nothing of the philosophe. Indeed he conceived—how early in boyhood we know not—a prejudice against philosophy and the philosophers as well. As for the Church, he had an inbred admiration for Rome; but the kind of life offered in the priesthood was without attractions for him personally. He was willing that Joseph and other of his friends should become priests and bishops; but not himself. Neither the scholar's gown nor the priest's surplice offered the slightest attraction to his imagination.

The condition of the Buonaparte family about the years 1776-78 was critical. Carlo, the father, had given an interested adhesion to the French. He had his hopes from the annexation. He would keep his titles and recover the properties formerly belonging to the family. The Buonaparte estates in Corsica had been mostly lost. Some had been confiscated by the Genoese party and converted into Jesuit schools. The recent revolution had reduced Carlo's means almost to naught. He was himself of no reputation as an economist. His family had rapidly multiplied. Two children died in infancy between the birth of Napoleon and that of Lucien, in 1775. The family was brought almost to penury.

Carlo de Buonaparte could not get back his properties. The privilege of writing his name with a de did not compensate for his losses. He struggled with adversity, and sought the aid of influential friends. Among those the most available was General Marbœuf. The latter in 1776 appealed on behalf of his Corsican friends to the authorities in Paris for the privilege of educating the Buonaparte boys in France at the expense of the royal treasury. This thing might be done—provided the applicants should be under ten years of age, and be able to show four strains of noble blood in their veins! In the case of the boys Buonaparte, this could not be proved; and affairs in the homestead went from bad to worse.

At this juncture history, rather than man, came to the rescue. France was on the verge of bankruptcy. One finance minister after another was appointed, and one financial scheme after another exploded in the hands of the inventors. It became necessary to call together, at Versailles, a council of the nobles. Carlo de Buonaparte was chosen a representative from Corsica. In going to perform his duty at the French capital, he took with him, to be distributed en route, his two sons, Joseph and Napoleon; also, the boys' half uncle, Joseph Fesch; also, a cousin of Letitia, the mother. As for Fesch, he was to be left as a student at Aix. The cousin had been appointed to an office in the church at Autun; and at that place the distracted father determined to drop his two sons at school.

This was in the year 1778. The company set out by way of Florence, Genoa, Marseilles, Lyons. The youngest of the company was a sad-faced, big-eyed boy, in such apparel as could be furnished in the house of an impecunious nobleman. The boy's head was bent forward as he walked. His foot now for the first time touched the continent. He was in his tenth year. He muttered broken ejaculations to his companions. It was Napoleon Bonaparte on his way to Autun—and the world.

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

Two Kinds of It.

The landlady had left the star boarder to carve the fowl while she went out into the kitchen to see about some of the other portions of the feast. Presently she stuck her head in the door.

"Isn't that carving done yet?" she asked in a tone implying that it was not, and was not because the boarder didn't know any more about carving than a Philadelphian knows about rapid transit.

"It is, madam," he responded, with the sweetest grace imaginable, "but the chicken is not." And he passed it over to her with the raw edges showing through in half a dozen places.—Detroit Free Press.

THE FARMER'S NEW YEAR'S EVE.

The old year goes. Ah! well a-dear!
'Twas not for all, so bad a year.
  The late grain rusted,
  Some corn got frosted,
And the bank where I put my hard earned cash
Went down to swell the financial crash.
The camping tramps took my garden truck,
But they went with the summer; that's one good luck.
Of the good wife's chickens they had full share,
But still we've our eating and some to spare.
The pork sells well at a profit figger,
Though I wouldn't care if 'twere somewhat bigger.
Son John has his new barn well begun,
And Mary has married the miller's son.
We've all been middling well and strong.
If no worse happens we'll get along.
The old bay mare's twin colts both live,
A fine little span. Tom Jones will give
Three hundred for them two years from now
There's oats in the bin and hay in the mow,
And the place from debt high clear.
So the old year goes, ah, dear! ah, dear!
  'Twas not so bad a year.

The new year comes. What cheer? what cheer?
God grant it be a goodly year.
  That times may brighten,
  And debts may lighten.
The folks who are running this land's affairs
Have the heft of my hopes and a share of my prayers.
But I reckon it's more than they all can do
By their worldly wisdom to pull us through.
We've been a-riding in a balloon
And the gas is out, and late or soon
We'll touch the bottom, U. S. and all,
If we're not there now. The financial fall,
If it only lands us on good bed rock,
May yet be a blessing in spite of the shock
And when we stand solid, I hope we'll know
Enough to remember and go it slow
Till we're able to enter a faster race
With breath sufficient to keep the pace.
But the world will swing about the same
Whether it gets my praise or blame.
So I'll fodder my cattle and take my cheer
And wait such fortune that comes anear
  Along o' the coming year.

—Minneapolis Housekeeper.

A JOLLY SORT OF FARM.

Vegetables Growing at One Hand, the Products of the Sea at the Other.

"Once, some years ago," said Superintendent H. T. Woodman of the city's aquarium at Castle Garden, "I went up the west coast of Florida in a sailboat on a collecting tour for shells and so on. On the north shore of Tampa Bay we saw a little white house—very white, indeed, it was—a whiteness, as we afterward learned, that was due to whitewash made of lime from shells that the owner had burned himself. We went ashore there and were most hospitably received and invited to stay. We couldn't do that, but we were in the neighborhood for a day or two, and we ate two or three meals at his house, and subsequently I called upon him once or twice and was received in the same hospitable manner.

"No doubt there are other gardens like his, but his is the only one of the sort I ever saw, a kind of land-and-water garden combined. His land garden, which was about half an acre or so, was fifty or perhaps a hundred feet back from the shore. He had in this garden cabbages and beans and potatoes and lettuce, and garden stuff generally. His water garden was composed of three patches each about fifty feet square, side by side and under water, close to the shore, and each enclosed in a palmetto crib, which was, however, only one log high, for that was all that was needed. He could go out in a skiff at any time and catch anything that there was in any of the cribs.

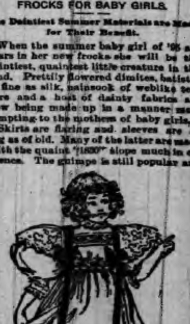
"In the first patch of the water garden he kept hard clams, and he had plenty of them. The second patch he had fixed up for oysters. He had thrown in shells for the oysters to spawn on, and he had an abundant supply of oysters. The third crib he had fixed up for crustacea. He had thrown in some old stumps here, and had shoved in under the crib some slabs or planks that had drifted ashore, to make a shelter for crawfish, which like to back in under things as the lobster does. He had in this crib crawfish and crabs. Of course these could easily have crawled over the single log of the crib if they had wanted to, but they didn't want to; they preferred the shelters in this crib to the sandy beeches outside. In fact, this crib was an attraction to any stray crawfish or crab that might come that way. You see he had only to step out of his house on one side for his vegetables and on the other for his sea food. He gave us oysters steamed in a big iron pot over a fire in the yard, and the pick of both his gardens, land and marine; and certainly we couldn't have had anything fresher or more delightful."

FROCKS FOR BABY GIRLS.

The Daintiest Summer Materials are Made for Their Benefit.

When the summer baby girl of '95 appears in her new frocks she will be the daintiest, quaintest little creature in the land. Prettily flowered dimities, batistes as fine as silk, nainsook of weblike texture and a host of dainty fabrics are now being made up in a manner most tempting to the mothers of baby girls.

Skirts are flaring and sleeves are as big as of old. Many of the latter are made with the quaint "1830" slope much in evidence. The guimpe is still popular and



embroideries are all the vogue as a trimming. Pique gowns with coats and hats to match will also be in favor. Dainty little nainsook dresses are charmingly made up with tiny ruffles of deep yellow Valenciennes lace and the big puff of the sleeve is quite shrouded in wee lace ruffles.

Delicately colored chambray frocks are stylishly trimmed with insertion. The new eyelet embroideries will also be much used on children's gowns. Ribbons will be in favor as a trimming, and sashes are to be the rage.

An envious person grows lean on the fat of his neighbor.

THE GERMAN BALL.

MUCH MERRY SPORT ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY EVE.

Members and Guests of the Gesang and Turn Verein Enjoy a Masquerade Dance and Supper.

The seventh annual masquerade ball of the Plainfield Gesang and Turn Verein took place in their hall on Somerset street Thursday evening. The entire hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, between 300 and 400 being present. The grand march started precisely at 9:30, led by Chas. Meyer, who was followed by the rest of the committee arrayed in gorgeous costumes, made especially for the occasion.

On entering the hall it was a beautiful sight to see the merry masqueraders at their height of frolic, under the glaring gaslight. On the walls were sketches of numerous funny people. Some very fine costumes were worn by those present, noticeable among those being Miss Sadie Connors and Mrs. Charles McIntosh, who were undoubtedly leading belles of the evening. At 12 all unmasked, and a march was again played, and all went down stairs to partake of an excellent supper.

The women who looked after the interests of the inner man were Mrs. William Beiter, Mrs. Geo. Feller, Mrs. Bechtel, Mrs. Andrew Schlick and Miss O. Kellar.

After supper, dancing was again resumed until early morning.

Following are many of the dancers and their costumes:

Miss Minnie Kiely, Queen of the May
" J Waters, Princess
" S Dorfeer, Spanish Baby Girl
" A Seidling, Flower Girl
" A Haurand, Domino
" M Waters, Summer Girl
" Mamie Kiely, Maid of Athens
" A Doyle, Dancing Girl
" Grace Huff, Actress
" L Muldowney, Texas Steer
" M Muldowney, Ballet Girl
" F Figan, Ballet Dancer
" A Feiring, Tambourine Girl
" M Diem, Tambourine Girl
" Ada Fallar, Mountaineer
" Minnie Bachtle, Mountaineer
" Marienschbeck, French Queen
" Pauline Mercier, Drummer Girl
" Lilie Woodland, Italian Girl
" Edith Thatcher, Spanish Dancer
" Lena Weber, Dancing Girl
" L Rafferty, Ballet Girl
Mrs H Wedemeyer, School Girl
" Pedeflous, Star Spangled Banner
" N Dady, Dancing Girl
" T Marley, Peasant Girl
" Feiring, Martha Washington
" Theo Vroom, Gypsy
" H Klineman, Fairy Girl
Miss Jennie Henderson, Ballet Dancer
" A Dusenbury, Flower Girl
" Nellie Parkinson, School Girl
" M Oge, Tambourine Girl
" P Frantz, Gypsy Girl
" Freda Frantz, Swiss Bride
" A Schoelein, Empire Costume
" L Schoelein, Checker Girl
" S Jones, Old-Fashioned Girl
Mrs George Richter, Empire Costume
" Chas Myers, School Girl
" Jacob Schlick, School Girl
" E Hoerster, Turkish Girl
" Johnson Wilson, Circus Rider
" Charles McIntosh, Dreams of Spring
F Bitum, Aunt Dinah
W Kennedy, Minstrel
Jacob Schlick, Baby Esther
John Wirth, Charles II
A S Carpenter, Cadet
Geo Jones, Dude
Wm Boe, Militiaman
H Klineman, Hunter
Frank Foster, Clown
A Hoffman, Gambler
H Poose, Uncle Sam
H McComas, Waiter
Henry Sodeur, Clown
A McComas, After the Ball
Geo Kieding, Summer Sport
J. Conneely, Clown
M Cannon, Fat Boy
H Bosart, Dude
Frank Keilar, Impersonator
Fred Bowden, Clown
Chas Keller, Dr. Parkhurst
Chas McIntosh, English Soldier

Following was the committee in charge:

Floor Manager—Chas. Meyer.
First Assistant—E. Hoerster.
Second Assistant—Ed Schlerboets.
Floor Committee—M. Schoettlin, John Boetzer.
Reception Committee—A. Wolff, George Richter.

The officers of the association are:

President—Chas. Dressolt.
Vice-president—Geo. Richter.
Recording Secretary—M. Schoettlin.
Financial Secretary—Chas. Felber.
Treasurer—A. Wolff.

Nothing happened during the entire evening to mar the pleasures of the merry crowd. The ball was in every way a success. Good order was maintained all the evening, and the committee deserve credit for the manner in which the affair was handled.

THE SECOND BAKING.

Bread Wagon Burned in North Plainfield's Leading Thoroughfare.

The curious sight of a wagon enveloped in flames was a spectacle that greeted the vision of pedestrians and residents of Somerset street near Warren Engine House at 8 yesterday morning. The vehicle belonged to Henry A. Voehl, baker. It was his best wagon, and had just returned from the early morning delivery, preparatory to starting on another route. Like all bakery wagons, it was a covered one, and on the inside was a lighted lantern which is used for illumination before daylight, and which had not yet been extinguished.

It is evident that the lantern exploded while the driver, Mr. Voehl, was in the bakery, for the attention of several bystanders was attracted by smoke and fire coming from the inside of the wagon. Before water could be obtained and the flames quenched the upper portion of the wagon, which was a new one, was destroyed, together with a small amount of bread, etc. The horse was prevented from running away, and taken from the shafts.

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4 in.	3.00	3.50	5.00	6.00	9.00	16.00	20.00	32.00
5 in.	3.50	4.50	6.00	8.00	12.50	18.00	25.00	37.00
¼ col.	4.50	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
½ col.	7.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	24.00	30.00	54.00	80.00
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I am under a very small expense in running my shop, myself and my son doing the larger portion of the work, and we personally attend to the setting of all work, and look upon business in this light, that Good Work and Good Material, at Fair Prices, is a standing advertisement for my business, which will tend to build up trade, and I feel safe to warrant that no dealer can sell you the same work and same stock any cheaper than I can.

Hoping to be favored with your patronage, I am yours respectfully,

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WILD CHERRY BITTERS
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Cleanse the Bowels and Purify the Blood! Cure Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Dyspepsia, and give healthy action to the entire system.

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Shod with the "Neverslip," your horse's feet are always in good condition—kept so by not having to constantly remove the shoes for sharpening.

The CALKS are REMOVABLE,
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When worn out new Calks can be easily inserted without removing shoes, saving an immense amount of time usually lost at the blacksmith shop.

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Gen. Passenger Agent, Chicago.
8 23 Feb

FORTUNE IN A SONG.

A SUCCESSFUL AUTHOR WHO DON'T KNOW ONE NOTE FROM ANOTHER.

Three Million Copies of "After the Ball" Have Been Sold. Words and Music Written in an Hour When the Author Was in a State of Physical Collapse.

Mr. Charles K. Harris is a man who has earned popularity by writing a famous song. As the author of "After the Ball" he has made himself both famous and rich. And yet he is not a musician, doesn't know one note from another, and turns out entirely by ear the airs that later are sung up and down this broad land, and are printed by hundreds of thousands.

Mr. Harris was an obscure banjo teacher in Milwaukee. He had written several ballads, but none of them "caught on" until one morning in the spring of 1893 he awoke to find himself famous. Orders for "After the Ball" came from leading dealers in 5,000 lots, and he began to enjoy an income of over $1,000 a day.

His first songs were sold to publishers, but he decided to become his own publisher, and one of his songs, written before "After the Ball," and entitled "Kiss and Let's Make Up," netted him $8,000. Mr. Harris is about 30 years of age. He lives in Milwaukee in a sixteen-room house, built by him a year ago. He is married.

When asked by a correspondent about his method of composition, he replied: "There are weeks at a time when I do not touch a piano or think of composing. I play by ear only, and do not know a single note. My arranger, Mr. Joseph Clauder, who is, in my estimation, one of the best arrangers in the country today, is the leader of the orchestra at Davidson's Theater. Whenever I have a song to take down I send for him. I play it off by ear to him, and he jots it down. Then he plays it over in the right key, and if there are any mistakes I correct them.

"I do not write vulgar songs. My songs are found in every home in the United States which has a piano or a parlor organ. I write for the people and my subjects are taken from life. I receive hundreds of letters daily from all classes of people, from bootblacks to society belles, who desire me to put music to their poems. I have tried it several times, but have always found it an utter impossibility.

"I write both words and music at the same time, and if you will pick up any of my songs you will find that the words and music harmonize closely. In composing a song a man must have musical ability, and must also be something of a poet."

"Will you tell how you came to write 'After the Ball?'"

"I attended a ball in Chicago given by one of the prominent clubs there, and stood talking to a handsome business man. I noticed that his eyes constantly followed a certain young lady in the ballroom. I found out subsequently that they had been engaged, but had parted through some lovers' quarrel. While he was dancing with other girls she would anxiously watch him. I knew by the expression of their faces that their hearts were aching.

"On my return home I was in my office completely tired out when a member of the Wheelmen's club came and asked me to compose a song for an entertainment to be given by the club. I told him I was too tired after the ball, but if he would leave me alone I could perhaps compose something for him in time for the entertainment. The words 'after the ball' kept ringing in my ears, and I could not rest. I sat down at the piano, and at that moment I had the entire idea, music, subject and all. In an hour the song was finished."—

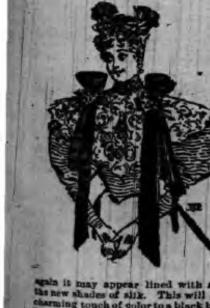
LACE COLLARS AND ECONOMY.

One of Them Will Make a Simple Wardrobe Seem Elaborate.

Lace collars are no longer regarded as luxuries—they are considered economical investments. One lace collar, if ingeniously treated, is capable of varying the effect of half a dozen different waists.

Every woman knows that if the bodice of her gown appears like new her entire costume is stamped as such. Therefore, great is the value of a lace collar. It must be a large collar of some heavy lace like Russian thread, and should fall well over the corsage and form epaulettes over the sleeves.

When it is purchased it should be worn untrimmed over a dark waist and will give a stylish effect to the whole costume. On its next appearance it may be joined to a gay little stock of chiffon or velvet;



again it may appear lined with any of the new shades of silk. This will give a charming touch of color to a black bodice. It may also be made effective by turning it with ribbons, as shewn in the illustration, having the loops stand up high on the shoulders and the longest ends reaching below the waist line. These ribbons should appear to be fastened to the collar by small bunches of flowers. Imagine a cream white lace collar trimmed with heliotrope ribbons in this manner and fastened with dainty clusters of forget-me-nots. This collar crowned with a forget-me-not blue chiffon stock would be an addition to any costume.

After a lace collar has been treated in these various ways as a last resort it may have the design outlined in jets, gold threads or tiny colored beads. Then again it will appear like new and fulfill its economical mission.

It is the cynical Boston Transcript that says of a certain woman that she carries her age well, because she has been doing [illegible]

THE JOYS OF GIBRALTAR.

Its Skies and Flowers and Monkeys and Picturesque Inhabitants.

A sky of a wonderful blue overhead. A sea of sapphire at our feet. Beyond, so far away that they lose themselves in the haze of the horizon, a range of mountains—those of two continents as wide apart in civilization as two worlds, yet blending themselves as one with the distance. Towering above us a rock bristling with fortifications, tunnelled with magazines, set all over with cannon and signal stations. Around us, at the foot of this rock, queer little narrow streets, branching off in every direction, following crooked courses through the town, sometimes, like escaping prisoners, running up wide flights of steps, between high stucco walls, only to be stopped by a higher wall at the top, and so forced to turn abruptly, dodge by a garden and round the corner of a house beyond.

Donkeys with panniers go up and down these steps, donkeys jingling with bells drag every conceivable sort of cart through the streets. Moors, barelegged, with covered heads and flowing garments; Spaniards in long cloaks, soldiers in English uniform, foreigners from many nations, jostle and crowd and shout. Old men and women or small ragged boys drive droves of turkeys, guiding them with whips, snapping their long lashes as our teamsters drive horses. And everywhere one looks, in porcelain pots fastened to the outsides of houses, filling the gardens, covering often the cannon, nodding over the walls, clambering up trees, waving bright colors at us like signal flags from stations on the rock above us—everywhere are flowers; the heliotrope in bushes large as those of our currants, geraniums like trees, red cactus, one great sweep of color, morning glories, roses, the December air as perfumed as that of June.

This, then, is Gibraltar; no gloomy fortress, but a paradise of flowers, a medley of the picturesque. The 6,000 English soldiers add only to the effect, and the new defenses always going on suggest not so much preparations for war as some new marvel of engineering skill, from which beauty of line is never eliminated.

With this marvel of earth and sky above us there could be no indoors for us that day. Even Prof. Producers mounted a donkey to make the ascent of those galleries, tunnelling the rock to its very crest, 1,300 feet above, every opening mounted with a cannon. It is here that the monkeys, tired perhaps of awaiting battles for which so many preparations are made, carry on warfare of their own, hurling stones at visitors and soldiers, while they sit and grin at a distance like mischievous school boys.—Harper's Bazaar.

FOR CHEAP GAS.

Expert Stevens Could Furnish It at 27 Cents and Have a Picnic.

There is a bill in the New Jersey legislature limiting the price of gas to one dollar per thousand feet. Mr. Gruber of Jersey City, who introduced the bill, produced figures from an expert gasmaker, showing that 250,000 cubic feet of gas can be made and distributed for $87.12. Deducting 10 per cent. for leakage there would remain 225,000 cubic feet, which, sold at one dollar a thousand, would bring $225, and leave a profit of $137.88. An additional 250,000 cubic feet could be made for $64.12, making the total cost of manufacturing and distributing 500,000 feet of gas a day $156.24. For an invested capital of $200,000, after deducting 10 per cent. for interest, his figures showed that there would remain a yearly surplus of $88,220.40.

The representatives of the gas companies spent some time upon the floor of the House endeavoring to ascertain the name of the expert. After considerable sparring between Mr. Gruber and Secretary of State Kelsey and Col. Fuller, Levi Stevens stepped forward and announced that he made the figures and was prepared to prove their correctness. He said he could secure a million dollars capital and furnish gas of 22-candle power for 30 cents per thousand. In Philadelphia he could supply the city at 27 cents, "and have a picnic," he said. Excellent 22-candle power gas, he continued, can be made for 18 to 22 cents, and it costs about as much more to distribute it.

Mr. Stevens displayed considerable feeling against Secretary Kelsey, whom he charged with being the agent of the New York gas companies. The Trenton Gas Company, he said, was started on a capital of $35,000, which had been watered on the profits, and now amounted to $830,000. Mr. Stevens is now superintending the gas plant at the State prison, where he makes gas at less than 50 cents a thousand, and said he could light the State House for less.

A PENALTY WORSE THAN DEATH.

Belgium Has a System of Refined Torture that Kills in Three Years.

Though the death penalty was practically abolished in Belgium over thirty years ago, the punishment of those convicted of capital crimes is so awful that none has yet been able to endure it more than three years.

The duties of public executioner in Belgium are singular, but not arduous. The courts still continue to sentence malefactors to death, but the guillotine has been replaced by a scaffold, on which is posted a copy of the sentence. Much ceremony is observed in affixing this document. A troop of gendarmes, with their imposing helmets plumed with horsehair, is drawn up about the place of execution, which they gravely guard with sabers drawn, while the red-robed executioner mounts the steps, nails up the decree of the court, and after a moment takes it down again.

But the condemned man might more mercifully have perished by the axe or rope. He is placed in a dungeon so constructed that from the moment he enters it he will never hear the sound of human voices nor see a living being. His food is passed in through a sliding panel in the door of his cell.

Not one of these prisoners has been able to survive this confinement more than three years. The authorities have striven in vain to prolong their lives by varying their food as much as possible, but those who are moderately or lightly nourished gradually waste away, while those who are generously fed go mad and die raving maniacs.

Not Easy to Please.

Married Man—Why don't you get married, Miss Perkins? You are getting to look like a "back number." You will soon be an old maid.

Miss Perkins—If I were as easy to please as your wife was I would have been married long ago.—Boston Home Journal.

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Blair A C	149 North av
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Clark, E B	221 Crescent av
Children's Home	Jackson ave
Chase Fred F	655 North av
Closson, James T	Richmond and Front sts
Constitutionalist Office	105 North av
Cooley, Dr J H	Manning and Westervelt aves
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Chapman, Mrs F A	14 LaGrande av
Cruikshank, S. A	Belvidere av
Carman, J H, M D	49 Somerset st
Chase, B F M	Somerset st
Central Pharmacy	Park av & Front st
Daily Press	105 North ave
Davis, Dr T S	Cor 6th st & Park av
Day, B M	Rockview ave
Decker, F—pay station	Westfield, N J
Doane, T O—Chief P F D	420 W 5th st
Dunn Fred W	Park and North av
Dumont, John E	151 E 7th st
Endicott, Dr Geo W	Park ave. and 7th st
Hose No 1	West 2d st
Engine No 2	2d st near Park av
Engine No 3	Somerset st
Evans, Geo G	37 Washington ave
Fanwood, pay station	Fanwood station
Force A L	82 Duer st
Fisk, Chas. J	211 West 7th st
Fisk, Pliny	6 W 7th st
Freight House	C. RR, Depot
French Bros	Somerset st
Fritts, Dr J T	420 Park av
Fleming, Howard	1013 Park av
French, C Frank	69 Somerset st
do do	227 Park av
Gaston, M. D., W F	5th and New st
Grant, Geo W Chief of Police	418 W 6th st
Griffen, A M	119 E Front st
Gilbert, A	Cor Central av & 8th st
Hegeman, E. A	107 Sycamore avenue
Hedges, Dr. Ellis W	703 Watchung av
Hedden, Albert	4th st. near Park ave
Hoagland's City Express	161 North av
Howell E O	191 North av
Holmes E E	209 Madison av
Hogan Chas W	20 Rockview av
Hummer & Mulford	229 Park av
Ivins D G	211 Watchung av
Jenkins, Dr. O. L	212 W Front st
Kaufman W T	503 W 7th st
Keely & Son	LaGrande av and Scott pl
Kirkner, J	5th and Division sts
Leggett Pharmacy	Park av and Front st
Linnett W E	120 Jackson av
Lowrie H M, Dr	519 Park av
Lowry, Rev Robert	Madison ave and 9th st
Lovell, L M	Crescent ave
Linke, Frank	227 W Front st
Lounsbury, F C	Plainfield av
Mallinson A D	205 North av
Matthews, Chas	49 Grove st
MacDonald, J F	186 E Front st
Marsh Craig A	109 E Front st
Mathewson W B Dr	Babcock Bldg
do do	97 Rockview av
McQuaide James R	731 W 7th st
McGee, Henry A	Willow ave
McGee, James	Willow ave
Moy G W F	Park av and 8th st
Muhlenberg Hospital	638 W 3rd st
Murray, Dr. W H	727 Watchung av
Murray J W	313 W 4th st
Music Hall	495
Myers, J E	129 E 7th st
Newhall, Henry B	144 E 7th st
N Y & N J Telephone Co	175 North av
Park Club The	Washington av
Fenton T B jr	Rockview av
Perkins Ed C	Central av
Plainfield Beef Co	154 E 3rd st
do Electric Light Co	Madison av
do Gas Light Co	E 4th st
do Street Railway Co	Grant av
do Water Supply Co	Netherwood
Police Station	Park av and Railroad
do Chief Office	Park av
Pond Machine Tool Co	E 2nd st
Pope J C & Co	E Front st
Postal Telegraph & Cable Co	106 Park av
Potter, C jr	427 W 7th st
Potter Printing Press Co	268 South av
Probasco J B Dr	E Front st
Randolph, L W	143 Front st
Reynolds, H P	Park and North ave
Reynolds, H. P	Washington avenue
Reed Chas A	37 Myrtle av
Reed & Coddington	Babcock Bldg
Reinhart J W	69 Belvidere av
Rheaume L A	Watchung av and 4th st
Rogers W H	408 W 5th st
Rowley Frank	45 Somerset st
Roberts, D S	127 North av
Rockfellow, Geo W	Park and 4th st
Rogers, D W	232 W 2d st
Roome, Mrs J	Cor. Mercer & Sycamore aves
Runyon, A M & Son	402 Park av
Runyon, A M & Son	412 Madison av
Rushmore, Dr Edward	429 Park av near Fifth st
Rankin, H. G	821 8th st
Runyon, Chas W	129 North av
Rice, R. W. & Co	cor. Emily and Duer sts
Rushmore Robert	3rd st and Grant av
Saunders W L	45 Mercer av
Serrell, Lemuel W	625 W Front st
Scott, Walter & Co	South ave
Shaw, R J	Front st. opp. Park ave
Shepard A D	Fanwood
Slater F M	27 Jackson av
Smalley Bros	North av
Smith, W F	Belvidere av, Netherwood
Smith, Jas A	225 W Front st
Streall, H A	1203 Hillside av
Stevens F R	703 South av
Stevens Geo Q	Grant av and W Front st
Stephenson W J	148 North av
Sykes T F	Front st Fanwood
Talmadge, Henry P	Netherwood
Taylor Mrs M S	10 Rockview Terrace
Telegraph Office	Plainfield station
Terrill & Cole	209 W 2d st
Thompson, A D	147-149 North av
Thompson, A D	Farragut road
Thickstun, Jos A	320 Madison av
Tilsworth, Jos H	413 W 7th st
Tomlinson, Dr T E	222 La Grande av
[illegible]	[illegible]
Tracy, J Evarts	440 6th st
Toulson W J	343 Watchung av
Tweedy, O. B	125 Crescent av
Ulrich & Bliss	110 W Front st
Union Beef Co	218 E 3rd st
United States Express Co	188 North av
Union Co Country Club	Cor 7th st & Arlington
Van Sickle J W	122 North av
Wadsworth, W B	422 8th st
Western Union Telegraph Company	at Depot
Wharton, Clifton jr	816 3rd Place
Wolfsman, E	427 West Seventh st
Wiechers, J F	W 8th st., near Grant ave
Wiertz Max	344 W Front st

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FOR FIVE MINUTES CONVERSATION.

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

Asbury Park, N J	60c	Hempstead N Y	45c
Astoria, N Y	50c	Hoboken N J	35c
Babylon, N Y	60c	Hunter's Point N Y	45c
Bath, N Y	60c	Irvington N J	40c
Bayonne N J	45c	Islip N Y	60c
Bergen Point N J	35c	Jamaica N Y	45c
Bayside N Y	50c	Jersey City N J	35c
Bay Shore N Y	75c	Keyport N J	50c
Fayville N Y	60c	Kingston N J	35c
Belleville N J	40c	Laurel Hill N Y	45c
Blissville N Y	45c	Leonia N J	45c
Bloomfield N J	35c	Little Neck N Y	50c
Bloomingdale N J	45c	Little Silver N J	50c
Boonton N J	45c	Long Branch N J	50c
Brooklyn N Y	35c	Madison N J	40c
Caldwell N J	45c	Matawan N J	50c
Carlstadt N J	45c	Millburn N J	35c
Centreville N J	45c	Montclair N J	30c
Chatham N J	50c	Morristown N J	45c
Closter N J	45c	Newark N J	35c
Colt's Neck N J	75c	New Brunswick N J	35c
Coney Island N Y	45c	Newton N Y	45c
Cresskill N J	45c	New York N Y	35c
Dover N J	40c	Orange N J	35c
East Norwich N Y	60c	Pamrapo N J	45c
Eatontown N J	60c	Passaic N J	35c
Elizabeth N J	25c	Paterson N J	35c
Englewood N J	35c	Perth Amboy N J	25c
Fairview N J	45c	Rahway N J	20c
Fanwood N J	15c	Red Bank N J	50c
Far Rockaway N Y	45c	Seabright N J	50c
Flatbush N Y	35c	Short Hills N J	35c
Flushing N Y	40c	South Amboy N J	30c
Fort Lee N J	45c	South River N J	35c
Franklin Park N J	35c	Staten Island N Y	35c
Freehold N J	50c	Westfield N J	15c
German Settlem't N Y	60c	Woodbridge N J	30c
Glen Cove N Y	50c	Yonkers N Y	60c
Gravesend N Y	45c	Trenton N J	60c
Hackensack N J	35c	Tarrytown N Y	60c

OLD POINT COMFORT.

Delightful Personally-Conducted Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

No other resort of the Upper South can compare with Old Point Comfort in attractiveness. Apart from its historical surroundings and the fact of its being a Government post, the situation of the place, with its magnificent ocean front and elegantly-planned drives, would commend it to the public as a most delightful place to spend a few-days vacation.

The next tour will leave New York and Philadelphia by special train Thursday, March 7, and tickets will be good for return passage on special train leaving Old Point Comfort the following Saturday. The rates, including transportation and meals en route in each direction, as well as hotel accommodations at Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, will be $15.50 from New York and $12.50 from Philadelphia; proportionate rates from other points. Tickets, including one day's board at the Hygeia Hotel, and good to return via Washington and Richmond within ten days, can also be purchased at same rates.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents, or address Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411 Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, to whom application for space should also be made.

WON FOR THE CITY.

Counselor Marsh's Point Sustained by the Supreme Court.

Decision was given by the Supreme Court in Trenton Thursday reversing the decision of Judge McCormick in the Michael Watson liquor case. Judge McCormick's ruling was against Counselor Craig A. Marsh's point for the City of Plainfield, and the effect of the Supreme Court's decision is to have a new trial of the case in which Judge McCormick will have to rule as the Supreme Court decided.

WASHINGTON SUPPER.

Grace M. E. Church Has a Patriotic Entertainment.

The supper and entertainment given by the Ladies Aid Society of the Grace M. E. Church last night was well attended, and afforded a pleasant evening to the members and friends. From 6 to 9 the supper was served in the parlors under the supervision of the following women: Mrs. J. Valiant, chairman; Meadames J. Lunger, W. Lunger, Sheppard, Carroll, Morton, L. Hummer, C. Hummer, Schuck, Vermeule, Winckler, Carney, Demott, Loomis, Garry, Nelson, Most, Griffin, Randolph, Taft and Miss Belle Lunger.

After the refreshments had been cleared away the following programme was rendered in an excellent manner:

Piano Solo—"Song of the Birds,"
Miss Bessie Valiant
Solo............Miss Alice Carroll
Dialogue, "An Afternoon Out"—Misses Addie Carney, Carrie Pangborn, Nellie Vermeule, Hattie Messerschmidt and Nellie Valiant.
Recitation, "The Wedding Bee",
Miss Edna French
Singing, "America"........Queen Esther Band

Danced in Memory of George.

To the tuneful music of Windnagle's orchestra 75 merry couples tripped in with fantastic steps the 163d birthday of George Washington in the T. A. B. Hall on East Fourth street Thursday night The dance was given by the T. A. B. society, and the committee of arrangements was as follows: P. J. Reville, P. J. Mack, C. McCarthy, P. Cullen and M. O'Keefe.

The dancing commenced at 9:30, and during the intermission between 12 and 1 an entertainment was furnished by a colored quartette, which afforded a pleasant change to the programme. A number was present from Bound Brook.

The management of the floor was in charge of P. Reville and C. McCarthy.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Murray are home from Rockledge, Fla.

P. P. Van Arsdale,
PIANO TUNER.

Instruments put in thorough order. Terms reasonable. Pianos and Organs for sale and to let. Orders by postal, P. O. box 149, or left at Willett's shoe store, No. 107 Park avenue, will receive prompt attention. Residence 201 E. Front street, corner Elm street. 11y191

Jas. M. Dunn,
Dealer in
GROCERIES, PROVI
Vegetables, Fruits, etc.
No. 224 Park Ave
OPPOSITE NORTH AVENUE.
Everything usually found in a first-class grocery store.
Goods delivered free of charge.

RICKERT'S
ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS.

OFFICE—Vanderbeek's Music Store, Park avenue. The "Accommodation Express" will attend to the general carrying business of the city, delivering goods or baggage to and from the depot, or from place to place.

Moving of Furniture, Pianos, etc., with care and safety.

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Insurance Agent,
Office cor. Front St. and Park Ave.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Real Estate for Sale & Exchange.
MONEY TO LOAN
On Approved Security.
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Stoves, Ranges
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TO HIRE., CHARGES REASONABLE
Mrs. Weigman,
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CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Plainfield, N. J.
Residence and shop No. 308 East Third street.
Jobbing promptly attended to. apay

E. B. MAYNARD,
PRACTICAL BARBER
AND
Artistic Hair Dresser,
No. 204 PARK AVENUE.
Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting done at eir residences. Shaving, Shampooing, etc. tisfactorily performed. D7y1

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135 West Front St.

TINNERS,
PLUMBERS,
GAS FITTERS.
PARLOR STOVES,
COOK STOVES
HEATERS.

Grates and Bricks for all kinds of Stove s can e found here at Jobbers' prices. Bring your Tinware mending to us. The best Tinners, the est Plumbers, and the best Gas-fitters in the section. We use none but the very best of materials, and our work always gives satisfaction.

Kes of All Kinds are Made Here.
Tinware Made to Order.
Ranges, Brick and
Portable Furnaces
SANITARY PLUMBING.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. R. CODINGTON,
Counsellor-at-Law,
Commissioner of Deeds, Master-in-Chancery Notary Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.—jectf

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GEORGE W. DAY,
General Auctioneer.
Sales of Personal Property solicited. P. O. Box 133, Dunellen, N. J., or address in care of CONSTITUTIONALIST. Terms reasonable.

DR. CHARLES R. THIERS,
Dentist,
48 Somerset street. A new local anaesthetic application for extracting teeth without pain. Gold filling a specialty.—jectf

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LEWIS B. CODDINGTON,
(Successor to E. J. Cavey.)
Furniture and Freight Express!
OFFICE—24 W. FRONT ST.
Large Covered Vans or Trucks. Goods delivered to any part of the U. S. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable. P. O. Box 1 [illegible] Piano moving a specialty.

A. WOLFF,
Manufacturer of
CIGARS,
And dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, and smokers' articles, has removed from 23½ W. Front street, to 244 West Front street, one door east of Madison avenue, and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally.

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Yeas experience in the business.
SECOND STREET, 3 doors above Peacestree

Mr. JOHN H. STEVENS, Horse-shoer, gives particular attention to Shoeing, Forging, Stumbling and Interfering Horses. Speedy Cutters stopped in an incredible short space of time. Horses with diseased feet treated in a particular manner by experienced workmen.

ALBERT HEDDEN,
Liver and Feeding Stables
FOURTH STREET,
Between Peace street and Park avenue.
First-Class Livery.
Horses Boarded by Week or Month
Telephone call No. 114.

Parlor stoves,
Furnaces, Ranges,
Piping, Plumbing.
Heater Work. Tinning,
Hardware.
A. M. GRIFFEN,
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Pianos
Organs
FULLY WARRANTED.
Moderate Prices.
Cash or Installments.
See Them Before You Buy.
ESTEY & SAXE,
5 East 14th Street, - New York.

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The Constitutionalist

A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY

PUBLISHED AT

Plainfield, New Jersey.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

A. L. Force, Publisher & Proprietor.

Walter Irving Clarke, City Editor

Seldom in years was the "license session" of the Common Council as tame an affair as that of last night. The usual large number of protests against license was reduced by the one appeal of the Ministers Association. Even the memorial adopted by the Friends and published in The Daily Press some days ago, was missing. The W. C. T. U. had expected to be on hand to reveal the nearness that signatures to license applications were bought, but some good friend had told them that that was a matter of common knowledge, and the W. C. T. U. had therefore nothing more to say. The applications were reported correct in form, and went through with bells on. And till 11 that night there was much rejoicing at the bars of the town.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

Miss Maltby of West Dunellen has been visiting Miss Chapman in Newark.

Miss Bessie Barker of Montclair is stopping with Miss Wilson of Greenbrook road.

Master Charles Dresselt of Emily street is still confined to his home with rheumatism.

Dr. P. J. Zeglio will soon occupy his new home, corner of Somerset and Pearl streets.

Clifton Wharton, Jr., gave a private supper to a party of twelve in the Casino last night.

W. N. Runyon of Plainfield was a hit of the amateur minstrels in Elizabeth Saturday night.

Thomas B. Astee, who spent last Summer in Plainfield for his health, died Sunday in New York.

Charles Holstein will represent Miantonomoh Tribe at the State convention in Trenton this week.

Rev. Mr. Gibson of Plainfield preached Sunday at the dedication of the Shiloh Baptist Church, Elizabeth.

John Wendie, an employe of the United States Express Company, is suffering from a disorder of the eye.

Frank E. Hale, at one time engaged in the carpentering business in this city, is now conducting a hotel in Irvington.

Miss Zahn returned to her home in New Brunswick yesterday after a pleasant visit with Miss Sadie Blimm on Somerset street.

Mrs. Morgan Taylor has rented her house on Rockview Terrace to N. C. Ayres, who formerly occupied the Van-Deventer house.

Letters received from ex-Borough Street Commissioner Benjamin E. Gavin, who is wintering at Thomasville, Ga., say he is enjoying himself and that his health is improving.

All signs now point to the nomination of Benjamin Arrowsmith Hegeman as the Republican candidate for Mayor of the Borough at the primary to be held Friday evening of this week.

Rev. Jocelyn Johnstone of the Church of the Redeemer has been elected a member of the Ministers Association. He was a guest of Rev. Dr. Rodman Sunday and assisted in the evening service in Grace Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur F. Randolph entertained a number of friends and neighbors Tuesday evening, at their home 115 Essex street, it being the anniversary of Mr. Randolph's birthday. So enjoyable was the affair that it was two o'clock before the parting came.

Mrs. Emily Thorne, who resides at Toledo, Washington, says she has never been able to procure any medicine for rheumatism that relieves the pain so quickly and effectually as Chamberlain's Pain Balm and that she has also used it for lame back with great success. For sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North aves. T. S. Armstrong, manager.

Prove their Worth.

That is what thousands of people, speaking out of their own experience, say to their friends in regard to

Allcock's Porous Plaster

the most marvelous external remedy known for all sorts of pains and aches in the back, limbs, chest or side.

Do Not Be Persuaded to accept a substitute. "Allcock's" has never been equaled.

Allcock's Corn Shields,
Allcock's Bunion Shields,
Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

Brandreth's Pills stand at the front. The longer in use the stronger is their position.

A TEXT FROM THE PRESS

Rev. Dr. Lewis Gives a Plain Temperance Talk.

SHARP SARCASM ON THE SUBJECT

Interesting Comparison of the Relative Value of the Signature of John Doe (His Mark) and the Signatures of Clergymen and Christian Women.

"THE APPLICATIONS WERE REPORTED CORRECT IN FORM, AND WENT THROUGH WITH BELLS ON. AND TILL 11 THAT NIGHT THERE WAS MUCH REJOICING AT THE BARS OF THE TOWN."

To THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY PRESS: The above quotation from your editorial note of yesterday is remarkably suggestive as to the situation of things in Plainfield. It was all right that the saloons should rejoice. Those who win rejoice in spite of themselves. Your editorial records that the protests against licenses were unusually meager. Undoubtedly. The most persistent sometimes grow a little weary of useless methods. The clergymen have come to think it a little monotonous and a trifle wearying to be politely listened to as to their protests and then hear the order given: "File the protests and go on with the voting." It is just a trifle humiliating, not to say insulting, to be told year after year that John (his x mark) Doe has an hundred fold more weight with the men who are under oath to administer the government of Plainfield as the best interests demand, than the name of J. K. Newell "Secretary of the Ministers Association" has, or than the combined names of D. J. Yerkes, D. D., and W. R. Richards, D. D., "pastors" etc., would have. John (his x mark) Doe evidently represents something; something tangible; something that shows on the ledger.

It is not wholly conducive to enthusiasm on the part of Christian women to be told, year after year, that Margaret "her mark" Doe counts for more on "license night" than Mrs. Horace Kimball, "President of the Children's Home Association". Mrs. Kimball represents only the results of the liquor traffic, which form so large a factor in the demand for a Children's Home, while Margaret "her mark" represents something else, causes, not results. Margaret's "mark" is necessary to scatter the results of the saloon system promiscuously about the city, so that Mrs. Kimball and her compeers will have some use for a Children's Home. Othello is nothing when his occupation is gone.

Your editorial suggests that Christian and temperance influences have depressed the market for signatures to applications for license, so that it is "A matter of common knowledge" that the X "marks" of John and Margaret cost money. Quite likely; but since the "applications go through with bells on" nothing is lost, and the commercial power of the saloon is increased, and its hold on the throat of the city is strengthened.

If the total cost of a given license is $700, plus $25 each for the names of applicants, and possibly the cost of a burial lot signers somewhere, so that tender consciences can swear that John and Margaret are owners of "real-estate", it is easy to see that between the brewer, who holds a mortgage on the saloon, and the demands of the license system, the saloon keeper is "between the devil and the deep sea" and that business must be pushed to prevent shipwreck. And who except preachers and Christian women, does not know that the "very best interests of our fair city" are enhanced in proportion as the business of the saloons is increased?

"Rejoice?" By all means. The saloons do right. Let them rejoice. They are securely intrenched, if their fees are somewhat large. Protection always costs something. But when a saloon can vanquish a church, count by count, it is competent for the saloon to smile complaisantly, "set 'em up all around", and suggest between drinks that the "churches are not in it tonight". I wonder sometimes if it would not do well, just for a change, for the Common Council to have a session some "license night" which would call for "praise meetings" in the churches as well as the saloons. Is that asking too much for Christianity?

I hope The Press will not make it public, but judging by the past the time will come again when these clergymen and church people whose prayers are as powerless

"As a painted ship upon a painted ocean"

to move the Common Council, will be besought to rally for some phase of good citizenship or good government, especially when such a rally will help one party to put another out of power. When the saloons have done their work so well that corner lots and houses to rent are rated as they were in Sodom one morning after a big fire, the secretary of the Ministers Association, and the presidents of all the societies of Christian women, and the most efficient church officers, will be sent for by the politicians and real-estate men to help pull society out of the ashes of its own folly, and revive business and our good name.

Meanwhile, let the saloons rejoice "until 11 at night", but not any later, please, because they are in partnership with the city, and the city says "Close at 11", and the firm should not be divided against itself, when it is so well united against the churches.

A. H. LEWIS.

A. Vandarbeek is ill at his home.

NO SECRET

IN THIS WOMAN'S CASE.

Mrs. Campbell Wishes Her Letter Published so that the Truth May Be Known.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

Of the thousands of letters received from women all over the world by Mrs. Pinkham, not one is given to the public unless by the wish of the writer. Thus absolute confidence is established between Mrs. Pinkham and her army of patients; and she freely solicits a letter from any woman, rich or poor, who is in ill health or ailing.

In the case of Mary E. Campbell, of Albion, Noble Co., Ind., her suffering was so severe, her relief so suddenly realized, and her gratitude so great, that she wishes the circumstances published, in the hope that others may be benefited thereby. She says:—

"My physician told me I had dropsy and falling of the womb. My stomach and bowels were so bloated I could not get a full breath. My face and hands were bloated badly. I had that dreadful bearing-down pain, backache, palpitation of the heart, and nervousness.

"One of my physicians told me I had something growing in my stomach; and the medicine that I took gave me relief only for a short time. I thought I must die. I began to take *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound, and it worked like a charm. After taking the first bottle I could walk across the street, now I am well. I advise all my friends to take it."
—MARY E. CAMPBELL, Albion, Noble Co.

LEVI HETFIELD DEAD.

Paralysis Ends a Busy and Useful Life.

VIGOROUS AT THE AGE OF 77.

He Was One of the Pioneers in Plainfield's Development, and Leaves a Record of Industry, Integrity and Success.

From The Press of Feb. 27.

Death this morning at 4 removed from among Plainfield's citizens *Levi Hetfield*, to whom much of the present success of this city as a residence and business centre is due. There is no person in this section of the State who was better known as a business man and more respected as a citizen than Mr. Hetfield. His whole life and interests have remained in Plainfield from his boyhood days, and the sturdy habits of his character are evidenced in the many organizations and institutions which are now important factors in local life, and in forming which he took a prominent and active part. The large property interests of which he was the owner are self-sufficient in themselves to speak for his great executive ability as a business man.

Mr. Hetfield was a native of Westfield. He came to Plainfield when a young lad, and commenced to learn the trade of a carpenter, at which he soon became an adept, and by industrious and frugal customs soon launched into business for himself—that of a builder and contractor. From that time forward his life had been one of continuous prosperity.

His first business venture of any magnitude was the erection of a flour and feed mill on Madison avenue, but which a few years later was burned. This business was supplemented by a lumber and coal yard.

A large part of the fortune which he left was made from increase in value and improvement of real-estate, between Third and Fifth streets, which he purchased years ago as farm land, and which is now covered with valuable residences.

In politics he was Democrat, active in serving his party, but true and consistent in advocating its principles. For three terms he was an influential member of the Common Council. He was one of the charter members of the Dime Savings Bank, a director in the Plainfield Street Railway Co., Bound Brook Mutual Fire Insurance Company and the American Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was an active member of the First Baptist Church. A number of years ago he retired from active business life and has since devoted his time to overseeing his large estate. His executive ability was frequently recognized by the Court of Chancery in appointing him as administrator of various estates, notably among them being the J[illegible] Male and Alfred Berry estates.

In 1838 he was married to Miss Sarah A. Hand, who died in 1868, and in 1874 he was again married—this time to Miss Maggie Freeman. He leaves four children, Walter L., John M., Mrs. Harold Serrell and Mrs. Dr. Andrew Manning, all of this city.

Mr. Hetfield's death was caused by paralysis, with which he was stricken last week after returning from Elizabeth on Wednesday, where he had over-exerted himself in the work incident to settling up the affairs of the estate of Mrs. Colt. No immediate fears were entertained at that time, but on Monday afternoon he sank into unconsciousness, which continued until death ensued this morning. The funeral will be held Saturday afternoon at 2:30, at his late home on Madison avenue.

Clifford McGee has gone to Orleans, N. Y., to represent the Standard Oil interests. He expects to remain there a year.

HYMENEAL.

Bowen—Viegut.

The marriage of Miss Augusta Floyd Viegut to Herbert Wolcott Bowen, formerly a resident of Netherwood for several years, was celebrated yesterday at high noon at the residence of the bride, 46 West Thirty-fourth street, New York, the ceremony being performed by Archbishop Corrigan.

The bride, who is a daughter of Mr. Viegut, is descended on the paternal side from a distinguished Castilian family, her father being a prominent resident of Barcelona, Spain. On the maternal side she is a great-great-granddaughter of William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a great-granddaughter of Major David VanHorn, who was an aide de camp at Washington's inauguration. She was educated abroad and made her social bow to the fashionable set in New York about a year ago.

The groom, who is United States Consul-General at Barcelona, Spain, is a son of Henry C. Bowen, proprietor of The New York Independent, and a lineal descendant of John Eliot, a great-grandnephew of Benjamin Franklin, and is connected with the Winthrop, Tappan, Aspinwall and many other well-known families. He is a Yale graduate and attended the Columbia Law School.

Owing to a recent death in the groom's family only the relatives witnessed the ceremony. There was no reception afterward. Miss Grace Coudert, daughter of Hon. Frederic R. Coudert, was maid of honor, and the bridemaids were Miss Dorothy VanSchaick and Miss Marie Vyse of Staten Island. The maid of honor wore pale green satin, and the maids salmon pink satin, trimmed with old point lace and spangled chiffon. They carried bunches of violets. The bride wore a frock of heavy white satin, trimmed with point lace, and a veil of the same dainty material. The groom's brother, Clarence W. Bowen, acted as best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowen will spend a week in Washington and after a short stay in New York will sail for Barcelona, Spain.

DR. AND EDITOR MORSE.

Finds Great Curative Qualities in a Simple Remedy.

From Westfield, N. J., Leader.

The fact of the Editor of the Leader being a physician of the old school, encourages some people to ask why we kick quacks and quackers. We do hate charlatans the worst way; that's a fact. But—every proprietary medicine isn't a quack medicine. In some of them we believe as devoutly as we do in calomel and quinine. There, for example is Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. It has our faith. We know its value. In the laboratory it has fully approved itself as containing just those ingredients which every physician knows the materia medica to indicate for the disorders for which the remedy is prescribed. In clinical experience its further proof has not been wanting, as we have reason to know. We have no hesitancy in saying that we would prescribe the remedy in any case where it is really indicated.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has no rival as a blood builder and nerve food. It has met with unparalleled success in the treatment of all diseases of the skin, liver, kidneys and the blood. It restores the disordered liver to a healthy condition, and effectually cures the worst cases of habitual constipation. It has cured cases of Bright's disease, erysipelas, rheumatism, dyspepsia, gravel, diabetes, bladder and urinary troubles, where all else has failed.

It is a certain cure for all the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females, and affords great protection from attacks that originate in change of life. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is for sale by all dealers in medicine at one dollar a bottle or six bottles for five dollars; which brings a treatment within the reach of all.

THE SPOUSES ENTERTAIN.

Red Men's Auxiliary Provide a Pleasant Time for Palefaces.

The dance and entertainment given by Iona Council, No. 14, Daughters of Pocohontas, in the Red Men's hall on West Front street last night, provided amusement for 250 people who attended. The floor had been crashed, and the walls gayly decorated with bright colors. From the centre chandelier hung miniature flags and Chinese lanterns, while four streamers of red, white and blue bunting were suspended from the centre to each corner of the room.

The entertainment portion of the event was commenced at 9, and continued to 10:30, during which time the following Plainfield artists rendered songs and recitations that in many cases were more meritorious than is usually found in the amateur performer, and who were greeted with applause by those present: Piano solo, Mrs. Fred Canfield; recitation, Miss Webber; comic recitation, A. Gorton; songs, Eli Odam; songs, Dr. G. O. Bedford; recitations, Elmer Neal; song, Mrs. A. J. Stiglitz; humorous sayings, John H. Carney; song, Mrs. W. Westphal.

At 10:30 the grand march was commenced, led by David C. Allen and Mrs. George Voehl. At the intermission refreshments were served by members of the council. Mrs. George Voehl was the chairman of the committee having charge of the affair.

C. W. O. Hardman, sheriff of Tyler Co., W. Va., appreciates a good thing and does not hesitate to say so. He was almost prostrated with a cold when he procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says: "It gave me prompt relief. I find it to be an invaluable remedy for coughs and colds." For sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North ave. T. S. Armstrong, manager.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be absolutely harmless?

Do You Know that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35 cents, or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

E. P. THORN,

No. 125 Park Avenue,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Pure Wines and Liquors,

For Family and Medicinal Use,

A SPECIALTY.

2-26-y

FEBRUARY PRICES.

Amos H. VanHorn, Limited,

73 Market Street, Near Plane Street.

Note the Name Amos Before Entering the Store.

PRICES DURING FEBRUARY.

Tapestry Brussels carpet per yard, only	50c
Antique oak bedroom suits, only	$10
Mahogany finished frame parlor suits, only	$20
Velvet carpet per yard, only	75c
Antique oak bedroom suits, only	$15
Antique oak sideboards, only	$13 50
Extra super all-wool ingrain carpet per yard, only	50c
Mahogany finished frame parlor suits, in rug covering, only	$30
Fancy couches and lounges, only	$5
Low priced ingrain carpet per yard, only	25c
Antique oak bedroom suits, only	$20
Body Brussels carpet per yard, only	$1c
Antique oak chiffoniers with mirrors, only	$8.75
Mahogany finished frame parlor suits, in silk covering, only	$40
Dining-room chairs, high back, antique oak, per set only	$7.50
Antique oak extension tables, only	$8.50
Oilcloth per yard, only	20c
Hall stands, only	$5.50
Antique oak bedroom suits, only	$25
Three ply carpet per yard, only	75c

PORTLAND RANGES—The prices on these Ranges are not reduced, as we are not allowed to do so by the manufacturers. We have made reductions in all other departments not mentioned above at the same rate as in this ad. Easy terms. Goods delivered free to all parts of the State.

STORING FURNITURE—Having just erected a new building at 88, 90 and 92 Bank st., we can safely say that we have the most complete Storage Building in the State, and at such low rates. All locked rooms. Furniture moved with vans by careful men in city or country. Telephone 580.

AMOS H. VAN HORN, Limited,

73 Market st., near Plane st., Newark, N. J.

LEGGETT'S TOILET SOAP,

for the toilet, bath and nursery. 15 cents a cake, 6 cakes 75 cents. Warranted absolutely pure.

The compounding of physicians' prescriptions a specialty.

Corner Park avenue and Front street.

FERRIS' GOOD SENSE Corset Waists

Quality, Workmanship, and Shapes, unequaled.

Over A MILLION Mothers, Misses, and Children, wear them.

Modern ideas of healthful dress are perfected in this Corset Waist. For sale by all leading retailers. Children's, 25c. to 75c. Misses', 50c. to $1.00. Ladies', $1.00 to $2.00.

A HINDOO TRICK.

IT IS RIDICULOUSLY EASY WHEN YOU KNOW HOW IT IS DONE.

Professor Herrmann Explains the Mystery of the Sealed Box and the Crafty Way In Which the Performer Who is Tied in a Bag Exchanges Her Prisons.

Where, if not in India, should we turn for the weird and mysterious, for the wonderful, for that which may not be understood by any one, even those who profess to understand everything? India, with a civilization that was older than Europe's when Europe's civilization began. What is developed is naturally more fully developed in India than in any younger country. What has been made a study for years must be surpassed by that which has been made a study of for centuries. Although the magic of the Hindoos is by far the most celebrated, it is not the most scientific magic in the world.

European and American magicians, a few years since, introduced an illusion called the Hindoo box trick, for no other reason than that Hindoo is a very good word to tack on any illusion, as it is to a certain extent mystifying. This trick was performed in the following manner: A large box capable of holding a human being was brought in and examined by a committee invited on the stage for the purpose of making this inspection. It was found to be a strongly built iron bound box, with great hasp hinges fastening one side of the lid to the box, the other side of which was held down with a hasp and staple, firmly riveted through the wood, and any one in the audience was called upon to secure it with a padlock. This was done. Then the box was placed on two trestles sufficiently high to sustain it about eighteen inches from the stage floor; a coil of rope, usually about a hundred feet in length, was handed to the committee and they were requested to tie the box, which was invariably tied by lashing it so securely as to render it an impossibility to open the lid in any way without destroying the rope. The knots of this rope were often sealed with sealing wax, marked with rings and charms worn by members of the committee in such a manner as to prevent the seals being tampered with without a discovery.

After this was done to the satisfaction of the committee the assistant, generally a young woman dressed in a page's costume, was called in. This assistant was placed in a strong linen bag, the bag drawn up over her head and securely tied with a stout string, the knots of which were sealed in the same manner as those on the box. The page was then taken and seated on the box, a screen drawn around both the box and the performer, when in an incredibly short space of time, never exceeding thirty seconds, a smart tap on the box announced that all was ready; the screen was hastily drawn aside, and the empty bag, still sealed exactly as left by the committee, with every seam intact, would be found lying on top of the box, the page having disappeared entirely.

A rapping on the inside of the box proclaimed the fact that the performer was inside of it, and after the seals and knots were inspected and untied and the network of rope wound around it removed the key was produced and the box unlocked. The performer would step out as cool and unruffled as though she had been lying on a sofa during the whole affair.

Now, unexplained, this appears truly wonderful, but the explanation is so simple as to be ridiculous. The box, carefully corded and locked, of course could not have been opened at the top, the bottom was resting on the trestles, and we naturally turn to the sides for an opening. The front side of the box, just below the hasp, was so arranged that an invisible hinge or rod running through the bottom of the lower half of the box front allowed this to drop down inside the box, leaving no obstacle in the way of the performer's entering it but the ropes, which, of course, were pushed aside enough to allow the small body of the page to pass through.

Once inside the box she simply rolled to the back of it, raised the front lid and with a small, flat, knifelike instrument shot two tiny bolts into place, rapped on the box, concealed her instruments to open it and was ready for the inspection of the committee. The bolts were hid by the other half of the box lid, they being set into the upper edges of the board and the smallness of the cracks prevented their discovery.

But how about the bag? you ask. That was managed in this way: There were two bags, one inside the other. The performer was placed in an outer bag, leaving an empty one exactly like the outer one flat against the back of the bag. When the magician was pulling the bag over the young lady's head, ready to be tied and sealed, he simply brought the tops of the two bags to be sealed up, that of the empty one above that of the one containing the page, and held it in his hand to be tied and sealed, the hands clasped around the top of the outer bag concealing its mouth so that the committee working above his hands really tied and sealed the top of the empty bag. When this was done he would pick up the slight figure of the page and seat her on the top of the box, quickly draw the screen around her and she would slip the outer bag down from her shoulders, draw up and shake out the inner or empty one and lay it on the top of the box. The outer bag would then be wound around her body inside a blouse waist or outer garment; she would then open the box, crawl into it, fasten the front and call for "light."

A. HERRMANN.

Strange.

"You know old John Goodner?"

"Yes."

"Never called anything but 'Honest John' for forty years?"

"Um."

"County treasurer for twenty-eight years and guardian for half the orphans in the county? Trusted by everybody?"

"Yep."

"Dead three weeks and experts have gone over his books?"

"Well?"

"They found he was honest in every way!"

Old Rounder Logic.

Swaggs—Ah, you will never know how much I regret my youthful follies.

Boggs—Why?

Swaggs—Because, now that I have money enough to indulge them without compunctions of conscience all the novelty is gone.

Conscience is not a safe guide in any matter upon which it has not been ed[illegible]

Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union.

OFFICIAL.

Regular meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union, held on Thursday, Feb. 7, 1895, at 2:30 p m.

The following members were present, viz:

Director Hubbard and Freeholders Badgeley, Clark, Ehrlich, Halliday, Farrell, Hulskamper, Krause, Littell, Miller, Roll, Swain, Tier, Westcott and Woodruff—15.

Absent—Freeholders Morrell, Ogden—2.

The minutes of the previous meeting (reading of bills excepted) were on motion approved as read.

COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

February 5, 1895.

To the Honorable, the Director and Board of Chosen Freeholders of Union County:

Gentlemen—The iron pipe bridge, composed of iron pipes having a diameter of four feet, which the Freeholders of Union and Essex placed across the Morris turnpike, near Passaic river, to convey the water course known as Spring Brook, has become in a measure stopped by the accumulation of wash, and the caving of the banks of the stream on the northerly side of said turnpike, to such an extent as to form a dam, preventing the free passage of the stream through the said iron pipe bridge.

In consequence, the stream does not have its proper outlet, the utility of the iron bridge is impaired, and my lands on the southerly side of said turnpike are frequently flooded to my great damage.

I am informed it is the custom of your Board to have the outlet from a bridge cleared of obstructions for some distance in order to permit the stream to pass off, and I would respectfully petition your Honorable Board to have this conduit cleared in the interest of the public health and the preservation of the bridge.

Trusting my petition may commend itself to your kind and favorable consideration. I am

Respectfully yours,

GEO B VANDERPOOL.

After some debate, on motion of Freeholder Woodruff, the communication was received and referred to Freeholder Swain.

From Frank H Dunn, Clerk of the Grand Jury, as follows, viz:

Whereas, The Grand Jury of the County of Union has made an inspection of the County Jail of this County at the present term, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and that they find the same neat, cleanly and well kept, except this, that there is at present maintained in the kitchen thereof, a water closet, and that, though as well attended to as can be, is in its present position unsanitary; therefore be it

Resolved, That the said Grand Jury would respectfully suggest that the said closet be removed from the said kitchen; and be it further

Resolved, That a true copy of this preamble and resolution be transmitted to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Union County.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a resolution passed by the Grand Jury of the County of Union at the present sitting for the January term, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, as taken from the minutes thereof.

Signed, FRANK H DUNN, Clerk.

Dated Jan 18, 1895.

From the Grand Jury of the County of Union, a presentment, having reference to the power conferred upon the Board of Chosen Freeholders by the Legislature, bearing upon the control of certain public roads, etc.

After being read in full, it was on motion of Freeholder Roll, received and placed on file.

From Louis Quien, County Engineer, as follows, viz:

Elizabeth, N J, Feb 7, 1895.

To the Honorable, the Board of Freeholders of Union County, N J:

Gentlemen—The following letter was received by the undersigned from Messrs Hillpot & Ayres with reference to their bond in connection with Morris avenue grading and paving contract.

The undersigned respectfully reports to your Honorable Body, that the contract with the said Messrs Hillpot & Ayres, has not been settled, and will not be, until the expiration of one year from the date of the last payment made to them by the County of Union.

Respectfully sumitted,

LOUIS QUIEN,

County Engineer.

The following is a copy of the letter referred to:

Bound Brook, N J, Jan 23, 1895.

Louis Quien, County Engineer, Elizabeth, N J:

Dear Sir—Previous to the settlement of our contract with the Board of Chosen Freeholder of the County of Union, you said you would have our bond of $10,000 released when settlement was made.

Please give this matter immediate attention and oblige,

Yours truly,

HILLPOT & AYRES.

On motion of Freeholder Clark, received and placed on file.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee to settle with the Collector presented the following report, viz:

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union:

Gentlemen—Your Committee to settle with the County Collector, respectfully report that we have examined his books, showing his receipts and disbursements, together with his vouchers, bonds and coupons paid and bank books, and find that the same agrees and are correct in every particular.

His receipts and disbursements from Sept 12, 1894, to Jan 30, 1895, are as follows, viz:

Receipts,	$439,123 62
Disbursements,	354,079 00
Balance in his hands	$75,043 62

GEO W LITTELL,
HENRY KRAUSE,
JOHN FARRELL,
Committee.

To be continued next week.

IMMORALITY IN PLAINFIELD

REV. DR. LEWIS SAYS IT'S GETTING WORSE.

Police Officials Say Different—Interesting Information at the Meeting of the Plainfield Branch Alliance.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Plainfield Branch Alliance in All Souls Church yesterday afternoon the discussion of the "Criminal Classes" developed interesting facts in connection with the morality of Plainfield.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Edwin W. Conklin, vice president.

H. P. Reynolds opened the discussion with a paper on "The criminal classes; what are they and how should they be dealt". Mr. Reynolds spoke substantially as follows:

One subject there is on which most people are quite willing to confess ignorance and that is the life within prison walls—the world of the outcast and convict. Yet the modern spirit of inquiry is penetrating these barriers. A study of our modern attempts to deal with the law breakers which should enumerate the various methods in use and the experiments tried would occupy much time, but of these methods, two, at least, possess great usefulness and greater promise. First, as to the reformatory idea: Is it not strange with the reformatory principle imbedded in every great religious system that it should have been left to this century to try the reformatory experiment? We see reformatory schools increasing in our own country, while reformatory methods are being introduded into every grade of penal institutions in England. In accord with universal experience youth is the period when reform is most possible. Hence commitments to reformatories have largely been restricted below the age of 18. Faith in the possibility of reform is taking wider scope in the founding of such great establishments as those at Elmira, N. Y., Concord, Mass., and Huntington, Penn. Mr. Brockway's big school at Elmira has been turned inside down; its fame is literally "World" wide, but what has it proved. Barring some exceptions it has proved that even such appalling products of civilization as the American tough can be made a man of, and not a bad sort of a man. Many young men have gone there born and bred to enmity with society; their only school the slums only trade theft, only amusement drunkeness. They have come forth reading and writing, sober and healthy.

Reformed, you ask? Out of every 100 of these graduates, 80 and odd are never again committed for criminal offenses, while a somewhat less proportion are known to become self-supporting and respectable. Idleness, i. e., lack of a habit of industry is the source of more criminality than drink—plus ignorance. Of existing reformatories no two are alike in methods, although all rest upon a common basis. For example, we find at Elmira that Father Stick has played an important part. At Concord corporal punishment is unknown.

Some 25 miles southeasterly from Plainfield at Jamesburg is located the New Jersey State Reform School for Juvenile Delinquents. Here the boys are trained in some practical trade or occupation; worked upon the farm and instructed in the usual English branches. Moral and religious training are prominent features. The trustees have power to grant absolute discharge of such boys as merit freedom. In cases of those whose reformation is incomplete after three years of confinement the trustees may grant a parole to continue in force during the period of minority or good behavior. While paroled the boy may be apprenticed or allowed to return to his own home on his own recognizance, always subject to rearrest for misconduct. Thus he is aroused to a sense of responsibility and manliness. All reformatory work involves a trial of the indeterminate sentence and of probation and parole laws.

A few conclusions are now generally accepted with regard to penal law. First, that fear of punishment does not greatly serve to prevent crime; second, society for its own protection must put the criminal under restraint for his own good, and the good of society, and every effort should be made for his reformation.

There is great need for a prison on the lines of the Massachusetts or Elmira reformatory in New Jersey. Six years ago a commission of five capable gentlemen was appointed by Gov. Abbett to investigate and report on the advisability of establishing a reformatory prison. This commission in April, 1890, presented a report that was strong, concise and practical. The commission took occasion to indicate an appropriate location for the new prison of interest to us as dwellers of Union County—at Rahway. If the prison was wanted then the want has grown with every year. But we have not the beginning of a reformatory system. More than anything else is this the hope and aim of the S. C. A. A., nor will the Association cease its labors till this aim is attained.

A paper on "Is Drunkenness Prevalent?" was read by Mrs. T. H. Tomlinson, which answered the question in the affirmative.

G. E. Marx, secretary of the Boys Club, talked on the treatment of juvenile offenders. "Is Crime on the Increase," was discussed by Miss Erskine, who said that she had talked with Chief Grant and Judge Coddington, both of whom told her that they had encountered less vice in the past two years than ever before.

An informal discussion followed, during which Dr. Lewis made the interesting announcement that immorality had been constantly increasing in the last five years in Plainfield, the prevalence of which was not due to the lack of vigilance of officials, but to the mother and housewife who displayed in many cases great indifference as to the associations their children and servants kept.

Fifty Dollars Given Away.

To raisers of poultry, the most wonderful and valuable monthly is The Poultry Keeper. The publishers offer fifty dollars free. Send for sample copy free and see how. Any of the following back numbers worth a dollar but sent postpaid for only five cents each: Brooders Incubators, Appliances, Poultry Houses (illus) Aug. '89 Aug. '91. Worth $10. Poultry Houses, April '87, Oct. '88 and July '91 (30 illus). Preserving eggs, Sep. '87. Turkeys, Mar. '92. Poultry diseases Nov '87. How to Feed for Eggs, Oct. '91. All About Lice, Oct. '87, Dec '91. Testing Eggs June '91 and June '92. How to Make the Hot Water Incubator July '87. Sample free. Address, The Poultry Keeper Co., Parkersburg, Pa.

If you find that trade goes slowly
And is never at its best,
With an ad just press the button—
Watch The Press do the rest.

THE MODEL SOCIABLE.

Christian Endeavorers Have a Pleasant and Profitable Time.

When it was known among the Christian Endeavorers that there was to be a model sociable in the Trinity Reformed Church last evening everyone wanted to be present, and a very large number of them were.

Westfield, Rahway, Willow Grove, Dunellen, Cranford, and all the Plainfield societies were represented.

The social features of Christian Endeavor work is perplexing to most of the societies and just how to hold a sociable with the best possible results is no easy task.

E. E. Anthony of the Trinity Society has charge of the social work through the county and at his suggestion the first model sociable was held. Members from societies all through the county were present.

During the day a number of the young women gathered at the church and with artistic hands made a scene of rare beauty.

Wm. Milliken of Dunellen was the only Endeavorer to be found not engaged—in work, and he very willingly gave his time and experience in assisting the young women.

The decorations were pink and green, and bunting with these colors encircled the room and neatly entwined the several pillars in the room. The presence of several banquet lamps added much to the beauty of the scene.

The chief feature, of course, was sociability, and everyone present was doubly impressed with this fact. It was a happy departure from the old style, when a person securing a seat would hold it the rest of the evening.

The young people moved and chatted freely with those whom it was made possible they should know through the use of a card prepared by Wm. Milliken and Wm. Crawford, with the bearer's name on and which was attached to the lapel of the coat.

Mr. Anthony arrested the attention of the large audience, and introduced Miss Bessie Blair who rendered a beautiful vocal solo, "Who is Sylva?"

The merry company then without any difficulty joined in social conversation. When Mr. Anthony thought that they had talked enough, they were called to order, and Mr. Beekman gave a pleasing piano solo which was finely executed.

After another intermission the audience enjoyed a delightful alto solo by Miss Nancy Randolph. Then the least important feature of the event, as so stated, was indulged in. The committees then served cocoa and wafers, which were all to be desired.

The last number on the programme was a vocal solo by Miss Fanny Mattison, accompanied by Miss Nettie Mattison on the piano and Miss Florence Bates, with the violin. The rendition was enjoyed to the fullest extent. Miss Bates is a pupil of Carl Feininger, and her work is of high merit. Mr. Anthony then asked for interchange of ideas on the social question, but none were able to offer a more novel plan than that presented, and all were highly pleased with the success of this model sociable.

The committees acting under the direction of E. E. Anthony were as follows:

Social—Miss Fanny Mattison, Miss Jennie Buidk, Miss Ella Gardner, Miss Jennie Smith, Mrs. Clarence Mundy.

Flower and Decorating—Miss May Sheppard, Miss Carrie Mehl, Miss Viola Huff, Miss Grace Berg, Miss Lizzie Dunlap.

Reception—Miss Cora Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Woodruff, Miss Garretta Wikoff and Elmer Garretson.

—Again we call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the auction sale of the personal property and farming implements of Israel J. Coon at Smalleytown, Somerset county, on Wednesday next, March 6. As Mr. Coon has leased his farm everything mentioned will be sold to the highest bidder.

PAINT cracks.—It often costs more to prepare a house for repainting that has been painted in the first place with cheap ready-mixed paints, than it would to have painted it twice with strictly pure white lead, ground in pure linseed oil.

Strictly Pure White Lead

forms a permanent base for repainting and never has to be burned or scraped off on account of scaling or cracking. It is always smooth and clean. To be sure of getting strictly pure white lead, purchase any of the following brands:

"Atlantic," "Jewett," "Brooklyn."

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York.

ANOTHER SECRET ORDER.

Chosen Friends Organize Under the Name of Plainfield Council.

Plainfield Council, No. 44, Order of Chosen Friends, is the title of a new fraternal and beneficial order organized in Odd Fellows Hall last evening, with 23 active members. Officers were elected and installed as follows:

Councilor—Martin R. Lantz.
Past Councilor—C. F. Gullburg.
Vice Councilor—Anna E. Brownell.
Prelate—Kate Franse.
Marshal—C. R. Skillman.
Warden—Mary E. Stevens.
Guard—Chas. Keiderling.
Sentry—Fred R. Schmidt.
Secretary—G. T. Mullin.
Treasurer—N. R. Barnes.
Trustees—Jas. Bell, E. S. Schenck, C. N. Brownell.

The order was organized by C. F. Gullburg, and the following installing officers from Jersey City took part:

S G S—J G Reid.
P C—L Hopkins.
V C—Mrs J G Reid.
Treas—G B Ludman.
Prelate—Mrs E F Ludman.

Remarks on the good of the order followed. Regular meetings are to be held twice a month.

Children Shrink

from taking medicine. They don't like its taste. But they are eager to take what they like—Scott's Emulsion, for instance. Children almost always like Scott's Emulsion.

And it does them good.

Scott's Emulsion is the easiest, most palatable form of Cod-liver Oil, with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda added to nourish the bones and tone up the nervous system. The way children gain flesh and strength on Scott's Emulsion is surprising even to physicians.

All delicate children need it.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Standard Railway of America

Protected throughout by the Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

On and after Jan 20, 1895, trains will leave Elizabeth as follows:

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia 12 26 p m daily with Pullman Vestibule parlor and sleeping cars for Pittsburg, Northern and Eastern Pennsylvania.

4.57 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, dining car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, daily except Saturday, for Toledo, Williamsport, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

6.34 p.m.—SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping car, daily, to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Memphis. Dining car Altoona to Richmond.

8 43 p. m.—PACIFIC EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping cars, daily, for Pittsburg, Columbus, Chicago, and Toledo, daily, except Saturday for Cleveland.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South—[illegible]

For New York only, 6 10 a. m. daily.

For Philadelphia—[illegible]

FOR ATLANTIC CITY [illegible]

Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City [illegible] p. m. weekdays.

For Rahway—[illegible]

For New Brunswick—[illegible]

For Woodbridge—[illegible]

For Perth Amboy—[illegible]

For East Millstone—[illegible]

For Trenton—[illegible]

For Lambertville, Phillipsburg and Belvidere via Trenton—[illegible]

For Flemington—[illegible]

For Freehold—[illegible] via Monmouth Junction, week-days.

For Jamesburg, via Monmouth Junction—[illegible]

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, and points on New York and Long Branch R. R.—[illegible] do not stop at Asbury Park on Sundays.

For Sea Side Park, Island Heights and Toms River—[illegible]

For Boston—[illegible] daily.

For Brooklyn, N. Y.—All through trains connect at Jersey City with boats to Brooklyn annex, affording direct transfer to and from Fulton street, avoiding double ferriage and journey across New York City.

Leave New York for Elizabeth—[illegible]

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager.

J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent.

FEAR AS A CAUSE OF DEATH.

The Imagination a Potent Factor In Acquiring a Fatal Disease.

"Of the whole number of persons supposed to die of disease," said a prominent physician the other day, "I should say that at least 50 per cent are really carried away by fear. Were it not for this element mortality would be far less than it is."

In support of his statement he cited various cases where the element of fear had entered largely in as a potent factor to persuade people that their time had come. Presentiments, prophecies, premonitions and general nervousness all played their part. Some years ago four criminals, condemned in Russia to die were taken to a house and shown several beds, in which, they were told, a number of cholera patients had died. In fact, the beds were new, never having been slept in. The criminals were informed that they would be set at liberty if they would undergo the ordeal of sleeping several nights in the beds. From the prisoners' point of view it was a possible though desperate chance of escape. They one and all decided to take the chances. At the end of the time prescribed two were uninjured and went free, but the others developed all the symptoms and died of Asiatic cholera.

Two physicians determined to take advantage of the impressionable mind of a female patient and prove a theory for the benefit of science. The lady had complained of an itching on her back. She was told that a blister would be applied. Instead a common postage stamp was applied, and, so runs the chronicle, performed all the offices of the plaster which was not there.

A college professor was once the subject of a practical joke at the hands of the students. They met him one after another, and each successively inquired after his health, saying that he looked ill. He took to his bed, a physician was called, and for days the professor imagined he was ill.—New York World.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

(Anthracine coal used exclusively insuring cleanliness and comfort.)

Station in New York foot of Liberty Street. Time Table in Effect, Nov. 18, 1894.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave New York from foot of Liberty street [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Newark [illegible]

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Somerville [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Easton [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

LEAVE PLAINFIELD.

[illegible] A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport and Tamaqua.

7 10 a. m. for stations to High Bridge, connecting for stations on High Bridge Branch.

[illegible] A. M. for Flemington, D. L. & W. R. R. Easton, Bangor and Mauch Chunk.

[illegible] A. M. for Flemington, High Bridge branch D L & W R R, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Nanticoke, Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c. Through coach to Williamsport.

[illegible] p. m. way for Easton, connecting at Junction for stations on D. L. & W. R. R.

[illegible] P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Sunbury and Williamsport, Wilkes-Barre and Scranton. Buffet parlor car to Mauch Chunk.

[illegible] p. m., way for Easton, connecting at High Bridge for stations on High Bridge branch.

[illegible] P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bangor, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk, Shamokin and Tamaqua. Buffet parlor car to Scranton.

[illegible] P. M. for Flemington.

[illegible] P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg.

[illegible] P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown.

[illegible] a. m. Sunday for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre and Scranton. [illegible] a. m. Sundays for Easton. [illegible] p. m. Sundays for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Reading and Harrisburg. [illegible] p. m. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. and at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.

For Atlantic City, [illegible]

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, &c.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

For Perth Amboy, [illegible]

For Freehold, [illegible]

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia, [illegible]

For Trenton [illegible]

For Baltimore and Washington at [illegible]

For Chattanooga, New Orleans and all points south with through vestibule sleeper, via Shenandoah Valley Route at [illegible]

For Buffalo, Chicago and all points west, week-days at [illegible]

RETURNING—LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

Reading terminal [illegible]

Sundays—[illegible]

From 9th and Green sts:—[illegible]

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker sts., [illegible]

Plainfield passengers by trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

Through tickets to all points at lowest rates may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.

GAY MINSTRELS' NIGHT

With Wild Delight to See the Show the People Flock.

FOR EVERYONE 'TWAS LOTS OF FUN

Except the "Tea at Four o'Clock"—Though Play Fell Flat, the Songs Were Fat, and All the Jokes Made Laughter Loud—But 'Tis Confessed That Some Liked Best the Rough and Tumble of the Crowd.

As the sands pour down in the hour-glass, so poured the people into the Casino of the Union County Country Club Thursday night, when the Muhlenberg Hospital Benefit took place. You who have seen the mass of minute particles push at the tiny opening and pile up with amazing rapidity in the other bulb, can imagine how the crowd surged through the door of the cozy playhouse and took possession. Those of you who were there, need no description to remind you of the football rush in which you participated.

A big attendance had been expected, from the first mention of the project. Amateur performances by Plainfield society talent have never known failure, and the Hospital has a big place in the popular heart. All the members of the Women's Auxiliary Board, and other prominent women in addition, were patronesses, the drug stores, had tickets for sale, and the newspapers were advertising the affair liberally.

Lewis G. Timpson, who was hustling the business management of the show, saw how things were going, and advised that Music Hall be engaged because it was so much larger. That was vetoed, and he suggested that the Casino seats be reserved. The Board of Governors of the Hospital said no, that everyone must stand an equal chance of getting a good seat. So the sale of tickets went merrily on without reserve. There were 70 patronesses; and with that eagerness to sell all her allotment of tickets which characterizes the Plainfield patroness and makes her an invaluable adjunct to a social charity entertainment, each industriously performed her part, generally with calm disregard of Manager Timpson's frantic appeals to render him an accounting a few days before the performance. Many of the fair ticketsellers had not made returns up to the night of the entertainment, and 15 had n't been heard from up to last night, so no one knew how many seats had been disposed of. Provision was made for an extra crowd, by the placing of 75 more seats, the weather was doubtful, and the management trusted to Providence, and to the hard times that make amusement managers mournful, to keep the attendance within the capacity of the house.

But the dark skies and the rain and snow squalls gave place to beautiful starlight; the electric street lighting circuit of the Casino district broke down, giving to a promenade or a drive that additional attraction of a spice of adventure and romance which black night under a brilliant heaven always inspires; and the Country Club's home was a pretty blaze for the society butterflies to flutter to.

At 7 those wise in their generation began to gather. The fiat had gone forth that the doors would be opened exactly at 7:30, but previous experiences had taught some that there was a way to the Casino through the clubhouse. This precedent, however, appeared to have been abrogated, the order being that not one person should be admitted to the Casino till the 7:30 stroke; and so the earlycomers just had to accumulate, and struggle, and pound on the doors that were shut in front of them.

The ticket-takers peeped with alarm at the fast-gathering crowd, and went through a series of athletic drills and braced their backs with oak planks, preparatory to tackling the oncoming onslaught.

As a result of the indoor council of war, only one narrow door was thrown back when the time for opening came. Even through that the people poured almost too fast for the ticket-takers to handle. Many had tickets ready, and many cast dollar bills instead into the treasurers' hands, and all swept on into the hall and took possession. The ushers made a valiant stand, but in spite of their good looks and politeness they were supremely ignored. It was society's night, the Plainfield public's night, and society and the Plainfield public swarmed everywhere and swooped down upon the seats and forthwith occupied them all without the aid of conventional escorts.

Charles J. Fisk, the Puck of the Country Club, never broke his perennial smile as he said to Manager Timpson "If you want police to keep back the crowd and drive out out all those who have n't bought tickets in advance, I 'll get you all the cops you need." One bluecoat was outside, a spectator, and Chief Engineer Doane of the Fire Department was at hand in his handsome uniform and handsome form, ready to bring on the apparatus if the friction of the rush generated a blaze.

There were two streams of people, converging at the door. One line had been formed on the piazzas of the clubhouse, headed at the Casino entrance, and the second was massed on the Arlington avenue sidewalk and shoved its way up the steps. The chief ambition of each line was not to let the other get ahead faster than itself. So it was a lively time.

Everybody was proud because nobody got mad, and the "characteristic good-nature of American crowds" was exhibited as the most admirable of virtues. The elegant finery of feminine skirts was trampled, and the shapeliness of feminine gowns was crushed; headdress and toilettes on which hours had been spent, were tangled and battered into such uncomeliness as is well pictured in the sight of a discarded silk hat: what cared the wearers!—they were going to get there though it cost 'em their wardrobes, and they did n't often get a chance for that kind of fun. At 7:50 the Casino was so full that an outsider who was crying "Hot tamales" said the windows bulged out into bows, and it was remarked that the big fat sandwiches of tickets and dollar bills in the hands of the men at the door had stretched their fingers into extension ladders. Every seat was full; every aisle was full; and there were more a-coming. Nobody fainted, and everybody smiled and felt good because no one had said a bad word.

The Casino looked well, as ever; the walls and arches and fireplace were still hung with green; and the animation, and the hum of voices, and the blaze of light, and the soft sweet music, were a rest after the general wrestling tournament. Rose's orchestra was playing, just as it plays in the Lyceum Theatre; the greatest show of the Plainfield season was about to begin; and everybody that knew one another was there to enjoy.

The vibrations of the stage curtains indicated that the performance was about to begin, when Mr. Fisk burst forth like a sunbeam and said:

"Through some fault of the management, the house has been largely oversold. We therefore announce that the entertainment will be repeated next Tuesday evening, and those who wish may retire and receive tickets for the second performance, or may get their money back, as they prefer." This was applauded, but not many went away. The house continued packed throughout. The actual attendance was 620. The seating capacity was 480. Eighty-five people paid at the door, and many latecomers were refused admission. Chief Engineer Doane prudently and firmly kept the aisles free from chairs.

A tinkle of the bell, a preliminary chord of music, and there came the gentle singing of "My Old Kentucky Home". The curtains were drawn apart, and the Plainfield amateur minstrels stood revealed in all their excellence. Blackface were they all, and wigged. The predominant costume was conventional evening dress, which Plainfield young men wear with such accustomed ease and grace. The end men wore white duck coats the fulness of whose skirts betokened that at some time they had done service as sails for Yankee cup-defenders; they were wonderful to behold in their matchless stiffness, and since they were laundered the price of starch must have jumped amazingly. Down the sides of the nether garments, also of white duck, ran gaudy broad red stripes; and red waistcoats peeped forth in glimpses above the collars of the tight-waisted coats whose mammoth wide-spreading skirts stood stiffly out like abbreviated and disarranged hoops. Jumbo chrysanthemums weighted each manly heart, and a tousled topknot stuck up from each crown like a medieval doorknob. The boutonnieres of the others were red and white pinks.

Two Georges were the Bonesses—George F. Schoonmaker and George O. Stevens; and the tambos were thumped and twirled by Howard W. Beebe and Clarence Cree. Mr. Cree was a foreign importation from Elizabeth, to remind Plainfield that she has n't all the brains and brightness of the earth; and all the others were home talent except Messrs. Taylor and Lehman, who had accommodatingly come from Lehigh University to fill the places of Fred G. Smith and O. W. Abbott, unfortunately kept home by illness.

Middleman Fred Walz had grouped about him besides these the following: Geo. B. Schoonmaker, Frank Cokefair, Robert Lewis, Arthur Freeman, Robert Clark, Will N. Runyon, Elmer E. Runyon, John Taylor, Jr., Fletcher D. Hallock, James H. Hallock, Elston French, R. Dalziell Schoonmaker, Nathaniel Miller, E. H. Janes, Frederick Denicke, and P. S. Castleman.

'Twas a bangup minstrel show; the jokes were clean, mostly new; the voices were good, and their songs tuneful; the instrumental music was fine; the local flings were witty without being unkind; there was a lively intermingling of humor and sentiment; the performers showed that it was possible for gentlemen to black up and give a minstrel show without a tiresome abundance of horseplay and without sinking their personality.

The opening overture was a medley of such airs as "There's a Little Spot in Ireland", "Do, Do, My Huckleberry Do", "Go to Sleep, My Baby", and the irresistible "Tommy Atkins", with incidental solos by Messrs. Cokefair, Cree and Stevens, and amusing antics by all the end men. Then, with many witticisms interspersed, the following programme was rendered:

Ballad—"Bedouin Love Song",
Arthur Freeman
Song—"If Barnum Were Alive",
George O. Stevens
Selection..............................Banjo Club
Song—"Song of the Steeple",
Columbia College Quartette
A Few Remarks....................George Taggart
Song—"Standing on the Corner",
Clarence Cree
Ballad—"I Wonder"..........Elmer E. Runyon
Plantation Medley..............Double Quartette
Xylophone Solo............Fletcher D. Hallock
Topical Song....................Will N. Runyon
Finale..........Minstrel Troupe and Orchestra

The troupe was an aggregate of exceptional talent, and all won much praise and applause. The soloists all were encored, and all the jokes were laughed at. When there was sentiment, it was appreciated, even by the burlesquing Bones and Tambos, who wept crocodile tears. When there was fun—and it was always in evidence in some part of the stage—the buoyancy of hearts inspired forgetfulness of the weariness of standing in a crowd.

Some of the gags were wanderers recaptured—as that of the man who put business before pleasure and so appeared at the show instead of attending his mother-in-law's funeral, and who could find no complaint for her death—but even the backnumbers were given with a refreshing vim, and were spiced by the many new ones. A woman riding horseback up a hill was said to be like a big girl giving a little girl a little dog, because she gave a little gal a pup. Even this did n't cause a stampede for fresh air, but on the contrary the mirthful people cried like Oliver Twist for more.

George Hallock came in for a great ad in one of Stevens's gags. After Bones had wondered why Hallock as a temperance man did n't keep prohibition goods, he went on to explain that owing to the hard times all the goods in the store had taken a drop; that the first time he took one of Hallock's umbrellas out it got soaked; that when he put on a pair of Hallock's pants he found them full and after they had been worn out in the night dew they were the tightest pair he ever saw; that a coat he got of Hallock got on a terrible tear; and that one day when he went in the store he could n't find a collar that would stand up.

This; the audience heard, and shrieked with delight. Perhaps it was the way George told it. He was always funny, and a great hit. He was particularly good in his song, which Wade Whipple wrote especially for the occasion, and for which he was called out again and again. It ran:

IF BARNUM WERE ALIVE.
(AS SUNG BY GEORGE O. STEVENS.)

In traveling through the nation,
Alive to observation,
By day or night
Some novel sight
Will more than common note invite;
And when with application
To study them we strive,
We wonder where some folks would be—
If Barnum were alive.

CHORUS.

Ha, ha, ha! Ha, ha, ha!
There's some funny show,
Ha, ha, ha! Ha, ha, ha!
Everywhere we go.
And when such illustration
Assails our observation
We wonder where some folks would be—
If Barnum were alive.

Our city pas discerning
To trolley progress turning,
Will grant their prayer
If they will swear
To pave with gold the thoroughfare,
And give them of their earning
Per cent 'bout 25—
Now where as sharpers would they be,
If Barnum were alive! CHO—

Just note our Plainfield coppers—
As detectives they are whoppers—
So sleek and sly
When rogues they'd spy
A very shrewd disguise they try.
Brass buttons and blue toppers
To wear they do contrive—
Now where d'ye think these chaps would be,
If Barnum were alive! CHO—

There's Mr. Elmer Runyon—
He's neither corn nor bunion—
Beneath the hat
That covers pat
The man who knows just where he's [at,
Though bald as any onion,
Great thoughts within him strive—
You could not get him in a cage,
If Barnum were alive. CHO—

A health unto our Billy!
The chap who willy nilly
With song and jest
In genius drest
Will jar the buttons off your vest;
And up Fame's pathway hilly
At top he'll soon arrive,
And be the greatest show on earth—
Though Barnum were alive. CHO—

'Twould please me to continue
This song that seems to win you,
But there's no doubt
That I'm about
Of respiration quite played out;
And if my vocal sinew
To strain I'd further strive,
You'd shortly find that I would be,
Like Barnum—not alive. CHO—

Wade Whipple is the pen name for another Stevens, an uncle of George. The score as well as the verse was by him, except that W. E. MacClymont harmonized the chorus.

George Taggart was at his best, and his best can't be beat by any ordinary humorist. He came out in a Paderewski wig, checkered trousers that could be heard clear to Westfield, and a long linen duster that had been shredded into carpet rags. He explained his condition by saying he had been toying with Mr. McQuaide's dog. He said dawg, and looked hurt when some one told him to say dog. "That's all right",—he replied—"I know that dog is right generally—but you have n't met this animal."

A New York friend of his—he continued—had spent Blizzard day with him, seeing the Plainfield country: they had viewed the City Park, and he being used to Central Park confessed he had never seen anything like this; after enjoying the fountains and the statues they had taken a glimpse at Hotel Albino, and searched through the Public Library in an effort to find the public. They had inspected the residence of J. Parker Mason, famous for being the place where all the euchre prizes went; and they had skated on the New Brooklyn or New Market lake—he did n't know which, as he never could tell those two cities apart. Mr. Taggart concluded his running fire of witticisms with a realistic recitation of the New York Sun's great new poem "And the Young Man Sat and Waited". He was recalled, and gave a burlesque of Henry Irving, which was admirable and enjoyed.

As if Elmer Runyon had not already been reminded of his Bill Nyeness, a fly was represented as taking possession of his cranium, and saying that as there was no heir apparent it had usurped the crown. Thomas Van Boskerck was reported to have named his horse "Oyster" because he made the saddle rock. Thus with jest and song merry and musical went the minstrel show. One of the chief hits of the night was the original song of Will Runyon, the genius and joker, who is always enthusiastically welcomed in public or private entertainment. He sang, with repeated recalls and amid uproarious applause, the following:

IF THE MAYOR WOULD ONLY GIVE HIS JOB TO ME.
(AS WRITTEN AND SUNG BY WM. N. RUNYON.)

I'll sing, dear friends, of several things that I would surely do—
If the Mayor would only give his job to me;
I'd reform the City Government and all the people too—
If the Mayor would only give his job to me:
I'd appoint J. Parker Mason to be Justice of the Peace,
And Charlie Fisk would get a job as Captain of Police;
With this great pair the greengoods men their victims could not fleece—
If the Mayor would only give his job to me.

CHORUS.

Oh, well, well, I really cannot tell
Of all the changes you would quickly see;
But you bet your hat we would all get fat—
If the Mayor would only give his job to me.

I'd build a fine new Court House and the dearest little Jail—
If the Mayor would only give his job to me:
I'd feed the inmates every day on buckwheat cakes and quail—
If the Mayor would only give his job to me;
I'd make Fred Andrews warden, and his ways so debonnaire
Would give the city prison such a real Hope Chapel air
That all the ministers in town would spend their Summers there—
If the Mayor would only give his job to me. CHO—

A message to the City Fathers I would quickly send—
If the Mayor would only give his job to me;
And one reform much needed, I should strongly recommend—
If the Mayor would only give his job to me:
I would n't kick because they lay those sewer pipes so slow,
Nor if on Charlie Corwin's head more hair should start to grow,
But I would make that trolley run where someone wants to go—
If the Mayor would only give his job to me. CHO—

The young men too who live in town, would quickly change their ways—
If the Mayor would only give his job to me;
I'd make a model set of them inside of thirty days—
If the Mayor would only give his job to me:
I'd capture Jimmy Leonard for my confidential clerk,
For Corporation Counsel I would nominate Bill Kirk,
And I'd have the Council pass a law to make Pete Matthews work—
If the Mayor would only give his job to me. CHO—

The Courier-News and Daily Press would never scrap and fight—
If the Mayor would only give his job to me;
They would print nice things about each other every single night—
If the Mayor would only give his job to me!
I'd mesmerize the Editors, and then there would be fun—
For out would come The Press and say "The Courier yanks the bun",
And the Courier-News in turn would call The Press "A Number 1"—
If the Mayor would only give his job to me. CHO—

Now Mr. Gilbert, let me say, that you need never fear—
If you 'll only give your lovely job to me;
I 'll give you lots of work to do throughout the coming year—
If you 'll only give your lovely job to me;
I 'll hire the alleys downstairs, and I 'll set you there to bowl,
I 'll bring the town around each night to cheer you as you roll,
I 'll warrant you a steady line of pleasure, bless your soul!—
If you 'll only give your lovely job to me. CHO—

Mr. Freeman deserves praise, and won it, for his excellent singing of the difficult "Bedouin Love Song". "I've Been Working on the Levee" was a particularly appreciated melody by the double quartette, Messrs. Walz, G. B. Schoonmaker, Lewis, Clark, Runyon, Cokefair, Freeman, and W. N. Runyon. The Columbia College Quartette, Messrs. Miller, Denicke, Janes and Castleman, gave delightful music. The banjo club afforded full enjoyment through the deft fingers of Messrs. F. D. Hallock, J. H. Hallock, R. D. Schoonmaker, G. F. Schoonmaker, Taylor, and Lehman. Fletcher D. Hallock spread wonder and amazement by his xylophone solos, performed entirely by peculiar cluckings of his tongue in exact reproduction of the notes of the xylophone, the illusion being heightened and at the same time made amusing by the manipulation of a mallet on chunks of kindling wood strung together and held stretched by the funny end men. Elmer Runyon's sweet tenor voice charmed as ever, and nothing could be funnier than Mr. Cree's thoroughly coon song about "My Baby—my honey—my sweet one—my Zulu!"

The finale was a medley of melody.

A good-enough show for any town, the audience said of the minstrels; and there was more to come. This was a one-act farce-comedy, produced, after a short interval, by the following company of Plainfield amateurs:

Mrs. Effingham, a young widow,
Mrs. J. Parker Mason
Mrs. Marabout, a volatile society woman,
Mrs. L. W. Serrell, Jr.
Mrs. Coddington, a mamma with a daughter to bring out..........Mrs. Irving H. Brown
Arabella Coddington, a daughter with nothing to say..............Mrs. William L. Saunders
Arthur Rutledge, an innocent offender,
Richard L. Colburn
Mr. Walton, a social cynic..........Fred W. Walz
Mr. Grayson, a tender and true young man,
Henry L. Bogert
Bertie Appleby..........................George Taggart
Gen. Sabretache, a thunder and blazes old man,
[illegible] Anthony
Mr. [illegible], a [illegible]
Irving H. Brown
Thomas, the butler..............William E. Cock

The story of the play has already been told in these columns, and will not bear telling too often, if it is to hold together. Mrs. Burton Harrison is fashionable and clever, and her little social comedies read well enough; but "Tea at Four o'Clock" wasn't worth the effort expended on it by such an earnest and talented cast. The staging was perfect, under the personal supervision of J. Parker Mason, the scene being the walled garden adjoining Mrs. Effingham's Lenox house. It was hard work for the actors to make themselves silly and insincere. Not much, therefore, could be done with any of the parts, though Mr. Anthony did by much energy throw considerable character into the bombastic Sabretache of the fierce mustaches. Mrs. Serrell had the role of a deceitful gadabout, with which she was by nature unsympathetic; her faint and recovery were a clever bit of acting, and gave a glimpse of the ability she would show in a better part.

Mrs. Mason was regal in a rich gown, queenly with the manners of a superb hostess, and altogether admirable in her womanly traits as revealed in her love for Rutledge; but it is not necessary for her to adopt the stage appearance of any of Mrs. Harrison's mild heroines to appear well gowned, cordially entertaining, and womanly. Mrs. Brown had the distasteful task of trying to bury her amiability in the part of an ambitious but ungracious and even vixenish parent. Mrs. Saunders has the ability and experience to give interest to even a trivial assignment, and was amusing with her schoolgirl awkwardness, her society fright, and her fiction about the duel.

Mr. Walz was refreshing because of his personal breeziness, and not through any merit of his role. Mr. Cock was seen to less advantage than in former plays, and thus one of Plainfield's best amateurs was buried. Mr. Brown was compelled by the author to make himself tiresome, and proved his faithfulness to histrionic art by doing so. Mr. Taggart must have been as unpleasant to himself in Mrs. Harrison's creation of a vacuous mentality as his stammering was to an audience already kept too long. Mr. Bogert was at least earnest and persevering. Mr. Colburn had little to do but look handsome and gracefully enfold Mrs. Effingham in his arms; but not every man could fulfil those requirements as successfully as he did.

For the sake of Mrs. Burton Harrison's pride it is to be hoped that her copy of this issue of The Daily Press will miscarry in the mails, for it is not likely to be conducive to her peace of mind or soothing to her nerves to learn that one of her plays fell flat after a minstrel show.

When it all was over, people said little about the "Tea", but they did say much about the mirth and music that preceded it. And most of all they talked about the jam.

PATRONESSES.

Mrs M E Edgerton
" W E Lowe
Miss E Schipper
Mrs G H Goddard
Miss E Cock
" N Haviland
Mrs J W Reinhart
" F H Andrews
" D T VanBuren
" R L Burnett
" E N Erickson
" C A Marsh
" F O Herring
" W L Saunders
" G W VanBoskerck
" J Parker Mason
" J T Scott
" L W Serrell Jr
" J G Foster
" W E Stewart
" W P Smith
" L G Timpson
" A C Vail
" E Woltmann
" H Hastings
" D F Ginna
" G Randall
" F H Wills
" J T Baker
" M S Ackerman
" G W Endicott
" C C Cokefair
" B A Hegeman Jr
" A Gilbert
" G A Chapman
Mrs O T Waring
" E L Walz
" I H Brown
" M W Tyler
" J K Myers
" H O Fleming
" C P Ralli
" W J Roome
" H M Stockton
" E W Hedges
" J W DeGraff
" H P Talmadge.
Miss Ella Serrell
Mrs W Haviland
" A Atterbury
" H L Bogert
" S A Ginna
" J Edgar Corlies
" A C Baldwin
" C A Reed
" G Evans
" H Lapsley
" J B Dumont
" S Huntington
" L N Lovell
" E R Ackerman
" J H Ackerman
" J E Tracy
" T Rushmore
" R Rushmore
" C E Abbott
" E L Finch
" C Wharton Jr
" R Cox
" M I Cooley

OUR CLIMATE COMPARED.

Southern California and Plainfield Not So Widely Divergent As Might Be Supposed.

Hugh D. Vail, brother of Mahlon Vail of this city sends to The Press the following interesting comparison of the weather of his home, Santa Barbara, for 1894, with that of Plainfield for the same period:

	At Plainfield	At S. B.
Mean temperature of the year.......	52.9	59.6
Mean temperature of the Summer.	72.2	63.4
Mean temperature of the Winter...	31.9	51.5
Mean temperature of the Spring...	51.1	56.2
Mean temperature of the Fall.......	53.9	62
Mean temperature coldest month..	28.1	49.7
Mean temperature warmest month.	76.4	65.9
Highest temperature in the year...	100	94
Lowest temperature in the year....	1	33
Yearly variation in temperature...	99	61
Mean of daily variation............	20.7	16.3
Mean of monthly variation..........	50	36
Number of clear days...............	88	215
Number of fair days................	174	70
Number of cloudy days..............	103	80
Number of days when the rainfall was over 1.100 inches............	139	37
Total precipitation in inches........	58.6	10.1

The above comparison—says Mr. Vail—ought to convince any one who examines it that this is not the very hot place during Summer, that all South California is generally supposed to be by persons in the east.

Lawyer C. L. Murphy.

Among the successful applicants to the Supreme Court in Trenton for admission to the bar of New Jersey was Clarence L. Murphy of this city. Lawyer Murphy will practice in this city, and intends to [illegible] about March 1.

DRAMA AND OPERA

GRAND OPERA GIVES PLACE TO EXCLUSIVE GERMAN OPERA.

Mansfield Serves Notice on Nashville that He Won't Play There Any More. Langtry and Potter Come Back With Lustreless Plumes. The New York Programme.

There is one characteristic about distinguished theatrical immigrants to this country which has attracted the attention of veteran theatergoers in New York, and that is the extraordinary repertory which the English players present in the course of a short season in this city. Complaints of American actors about the financial success of such players as Henry Irving, Beerbohm Tree and the Kendals are very bitter, and as a rule it is held that there is something unpatriotic in patronizing English players so lavishly, and treating our own comedians and character actors with indifference. It has been pointed out time and again that the sort of people who visit the theater when alien actors are playing are entirely different from the ordinary attendants when native actors hold the boards. Gray heads are numerous in all the audiences to which Mr. Irving, Mr. Tree and the Kendals play. The fact is that the repertory of these actors appeals to playgoers who have had years of experience. The drama is almost a passion with thousands of people in New York, and it is no unusual thing for one man to book seats for every change of play of one of the visiting companies. With the exception of Mr. Mansfield, American actors do not seem to have energy or resources enough to present a series of dramas with completeness in the course of two or three weeks' time. Mr. Goodwin, for instance, plays one drama all the year around, and so do Mr. Drew, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Crane and other stars of their magnitude. Most of them would start back aghast at the idea of setting forth six or eight plays in the course of a month's engagement in any one city.

RICHARD MANSFIELD.

Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Potter will both appear in New York before long, but the excitement which once attended their coming is entirely a thing of the past. When these two well known women first appeared with their theatrical companies in this city together there was some attempt at rivalry and a great amount of gossip about them. Mrs. Langtry's movements were followed as though she was a royal personage, and society and the world at large was aghast at Mrs. Potter's move in going upon the professional stage. But since that time these things are accepted as a matter of course. Both ladies now play in little one night towns to small receipts, and their talk is not of the Prince of Wales or society, but of the amount of money which they expect to play to during the rest of the week. It is all done on a commercial basis. Mrs. Potter, like Mrs. Langtry, shows traces of the lapse of years and the hardships of continual traveling and acting.

When the curtain goes up at the Metropolitan on the 28th inst. it will disclose the ship that is bearing Isolde to Cornwall, this being the first time in many years that Wagner's famous love drama has been given here. The work has been fittingly selected by Mr. Walter Damrosch to inaugurate the season of German opera to be given here under his direction. The works to be performed this season consist of "Die Walkure," "Siegfried," "Goetterdaemmerung," "Lohengrin," "Tristan und Isolde," "Tannhaeuser" and "Die Meistersinger."

Preparations are well advanced at some of the theaters for the early displacement of the current plays. A set of new scenery is being painted at the Fifth Avenue for "His Wife's Father," the new comedy which William H. Crane is to produce there. Mr. Crane and his company are rehearsing this piece while finishing his Southern tour. In the meantime, Fanny Davenport is on the Fifth Avenue stage with "Gismonda." At Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag" is holding its place for the short period, at the end of which "The Foundling" is to come in. "The Fatal Card" will soon give way at Palmer's to Mrs. Langtry, who will bring out two or three pieces newly adapted from French and German sources. "The District Attorney" will remain at the American to the end of a fifth week. "The Old Homestead" is going on at the Star, "Humanity" at the Fourteenth Street, "Mme. Sans Gene" at the Broadway, and "Rob Roy" at the Herald Square. It is a bustling week at Abbey's, where Beerbohm Tree appears.

Agnes Booth will appear in next season's production of "The Sporting Duchess." William Lackaye is to go a-starring in "Two of Him," a new piece by William C. Hudson. Charles H. Hoyt is said to contemplate a comic opera. Cissie Loftus will return to the London music halls in April. Irene Perry, who retired from the stage upon marrying Albert Weber, is acting again in Boston. Richard Mansfield wrote to a Nashville journal that he would never act in that city again, because he had been adversely criticised there. Sarah Bernhardt's next role will be in "Tragolbalbus," a new work by a son-in-law of Victor Hugo. Mme. Janauschek is going on a Shakespearean lecture tour. Clara Morris, who has not acted this season, will resume next winter. The Smith-DeKoven opera for Lillian Russell will have Napoleon for one of its characters. Maggie Mitchell has let Gladys Wallace have "Fanchon" to use next season. The Kendals have tried in Boston, without success, an English piece called "A Leader of Men."

LINWARD.

Delia Danahay—You needn't put on so many airs, Irene McGinty, 'cause yer got a dash in yer fambly. My aunt ain't [illegible] posed to live wid my brother Chim[illegible] [illegible] which is catchin'.

ROYAL

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

LIVING PICTURES OF 1776.

A Martha Washington Tea Gives an Idea of Colonial Society.

Powdered hair and colonial costumes, together with a liberal display of the red, white and blue, gave the parlors of the First Presbyterian Church an air of patriotism last night, when the women of the Sunday-school served a Martha Washington tea, that was appropriate to the day.

The character of Martha, who was the presiding functionary of tea, was portrayed by Mrs. J. M. Bettman, and that of George by George O. Stevens.

At the head of the serving table Martha poured coffee and at the other end Mrs. Ladd poured tea, while flitting in and out among the seven other tables the following young women served the guests: Misses Blish, Ladd, Overton, Herring, VanWinkle, Vermeule, Petrie, Dayton, Glenn and Remsen.

The following were the committee who had general charge of the affair: Mesdames Bettman, Ladd, Dunn, Pope, Misses Blish, Remsen, Blair and Petrie.

The supper was given for the benefit of the carpet fund, and a handsome sum was realized for that purpose.

HELPING THE NEEDY.

Splendid Continued Work of the Organized Aid Association.

The District Committee of the Citizens Organized Aid Association met last evening in the hospitable parlors of the Crescent Avenue Church. The agent was present, and reported for two weeks 26 applications for assistance, of which 13 were new cases, making a total of 428 separate cases since the organization of the association. Of the applications ten were for coal, and eleven for food. Assistance had been afforded by the Ladies Relief Association. Two cases were referred to the Congregational Church, one to Monroe Chapel, one to the Roman Catholic Church, and one to the Borough of North Plainfield. The advice of the Committee was asked by the Ladies Relief as to two cases of recent origin, and the request made for the appointment of a friendly visitor in one case.

Park Club Junior Dance.

A very delightful dance was held last night in the Park clubhouse.

The matrons were Mrs. B. A. Hegeman and Mrs. Geo. Evans. The belles of the evening were the Misses Reinhart, Mrs. B. A. Hegeman, Miss Alice Barlow, Miss Safford and Miss Middleditch.

The following were others present: Mrs C Stillman, G Rider, J Kirkner, Paul and Louis Toyne, Bert and Francis Foster, Miss E Tracy, A McCreedy, Mr Rodman, Miss E Kyte, Fred Fish, Miss Juges, F Foster, F B Smith, H Patten, H Day, Allan Laing, H Williams, Miss Day, F Baker, Maud and James Middleditch, W Abbott, A Woltmann and cousin, A West, J Brower, Dr F C Ard, Carl Brown, Miss Alice Barlow, Howard Turrill, F L Herbert, Kate Miller, Blanche Wells, E Faber, W Place, Miss Safford, W Hull, C McGee, Harry McGee, J Daniels, H Wells, H Rushmore, L Pangborn and Mrs C Lyman.

The waltz and twostep were the favorite dances, and had many encores. The music was furnished by Coade and Rogers.

Blue and Gold.

A card party was held Thursday evening at the home of Miss Mabel Force on West Fourth street.

The following were present: The Misses Mills, L Messersmith, Edith Darby, Etta Raybert, Ida Henry of Bound Brook, Clara Williams, Alice Lee, Harriet Filmer, Lena Smalley; John De Meza, Will Moore, Albert Kershaw, Charlie Close and Bert Henry of Bound Brook, Bert and Will Woodland, Russell Johnson, Will Dunn, Ed. Lane, Robert Clark, Ernest Willard, and Arthur Albertus.

The tally-cards were heart-shaped, those for the men being blue, and for the gentler sex, gold.

The first prizes were won by Miss Lena Smalley and Arthur B. Albertus. The consolation prizes went to Miss Filmer and Charles Close.

At the conclusion of the games, refreshments were served, and Miss Etta Raybert gave a recitation in her usual excellent manner, and Robert Clark sang a solo.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

IN THE BOROUGH.

Washington's Birthday Well Celebrated by the Schools.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated at the North Plainfield Public School Thursday with interesting exercises. A number of visitors attended and enjoyed with the school the entertainment provided.

The programme of the higher classes was as follows:

Music—The National Morn..........School
Recitation—The True Glory of Washington, Miss Susie Milne [Powell
Recitation—The Twenty-second of February, Miss May McLaughlin [Bryant
Recitation—Maxims of Washington, Pupils of Fifth Grade
Recitation—A Boy's Protest, Kenneth Anderson
Recitation—The Vow of Washington, Chas Everett [Whittier
Music—The Ark of Freedom..........School
Reading—Contrast between Napoleon and Washington..........Clifford Braider
Recitation—Ode to Washington..........Holmes Frank MacDonald
Recitation—Maxims of Washington, Pupils of Sixth Grade
Recitation—History of "Yankee Doodle", Edwin Lowenhauft
Reading—History of "Hail Columbia", Miss Tina Voebl
Music—Medley of National Songs..........School
Recitation—History of Our Flag, Fred Bettman
Recitation—Our Flag..........Montgomery Miss Alice Barker.
Recitation—Address to the Flag, Robert Terrill
Recitation—Present Number of Stars in the Flag..........Fred Bonney
Recitation—Flag of the Rainbow, Miss May Conroy
Music—Flag of the Free, Pupils of the Eighth Grade
Recitation—The Good Old Days, Chas. Woolston
Reading—The Declaration of Independence, William Loizeaux
Recitation—The Song of Peace..........Miller Miss Hattie Squier.
Recitation—Ode to Washington..Butterworth Lydie Loizeaux
Music—The Battle Cry of Freedom......School

The programme of the lower classes was as follows:

Singing—"America".
Opening poem..........Miss Isabel Lane
Washington's Life in Poetry—Edward Overton, Frank Codwise, Albert Utzinger, John VanHorn, Fred Armstrong.
Sketch of his Life—Leonard Mantz, Chris Utzinger, Miss Angelina Jackson, Miss Mary Geiger, Willie Linnett, Frank Rockfellow, Miss Agnes Bailey, Joe Parkinson, Willie Nischwitz, Miss Mary Woolston, Charles Powell.
Singing—"Mount Vernon Bells".
Appearance and Traits—Gussie Korman, Geo. Egel, John Brown, Salve Kiftalti, Thomas MacCallum, Grover Cashon.
My Native Land..........Harry Woodland
Singing—Native Land.
Selections.
Louisa Ebel, Lowndes Smith, Ray Stevens, Lillie Breakey, Stryker Hoagland.
Flag Selections — Edith Kreutzfeldt, Minnie Nischwitz, Hazel Martin, Grace Powell, Edw Springer
Singing—Beautiful Flag Selections — Willie Gaub, Bertie Hanson, Samuel Watson, Chas Smith, Edith Mantz, Raymond Martin, Harry Martin, Kitty Rutledge, Maud Emmons, Mary Cain, Chas Lewis
Singing—Fling Out the Joyful Banner.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

N. T. Pike of Somerset street is confined with rheumatism.

Mrs. Seymour G. Smith is ill with the grip. Fred Smith is recovering.

Mrs. M. H. Pike of Rockview avenue has gone to Baltimore to spend several weeks.

Albert Runyon is again at his desk in Boice, Runyon & Co's office, after a four-weeks illness.

Miss Billings of Deerfield, Mass., is visiting her sister, Miss Louise H. Billings of East Fifth street.

Barzila Randolph and family of Dunellen have taken up their residence in their house on Grove street.

The marriage of E. M. Lunger to Adelaide Corield took place Thursday evening at the parsonage of Rev. Cornelius Schenck.

The Whist Club of the Lady Cyclers will enjoy a theatre party March 2, attending "Too Much Johnson" in the Standard Theatre.

Max Hansen, who has been suffering from Bright's disease at his home on Liberty street for three months, is not improved in his condition.

Mrs. Morgan S. Taylor of Rockview avenue, her daughter Miss Taylor, and son Fred Taylor, sailed today by Steamship Kaiser William, for Algiers.

Thomas J. Young of North Plainfield has decided to leave Plainfield April 1, and will live with his daughter in Brooklyn. Wm. F. Debele has bought his house and will reside there.

Whist was enjoyed Thursday afternoon at the home of Miss L. Maltby of Plainfield avenue. Mrs. Auguste Saltzman and Miss Mary M. French won the first prizes, and Miss Arline Crane and Miss Hogan secured the second prizes.

A delicious supper was enjoyed in the Country Clubhouse after the play Thursday night. Those participating were Mr and Mrs J Parker Mason, Mr and Mrs W L Saunders, Mr and Mrs Irving Brown, Mr and Mrs L W Serrell, Jr, Mr and Mrs F O Herring, Mr Taggart, Mrs Charles J Taggart, Mr and Mrs Henry Bogart, Fred Walz, Richard Coltman and J S Anthony.

Miss Clara Bolby and friends were sweeter last evening than nature had originally made them, inasmuch as they gathered together at her home on Hethwood avenue to participate in a taffy-pull last evening. Those with their fingers in the molasses were the Misses Josie Banks, Grace Adams, Lillie Bergel, Tiney Smith, Messrs. Will and Herbert Cleaves, Court Adams, and Will Bolby.

RUSSEL SAGE SCORED.

Joseph Choate Turns the Vials of Satire Upon the Modern Shylock.

Mr. Choate was not in his usual humor when he began to sum up the case of William G. Laidlaw against Russel Sage for $50,000 damages for injuries sustained by the explosion of dynamite in Sage's office three years ago, when Norcross dropped a bomb upon being refused a satchel full of money by the astute old Wall street sharp.

Mr. Choate said: The counsel for the defense has admitted that Laidlaw honestly believed in his narration of what occurred in connection with the explosion. I won't give Mr. Sage the benefit of any such admission on my part. Mr. Sage has been engaged for years in a calling which hardens the heart and blunts the moral sense. He is a money lender, a note shaver, a stock gambler. He says to this man "go," and he goeth; to this broker "come," and he cometh, and to this banker "shell out," and he shelleth. It is an honest man on one side and a dishonest man on the other—confessedly so.

Sage sat looking at Choate without a wince. Choate went over near him and talked down at him as he shook his hand almost in the face of Sage, and said:

"On the witness stand he was shuffling, evading, prevaricating, skulking, dodging, and sneaking."

There was not a twitch of a feature of Sage at this or when Choate fell back, and still pointing at him said:

"Oh, he knows he owes his life to Laidlaw. He spoke the truth in the drug store. Every one knows it who has heard the testimony in the case. Sage was the only one who was not seriously injured by the explosion. Why, he was shaving himself at the end of the fourth day, and beginning to shave others again at the end of ten days! Look at him! Seventy-eight years old, and keener than the average man on this jury. He wasn't hurt at all. I appeal to these immortal trousers and the debris of the coat tails which were mixed up with the debris of the table on which Sage gently subsided."

Mr. Choate then swung the trousers which Sage had worn that day. He said it was not possible to account for the want of injury to Sage except on the supposition that the missiles which would have gone to him had struck Laidlaw. Mr. Choate turned and said: "This trial is not between Sage and this poor man Laidlaw. It has become a trial between Sage and the Judges and courts of this State. I have been often asked how I can afford to spend my time on this case in behalf of this penniless man when the compensation is so little commensurate with the labor. They are trying to tire him out by appeal. I'll stand by him if it takes twenty trials before this man Sage is brought to the bar of justice."

There was applause, but Justice Patterson said he would punish any person for contempt who applauded.

"Thank God," said Mr. Choate when running over the evidence, "there are some members of the bar that this man of millions has not got under his control. People are afraid of this man of millions. Witnesses are afraid to come into court against him."

Mr. Choate said that the action would die with the death of either Laidlaw or Sage, and that Sage "would spend many thousands of his ill-gotten millions" to win the case. He had retained an astute lawyer, who had loaded the case down with exceptions for another appeal.

TROTTING TRACK FOR A PONY.

The Unusual Conceit of a Wealthy Man in Brooklyn.

A wealthy Brooklyn man recently built a handsome residence in a densely populated part of the city. His action created considerable surprise among his friends, as the structure he erected would have been an ornament to the most fashionable neighborhood in the city.

It adjoined a coal yard, while directly opposite it are a number of ramshackled frame buildings, each one of which provides homes for half a dozen families. The man's next move was to purchase and then tear down one of these houses and erect a fine red brick stable in its place. His last action, however, has stamped him as a really eccentric character.

He purchased the coal yard behind his house, tore down the fences, and then had the place levelled off. Then he had a small trotting track laid out. The remainder of the ground he had sodded with the finest grass obtainable, and then an iron fence was erected, through which the whole of the interior is visible. The trotting track is a most diminutive affair, but amply large for the purpose for which it was laid out, which is the amusement of the man's nine-year-old son.

This lad owns a pretty little Shetland pony, which he rides like an expert, and any fine afternoon he may be seen tearing around the track at a great rate. The other children in the neighborhood gather around the fence and watch him enviously.

Occasionally he invites one of them in and gives him a ride around the track on his pony. He is a manly little fellow, and makes a pretty figure with his brown leather leggins as he urges on his pony. It is a strange sight in what is recognized as one of the poorer sections of the city, and sometimes as many as two hundred people may be seen watching him through the fence.

A Question of Balances.

The French-Canadians are not without a considerable sense of humor, and they highly appreciate the following story, told of a prosperous baker in a town not far from Quebec.

The baker was in the habit of buying his butter in pound balls or rolls, from a farmer with whom he did a great deal of business. Noticing that these butter balls looked rather small, he weighed them, and found that they were all under a pound in weight.

Thereupon he had the farmer brought before the magistrate and accused of dishonest practices.

"These butter balls," said the judge to the farmer, "certainly weigh less than a pound. Have you any scales?"

"I have," answered the farmer.

"And have you weights?"

"No, no weights."

"Then how can you weigh your butter balls?"

"That's very simple," said the farmer; "while I've been selling the baker butter, I've been buying pound loaves of bread from him, and I used them for weights on my scales!"

A Virtue of It.

Pertly—There is one thing I have to say in favor of the wind when it whistles.

Dullhead—What's that?

Pertly—It never whistles popular airs.
—Harper's Bazar.

EDUCATION UP TO DATE.

We teach the children Danish,
Trigonometry and Spanish;
Fill their heads with old-time notions,
And the secrets of the oceans;
And the cuneiform inscriptions,
From the land of the Egyptians;
Learn the date of every battle;
Know the habits of the cattle;
Know the date of every crowning;
Read the poetry of Browning;
Make them show a preference
For each musty branch of science;
Tell the acreage of Sweden,
And the serpent's wiles at Eden;
And the other things we teach 'em
Make a mountain so immense
That we have not a moment left
To teach them Common Sense.
—Truth.

NAPOLEON ON HORSEBACK.

A Professional View of the Great Corsican as a Rider.

It was one of Napoleon's aphorisms that the most suitable palace for a French monarch was his tent; his most proper throne a war horse. And so it has come about that in the Napoleonic legend the famous "white horse" seems as necessary as the three-cornered hat and gray coat of "Marengo" to complete the picturesque little figure of the great emperor.

The white horse is familiar enough to all who have seen Meissonier's pictures, and has evidently been painted by the great artist with as much solicitude of detail and affectionate care as are employed in depicting its imperial master himself. The type of charger, then, that so often reappears is that of a three-quarter bred, light, but muscular animal, white or gray in color, with a considerable dash of Arab blood, as seen in the long neck, high crest and easy, springy gait. The horse, though spirited, is remarkably docile, and has entirely put aside the mere vanities of a showy and restive parade charger. Like its owner, it gives the impression of calm power and reserved force. This placid temperament was not the effect of any superior command in the horsemanship of Napoleon—for he had neither a good seat nor good hands—but simply by the result of the most careful previous preparation of the *horses designed for his use*. They were drilled to stand immobile by the hour, in the midst of the most fearful tumult, noise and excitement—for it would not have been easy for Napoleon to survey the battleground through his field glasses on the back of a champing, pawing and caracoling animal—and yet the horse must have a lively step in walking and a swift gallop on the moment of need. In the glimpses one obtains of Napoleon during the progress of a battle he seems either to be immobile or statuesque, or galloping recklessly at headlong pace.

With respect to his seat in the saddle it is worth while to consider the matter in detail. Napoleon himself used to take pleasure in describing the astonishment of the Mamelukes, after the battle of the Pyramids, when they beheld that this bold and irresistible conqueror was a little man, who rode like a butcher. Yet, to begin with, some reservation must be made as to the popular notion of Napoleon's exiguity of figure. At the time of the Egyptian campaign, and also, of course, at Lodi, where he gained the title of "Le Petit Caporal," he was slight and extremely thin; but considering that on his deathbed his physician found his measurement to be 5 feet 6 1-2 inches, he could hardly be very deficient in stature. In the prime of life he must have been appreciably taller, and, with his square shoulders, broad chest, and commanding bearing, looked, no doubt, extremely well on horseback. This is the more easy to believe when it is known that the shortness of his figure was due entirely to the lack of proportion of his lower limbs. His torso was that of a fairly tall man.

Vice Versa.

The Chinese do everything backward; they exactly reverse the usual order of civilization.

Note first that the Chinese compass points to the south instead of the north.

The men wear skirts and the women trousers.

The men wear their hair long and the women wear it short.

The men carry on dressmaking and the women carry burdens.

The spoken language of China is not written, and the written language is not spoken.

The Chinese surname comes first instead of last.

The Chinese shake their own hands instead of the hands of those they greet.

The Chinese dress in white at funerals and in mourning at weddings, while old women always serve as bridesmaids.

The Chinese launch their vessels sideways, and mount their horses from the off side.

The Chinese begin dinner with dessert, and end with soup and fish.—Union Signal.

Advice to My Boy.

"What's that you say, my boy?

The teacher says you are as sharp as a needle.

Well, probably she meant to compliment you, my boy—I have no doubt she did—but remember that needles go into things with their eyes closed. You don't want to be like that.

Now, there's the pin. The pin has a head, you will notice, which prevents it going in too far. Be like the pin, my boy.
—Rockland Tribune.

Barbara Frietchie Would Rejoice.

The Colonel Henry Kyd Douglas, who is rumored to be engaged to Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, is the Confederate soldier who took such umbrage at Whittier's "Barbara Frietchie" ballad. Barbara's adjuration to his fellow soldiers, "Spare your country's flag," seems to have stung this gallant but mistaken man with a bit of remorse. It would do Barbara Frietchie's soul good to know that he was going to marry General Grant's daughter.
—Boston Transcript.

He Couldn't, Really.

Sam—Let me have a twenty for a week, can't you, old fellow?

Robert—Why don't you raise it on that diamond ring?

Sam—Well, you see, it was presented to me by my dead wife, and I wouldn't like to give it up.

Robert—Same here; my money was presented to me by my dead father, and I don't like to give it up, either.

Sunshine.

World was never brighter
Than it is to-day;
Hearts were never lighter—
Don't care what they say.

Never mind the weather—
Get up when you fall;
We'll get there together,
Singin' after all!
—Atlanta Constitution.

FORTUNES WON AND LOST.

Speculators Who Have Tried Their Luck in Wall Street.

Wall street is generally set down as a place where money is to be made easily and in large amounts. As a matter of fact, comparatively few men have made money there. Speculative ventures long continued are apt to show a loss. It may be that a profitable "turn" or two will be made in the stock market, but it is the exception rather than the rule that the account, at least of an "outsider," is closed with a gain for him.

To the name of the stock exchange broker attaches not a little glamor, and not without reason. He is supposed to be fairly rolling in wealth, and it is fair to say that the average broker really has his share of this world's goods. It is not, however, from speculation that he derives his income, but from commissions on orders which he executes for others—to a large extent, speaking in a general way, from the people who "pay the fiddler's" in the street.

A "turn in the market" is either a purchase and a subsequent sale, which is a deal on the "long side;" or a sale and a subsequent purchase to "cover," which is a deal on the "short side." If the transaction is in one hundred shares, the commission which the speculator has to pay the broker is $12.50 "each way," or $25 altogether. Whether the adventurer in stocks is successful or not, the broker is, of course, sure of his $25. That much is to be taken from the profit or added to the loss of the speculator.

There are men, undeniable, who have made great fortunes in speculation. Foremost of these at the present day is Addison Cammack, the "bear" leader. The short side on which the bears operate, is supposed to be the most difficult one, and, indeed, it is. Mr. Cammack is a man of remarkable judgment and acumen.

James R. Keene is another example of speculative ability, yet he "went broke" six or eight years ago. His loss figured up the enormous sum of $13,000,000, and left him heavily in debt. He did not despair, but set to work to recoup his fortune. He has paid all his obligations and is once more worth, perhaps, $1,000,000. His forte seems to be in engineering "deals" in special stocks rather than in "playing" the market as a whole. Mr. Cammack, whose fortune is estimated at $10,000,000, "followed the market;" that is, he descries the natural tendency of values and risks his money accordingly. Naturally he makes mistakes at times, but he is quick to discern them and to correct them.

A figure in the street, both prominent and picturesque, is Deacon S. V. White, a pillar of Plymouth church, who has had his ups and downs on an extensive scale. He has failed three or four times, but he is a man of indomitable will, and when he meets with a rebuff he promptly starts in again to replenish his bank account. It was only three or four years ago that he lost $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 in corn. His confreres in the street considered it an error for him to digress from speculations in stocks, and so, apparently, it was. The Deacon quickly redirected his attention to stocks, and in cordage, sugar, whisky, Chicago gas and St. Paul, before many months rolled around, he had made enough to settle in full with every creditor. Nevertheless, misfortune again overtook him, and he was compelled to suspend payment within two years. He has since been slowly recovering his financial position and is again an extensive operator.

There are many men in the street who have not been so fortunate as Mr. Keene and Mr. White, but who cling to the speculative center on the theory that where you lose your money is the best place to look for it.

Samuel Mills, who was formerly one of the biggest brokers of the street, but encountered adversity, has made a manly struggle to get on his feet again, but the fates have been against him. He acted for Jay Gould when the latter was the ruling power in the street. The commissions he received from Mr. Gould were enormous. *They amounted to hundreds* of thousands of dollars annually. A difficulty arose between Mr. Gould and Mr. Mills which resulted in the severance of their relations.

Mr. Mills undertook deals in the market on his own book, and it is said, whether true or not, that Mr. Gould used his tremendous power to defeat them. Be that as it may, Mr. Mills lost all he had, and was compelled to surrender his membership in the stock exchange. He is now a man of middle age, and it may be that it is not too late for him to come once more to the front in the street.

The Cheerful Idiot.

"Do you know," said the Cheerful Idiot "that it is the easiest thing in the world to tell whether a man is going out on a journey or returning by the way he carries his valise!"

"I never thought of that," said the youngest boarder. "What is the difference?"

The Cheerful Idiot settled himself a little firmer in his chair and gloated a moment before answering.

"It is just this way," he went on. "When a man is going away he carries his valise toward the railroad station, and when he is coming back he carries it in the other direction."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Mean Trick.

Patrick was one of those witty sons of the Celtic isle whose amusing sayings had entertained many transatlantic travelers.

One day, when the steamer was about leaving port, Patrick received the order to haul in a long cable that dragged astern. Patrick jumped to the task cheerfully enough, and hauled away contentedly. But the excessive length of the cable taxed his patience.

"I wonder what's become of the end of this ould cable, anyhow?" And finally, growing more impatient, he growled out: "Faith, it's no use hauling away at the baste uv a cable. Some divil's cut the end off uv it."—Harper's Magazine.

SOME OF THESE DAYS.

Some of these days all the skies will be brighter,
Some of these days all the burdens be lighter,
Hearts will be happier, souls will be whiter,
Some of these days.

Some of these days, in the deserts upspringing,
Fountains shall flash while the joybells are ringing,
And the world, with its sweetest of birds, shall go singing,
Some of these days.

Some of these days! Let us bear with our sorrow,
Faith in the future—its light we may borrow,
There will be joy in the golden to-morrow—
Some of these days.
—Frank L. Stanton.

MEDICINE IN TABLETS.

From the New York Sun of February 3, 1895.

Increasing Use of Drugs in This Form Instead of Compounding by Prescription.

A comparatively recent invention, vastly extended in its application within three or four years, has wrought a curious change in the practice of medicine. Country physicians 100 years ago, when there were few druggists outside of considerable towns, carried in their saddle bags or medicine chests a variety of drugs, pills, powders, potions, lotions and what not. Such physicians made up their own prescriptions and furnished their patients with medicines. The use of medicines in the form of tablets tends more and more toward a return of modern physicians to the methods of their predecessors. Physicians everywhere now write fewer prescriptions than they wrote ten years ago, or even two years ago, and the use of medicine in the form of tablets is extending every day.

R I

It is only ten or fifteen years since compressed tablets of chlorate of potash began to be used. Other simple drugs were then put up in tablet form, and gradually the variety of drugs and prescriptions thus prepared was extended until now it includes thousands of compounds. Any physician may now have almost any prescription of his own made up into tablets. The usual requirement is that at least 5,000 tablets shall be ordered. Many well-known prescriptions of famous physicians have already attained a wide celebrity in the medical world through their use in tablet form. Hundreds of liquid prescriptions are thus used by saturating inert material with the mixture, just as homoeopathic remedies are prepared in the form of sugar pellets. The tablet factories are constantly experimenting with a view to reducing further drugs and prescriptions to tablet form. They are ready to vary known prescriptions in accordance with the fancy of individual physicians, and to combine one or more prescriptions in a single tablet. The general use of tablets instead of prescriptions has greatly simplified the practice of medicine. The physician, instead of writing a prescription and instructing his patient to have it compounded by a druggist, leaves the necessary number of tablets, with instructions as to the time and manner of taking. Nearly every physician is provided with some such tablets, and many use them in great quantities. Tons of drugs are now put up in this form. It is the wholesale method of modern life applied to the preparation of medicines. Apothecaries have felt the effects of the change in practice through the lessening in the number of prescriptions to be compounded. For the patient it has cheapened the cost of doctoring, for the physician obtains the tablets at so low a rate that he usually makes no charge for those supplied to his patients. New as the use of tablets is, the form of the tablet has been greatly improved since their introduction into medical practice. Tablets are smaller and more compressed than they were a few years ago. The machinery for making them originally was, and perhaps still is, controlled by a single wholesale drug house of this city, but there are many manufacturers of tablets here and elsewhere. When the patentees first began to call their products to the attention of physicians, the tablets very slowly made their way, because the patentees were not widely known in the medical profession. Then they associated themselves with a famous drug house, and the tablets soon began to go.

P A N S • T A B

Only the simpler drugs and remedies put up in tablet form are accessible to the general public. The compounds are not even known by name outside the medical profession. As they are not patent medicines they are not advertised in other than medical newspapers. They come to physicians with a label that proclaims the ingredients and their proportions. Physicians have the good repute of the manufacturer as guarantee that tablets are made of pure drugs and carefully compounded. The best tablet manufacturers employ skilled apothecaries and careful and buy their drugs in large quantities directly from manufacturers.

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INTERESTING SECRET HISTORY OF AN OLD-TIME REMEDY.

A certain well-known preparation is so largely prescribed by physicians that its use by them may be said to be universal. Conversationally it is spoken of among themselves as the "R. & S. Compo." If you are ill and call the doctor, no matter what else you get, you are moderately certain to get some one of the forms of the "R. & S." prescription. Its use has been growing more general for a hundred years, and has been vastly increased of late by slight improvements found to be important in effects. The prescription, especially in rural districts, is usually prepared in fluid form, sometimes in powders; but of late it has been found possible to prepare it in tablets, the form now so popular with physicians for all standard medicines. So enormous is the demand, from physicians solely, for the various forms of this preparation that a single manufacturing chemist in New York City made and sold 350,000 pounds of these tablets in the year 1893—and this, be it borne in mind, was to physicians alone, or to fill orders from dealers from whom physicians obtain their supplies. Every physician of eminence has his "R. & S." formula, varying more or less from the original, but substantially the same—that is, depending upon the bases indicated by the letters R. & S.

E S •

RIPANS TABULES.

The Ripans Tabules represent the latest and most improved form of this preparation. The separate letters composing the word R-I-P-A-N-S are the initials of the six ingredients. Any doctor knows what they are. The A and N represent the principal change, and have been found of vast importance. No person who has occasion to make use of a dyspepsia remedy, and has once experienced the beneficial results of these tabules in a case of biliousness, headache or any disorder of the stomach, liver or bowels, will ever afterward consent to be without a supply near at hand. A single one gives prompt relief. Price 50 cents a box; at druggists, or by mail.

THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

MEN WANTED To take orders. No delivering or collecting. Experience not necessary; steady employment; best terms; write at once and secure choice of territory.
ALLEN NURSERY CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

THE LAST NEGRO SLAVE.

In Servitude for Twenty-Eight Years After the Emancipation.

It may seem incredible that a man should live in a state of servitude in this land for more than a quarter of a century after the emancipation of the negroes by the war; but Anderson Whitaker, an old negro, of Scott county, Va., can verify the truth of the statement that at least one negro did not avail himself of the proclamation of freedom, but remained in a state of servitude till the death of his old master in 1893—a period of more than twenty-eight years, after he might have been cultivating his own vine instead of that of another.

Anderson Whitaker was a slave, owned by an old man named Nathan Whitaker, in Scott county, Va. When the close of the war manumitted the negroes, old man Whitaker was an invalid, confined to his bed most of the time by a severe form of inflammatory rheumatism, and Anderson was his body servant and nurse. The old man did not want to give up his old, trusted, and faithful nurse, and he proposed to Anderson that if he would remain with him just as he was during the rest of his life that he (Nathan) would give him a house and some land and other property when he died. Anderson was a simple and trustful young darky, reared in the backwoods, knowing nothing else but to obey "de marster," and knowing nothing of the world and its ways.

He had a comfortable home, plenty to eat and wear, and he concluded to forego the sweets of freedom and remain as he was until the old master's death, which he expected at any time, since the old man was quite feeble and had long been afflicted with rheumatism. So he remained at the old home, working just as he had done all his life, nursing his invalid master, doing the chores about the house, and when he could leave the house working on the farm.

In August, 1893, old man Whitaker died, and Anderson's long period of servitude was ended. He had grown to be an old man, and fully expected to have enough from the old man's estate to keep him in comfort the rest of his days, and it had never occurred to him to doubt that the contract in which he so implicitly relied would be violated. But Anderson learned, just as many another had done, when it was too late to be of any benefit to him, that promise and performance sometimes lie very far apart.

It developed after the old man's death that the contract or agreement under which Anderson had spent the best part of his life in the service of another was not in writing; and either through forgetfulness or design, Nathan Whitaker did not carry out his promise to his former slave. When the will was opened and read, Anderson found that he had been remembered, indeed, but not to the extent that he had expected, for all that the will gave him was an old horse worth perhaps $30. No house, no land, no remuneration for his more than a quarter century's toil and care for his old master and he found that now in his old age he must start in life to earn his daily bread by such work as he could find to do.

MADE THE BEST OF IT.

Snowbound Passengers Formed a Club and Had a Merry Time.

Train No. 4, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, bound from Chicago to New York, and jammed in a snowdrift near Cresson, Pa., in the Alleghany Mountains, contained a crowd of old and practiced travelers who knew how to make the best of a very bad situation.

With them was Governor Daniel H. Hastings, under whose benign auspices the Keystone State is now being operated, and in the smoking car were any number of colonels, majors, doctors, captains and professors, not known in military, naval or scientific lore, but still capital fellows for all that.

A search of the train revealed the presence on a rear car of "general" Coxey, who led an army of fellow tramps to Washington once. He was taken from his retirement and made to participate in a political discussion, the resolution being—"Resolved, that we favor the abolition of soap and water and all work." On a vote the nays, it was declared, had it.

Governor Hastings' speech as reported is as follows:

"Gentlemen—To the commissariat of this train I contributed nine sandwiches and a flask of liquid. Your able steward, in his wisdom, has fixed my pro rata share of the provisions at two sandwiches, and all I want to drink from the water cooler. But let that pass.

"I have had many honors in my time, but none that I ever appreciated less than the present. I feel that I have been instrumental in making this trip as pleasant as I could. I will now introduce my friend and an officer of my staff, Colonel Spangler, whose bag of peanuts went into the general fund. He writes all my speeches for me, and he will say what he thinks I ought to feel upon this frigid occasion."

Colonel Spangler, who was in pink pajamas, the first ever seen in Pennsylvania, said:

"The charge that I write Governor Hastings' speeches will be indignantly resented by my friends who ever read any of them. My office on the governor's staff is more congenial. I am the receiving vault for all the liquid refreshment tendered to him, but I notice that none is tendered on this occasion, and I will now resume my seat. I may say that the seat cost me nothing, as I am riding on a pass."

High Indorsements.

"The proprietors of a certain tonic are advertising the following testimonial as taken from the London Court Journal:

The producer of * * * have a splendid market in Russia for their nerve and brain tonic. The Dowager Empress has, at the suggestion of the Princess of Wales, drunk it since the death of her consort, with the most remarkable and beneficial results. It is well known that the Princess of Wales also derived increased strength from it during her last great trials. A great demand for this tonic has sprung up among the Russian aristocracy."

A tonic that assuages grief caused by the loss of friends, mends broken hearts, and revives drooping spirits, should have a large sale among all aristocracies.

They're Coming.

You bet old Dixie ain't forgotten—
While just makin' for the cotton;
There they're comin' to receive it—
There they'll pick, and here they'll wear it.
Then the land with fat will trickle—
Pound o' cotton for one nickel.
Look away,
Every day—
Look away down South in Dixie!

—Atlanta Constitution.

DRAMA AND OPERA.

DAMROSCH'S SEASON OF OPERA INAUGURATED IN NEW YORK.

Josef Hofman, the Boy Pianist, is Coming to America. New York's Casino Opens Again as a Beer Garden. The Dog Show Outdid Its Predecessors.

For the second time in its history the Casino has started as a music hall. It was provided with a new and well painted curtain, and the colors about the proscenium arch had been freshened with new gilt and paint. But in many respects the theater was the same that it had been for many seasons. "Trial by Jury," which Gilbert and Sullivan wrote nearly twenty years ago, was part of the programme. It was credibly done, but it has not even the novelty which might have come from lack of use, for it is sung often enough to keep fresh in public memory.

Josef Hofman, the pianist, will come to this country next November, under Messrs. Abbey & Grau's management. Hofman, it will be remembered, began a series of concerts here under the same management several years ago, but on account of the interference of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which forbade the appearance of the then boy artist, the contract had to be canceled.

None of Shakespeare's plays probably has been acted so little as "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," which is running at Daly's. It has only been seen once in New York city, and that was in 1845, when Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean gave it its first American production at the old Park Theater. It was then played only four times. Shortly after it was acted in Baltimore, Boston and Philadelphia, and prints are in existence (almost as rare as the play itself) showing John Owens and William Warren in the part of Launce, which Mr. Lewis essays in Mr. Daly's production. Ellen Tree (Mrs. Kean) was the original Julia of the American stage, and it is this part which Miss Ada Rehan now plays.

Mr. Tree, of London, seems to delight in running from one end of the dramatic gamut to the other. On his first appearance here he contrasted the poetic youth in "The Ballad Monger," with the foxy veteran of the Russian police in the "Red Lamp." A short while ago he presented the fat and portly Falstaff, and followed with the lean and hungry Gringorie. It may be thought to be something of a theatrical trick to do this—to play upon your audience by opposing broadly opposite effects, and thus hoping to emphasize, by contrast, the impression of your worth as an actor in either part. It certainly has its popular results, and Mr. Tree's versatility has been proven, no matter how opinions may differ as to his exact position among the actors of the day.

The nineteenth annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club, at Madison Square Garden, outdid all its predecessors, both in the number of entries and the general excellence of the 1,636 dogs, which come from the best kennels of this country and Canada, with not a few choice specimens from England to give the affair an international tone. The dog, like the horse, seems to meet with the approval of society, and the annual shows organized by the institutions which have for their object the improvements of the breeds of man's best friends have been clever enough to cater to fashion to such a degree that these annual shows are part of the functions which the social world believes itself under obligations to make a success. Certain it is that as the years pass by, the Westminster Kennel Club and the National Horse Show Association have by their enterprises brought to such perfection the annual exhibitions given under their auspices that they are gigantic successes from a financial as well as spectacular standpoints. Breeders vie with each other for the trophies offered for the various strain of blooded dogs and horses, and while the Dog Show is hardly as impressive and the display of fashion is not so great as during the Horse Show, there is enough of that desire to excel that is the groundwork for all ambitions, and owners and handlers are on their mettle constantly.

Again the king of composers is to reign supreme upon the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House. Richard Wagner's stupendous music dramas have replaced the works of Gounod, Verdi and Bizet, and "the liquid Tuscan and sibilant French" that have been heard in New York's home of opera for several seasons have yielded for a brief period to the sterner Teutonic spoken by the troupe that Mr. Walter Damrosch has gathered around him for the performances of Wagnerian opera. Only four weeks is the season to last; only sixteen performances are arranged for in New York city; yet the preparations have been made with as much care as though the representations were to be continued through a long period. A remarkable company is engaged, and the New York Symphony Orchestra supplies the instrumental part of the music. That the public interest felt in the enterprise is very considerable is proved by the fact that the advance subscription is said to amount to close upon $48,000.

Children usually grieve their parents by turning out badly, but in Paul Lindau's new play, "Ungerathene Kinder," which Manager Conried will produce for the first time in this country at the Irving Place Theater, we have the unusual spectacle of a father mourning because his children turned out well. A wealthy gentleman, Johann Oberstaedt, is blessed with a son, Emil, and a daughter, Agathe, who, he proudly hopes, will prove shining lights of society. In sheer desperation old Oberstaedt secures the good offices of Baron Von Klatzan, an impecunious nobleman, who has made his mark as a high roller. To him he intrusts the task of plunging Emil into the vortex of dissipation and fashionable life. He is delighted when his son comes to him for a considerable sum of money, which he believes to be for the payment of a gambling debt or some other extravagance. His hope, however, is crushed when he finds that the money had been devoted to charity.

LINWARD.

A bashful young man of Crown Point, while attending revival meetings, was approached by an earnest young lady, who said to him: "My dear friend, it would do my heart good to lead you to the altar." The young fellow hesitatingly replied that he appreciated the honor, but as he was already engaged to two girls he could not accommodate her.

METROPOLITAN NOTES.

Interesting Facts and Opinions Chronicled by the Daily Press of New York.

The Nineteenth Century Club had before it for discussion at Sherry's the subject, "The Wealth of New York." President Walter Page was in the chair, and the speakers were William M. Ivins, ex-City Chamberlain; Prof. F. H. Gedding, Department of Sociology of Columbia College, and Mr. Gleed, of Kansas.

"We have spent in New York city during the past ten years for the administration of the Government $900,000,000," said Mr. Ivins. "The corporation of New York city is the largest, wealthiest, and most important business corporation in the world. Its expenditures are not so large as those of Paris and London, but in those cities they have national as well as local expenditures.

"We have no financial system in New York city. They have in London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin. Their financial scheme centers in a 'financial body.' The Government makes the estimates for the next year's expenditures, fixing a maximum and minimum. If the financial body favors the Government party then in power it grants the maximum, if not, it gives the minimum.

"If any railroad, bank, or other private corporation were to be run in the slipshod, haphazard way that our Government corporation is run it would fail utterly. I once asked a Commissioner of Accounts if he could tell me what the sinking fund was. He said he could not, and didn't think any other municipal officer could.

"The annual reports of the Comptroller are so unintelligible, officials are so incompetent, and we are so wealthy, that we do not mind our wasteful methods, especially if people do not get up meetings and speak about it."

Though Paris is responsible for the many gowns, wraps, sets or sets of exquisite lingerie and headgear, provided for Miss Gould's trousseau, to New York jewellers were given orders for wedding gifts from the young woman's family and her fiancee. That Count Jean de Castellane has an appreciation of the merits and beauty of diamonds is shown by a splendid corsage decoration completed under his direction, and the most enviable of all the contents of Miss Gould's jewelry box. The value of this ornament, that contains nearly 250 large, purely white brilliants and two very perfect emeralds, is estimated at $14,000. It consists of a central piece, nearly as large as a woman's hand, in an elaborate diamond crusted foliated pattern, inclosing one of the emeralds. When this is caught in the center of an evening bodice, double chains of diamonds will run up from it to right and left, high on the bust caught at one end by a cluster of three diamond feathers and at the other by a small copy of the middle piece, also holding an emerald.

In addition to this dazzling breastplate is a pendant, the like of which the Empress of Austria, whose emeralds are famous, could hardly show. Here is one as nearly flawless as those capricious stones are ever found. It is the largest for depth and brilliance that has ever appeared in New York. It is to be suspended in solitary magnificence in a hoop of picked white diamonds.

Speaking of poets, one sees John Hay—I should, perhaps, say colonel—about New York a good deal now. In fact, he may be safely called a New Yorker now, for he has for years been doing editorial work on the paper for which he did some of his earliest writing—the Tribune. It was for this paper, while Mr. Greeley was yet living, that Colonel Hay wrote that delightfully human bit of verse, "Little Breeches." He had no idea it would make the hit it did. In a few hours all New York was repeating the lines that went to say that the angels in rescuing "Little Breeches" and giving him back to his own, were doing

"A darned sight better business
Than loafin around the throne."

A trifle profane, perhaps, but human.

And then "The Wreck of the Prairie Belle," when Jim Bludso who had

"A wife at Natchez under the hill,
And another one down at Pike."

and who was yet hero enough when "The Prairie Bell" took fire to

"Hold her nozzle agin' the bank
Till the last galoot wuz ashore."

Colonel Hays would undoubtedly rather be remembered for the work he did on the history of Abraham Lincoln, written in partnership with Mr. Nicolay, who was Lincoln's private secretary, than for his early verses. But the public has its own opinions in these matters. It was only the other day some men, discussing another bit of verse by Colonel Hay, in which Tillman Joy comes to the rescue of a runaway slave boy in the anti-Tillman period, and tells a ponderous town committee

"You kin resolute 'till the cows come home,
But if one of ye teches that boy,
He rastles his hash in hell to-night,
Or my name ain't Tillman Joy."

"But you don't call that poetry," said one critic.

"No, I don't," more forcibly than grammatically; "I don't call it a sonnet, or a madrigal, or a love song. I call it dad gasted nervy stuff, and I wish there was more like it!"

This criticism is submitted for what it is worth. Colonel Hay, perhaps, will not agree with it.—N. Y. Advertiser.

St. Bartholomew's Mission, in New York, is conducting under the direction of Col. Henry H. Hadley, Superintendent one of the finest equipped kitchens in the city, at which prepared food is furnished to the poor for about half its actual cost, thus removing from the poor who patronize the "soup and coffee bar," as it is called, the feeling that they are subjects of charity. This is the menu:

One pint of rich soup, 2 cents; big corn beef sandwich, 2 cents; one pint of coffee (milk and sugar), 2 cents; one cup of coffee, 1 cent; one plate of beans, 1 cent; one plate of soup, 1 cent; rice pudding, 1 cent; bread pudding, 1 cent.

Mrs. Grant and the South.

A special to the Times-Union from Tampa, Fla., says the Confederates and G. A. R. men of that city gave Mrs. U. S. Grant a reception on the occasion of her sixty-ninth birthday. Speaking of the South, Mrs. Grant said:

"I love the South, for I was raised in a Southern State—Missouri—and I hardly knew which side to go with. But the General went with the North and I went with him."

"I see that Jones has made a big step forward in the widow's affections."

"Yes, and I fancy that one more will make him a step-father."—Smith, Gray & Co's Monthly.

GREET THEIR LEADER.

Plainfield Club Women Salute Their Chief.

BRILLIANT EVENT IN THE CASINO.

Reception to Mrs. Henrotin of Chicago, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

A brilliant and intellectual assemblage of women attended the reception given in the Casino of the Union County Country Club Friday afternoon to Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin of Chicago, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The event was conducted by the Monday Afternoon Club, the Current Events Club and the Resoris Club of this city who are among the foremost influential members of the Federation.

The Casino presented a beautiful aspect of cheerfulness from the tasteful manner in which it had been arranged for the occasion. The platform was filled with potted plants of various kinds, while all over the walls smilax and other green foliage met the vision; and spread about the floor were many rugs brought from private homes, which gave to it a parlor-like appearance.

The Executive Committee who had made the arrangements was composed of Mrs Huntington, Mrs Wood, Mrs Conklin, Mrs Evans, Mrs Randolph, Mrs Haviland, Mrs Brown, Mrs Tomlinson and Miss Leonard.

The guests were received by Mrs Kimball of the Resoris; Mrs Faber, Jr., of the Current Events; and Mrs Miller of the Monday Afternoon Club.

The Entertainment and Decorative Committee was as follows: Mrs Evans, Mrs Randall and Mrs Gilbert of the Monday Afternoon Club; Mrs Halloway of the Resoris Club; and Mrs McCutchen of the Current Events Club.

After pleasant social intercourse for a few minutes, Mrs. Miller made an address of welcome. Other interesting addresses followed, among them being Mrs. Henrotin's, which was one of great interest and contained many facts concerning the work in which she and her hearers are engaged, that permitted a greater insight into the labor than could otherwise be secured.

Margaret Yardley of Orange, president of the State Federation, also was present, and spoke of the work that had a local interest.

At the conclusion of the literary exercises light refreshments were served, Miss Day and Mrs. Evans pouring the tea. They were assisted in receiving by the Entertainment Committee.

Thanks to The Press.

To the Editor of The Daily Press:—At a meeting of the Women's Temperance Aid Society held Feb. 21, a motion was made and seconded that a vote of thanks be given you for so gratuitously affording us such valuable space in your most excellent paper, which has been of great benefit to us. H. N. King,

Secretary, pro tem.

Mrs. G. F. Opdyke, President.

Plainfield, March 1, 1895.

45 to Spare.

The Park Club tucked the Fanwoods under their wing March 1 and took them into camp. Duplicate whist was the point at issue, and the Parks won by the following score:

PARK CLUB.		FANWOOD.	
H. A. McGee G. F. Dupee	12	Kyte Keib	6
S. Townsend S. St. J. McCutchen	22	Quereau Downer	2
C. A. Reed Geo. T. Rogers	20	McCarthy Quereau	2
	55		10

He Converted Woolley.

Rev. Stephen Merritt of New York, the famous evangelist, will address the Plainfield Branch of the Christian Alliance, Tuesday evening at 7:30. Mr. Merritt is one of New York's greatest philanthropists. Last Winter he fed from 2,000 to 3,000 people, and also maintained a shelter for homeless men called the Travelers' Club. Among others, John G Woolley, who so deeply interested a Plainfield audience at the W. C. T. U. Sunday afternoon meeting in Music Hall, was converted under his teachings. All Plainfield will be glad of a chance to hear this famous man.

West End Made Merry.

On March 1 the home of Misses Anna and Minnie Martin, 349 Manson place, was filled with 40 merry visitors, who had come to enjoy the hospitality of their entertaining hostesses. Dancing commenced at 9 and continued until 12, when refreshments were served, after which dancing dancing and games were participated in until early this morning. Miller furnished the music.

Broke the Backbone.

Henry S. Thomas started for Dunellen yesterday afternoon about 4, on his wheel. In climbing the hill near Grant avenue he encountered considerable mud, and before he reached the level the backbone of his wheel broke in the middle, leaving him standing in the road. A. M. Griffen's wagon happened along, and gave him a lift.

Jersey Central a Dividend Payer.

(From Town Topics.)

The situation looks much better for the coal stocks, and these are in position to advance sharply. Jersey Central will continue to be a dividend payer, and the stock is safe to buy to hold for results that will be forthcoming in less than a month.

GRADUATES GET TOGETHER.

North Plainfield's Ex-Students Give a Midwinter Reunion.

A number of graduates and teachers of the North Plainfield Public School attended the midwinter reunion of the Alumni Association Friday night in the upper class rooms.

The programme, which was greatly enjoyed, was as follows:

Address by President........John McLoughlin
Piano Solo..............Miss May MacDonald
Essay—History and Civil Government,
Robert Clark
Vocal Solo—The Gale...........Herbert Schutt
Essay—Reading...................William Wilcox
Recitation...............Miss Grace E. Overton
Essay—Spelling and Punctuation,
[Miss Clara Steiner
Read by David Bodine.
Vocal Trio—Robert Clark, Edward Clark and Stacy Reynolds.
Essay—Composition............George Taggart

Refreshments were served, and the pleasant evening was closed by the singing of college songs.

Among those present were: Mr and Mrs Overton, Mr and Mrs C E Boss, Mr and Mrs Potter, and the Misses Laura Emmons, Bertha Thorne, Grace E Overton, Alice and Susie Woodland, Nellie Arnold, May MacDonald, May Clawson, Emma Gillem, Alice Carroll, Tina Smith, Miriam Wilcox, Maggie Cory, Clara Steiner, Nellie Van Winkle, Ida and Cathie Lewis, Martha Humble, Cutter, Shafer, Bainbridge, Mamie B Steiner, Jessie Coddington, Maggie and Edith Miles, Wm Schutt, John H McLoughlin, Stacy Reynolds, Walter Reynolds, Geo Taggart, George Bolsterle, Wm Wilcox, Thomas MacDonald, Dykman Winckler, Edward O Clark, Robert Clark, Henry B Drake, David Bodine, Frank Holland, Clarence Murphy.

FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Plainfield Makes Her Voice Heard in the Halls of Legislation.

The following petition for equal suffrage has been sent from Plainfield to the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, in Legislature assembled:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States (21 years of age), residents of the State of New Jersey, Officers of the New Jersey Woman's Suffrage Association, respectfully pray your Honorable body to submit to the electors of the State, a proposition to strike the word "male" from Article II, Section I, of the Constitution, and thus take the first step towards restoring to women the right to vote on equal terms with men. This right was formerly exercised by women, in the State of New Jersey, and was guaranteed to them by the Constitution. As it was abridged by an Act of Legislature in 1807, and finally taken away in 1844, on the adoption of the present Constitution, without the consent of the women of the State, and without consultation with them, it would seem just to your memorialists that the franchise should now be restored to women.

Florence Howe Hall,
President.
Margaret Campfield,
Vice-President.
Emma L. Blackwell,
Recording Secretary.
Mary D. Hussey,
Corresponding Secretary.
M. F. Krom, Treasurer,
Aaron M. Powell, Auditor.

Their Uniforms Complimented.

The Division Encampment of the Sons of Veterans held in Trenton, Feb. 21, was one of the best yet held. There were 200 members of the order present, about half of which were delegates. After a lively contest Senior Vice-Commander James E. Pierson of Hopewell was elected Commander. Inspector Victor D. Renwick of Camden was in opposition.

John Hand Camp, No. 28, of this city, was recognized by securing three officers. W. C. Dobbins was elected a member of the Division Council, H. C. McVoy was appointed Division Chaplain by Commander Pierson, and H. S. Thatcher was elected Representative to the National Encampment to be held in Knoxville, Tenn., next September. Camp 28 received many compliments on the choice of their uniform, it being considered one of the handsomest in the divison.

Those attending from Plainfield were: Capt. W. C. Dobbins; Sergeant of Guard H. S. Thatcher; Quartermaster Sergeant H. C. McVoy; First Sergeant H. J. Martin; Second Lieutenant Charles F. Stephens; Corporal of Guard Edward Smith, and W. C. Smith, Jr.

Officers Re-elected.

The annual meeting of the Sunday-school teachers of the First Baptist Church held in the church Friday evening with a good attendance. The East Third Street Mission was not represented. All of the officers were re-elected, and there was but one addition, that of assistant treasurer. The officers are:

Superintendent—Rufus K. Case,
First Assistant—G. H. Batchelor.
Second Assistant—G. F. Brown.
Secretary—C. H. Smith.
Treasurer—Harold Serrell.
Assistant Treasurer—Miss Florence Serrell.

M. C. Dobbins was reappointed Superintendent of Mt. Olive Sunday-school, and Clarence S. Johnson, Secretary.

Reports of both schools represented were read, and showed them to be in excellent spiritual and financial condition.

By a vote of the teachers it was decided to give the usual excursion this Summer.

He's a Master in Chancery Now.

Chancellor Alexander T. McGill has appointed Lawyer Clarence L. Murphy a Master in Chancery, on the recommendation of Counselor J. H. VanWinkle of this city. Although Lawyer Murphy was admitted to the bar only last week, he has already moved into the law offices formerly occupied by Lawyer Harry C. Runyon, and will commence business Monday.

BELIEVE IN DREAMS.

SOME PROMINENT PEOPLE WHO ATTACH IMPORTANCE TO THEM.

Such Airy Nothings Are They Made Of, Few Dreamers Trust to Their Fantasies. Dr. Parkhurst Don't Dream, but Chauncey Depew Does, and Also Mrs. Grannis.

In all climes dreams have been accepted as omens of good or bad fortune, in business, in love or war, and as harbingers of blessings or forewarnings of death and disaster. Nobody has ever satisfactorily explained the cause of dreams. By some they are attributed to overeating just before going to bed; other scientific writers claim that whatever is uppermost in one's mind previous to retiring is invariably the subject of one's dream; and still others emphatically aver that the condition of the blood is the predisposing cause. The writers of the last class declare that their theory is proved by the fact that some people never dream.

Paley describes a dream as "that condition of the human mind when reason loses control and fancy takes the reins." Some very prominent men place credence in dreams, and even the most skeptical will not deny that they have dreamed things that were coincidental with future events.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst said that he did not have time to dream; that when he went to bed he endeavored to sleep soundly, and usually was successful.

"In my opinion," said the doctor, "a person with an active brain and possessing good health never dreams. I have never dreamed. I do not attach much importance to them. Although I may be a skeptic on the subject, I will not assert that one ought not to place credence in dreams, for in human life, awake or asleep, there are many strange coincidences."

Sergt. Dunn, the weather prophet, is not an enthusiast regarding dreams, but asserts that at night, while in a state of semi-consciousness, he has solved many problems that baffled him during the day.

"But I do not have those hallucinations that some people claim to have," said he. "I may have had wandering thoughts while asleep, but if they can be called dreams I have always been able to trace the cause to a deranged stomach."

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, the social reformer, has had many and varied dreams. "When I was a girl about 23 years old," said she, "I dreamed that I, in company with another person, was trying to bring my dead father back to life. We traveled all through Europe in our trials, and really I witnessed scenes of European grandeur that were exact in every particular, although I had never been abroad. When I did go, a few years later, I remembered many places I had seen in my dream. I can say that I am a believer in dreams."

"It is an oft repeated tale," said "Our Chauncey" M. Depew, "that Napoleon, a week before Waterloo, dreamed that he was to meet Wellington, and that in this panorama of sleep the battle was raging at its height, when he suddenly awoke, exclaiming: 'Let us each save ourselves! Grouchy! Grouchy!' A few days later Grouchy's tardiness lost Napoleon the great battle and an empire. That was a remarkable coincidence, and, if true, should be sufficient argument to substantiate all the statements made by dream enthusiasts."—N. Y. Recorder.

FIGHTING INDIANS.

It Takes a Kind of Courage That Men Frequently Lack.

"It takes a special kind of courage to fight Indians," said Major Edward Ragsdale at the "Little Gem," in Topeka. "They're pretty sure to surprise you, and they're slippery as quicksilver and as hard to catch. Their yelling and whooping alone are enough to stampede men not trained to their style of fighting. Sometimes they fight under cover, and you catch a fire from an enemy you can't get a sight of, and again, where there hasn't been one to be seen, they seem all to spring out of the ground at once and charge you as though nothing could stand their onset. Then there's the knowledge that if they catch you alive you'll be skinned alive or burned or your life tortured out of you by slow degrees in a thousand other ways they can think up to make you suffer. There's many a stout hearted desperado, a terror in white settlements, and not afraid to have a pistol or shotgun scrap at any hour of the day or night with a man of his own color, who doesn't count for a row of pins in an Indian fight.

"Take Sam Brown, of Nevada, for a case in point. He was not afraid of any man that wore boots, and he was the terror of the mining camps everywhere he went. The Piute Indians got bad one time and a party was organized in the camps to go out against them. Sam joined the volunteers, and everybody in the party and all that stayed behind were talking about the big deeds Sam Brown would do, and chuckling to think how these redskins would be wiped out when they got up against him.

"Well, when they came upon the Indians things didn't turn out quite as they had expected. It was the whites that got licked out in short order, and those that weren't left on the ground stampeded for safety. Sam Brown was one of the first ones to run, and the pace he set his horse at to get away from those redskins was something that beat quarter racing in the way of reckless riding. As they stampeded down a canon, every man trying to be foremost to get away, Sam hailed Joe McMurtrie, who was riding a better horse than his:

"'Oh, Mac! Pull your horse a little so I can come up. We'll ride safer together.'

"McMurtrie's answer to that friendly invitation was to bend down to his horse's neck, set in the spurs and get out of that canon ahead of Sam and back to Bodie as fast as hoofs could carry him. He knew Sam Brown, and that if that worthy once got alongside him he wouldn't hesitate to shoot him off his horse, so as to get a better mount for himself. After they all got back to the settlement he didn't go round to places where he was likely to meet Sam, lest it might stir him up to unpleasant recollections of their Indian campaign—people were that considerate of others' feelings in those days when the other happened to be Sam Brown."—Chicago Tribune.

Unkletom—I hear you turned people away in Jayport.

Barnes Tormer—We tried to, but they wouldn't go until they got their money back.—Indianapolis Journal.

"You think you know it all now, don't you?"

"Me? Lord, no! I'm married."—Syracuse Post.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*

THIS COUNCIL ENDED.

Borough Solons Conclude a Year of Work.

WHAT WAS DONE ON THE STREETS.

Clerk Arnold Instructed to Record on the Minutes the Council's Esteem of the Retiring Mayor, H. E. Needham.

The North Plainfield Republican primaries which were held last Friday kept the majority of the members of the Borough Council away from their meeting for a time, and it was 9:40 before Mayor Needham called the session to order.

Clerk Arnold and Councilmen Peck, Winckler and Lounebury were present.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read and approved.

Clerk Arnold's report showed that Fred Baker had paid $5 for a peddler's license, that Justice Crosley from fines had paid $13, and that the $50 license fee from the Street Railway Company had been paid.

Street Commissioner Stout's report was read, showing macadamizing done as follows: Myrtle avenue, 1175 lineal feet; Duer street from Emily street to Linden avenue, 975; Linden avenue from Somerset street to Sycamore avenue, 1950; total 4100 lineal feet. Total cost of macadamizing, $2,460. Repairs on Washington avenue $117; repairs on Somerset street, $690. *649 lineal feet of crosswalks* were laid at a cost of $259.60. Crushed stone used, 445 tons. $41 was received from the sale of dirt. The total expenditure *from* April 15, 1894, to March 1, 1895, was $4 654.73.

Borough Counsel Charles A. Reed in a communication stated that legislation would be necessary on the question of dividing the Borough and Township funds, and the necessary steps were then in progress. There is $2,300 to be divided.

The monthly bills were audited, and *warrants were ordered drawn.*

Councilman Lounsbury said that he thought that some recognition should be made of the seven-years service which Mayor Needham had given so faithfully and conscientiously to the Council and Borough, and he moved that the Council's expression of regard for him be spread on the minutes. This was carried unanimously.

Mr. Needham then in his usual happy manner thanked the members for their good will, and extended his good wishes in parting with the councilmen.

The Council adjourned without day.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

Miss E. F. Baker of New York city is the guest of Mrs. William Palmer Smith of Belvidere avenue.

C. L. Wright *of Leland avenue, who has* been ill with the grip, has so far recovered that he is able to commute regularly to New York city.

Frank H. Fowles of Helena, Montana, who has been spending a few days with Benj. R. Western of Washington Park, was delighted with Plainfield.

The body of the late Wm. Whitenack of Basking Ridge was laid at rest Thursday, Rev. Drs. Rankin and Randolph officiating. He was uncle of Charles and John Willis of Johnston drive.

It will be gratifying to the many friends of Mrs. Lawrence Myers and family, to hear that they are now domiciled in most delightful quarters on the bay of Naples, in full view of Mt. Vesuvius, and are all well.

Mrs. David P. Hall of this city, daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe of Boston, is to read at the charming home of her mother on Beacon street, Boston, a series of papers on the noted authors of the present century. This opportunity—remarks the Newark Daily Advertiser—*to meet* with one of the most talented women of New Jersey will be eagerly sought by the club women of Massachusetts.

—The Board of Engineers has done a commendable thing in issuing through Chief Doane a proclamation against loitering in engine-houses, and against promiscuous admission.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

OFFICIALLY BRANDED.

Councilmen Publicly Denounce Their ex-City Clerk.

SIGN THEIR NAMES TO IT, TOO.

Not Only His Original Falsehoods Concerning Them, But Also His Re-iteration of Them, Stamped Emphatically as Untrue and Without Foundation—Men Whom He Accused of Being the Authority for His Abuse, Utterly Refute His Statements.

To THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY PRESS: In the issue of the "courier" of 23d inst. the following statements appear in its editorial columns.

"After considerable effort and careful investigation we have discovered that Geo. W. Grant was appointed Captain of Police pro tem., because the Mayor was unanimously in favor of the appointment.

"We are surprised to learn that the relations between the Mayor of the City of Plainfield, and the other members of the Police Board are not quite as cordial as they appear to be. At a recent meeting of the Board—and, by the way, it was the first meeting that has been called by the Mayor for many long and weary moons—some things were talked about, some questions were asked, and some incidents occurred which, we have heard, would greatly interest the voting population of the city."

These statements are untrue and without foundation in every particular, and as such we wish to denounce them in a most public manner.

We wish to denounce also as untrue, the statement of the editor in a subsequent issue of the same paper, that a member of the Police Committee was authority for his misstatements.

H. M. STOCKTON,
Ch'n Police and Public Lights Com.
J. B. DUMONT,
W. H. MOORE.
WM. G. E. SEE,
ex-officio member of Committee.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTEBOOK.

A meeting of the Plainfield High School Athletic Association was held Wednesday afternoon, and it was decided to invite the other schools of this city to unite and under this united organization hold a field day in the Spring and make it open to the State. The committee appointed to confer with like committees from other schools consisted of Charles B. Morse, Carlos C. Gallup and another to be appointed later.

The Kappa Delta Phi held its regular meeting Friday afternoon. The programme consisted of the reading of an original essay and a hat talk. The speakers and their subjects were as follows: John V. Beekman, Jr.—Value of Books; Carlos C. Gallup—The Advisability of Distributing Some of Our Knowledge; Charles B. Morse—Is the High School *Degenerating? Lewis H.* Rand—The Lyceum; Henry Eggerding—The Kappa Delta Phi and Its Branches; J. Hazelwood Craig—Should the Present Methods of Electing a President of the United States be Superseded by Others? Chas. Noble—The System of Order in the High School; Henry B. Drake—The Recent Changes in the Teachers and the School; Wilbur F. Cornwell—Will Successful Results be Obtained in Building Air-ships?

Boys Club Entertainment.

The entertainment held at the Boys Club last Saturday evening was one of most successful and enjoyable of this Winter's series. The club is beginning *to realize that considerable* talent is to be found among its own members, and several of the boys contributed to the pleasure of the occasion. Master Willie Kiss played on his autoharp which Santa Claus left with him not long since. Joe Burke rendered several pieces on the harmonica. John Varden and Clarence Angleman sang about the "Frog who went a courtin'," which gave much pleasure. Tommy Johnson and Howard Lowrie sang "Hand me down a quarter" with much effect. The club sang "Polly Wolly Doodle" very creditably. The Silver Leaf Quartette of young colored men had been engaged to sing, and their funny songs were greatly enjoyed. Their exhibition of fancy dancing, too, was a wonder and delight to the spectators. At the end of the evening the boys rendered a familiar college song in a hearty chorus, and the programme was as usual concluded with "America".

To Administer His Father's Estate.

John Cory was appointed by the Court in Somerville this morning administrator of the estate of his father, the late Daniel Cory. Charles A. Reed represented Mr. Cory before the Court, Craig A. Marsh the widow, and W. R. Codington Mrs. Lee and Dr. D. C. Adams, grandchildren.

The counsel were allowed $300 apiece as fees. The estate will be administered so that decedent's wishes will be fully carried out. The widow by deed gets property valued at $30,000, and even unrecorded deeds will be fulfilled as he wished.

A REAL PHILANTHROPIST.

The Good Deeds of a Well Known Georgian Turfman.

Nobody would have suspected him of having any sentiment in his composition. He was regarded by the score or more of Northerners who were at all familiar with him, as an open hearted, hospitable Georgian who was fond of owning a race horse that could win a few races, and who took great delight in seeing *his favorites gallop home in advance* of their competitors every year at Monmouth Park. The old man had been in the livery and horse business for many years in a prominent Georgian town, and was tolerably well to do. He had never married, and therefore he had only himself to please.

He appeared to be content to spend a placid eleven months in Georgia and then to give way to a month of pleasure at Long Branch, where he met congenial spirits. He was unutterably happy in the society of his Northern friends, and said upon his departure for home each season that the intervening eleven months would pass away all too slowly for him.

During all the time he spent in the North nobody ever heard him mention a woman's name, but a golden deed in which the little man appears in the light *of a philanthropist has just come to light.* The war was over and he was sitting in the door of his stable in Augusta one morning when a friend, a doctor, passed by. After exchanging salutations, the physician said: "*Poor John —— hasn't* come home, and now I'm afraid his wife is going to die and leave them two little girls. She's very low this morning."

The good doctor returned the same evening, bringing the intelligence that the woman was dead and the little girls, aged 5 and 3 years, were orphans.

"'Twould be a great thing for some good man to adopt one of those girls," said the doctor.

"I'll take 'em both," said the horseman, and take them he did. The doctor was bound to secrecy and the children were sent to a boarding school. It was stipulated that all moneys for their support should be paid through the physician, and that the girls should never know the name of their benefactor. As the years passed by the girls grew to womanhood and were sent to Vassar to *complete their education. Their guardian* had never seen them, but the doctor assured him that they were a credit to him, and oftentimes pleaded with the old man to make himself known to them and pay them a visit.

This he steadfastly refused to do, saying: "What would young women of society care for an old man like me?"

Time passed on and the physician died, but feeling that death would absolve him from his promise he had communicated with the young women and told them whom they had to thank for their education and support. They wrote a most touching letter to their guardian asking permission to visit him, but he was so timid that he put them off until he could give the matter further consideration.

About a year later he was waited upon *one day by a smart looking young man* of 30 who introduced himself as a lawyer in a well known New York firm. The visitor explained his errand in a few words and asked for the hand of the elder of the sisters. It was a novel situation. Here was a young man he had never seen before asking for the hand of a ward he had never seen, and for the first time in all the years the responsibility of the situation dawned upon him. He made some inquiries concerning the young lawyer, found that he was as he had represented himself to be, and gave his consent to the marriage. He would not come to New York to see the ceremony, but *there was no costlier gift on the list of* presents than that which bore the card of the plain old Georgia horseman.—N. Y. Sun.

THE END SEAT IN THE PEW.

It Is the Place Occupied by the Protector of the Family.

"It is common enough," said Mr. Gratebar, "to see a man sitting in the aisle end of a pew in a church get up on the arrival of some other member of the family, step out into the aisle to let the late comer in and then resume his seat at the end of the pew. It seems to me that I have read that this custom originated in New England in the early days, when the men all sat by the aisle so that they could seize their guns and get out promptly in case of attack by Indians. *We don't have much to fear from Indians* nowadays, but the seat by the aisle is still occupied by the head of the family. He stands in the aisle while the others pass in and then calmly takes his place in the end seat, at the head of the line, as a sort of general protector.

"Sometimes in these days (we are so very free from Indians now) the head of the family thinks it is safe for him to stay at home when he has a headache, and then the young son takes his place. I imagine that he talks it over with his mother on the way to church, so that it is all understood. When they get to the pew he stands in the aisle while his *sisters and his mother pass in. I fancy* that his sisters are rather glad when they are all seated and no longer conspicuous, but upon his mother's face as she brushes past him into the pew there is a smile of affectionate pride; and then he takes his seat in his father's place and sits there with fine boyish dignity."

College Girls Coasting On Palm Leaves.

Wellesley college girls had gay times coasting. Splendid opportunities there are for coasting at Wellesley; there are plenty of hills and plenty of room right there on the grounds. I was greatly amused when they told me about sliding down that hill exactly in front of the college on dustpans! It all came about this way:

One inventive genius did not have a sled and did not know where to borrow one; *but the crust was perfection and of* short duration, so while she stood, with her task of sweeping just concluded, with dustpan in hand, the thought "Why not use the dustpan?" came like an inspiration, and out she skipped to the top of the hill and down she sped, seated in state in her dustpan. The news spread and the craze grew until every dustpan on the premises was well worn out. After that palm leaf fans were pressed into service, and it was whispered that pillows have now and then proved the most agreeable and satisfactory of conveyances.—Boston Advertiser.

A Rough Retort.

Fenderson—I got my education at Harvard.

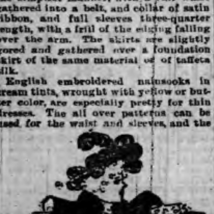
Fegg—And forgot it where?—Boston

THE SUN'S FASHIONS.

DAINTY NOVELTIES OF DELICATE SUMMER TINTS.

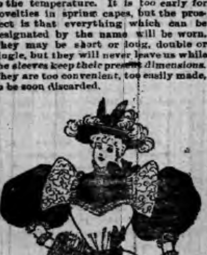
Attractive Combinations of Colors Seen in New Fabrics. Tempting Parasols Now Arrayed for Inspection. Exquisitely Embroidered Batistes and Muslins.

Extremes meet in the departing glory of rich winter fabrics, and the advent of dainty, gauzy summer novelties come like a breath of spring in the midst of howling blizzards, with a promise of summer in their delicate tints. When fur garments and flannels are the only things which suggest comfort, the organdies, muslins, ginghams and challies so reassuringly displayed in the shop windows seem to have lost their bearings. And added to these are the daintiest, *thinnest of midsummer parasols,* more elaborate and useless than ever, temptingly arrayed for inspection. There are chiffon parasols in all the delicate tints, ruffled and fluffed from the edge to the *center,* and trimmed with deep vandykes of lace radiating toward the edge between puffs of chiffon; parasols covered with tiny pink rosebuds or a solid mass of violets, so fascinating to look upon, but so vague as to their usefulness.

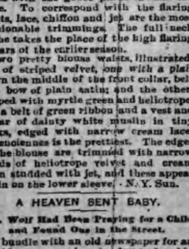


However, in spite of the weather, it is the fashions in prospect which claim our interest, and nothing can be more alluring than the exquisitely embroidered batistes, muslins and linens for summer gowns. These are shown in all over patterns with lovely pointed edges to match, and can easily be made up at home in *the simplest manner, with a full waist* gathered into a belt, and collar of satin ribbon, and full sleeves three-quarter length, with a frill of the edging falling over the arm. The skirts are slightly gored and gathered over a foundation skirt of the same material or of taffeta silk.

English embroidered nainsooks in cream tints, wrought with yellow or butter color, are especially pretty for thin dresses. The all over patterns can be used for the waist and sleeves, and the skirt made plain, with ruffles of edging.



The warmest winter wraps have not yet become burdensome, but jaunty little capes, reaching just below the elbows and utterly wanting in all the elements of comfort on a cold day, are such a popular variety of outdoor garments that they are quite as much the fashion as they will be later, when they will be better suited to the temperature. It is too early for novelties in spring capes, but the prospect is that everything which can be designated by the name will be worn. They may be short or long, double or single, but they will never leave us while *the sleeves keep their present dimensions.* They are too convenient, too easily made, to be soon discarded.



Velvet seems to be the popular material for dressy capes, and they are all furnished with the godet plaits around the edge. To correspond with the flaring skirts, lace, chiffon and jet are the most fashionable trimmings. The full neck ruche takes the place of the high flaring collars of the earlier season.

Two pretty blouse waists, illustrated, are of striped *velvet, one with a plait* down the middle of the front collar, belt and bow of plain satin; and the other, striped with myrtle green and heliotrope, has a belt of green ribbon and a vest and collar of dainty white muslin in tiny tucks, edged with narrow cream lace. Valenciennes is the prettiest. The edges of the blouse are trimmed with narrow bands of heliotrope velvet and cream satin studded with jet, and these appear again on the lower sleeve.—N. Y. Sun.

A HEAVEN SENT BABY.

Mrs. Wolf Had Been Praying for a Child and Found One in the Street.

A bundle with an old newspaper for an outside wrapper lay in front of a big store on Market street, Newark, N. J., one recent afternoon. Hundreds of women passed in and out of the store. Some looked at the bundle curiously, but none attempted to touch it until Mrs. Charles Wolf came along. She picked it up and felt that it was warm.

On opening it she discovered a male in*fant about four weeks old. Its only cov*ering beside the newspaper was an old piece of polka dot calico. Mrs. Wolf has no children of her own, and she was delighted with her find. She escaped from the crowd of women who gathered around *her, boarded a car, and went to her home* on Napoleon street. When her husband came home to supper she showed him the baby, and said she believed it was a gift sent her from heaven in answer to her prayers for a child.

THE SKIN DEPTH OF BEAUTY.

A Young Woman of Observation Says the Scientists Go Too Deep.

"I wish science would mind her own business," said a young woman of observation, as she laid aside her wraps. "I have just come from a class lecture for women and the lecturer told us that beauty is not skin deep after all. She wanted us to believe—it was a lecturess—that the charm of a pretty face depends *upon our muscles and nerves and that* when we look particularly charming it is because we have had these nerves and muscles well under control—that they twitch and pull just the way we want them to.

"That's all right. I mean I know perfectly well that I couldn't coyly drop my eyelids if you were to tell me I was the sweetest thing in the world, and modestly blush up to the roots of my hair at the compliment if I didn't work the eyelid muscles, and squeeze the blood up into my head by closing my larynx for a time, but beauty is skin deep for all that, the science or no science. Why, take my skin off and I couldn't blush at all, and a nice looking object I'd be winking skinless eyelids, wouldn't I? Fancy Venus as a physiological chart displaying the uncovered muscles, or Helen of Troy showing the nerves and muscles that brought out her killing smile. I don't believe Paris would have tumbled head over heels in love with that sort of living picture, do you?

"The network of muscles that forms the mechanical system of your cheek may be magnificently developed, but I shouldn't admire the result half as much as I do if you were hideless; and my bright smile would haunt you as a nightmare *if you* could have a full view of the complex labyrinth of nerves bringing the smile into good working order. It's putting things on too anatomical a standing entirely, you know.

"The scientists can talk *as much as* they like, but they'll never get me to believe that beauty isn't a purely superficial thing, and so long as massage, open air exercise, baths and cosmetics are procurable or practicable I guess I'll do the best I can for my skin, beauty or no beauty."

SHE DIED OF THE COLD.

Mrs. Hunter, a Recluse, Who Had Hoarded Her Money, Expired in Her Hovel.

Admid filth and squalor, in a cold and cheerless room on the first floor of her home, Newark, was found the body of Mrs. Margaret Hunter, an octogenarian, who for many years had lived the life of a recluse. Mrs. Hunter had not been seen by any of her neighbors since one of them carried her a little soup, and the supposition is that she died from exposure. When *found she was lying in bed,* with the scant covering tucked up closely under her chin.

She was suspicious of everybody, and although possessed of considerable *money and real estate* almost starved herself. Even when food was brought to her she was loath to eat it, and would never touch it unless it was first tasted by the person who brought it. She imagined every one was trying to kill her to get her money.

Notwithstanding the filth in which she lived, one bedroom in the house was always kept scrupulously clean, was nicely furnished; and it was the belief of her *neighbors that this room was kept for* some person, whom the old woman had for years expected to visit her.

Some of the neighbors were inclined to believe that the woman might have had *a missing son or a prodigal daughter* for whose return she waited in vain, and the possibility of this theory being right is very likely, as it came to light shortly after the discovery of the body, that two sons, John and Thomas, are mentioned in her bank books, in which accounts to their credit are recorded. Where these two sons are or whether living or dead is not known.

With the bank books in which the accounts are credited to "her sons" were found were many other bank books. The aggregate amount which they represented was $11,895.85, with much accrued interest.

DAKOTA'S DIVORCE LAW.

It May Tend to Increase the Temporary Population of the State.

The new divorce law of South Dakota *practically restores the old law of three* years ago in force, except that it precludes the possibility of fraud by requiring personal service in all cases. The bill reads:

"A divorce must not be granted unless the plaintiff is in good faith a resident of the State of South Dakota for at least six months preceding the granting of such divorce, and in no case shall a divorce be granted without personal service of the summons within the State, or personal service of the summons and complaint in case of non-resident without the State. If such personal service as aforesaid, within or without the State, be not had, then and in that event the plaintiff shall not be entitled to a decree of divorce until the plaintiff shall have been a resident of this State one year preceding the granting of such divorce."

The statutory grounds remain the same as before. In effect the law requires a residence in South Dakota of three months before an action can be commenced and three months more are required before a decree can be granted. *The weak point in the old divorce law* was that in case the defendant could not be found a decree could be obtained by default, but in such cases the courts always held the defense could come in and reopen the case, which often resulted in embarrassing complications. The present law does away with the default feature.

Looking Forward.

"Fly," he implored.

The maiden pressed his hand to her lips.

"Fly, I beseech——"

And he strove to push her from the room.

"—you. I hear mamma coming in her heavy walking boots."

Even as he spoke a dark form appeared in the door and swore violently, after which there was the sound of conflict, and the beautiful boy was weeping alone.—Town Topics.

Hopeful.

Mr. Erastus Pinkley is a great sufferer from the cold.

"The weather is moderating," remarked *one of the* people for whom he does chores.

"Yes'm," he replied. "Dat's what everybody *says.* I recon," he went on, doubtfully, as he chafed his hands, "dat ef she keeps on a moderatin' long 'nuff, she's gwine ter git wahmer arter while."—Washington Star.

MEDICINE IN TABLETS.

From the New York Sun of February 5, 1895.

Increasing Use of Drugs in This Form Instead of Compounding by Prescription.

A comparatively recent invention, vastly extended in its application within three or four years, has wrought a curious change in the practice of medicine. Country physicians 100 years ago, when there were few druggists outside of considerable towns, carried in their saddle bags or medicine chests a **R** variety of drugs, pills, powders, potions, lotions and what not. Such physicians made up their own prescriptions and furnished their patients with medicines. The use of medicines in the form of tablets tends more and more toward a return of modern physicians to the methods of their predecessors. Physicians everywhere now write fewer prescriptions than they wrote ten years ago, or even two years ago, and **I** the use of medicine in the form of tablets is extending every day.

It is only ten or fifteen years since compressed tablets of chlorate of potash began to be used. Other simple drugs were then put up in tablet form, and gradually the variety of drugs and prescriptions thus prepared was extended until now **P** it includes thousands of compounds. Any physician may now have almost any prescription of his own made up into tablets. The usual requirement is that at least 5,000 tablets shall be ordered. Many well-known prescriptions of famous physicians have already attained a wide celebrity in the medical world through their use in tablet form. Hundreds of liquid prescriptions are thus used by **A** saturating inert material with the mixture, just as homœopathic remedies are prepared in the form of sugar pellets. The tablet factories are constantly experimenting with a view to reducing further drugs and prescriptions to tablet form. They are ready to vary known prescriptions in accordance with the fancy **N** of individual physicians, and to combine one or more prescriptions in a single tablet. The general use of tablets instead of prescriptions has greatly simplified the practice of medicine. The physician, instead of writing a prescription and instructing his patient to have it compounded by a druggist, leaves the necessary number of tablets, with instructions as to the time and manner of **S** taking. Nearly every physician is provided with some such tablets, and many use them in great quantities. Tons of drugs are now put up in this form. It is the wholesale method of modern life applied to the preparation of medicines. Apothecaries have felt the effects of the change in practice through the lessening in the ● number of prescriptions to be compounded. For the patient it has cheapened the cost of doctoring, for the physician obtains the tablets at so low a rate that he usually makes no charge for those supplied to his patients. New as the use **T** of tablets is, the form of the tablet has been greatly improved since their introduction into medical practice. Tablets are smaller and more compressed than they were a few years ago. The machinery for making them originally was, and **A** perhaps still is, controlled by a single wholesale drug house of this city, *but there are* many manufacturers of tablets here and elsewhere. When the patentees first began to call their products to the attention of physicians, the **B** tablets very slowly made their way, because the patentees were not widely known in the medical profession. Then they associated themselves with a famous drug house, and the tablets soon began to go.

Only the simpler drugs and remedies put up in tablet form are accessible to the general public. The compounds are not even known by name outside the medical **U** profession. As they are not patent medicines they are not advertised in other than medical newspapers. They come to physicians with a label that proclaims the ingredients and their proportions. Physicians have the good repute of the manufacturer as guarantee that tablets are made of pure drugs and carefully compounded. The best tablet manufacturers employ skilled **L** and careful apothecaries and buy their drugs in large quantities directly from manufacturers.

INTERESTING SECRET HISTORY OF AN OLD-TIME REMEDY.

A certain well-known preparation is so largely prescribed by physicians that its use by them may be said to be universal. Conversationally it is spoken of among themselves as the "R. & S. Compo." If you are ill and call the doctor, no matter what else **E** you get, you are moderately certain to get some one of the forms of the "R. & S." prescription. Its use has been growing more general for a hundred years, and has been vastly increased of late by slight improvements found to be important in effects. The prescription, especially in rural districts, is usually prepared in fluid form, sometimes in powders; but of late it has been found possible to prepare it in tablets, the form now so popular with physicians for all standard medicines. So enormous **S** is the demand, from physicians solely, for the various forms of this preparation that a single manufacturing chemist in New York City made and sold 350,000 pounds of these tablets in the year 1893—and this, be it borne in mind, was to physicians alone, or to fill orders from dealers from whom physicians obtain their supplies. Every physician of eminence has his "R. & S." formula, varying more or less from the original, but substantially the same—that is, depending upon the bases indicated by the letters R. & S.

RIPANS TABULES.

The Ripans Tabules represent the latest and most improved form of this preparation. The separate letters composing the word R-I-P-A-N-S are the initials of the six ingredients. Any doctor knows what they are. The A and N represent the principal change, and have been found of vast importance. ● No person who has occasion to make use of a dyspepsia remedy, and has once experienced the beneficial results of these tabules in a case of biliousness, headache or any disorder of the stomach, liver or bowels, will ever afterward consent to be without a supply near at hand. A single one gives prompt relief. Price 50 cents a box; at druggists, or by mail.

THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

MEN WANTED To take orders. No delivering or collecting. Experience not necessary; steady employment; best terms; write at once and secure choice of territory. ALLEN NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

The Constitutionalist

A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED AT

Plainfield, New Jersey.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

A. L. Force, Publisher & Proprietor.

Walter Irving Clarke, City Editor

PARTICULAR MENTION

Mrs. Startup of Middletown is visiting friends in this city.

Ed Dorsey of Second street is the proud father of a five-pound girl.

Elsie T. Smith is ill with tonsilitis at her home on Westervelt avenue.

Frank Hampton of Dunellen was in town yesterday calling on friends.

George F. Nourse of Ithaca was a guest of Hotel Grenada last night.

Miss Lizzie E. Kitchell of Summit is the guest of Mrs. John Bicknell of South avenue.

J. L. Nash of Vineland and Anthony Schoder of Woodbridge were in town yesterday.

E. C. Varian will join the *Danger Signal* Company as business manager, Sunday, March 10.

N. W. Pike, the newcomer druggist, is still confined to his rooms in Hotel Grenada with the rheumatism.

Mrs. Altenhain of Jersey City Heights is visiting her daughter, the wife of Rev. Mr. Hauser of Duer street.

Mrs. Katharine Runyon of Newark is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Stover, on East Ninth street.

Jeremiah VanWinkle has leased the house 425 West Fourth street, and will take possession at an early date.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wakefield of Netherwood avenue are rejoicing over the advent of a daughter, Sunday night.

Dr. Daniel H. Thickstun, who has been in the South some time past for his health, is expected home about March 15.

Mrs. John Blimm and daughter of East Third street are improving from recent illness which has kept them closely confined.

Stewart Hoffman of Somerville was in Plainfield yesterday on business. He was a welcome visitor among his many friends.

Alfred Ovenshire of North Plainfield, who has been afflicted with the pneumonia for several weeks, is improving slowly in health.

Rev. Father Smith of Cranford will preach this evening at 8 in St. Mary's Church the first of the Wednesday evening Lenten sermons.

Mrs. Michael Undel, who has been suffering with the grip at her home on South avenue, has so far recovered that she is able to be about.

George H. Wyckoff of North avenue, Netherwood, is building a stone wall in front of his residence, which will greatly add to the beauty of his place.

Joseph L. Moore has rented the house on Front street near Grant avenue, owned by Jeremiah Manning, and will take possession this month.

Viola Rushton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rushton, has so far recovered from scarlet fever that the quarantine has been raised from the house.

Miss Margaret Lynch, who has been spending the past two weeks with friends in Brooklyn, returned to her home on Woodland avenue, Netherwood, yesterday.

Mrs. Wm. VanWinkle of Park place and Mrs. Jacob VanWinkle of Park avenue are today attending the funeral of A. E. Jewell, at Rahway, who was killed by a tramp Sunday.

Mrs. T. H. May of Somerset street returned home yesterday after spending a week at Plainview, N. Y., where she attended the funeral of her father-in-law Francis H. May.

Peter Hodge has received word of the safe arrival of his mother in Carribelle, Florida, where she will reside with her husband, who is connected with the Carribelle Lumber Company

Mrs. Edward Hann, wife of the letter-carrier, is suffering with a painful attack of erysipelas. Miss Hartpence of Rosemont, a cousin of Mrs. Hann, is caring for her during her illness.

Sidney Wrentmore, who has been engaged at the Commercial Palace as manager and buyer, has rented the house 221 Richmond street, of William Thickstun, the North avenue real-estate agent.

J. VanEps is now engaged in adjusting the mechanism of the phonograph which he is building, the principal parts having been constructed. It will be at least two months before the machine is completed.

Dr. Lee of Scotch Plains, ("Haddenhem") who has been confined to his bed for several weeks with inflammatory rheumatism, is still unable to move or be moved. But he says he has in his daughter the very best of nurses, and so has no fear of defeating his enemy in due time.

Mrs. Bermann will give her final extra lecture on "The Development of Opera", at the home of Mrs. W. Palmer Smith, Saturday, March 9, at 4. Wagner will be the subject. Mrs. Bermann will be assisted by H. Rowe Shelley, pianist, and Nicholas Douty, tenor. Mrs. Bermann is giving a course of interesting lectures Tuesday afternoons during Lent in the parlors of Hotel Waldorf.

THE HOLY SPIRIT.

Rev. Mr. Merritt Tells About its Activity in Christian Life.

The address of Rev. Stephen Merritt in the Y.M.C.A. Association Hall last night, on the "Ministry of the Holy Spirit", was one of the soundest and most logical arguments for the acceptance of this essential in Christian life that has yet been made to a Plainfield audience. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Plainfield Branch of the Christian Alliance, and was well attended.

The speaker had a peculiar manner of delivery and speech that made even the most disinterested person give close attention to what he had to say—something that is not easy to accomplish with such a solemn theme.

Mr. Merritt said to become imbued with the Holy Spirit would change the whole tenor of one's life and wipe away all the burdens which had been hard to carry. It would not only bless us but also bless everybody we came in contact with, and we would seek only to scatter abroad the truths of Christ, for it was the intention of Jesus Christ when He sent the Holy Spirit to us He sent it as His personality. It is not an impression and then an elevation, but every day is better than the past in experience, blessing and success. So few of us know Him—we know of Him.

Mr. Merritt told how the acceptance of the Holy Spirit had transformed his life into a much more happy and successful one than it had been before, even though he was a Christian. He used to go to Methodist camp meeting once as inactive as could be, but always became enthused during its progress to such an extent that his Christianity would slop over, and then when he left all his efforts that had slopped over were lost, for he could not sustain the interest which had been exhibited there. Since he took in the Holy Spirit his life had been of one even tenor, and he was happy all the time and had been blessed with great success. The Holy Spirit came to him while attending an Alliance meeting.

He said that he believed in divine healing, for he himself had been benefited by it. In closing he said it was not what you do, but what the Holy Spirit does through you.

Window Smashers at Work.

The large plate glass in the west window of Horsley Barker's drugstore on West Front street was broken with a stone last night by some unknown miscreant after 11 when the store was closed. The glass was valued at $100 and was not insured.

Evidently it was the work of a gang who are making a business of committing depredations about the city at short intervals. About two months ago Mr. Barker found his windows daubed with black paint, and also quite frequently signs which are left in front of the store over night are found in the brook nearby the next morning. T. J. Carey, the auctioneer, has also suffered in much the same manner by having his awning cut into strips with a knife.

It is thought that the glass was broken by the same gang who are stuffing the keyholes of fire-alarm boxes. If they are caught the law will deal severely with them.

Collected for India.

Rev. Dr. Boggs of India gave an intensely interesting talk Sunday evening in the First Baptist Church under the auspices of the Temple Builders, on his work in India. His work has certainly been wonderful, and the large audience was much enthused in listening to his experience. At the close a collection was taken for the support of the native preacher at the Yerkes Chapel in Tetu, India. The selections by the choir were a feature of the service.

Doll Show to be Repeated.

The annual meeting of the Young Ladies Presbyterian Band was held in the Crescent Avenue Church yesterday afternoon, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year:

President, Emily Tracy; vice-president, Harriett Holloway; secretary, Katharine Thorn; treasurer, Josephine Petrie; managers, Misses Brower, Yerkes, Blish, Bronson and Patten. It was decided to repeat the doll show for the young people Saturday afternoon, March 16. The treasurer reported that $72 was cleared from the doll show on Thursday night of last week

Fame,

When founded on merit, never ceases to grow, both in extent and in solidity.

Allcock's Porous Plaster

is more popular to-day than ever before, because it does what is claimed for it—relieves and cures pains in the side, chest or limbs, lame back, rheumatism, etc.

Insist Upon Having the genuine Allcock's. No other plaster is nearly so good.

Allcock's Corn Shields,
Allcock's Bunion Shields,
Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

Brandreth's Pills.

One or two at night, for a week or two, tone up the system.

WHY?

QUESTIONS WOMEN ASK

Here Answered with Good Sound Reason.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

Why do people say that Lydia E. Pinkham's treatment, especially her Vegetable Compound, effects cures beyond the physician's skill?

Because of the fact that a woman best understands a woman's ills. What man ever suffered a single pang like unto woman? Man works from theory only.

Why do tens of thousands of women write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., telling their most secret thoughts?

Because they know that their letters go straight to the hands of a woman, are opened, read, and answered by a woman, who as a woman has made woman's ills a life study, and because she never fails them, and cures cases which the doctor cannot.

The lady who asks that the following letter be published, gives concisely the uniform expression of gratitude contained in thousands of other letters in Mrs. Pinkham's possession.

"For eight years I suffered with neuralgia of the womb, backache, severe pains all through my body, and kidney trouble. None of the doctors did me any good. I took twelve bottles of your Vegetable Compound, and cannot thank you enough for the relief I found.

"I am now well cured of all those pains. I should advise every woman to take *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound who has any female trouble. I had a friend who was to go under an operation. I advised her first to try the Compound. She did, and is now so much better and stronger she has given up all thoughts of the operation." —Mrs. M. Wilde, 3137 Park St., Tioga, Pa.

Monroe's Good Work.

The entertainment which was given in Monroe Avenue Chapel last Monday under the auspices of the Epworth League was enjoyed by a large audience.

The programme, preceded by a hymn, and prayer by Pastor Munson, was as follows:

Cornet Solo—
Raymond McGee.
Recitation { a. Judgment Day.
b. Selected.
Miss Grace E. Overton.
Song { a. Selected.
b. Selected.
Mr. Bond.
Drill—
Misses Burt, Robinson, Bodine; Masters Collins, Robinson, VanDoren, VanLiew.
Song { 1. Vy Vould n't You Lofe Me.
2. Whistling Coon.
3. Parrot Song.
George Stevens.
Intermission.
Dialogue—Champion of her Sex,
Misses Beckman, Aldrich, Palmer, Ackerman, Wenzel, Burts, LaRue.

President J. J. Freed had charge of the entertainment, and Misses Aldrich, Beekman and Burt composed the Social Committee.

A large collection was received, to carry on the good work of the league.

Methodist Children Enjoy Themselves.

One of the prettiest and most successful parties of the season was given by Miss French and Miss Trenham to the children of the infant class of the Methodist Sunday-school, yesterday, in Vincent Chapel

Being a pleasant day, most all were present. Miss Trenham showed her natural skill in entertaining the children, who entered into the fun with happy and light hearts.

Miss Grace Overton and Miss Eleanor VanDeventer so artistically performed the Punch and Judy show that they were encored.

After the games and singing by the class, Mrs. E. T. Douglass played a lively march, and the children marched about the room and into the parlor, where there were two tables beautifully decorated and filled with tempting dainties.

Those who aided at the tables were Miss French, Miss Trenham, Mrs. Clark, Misses Maude French, Bertha Thorne, Mrs. French, Misses Edna French, Bessie Vallant, Mrs. E. T. Douglass and Miss Douglass.

Among those who were present were: Misses Marguerite Townsend, Dorthy Douglass, Marion Overton, Gladys Peck, Master Mills, Master Pope, Baby Susan, a little cousin of Miss French, Masters Charlie and Raymond Lyman, with a great many others.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives the best satisfaction of any cough medicine handled, and as a seller leads all other preparations in this market. I recommend it because it is the best medicine I ever handled for coughs, colds and croup. A. W. Baldridge, Millersville, Ill. For sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North avenues. T. S. Armstrong, manager.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

W. S. Bullock is out again after a severe illness.

Lewis DeCamp of Plainfield avenue, after a month of the grip, is out again.

Miss Florence Walker of Boehm's dry-goods house is confined to her home with grip and tonsilitis.

Rev. Chas. E. Scudder of North Plainfield has accepted a call to the Montgomery Street Church, Newark.

Charles H Schermerhorn, manager of the Western Union office, is confined to his home with an attack of the grip.

Rev. J. P. Taylor has sold his property on East Sixth street near Franklin place, to Dr. S. W. VanDuyn of Newark, through J. T. Vail.

L. W. Serrell contributes a thoughtful article on "The Kingdom and The Church", to The Religious Herald of Richmond, Va.

Miss Margaret Schuck of North Plainfield returned home yesterday after a pleasant visit with her sister, Mrs. J. S. Darby of Alton.

Alfred S. Wilmont of Metuchen, father of O. H. Wilmont of 10 Duer street, died Monday evening. His funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon.

W. B. Dolan of Elizabeth yesterday took charge of the Plainfield branch of the Metropolitan Insurance Company. He takes the place vacated by Charles Williams.

M. J. Meaney, formerly of this city, has resumed his duties as agent of the Jersey Central at Westfield, after a 40 days absence from work on account of injuries received in a wreck.

John W. Kirkner of West Eighth street is able to be out again after almost two months confinement with pneumonia. His many friends will be glad to hear of his complete recovery.

I. Winthrop Travell, principal of the High School, has recovered sufficiently from his attack of pneumonia to be about the house again. He hopes to return to his duties in a week or two.

The work of A. B. Clemens, of the Y. M. C. A. Educational Department, was so prominently recognized during the State Convention that he has been offered the assistant State Secretaryship. He is considering the call.

Cards are out announcing the wedding of Matthew Walker and Miss Clara Woldt of Westfield. The marriage will take place Wednesday evening, March 20, at the home of the bride. Mr. Walker was formerly employed by Grocer G. W Rockfellow, and is now in business for himself in Westfield.

F— 20 Letters.

The Trenton Daily True American of Saturday, March 2, speaking of the late session of the Improved Order of Red Men, says that John H. Carney, the humorist, took back to his Council a charter for the longest named Tribe in existence, Paughcaughnaughsinque, No. 193.

After Snow Comes Mud.

Street Commissioner Meeker had a force of men on Park avenue yesterday afternoon scraping the roadway from the surplus mud.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

☞Sold by druggists, price 75 cts. per bottle.

Mission Society Meets.

The Women's Home Missionary Society of Grace M. E. Church met last evening at the charming home of Mr. and Mrs. Garey, Craig place. Mrs. A. A. Taft gave a select reading to the amusement of all, after which a dialogue was presented by Mary Hoagland, Addie Carney, Tena Voehl and Agnes Morse. Little Miss Mabel Garey closed the programme by a select recitation which was highly enjoyed and showed her careful training. An amusing feature of the evening's entertainment was the donkey party. The usual collection was taken. These home meetings are a pleasant addition to Grace M. E. Church sociability.

Consumption

is amenable to treatment. Hope, courage, proper exercise, and from the inception of the disease the continual use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites, are absolutely necessary.

Keep up good courage, and with the use of this most nourishing and fattening preparation recovery is certain in the first stages, and may be accomplished even when the lungs are seriously involved. Stop the excessive waste (and nothing will do it like Scott's Emulsion), and you are almost safe.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.
Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

E. P. THORN,

No. 125 Park Avenue,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Pure Wines and Liquors,

For Family and Medicinal Use,

A SPECIALTY.

3-26-y

LEGGETT'S TOILET SOAP,

for the toilet, bath and nursery. 15 cents a cake, 6 cakes 75 cents. Warranted absolutely pure.

The compounding of physicians' prescriptions a specialty.

Corner Park avenue and Front street.

CARPETS

Made and Laid With Paper Without Charge

Amos H. VanHorn, Limited,

73 Market Street, Near Plane Street

are making and laying Carpets with paper without charge, which is a saving of 15c per yd.

Parties about going to housekeeping will find no larger stock of Parlor Suits and Bedroom Suits to select from at such low prices. All of the latest Spring styles of Bedroom Suits of the Hall & Lyon manufacture and Parlor Suits of all the latest manufactures and of the latest designs and coverings.

Note the Name Amos Before Entering the Store.

All other goods suitable to furnish a house with in our line are sold at the lowest prices. Terms easy; one dollar per week.

The Portland Range!

The Court of Errors has just unanimously affirmed the opinion of the lower courts that no other dealer can take any range and put the name Portland on it and try to hoodwink the people that they are selling the original Portland Range, when such is not the case. 7,000 of these ranges now in use and not one complaint. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Goods delivered to all parts of the State free of charge.

Storing Furniture

Our new building just erected at 88, 90, 92 Bank street, seems to be the only building in the State to store furniture, the way it is being filled up. Furniture moved with vans at reasonable rates in city or country. Telephone 580.

AMOS H. VAN HORN, Limited,

Market st., near Plane st., Newark, N. J.

THOSE ARTIFICIAL VIOLETS.

New York and Other Women Make a Fashion that Cuts a Florist's Profits.

Of cautious thrift and cool business judgment the women have never before made so admirable a display as in the contest with and triumph over one of the monopolies that threatened to crush her independence. In this instance the florists with violets for sale are the humbled foes. For several seasons they have been steadily raising the price of these flowers that New York women particularly have come to consider almost as necessary a part of dress as hats and handkerchiefs. Hitherto they cheerfully paid well for the little blossoms until, during the winter, their value was raised by the avaricious florists to a point that aroused remonstrance. Finding argument of no avail the women silently stretched forth the long arm of fashion to mete out vengeance to the obstinate dealers by proclaiming muslin, velvet or silk violets permissible substitutes for the natural flowers. Not only did the artificial ones become permissible, but they have grown to be ubiquitous *adjuncts of feminine* costume. They have even received Parisian sanction, and the florist now tears his hair with one hand while with the other he figures up the loss this drop in the natural violet market has brought. Through his window he can see that never before have violets been so popular. Not only do women pin them on their muffs and wear them in their hats, but the dressmakers and tailors now send home gowns, coats, capes and dress waists with big bunches of purple velvet blossoms sewed at throat and breast.

In the millinery departments of Broadway dry goods shops basketsful of neat violet bouquets, tied with satin ribbon, tempt the passerby. Some women even carry nosegays of the silk ones in their hands and sniff them approvingly, for down in their depths are secreted wee satchets of lavender silk filled with ground orris root or a bit of a sponge, which, when sprayed with violet extract, gives out as comforting perfume as any one could ask. The charm of the situation is that every one is enabled to wear violets of more or *less excellent* quality for six weeks. They are one fourth as expensive as the product of cold frames and greenhouses, and everybody is satisfied except the florist.

MUSIC, HOME AND WIFE.

Women Should Remember After Marriage How Their Playing Charmed.

The club would not be so much blamed for keeping men away from home in the evening if the wives did not make the grievous mistake of giving up music after marriage.

The average man is tired when he gets home from business and after dinner he needs some diversion from the day's routine. It was her musical ability that attracted him so his sweetheart perhaps, or even if not an expert in the art, he no doubt counted it a charming accomplishment that she could play Chopin expressively and sing old Scotch ballads with sentiment and feeling. But after marriage too many women seem to become entirely indifferent to the æsthetic influence *of music in the home*, though they are quick to bewail the fact if their husbands drop any of their efforts to please.

In the days of courtship *the sweetheart* nearly always finds his fiancee at the piano, her willing fingers bringing forth soft rippling strains that seem to envelop her in an atmosphere of ideal feminine refinement. But when sweetheart has become benedict the grating of his latch key in the lock is all the music that greets him on his homecoming, unless the maid servant is humming "After the Ball" as she sets the dinner table.

THE COLORADO SPIRIT.

The Women Propose to Eliminate the Question of Sex From the Churches.

"Can I be a deacon in this church?" The question was asked by a Colorado woman who wanted to join the church. "No, madam, you cannot," was the minister's answer. "Then I won't join it; so there!" she exclaimed. The other women who had applied for admission stood by her with Colorado determination, and likewise refused to join.

It seems that these Colorado women are bound to win their demands. They must be ahead of all the other women in creation, in the march of progress. They are voters and members of the Legislature, and judges and mayors and political bosses, and school directors, and police officers, and everything else save soldiers. That one of them in Denver who wanted to be a deacon, and raised the uproar in which the other women upheld her, said she would like the job of "passing the plate" in church, and it was after the minister had denied her this privilege of grace that she gave him a scolding never to be forgotten.

Paper Hosiery.

Paper gloves and hosiery are named as among the very latest novelties. Stockings which shall sell at 3 cents a pair are proposed. In fact, the experiment of making paper stockings has been going on for several months and the party engaged therein believes that paper mittens or gloves would possess advantages in their season. The goods are light and airy and very comfortable in summer.

When finished and dyed their appearance is similar to ordinary fabric goods. The knitting is from paper yarns. The paper yarns are made pretty much after the plan of making common paper twines, except that the former are put through certain special processes. The principle is that of making a sort of nap on the yarn. This is done automatically. Ordinary paper twine or yarn is too smooth, but a good gigging up gives the yarn a nap and this imparts *softness*. After the knitting has been done the goods are placed in a sizing bath made from potato starch and tallow, which imparts solidity and durability to the texture.

With paper passenger car wheels, paper water pails, why not paper socks and stockings?—The Glover.

A Necessary Exception.

The Utica Herald is doing its best to hasten the spelling reform by omitting the letters "ugh" from words ending with them, such as though, through, although, etc. It makes an exception, however, in the case of cough.—Chicago Daily Tribune.

A Woman's Wiles.

"Let me have a two cent stamp, please," said the dapper youth.

"We're all out of stamps," said the pretty post mistress, "but we have some lovely postal cards for a penny each."

And man like he bought a dozen.—Brooklyn Eagle.

PROFESSOR WILDER.

BRAINS, CATS, AND COLLEGE ATHLETHICS HIS HOBBIES.

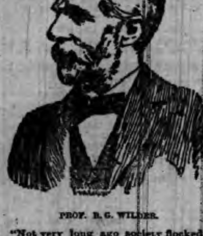
Girl Students Stand the Horrors of His
Operating Room Better Than the Boys.
Values Brains in College Above Brawn.
His Cat House a Great Source of Fun.

Professor Burt G. Wilder, of Cornell University, who recently exhibited a brainless frog, and has become known as one of the most skillful experts in brain anatomy in the United States.

He spends all his spare time on the comparative anatomy of brains, and has made many important discoveries, and Cornell University has been a great gainer by his presence in the faculty. He was one of the original faculty, and his collection of brains is one of the sights of the institution.

Those who know him find him a genial, warm hearted, almost overconscientious man, eager to help paintaking students. They also know him as an ardent, *excitable, self willed*, and absolutely fearless man. To those students who are not in his classes he is known as the one man in the faculty who has made unceasing war for twenty years on college sports. Every year there is a scare among the athletes at Cornell lest Dr. Wilder shall succeed in his nefarious purpose of killing athletics, and every year there is a rally in the faculty to head him off. The Doctor recently said in a printed article:

"I can probably claim a 'bad pre-eminence' among American professors on the following grounds: I never witnessed an intercollegiate contest, contributed a cent for their maintenance, or voted to permit absences of any team or crew. Since 1876 I have objected to the whole system in writings.



PROF. B. G. WILDER.

"Not very long ago society flocked to admire a drooping lily or a nodding sunflower with a slim something in petticoats or trowsers behind it, dribbling forth unintelligible—and therefore inestimable—inanities. To-day, the obvious college representative is the *captain of a successful football team*. The game is witnessed by thousands at a high price. Great newspapers devote columns to contests, which, in the total of fury, bodily hurt and bloodshed, surpass some pugilistic encounters, and approximate war before the introduction of gunpowder. Brains give place to brawn. 'A whole head is worth less than a half back.' The æsthetic craze has been succeeded by an athletic craze."

Dr. Wilder has another fad besides brain study and hostility to football and other athletic sports. It is cats. He was one of the first teachers of physiology to use cats in experiments before the students. To illustrate the action of the heart and lungs he has put hundreds of cats under the influence of chloroform and cut them up in his lecture room. The young women students have invariably stood it better than the young men the first time. Some male freshman is almost sure to faint when he sees the doctor's experiments in vivisection, but the girls, although they occupy the front seats, look on without a quaver. To get cats *Dr. Wilder offered 10 cents each for* all the small boys could bring him. There was a procession of small boys immediately across the Cornell campus, each with a bag. The Doctor had to have constructed at once a cat house, and Ithaca became known as the one town in all New York State where the midnight feline serenades and quarrels, with the resultant bootjack and pistol shots, were unknown. Ithaca is still a model town in this respect, thanks to Dr. Wilder, and many of its citizens who get a comfortable night's sleep when the citizens of other towns are leaning out of their windows seeking a chance to kill the members of some cat congress, openly thank Dr. Wilder for their comfort.

Dr. Wilder's cat house used to be a great source of much fun for the students. More than once has it been raided and the cats allowed to escape. It used to be out in a little orchard, now occupied by a handsome building, and there is a record of a case of arson when it was burned one night and the cats were sent scurrying over the campus to disappear in *the neighboring gorges*. *Dr. Wilder* and his cats have been caricatured repeatedly in the college annuals, and finally their memory was made secure in a college song. It was once sung to the evident embarrassment of the Doctor. The class of '88 was making its last rounds of the buildings on class day and cheering every familiar thing, animate or inanimate, that had shared in their college life. The members of the class had just passed the orchard when Dr. Wilder and an eminent friend of the New York medical fraternity were seen coming from a building on their way to the cat house. The Doctor was exhibiting his happy family of cats awaiting execution. Taking advantage of the license of the day the graduating class at once stopped, and some one proposed three cheers for Dr. Wilder. The Doctor was plainly pleased. He bowed and smiled his acknowledgments, and then the irreverent young men began this song:

Old Dr. Wilder went a-prowling after cats.

It is sung to the tune of "John Brown's Body."

Contrition.

Mistress (angrily)—Bridget, I find that you wore one of my decollete ball gowns to the hack drivers' ball last evening. It's the worst piece of impudence I ever heard of. You ought to be ashamed of yourself!

Bridget (meekly)—Oi was, mum; Oi was!—and me young man said, as if Oi iver wore sich an indacent dress in public ag'in, he'd break our ingagemint.—

FACTS ABOUT JAPAN.

Interesting Points Touched on in a Talk With the Japanese Minister.

Very clever is his imperial Japanese majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, Shinichiro Kurino. Although a recent addition to the diplomatic corps, Mr. Kurino is no stranger to the United States, being well known in Boston and Cambridge, where as a Harvard student he passed seven years of his life. Eager to impart information as well as to acquire it, this agreeable gentleman is a welcome guest at public and private entertainments, and is always ready to answer questions about his interesting country.

"How far can the history of Japan be traced?" I asked the minister at our last meeting.

"Japanese historians authentically trace the history of Japan to the era of Jimmu Tenno, the first emperor of Japan and the founder of the present dynasty, who ascended the throne 2,554 years ago. The history of Jimmu Tenno is based to a certain degree upon tradition, but the Japanese *regard the tradition as perfectly* authentic and have canonized the first emperor, not alone as the progenitor of the present imperial house, but also as a hero and warrior who subdued the aborigines of southern and central Japan and, in a word, founded the nation."

"What is the origin of the people?"

"Ethnologists do not agree and nothing can be answered with certainty. The aborigines—Aino—are very unlike other Asiatic races and resemble the Esquimaux in some respects."

"What effect had the Perry treaty, in 1853, upon Japan?"

"It was this dawn of daylight from the outer world which showed the intelligent Japanese how thoroughly out of touch their country and, above all, their form of government was with the spirit of the age. It was then that the little band of reformers who were chiefly instrumental in bringing about the great change began their work."

"What is the population and what is the ratio of increase?"

"The present population is about 41,000,000. The increase has been 5,000,000 within ten years."

"What is the condition of the poor and what proportions are they of the whole people?"

"There are no great extremes of wealth and poverty in Japan. Wages are low, but living is cheap. There are very few great fortunes. The largest private fortune in Japan was acquired by steamships, increased by railroad investments and by investment in various commercial and industrial enterprises. The next largest was acquired through the ownership of agricultural lands. Speaking generally it may be said that wealth is acquired in Japan just as in other countries, with this possible difference, that there are no great fortunes acquired by purely speculative enterprises. Manufactures are rapidly coming to the front, especially cotton spinning and weaving."

"What are the orders of nobility?"

"There is a hereditary noble class in Japan, the descendants of the ancient landed nobility—daimios—and of the imperial family and court nobility. The emperor, who is of course the fountain head of all honors, has ennobled other subjects for distinguished public services. The orders of nobility are: princes, marquises, counts, viscounts and barons. Beside the members of the imperial family there are eleven princes, thirty marquises, eighty-four counts, 358 viscounts and 118 barons."

"Is trade respected at court?"

"Yes; and persons engaged in business pursuits are received at court. This is a complete revolution of ancient customs and ideas. When Gen. Grant was in Japan the merchants of Tokio gave him a magnificent ball and the emperor accepted an invitation to be present. This was the first time in the history of Japan that trade had been so honored."

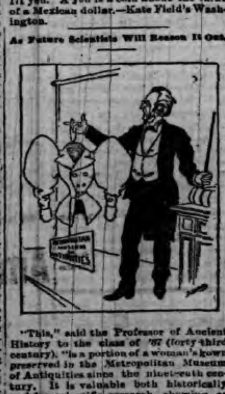
"What are your principal exports?"

"Tea, silk, tobacco, rice, products of fisheries, lacquer, bronze, etc. The United States are Japan's best customer."

"What do you import?"

"Cotton and woollen goods, iron and steel, and manufactures of raw cotton, *kerosene oil*, clocks, watches, etc. Japan imports most from Great Britain; after that from China, Germany and the United States, in the order named. Exports exceed imports. In 1893 the former were 89,712,864 yen; the latter 88,257,171 yen. A yen is a coin about the value of a Mexican dollar.—Kate Field's Washington.

As Future Scientists Will Reason It Out.



"This," said the Professor of Ancient History to the class of '87 (forty-third century), "is a portion of a woman's gown preserved in the Metropolitan Museum of Antiquities since the nineteenth century. It is valuable both historically and for scientific research, showing, as you will see from these extensive sleeves, that the women of that period had abnormally developed muscles.

"This evidence of physical prowess is found only in a few remaining articles of dress that were worn in that day, but it is corroborated circumstantially by records showing that it was not until that age that woman's rights were seriously discussed. Having secured their rights towards the end of the century, they evidently allowed their muscles to degenerate, and have never, so to speak, been on their muscle again."

Two Views of a Tooth.

"I have been unto the dentist's,"
Said babbling Mrs. Brief,
"And had the horrid tooth removed,
So now I have relief."
"Oh, lucky tooth," the husband said;
"I'd so be forcepped, too,
To be removed from out the reach,

BY THE WAY.

—Hebard & Co. have put in a 'phone, 23B.

—A large tree is being cut down at New and Fourth streets.

—Hilton & Hughes of New York now send a delivery wagon regularly to Plainfield.

—Edward P. Thorn of East Second street has placed a substantial boardwalk in front of his property, about 200 feet.

—Wm. Garen, in advance of Ward & Vokes, was in town yesterday billing the troupe, which is to appear in Music Hall March 13.

—No important business was transacted at the regular weekly meeting of the Street Committee of the Common Council last night.

—Jacob Cose and son yesterday received the contract for slating four new houses of W. A. Weber on West Front street near West End Park.

—A men's service will be held in Grace P. E. Church Friday evening. Rev. E. M. Rodman will make a short address. All men are cordially invited.

—The next bowling game in the Elizabeth Journal series will be between Plainfield and Cranford Tuesday evening of next week at the latter place.

—*Henry W. Force of New street is* today putting in an entirely new front door and entrance to Dr. J. B. Probasco's house on East Front street.

—There was very little business at the North Plainfield registry places yesterday, and a passer-by would scarcely notice anything out of the ordinary.

—Through the agency of William Tickstun, a most desirable flat in the Voehl Building on East Front street has been rented to Letter-carrier Robert H. Loughlin.

—The baths at the Y.M.C.A., have been finished, and yesterday some necessary painting was done to complete the job. As soon as the paint gets dry they will be opened for use.

—Elegant new signs in the windows of Woolston & Buckle are an exhibit of the excellence of work done by that firm. Their prices on wall-papering and decorating are right.

—The employes of the postoffice are greatly pleased with their new quarters in the Babcock Building. The light and ventilation are much better than in their former quarters.

—The topic for the First M. E. Church prayer meeting this evening is "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God". The Official Board will hold its monthly session after the prayer meeting.

—At the meeting of the Camera Club last night plans for future work were discussed, but nothing definite was decided on. H. W. Happersett was elected a member of the club.

—In the case of McNabb against Rushmore which came up before Justice Mosher yesterday, judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for $107. The case will be appealed.

—A horse belonging to *Jacob Cose* became frightened at a passing train on Liberty street yesterday afternoon, and did some damage to the wagon but was unable to get away from the driver.

—Four houses at the corner of Grove street and Greenbrook road, owned by Craig A. Marsh, are being thoroughly renovated and put in first-class condition. Wm. Thickstun will have the renting of them.

—Williams & Co. of this city have received the contract for the mason work for A. D. Thompson's new house on Belvidere avenue, where they will begin work as soon as the excavating is completed.

—One of the tank-wagons belonging to Jones & Co. became stranded in the mud on Belvidere avenue yesterday afternoon, but with the aid of four horses and several men they were able presently to proceed on their way.

—Mrs. L. Coles, who took a suite of rooms in the Babcock Building to carry on her dressmaking business, is more than pleased with the amount of custom she has received during the first month, and desires The Press to thank her patrons and friends for the liberal patronage bestowed.

REMEMBER there are hundreds of brands of White Lead (so called) on the market that are not White Lead, composed largely of Barytes and other cheap materials. But the number of brands of genuine

Strictly Pure
White Lead

is limited. The following brands are standard "Old Dutch" process, and just as good as they were when you or your father were boys:

"Atlantic," "Jewett,"
"Brooklyn."

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York.

Ferris'
GOOD SENSE
Corset
Waists.

SENSIBLE WOMEN WEAR THEM

BECAUSE THEY ARE
RIGHT Shape to fit properly and feel comfortable
RIGHT Material to give the best service.
RIGHT Finish because of skilled labor.
RIGHT Buttons and Button Holes won't pull off.
RIGHT Support from the shoulders.
RIGHT Fastenings for Hose Supporters.

Why Buy an Imitation when the GENUINE Costs so Little and Wears so Long?
CHILDREN'S, 25c. to 75c. MISSES 50c. to $1. LADIES, $1 to $2.

K. of P. District Session.

A district meeting of Knights of Pythias from Perseverance, 74, K. of P., Unity, 103, K. of P., and Goodwill, 101, K. of P., of Scotch Plains, will be held in Perseverance lodge rooms on West Second street, Friday night at 8, when Grand Chancellor Ralph Donath of Jersey City, Grand Vice-Chancellor Dr. Hithcock of Newark, and Grand Master-at-Arms Rockafellar of Somerville, will be present. Crescent Division, No. 13, Uniform Rank, K. of P., under command of Capt. Flannery, will act as an escort to the Grand Chancellor and his staff. An interesting and profitable time is assured to all, and at the close the Grand Chancellor and his staff will be given a reception and collation.

Followed Advice and Was Cured.

In speaking of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Mrs. James E. Beach, of Rosendale, N. Y., says—"About seven years ago I was a sufferer from kidney disease, so sick and helpless I could not walk a step. My physician could do me no good, so I began to use Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and from the very first dose I could see improvement, and it entirely cured me. My husband used it for dyspepsia with excellent result." Favorite Remedy dissolves the excess of uric acid in the blood, thus curing disease. Such ailments as rheumatism, dyspepsia, kidney, liver and urinary troubles, and the ills peculiar to women, all arise from this cause, and are cured by Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

—A regular communication of Jerusalem Lodge, F. and A. M., was held last night. Nothing but routine business was transacted.

Fifty Dollars Given Away.

To raisers of poultry, the most wonderful and valuable monthly is The Poultry Keeper. The publishers offer fifty dollars free. Send for sample copy free and see how. Any of the following back numbers worth a dollar but sent postpaid for only five cents each: Brooders Incubators, Appliances, Poultry Houses (Illust) Aug. '89 Aug. '91. Worth $10. Poultry Houses, Ap'l '87, Oct. '88 and July '91 (Illus). Preserving eggs, Sep. '87. Turkeys, Mar. '92. Poultry diseases Nov. '87. How to Feed for Eggs, Oct. '91. All About Lice, Oct. '87, Dec '91. Testing Eggs, June '92 and June '93. How to Make the Hot Water Incubator July '87. Sample free. Address, The Poultry Keeper Co., Parkersburg, Pa.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Standard Railway of America

Protected throughout by the Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

On and after Jan 20, 1895, trains will leave Elizabeth as follows:

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia 12 26 p m daily with Pullman Vestibule parlor and sleeping cars for Pittsburg, Northern and Eastern Pennsylvania.

4.31 p. m., WESTERN EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, dining car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, daily except Saturday, for Toledo, Williamsport, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

8.54 p. m.—SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping car, daily, to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Memphis. Dining car Altoona to Richmond.

[illegible] p. m.—PACIFIC EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping cars, daily, for Pittsburg, Columbus, Chicago, and Toledo, daily, except Saturday for Cleveland.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South—[illegible]

Sundays, [illegible]

For Baltimore only [illegible] week-days.

For Newark and New York—[illegible]

Sundays [illegible]

For New York only, 6 10 a. m. daily.

For Philadelphia—[illegible]

FOR ATLANTIC CITY

[illegible] with through Buffet parlor car) Sundays [illegible]

Cape May Sea Isle City and Ocean City [illegible] p. m. week-days.

For Rahway—[illegible]

For New Brunswick—[illegible]

[illegible]

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

(Anthracite coal used exclusively insuring cleanliness and comfort.)

Station in New York foot of Liberty Street. Time Table in Effect, Nov. 18, 1894.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave New York from foot of Liberty street [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Newark [illegible]

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Somerville, [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Easton [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

LEAVE PLAINFIELD.

[illegible] A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, [illegible] Williamsport and Tamaqua.

7 10 a. m. for stations to High Bridge, connecting for stations on High Bridge Branch.

[illegible] A. M. for Flemington, D. L. & W. R. R. Easton, Bangor and Mauch Chunk.

[illegible] A. M. for Flemington, High Bridge branch D L & W R R, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Nanticoke, Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c. Through coach to Williamsport.

[illegible] p. m., way for Easton, connecting at Junction for stations on D. L. & W. R. R.

[illegible] P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Sunbury and Williamsport, Wilkes-Barre and Scranton. Buffet parlor car to Mauch Chunk.

[illegible] p. m., way for Easton, connecting at High Bridge for stations on High Bridge branch.

[illegible] P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bangor, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk, Shamokin and Tamaqua. Buffet parlor car to Scranton.

[illegible] P. M. for Flemington.

[illegible] P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg.

[illegible] P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown.

[illegible] A. M. Sunday for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre and Scranton. [illegible]

[illegible]

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Military Studies Begun In the School of Brienne.

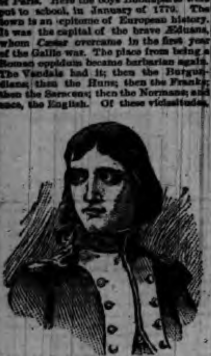
HIS WAR GENIUS FORESHADOWED.

Defiant In Manner, He Incurred the Animosity of His Fellows—Arrested For Challenging a Schoolmate—Battle of the Snow Fort—Desired to Lead, Not Follow.

[Copyright, 1895, by John Clark Ridpath.]

III.—AUTUN AND BRIENNE.

The old town of Autun lies on the left bank of the Arroux, 164 miles southeast of Paris. Here the boys Buonaparte were put to school, in January of 1779. The town is an epitome of European history. It was the capital of the brave Æduans, whom Cæsar overcame in the first year of the Gallic war. The place from being a Roman oppidum became barbarian again. The Vandals had it; then the Burgundians; then the Huns; then the Franks; then the Saracens; then the Normans; and once, the English. Of these vicissitudes



NAPOLEON AT TWENTY-TWO.

the monumental traces remained when Napoleon, in his tenth year, arrived at the gates. He was put under charge of the Abbe Chardon, nephew of the General Marbœuf. The latter devoted himself to the interests of the Buonaparte family, and paid a part of the expenses.

The plan of Carlo Buonaparte and his friend the general was to give to both the boys a military education. It was deemed expedient that they should first learn French in the school of the Abbe, at Autun. To this work they were put, on their arrival; and in about three months they were reckoned sufficiently advanced to begin a regular course of instruction in some military establishment.

Meanwhile the father and Marbœuf had gone to Versailles, and were assiduous in their efforts to get the boys established as pensioners. The solicitation was that the young fellows should be educated at the expense of the state. Marbœuf invented a fiction, flecked with fact, about the nobility of his wards; and the petition was granted finally as to Napoleon. But Joseph had now passed the limit of his eleventh year, and was no longer eligible—unless by violation of law. He must therefore be diverted to the priesthood, while the younger brother was assigned, at the public charge, to the military academy at Brienne-la-Chapelle, on the right bank of the Aube, in the department of the same name, a hundred and eighteen miles from Paris. Thither he was transferred in the latter part of April, 1779, and was admitted as a cadet.

At Autun, the chief business had been to teach him French. He applied himself closely to this task, but not very successfully. He learned to speak French, brokenly, with an Italian accent. To the end of his life he never acquired a nice knowledge of the adopted tongue. His grammar was broken, his composition thunderstruck, and his spelling heretical. His practical knowledge of the language which he was destined to use for forty-two years in his intercourse with men was sufficient; but his mind was never tolerant of technicalities. These he slurred over with impetuous impatience, as though they were insignificant details fit for children.

This trait of neglecting the exactitudes was strongly manifested from Napoleon's childhood. He went as far as the practical in whatever subject he touched; but having seized thus much, he cared for nothing else. He desired correctness in others, for that was useful to him; but as for himself, he wanted only aggregate results and a knowledge of their practical advantage. All authors have commented on the inaccuracies and lapses in the Napoleonic correspondence and manuscripts. It became his habit to slur over, in his rapid way, the errors in his writing; and his arrogance seemed to convince him that, while correct spelling was an accomplishment in pedagogues, it was rather a fault in great men.

His teacher, the Abbe, has left a sketch of the lad, as he was at Autun, entirely consistent with what we know of his antecedent and subsequent character. The young Bonaparte is described by his master as being of solemn demeanor; rarely laughing, never happy or mirthful; no disposition for playing; proud and solitary; easily wounded; always resentful; learning with lightning-like rapidity, but stopping short of correctness; vain of his faculties; patriotism almost morbid; disliking the powerful foreign race with which his lot had been cast; looking back regretfully to Corsica, and (most unboylike) thinking more of his country than he did of his home and mother.

Already, before leaving Autun, the pale little Bonaparte fell into frequent quarrels with his French schoolmates about the Corsican revolution! They insulted him with the charge that his countrymen had been cowards—else they would have won their independence. To this he answered angrily that if the French had outnumbered his people only four to one, the invaders would have been defeated. Military calculation already! In his childhood he had made Paoli a god; and it is recorded of him that he said in one of his playground disputes: "Paoli was a great general, and I should much like to emulate him!"

The military academy at Brienne was one of ten of like kind recently established in the kingdom. Besides these, there were two higher schools, one at Paris and the other at La Fleche. This system had superseded another which had failed on account of its unpopularity. The military education and the right thereto was a plum for the nobles: Boys of the Third Estate had therein no part or lot. In the schools were gathered the weakened reproductions of a moribund nobility. The governors of the schools were even as the cadets. The institutions degenerated, until there was a popular reaction against them. There was a reform, headed by the Church. New schools were established, and monks were put in charge of them!

At the time when the boy Napoleon went to Brienne, the remarkable condition was presented of a system of military schools in charge of the monastic fathers. The condition was as if West Point and Annapolis should be put under the administration of a General Conference! The Brienne academy was conducted by the Minim Fathers, good men in their way, but as sources of inspiration to lads with the gleam of military glory in their brains they were mere dullness and obfuscation! The courses of study were in mathematics, geography, history, Latin, modern languages, philosophy, and such poor misnamed science as might be squeezed from the sponge of clerical dogmatism in the eighteenth century.

Such was the disciplinary fare which was offered to the boy Napoleon. He was now far removed from friends and kinsmen. He made the acquaintance of his schoolmates; admired one of them—Bourienne—and seemed to love another—Des Mazis; but his character and manner were rocks of offense to the rest of the hundred and fifty. Nothing more striking has been presented in personal annals than the contrast which the poor Corsican lad, with his solemn face, long, stiff black hair, haughty expression, close-shut Italian mouth, solitary pride of bearing, and unfashionable insular suit, afforded to the throng of noble, mocking effeminates among whom he was washed up as from the sea.

On his entrance into the academy—which was a clean, well-ordered place—Napoleon brought from the Abbe Chardon certificates of moderate proficiency and the usual character-sketch of himself as a pupil. But nothing protected him from the insane animosity of his fellows. They jeered at him in a manner that would have driven a less resolute spirit to despair. Had he been complaisant, he might easily have won peace, if not popularity; but his defiant air seemed to challenge the attacks of the contemptuous crowd.

Deep down in the situation lay the provocation of poverty. The boy perceived the disparagement to which he was subjected on this score; and it maddened him not a little. His most troublesome characteristic was this—that he would not follow in anything. He would lead. He would be first or nothing. Assumption of leadership and the air of it brought on him still greater contumely. The bitterness of the situation sometimes came to the verge of bloodshed. Once he got himself arrested for challenging another to fight him on account of an insulting remark about his father. The sullen boy went muttering to the guard-house. Nor was he restored to condition until Marbœuf had interceded in person with the authorities.

Getting his liberty, Napoleon sought his own company more than ever. For exercise he cultivated a small piece of ground as a garden. There was a hedge round about, and here he could be alone in his keep. All the while he applied himself, with great diligence and concentration of mind, to those studies which he preferred. Such was his willfulness that he virtually made his own curriculum. While becoming proficient in geography, history and mathematics, he neglected the languages, giving indeed to all the politer branches only such modicum of attention as was absolutely demanded.

Out of this epoch come some well-known stories of the student Bonaparte at Brienne. In course of time, his fellow-cadets, understanding him better, became first tolerant, and then friendly. Friendship in the case of the proud and arbitrary cadet meant subjection to his will. While he could not be companionable in sports, he could and would command. The existence of the tradition about his dividing his fellows into two armies, building a fort in winter out of snow (building it, too, according to the principles of good engineering!), making a siege, with snowballs for bombs, and with all the seriousness of Genghis Khan carrying the place by storm, may well attest his disposition and growing ascendency at the academy.

The young Napoleon remained at Brienne from April of 1779 to the year 1784. The inspector Keralio, coming from Paris to the military school, discerned in the slender cadet from Ajaccio the hints of promise. The method was in such cases to send up students from the minor academies to the Military School of Paris. Sometimes promotion was made directly to the navy; and this was considered a great honor. It appears that the inspector would have had Cadet Bonaparte sent to the fleet; but the officer died before his wish could be fulfilled.

Accordingly, at the end of Napoleon's course at Brienne, he was recommended for promotion to the military school in Paris. At this time, namely, in 1784, when Napoleon was in his sixteenth year, he was personally described by the inspector in the following terms: "M. de Bonaparte (Napoleon), born August 15, 1769. Height, 4 pieds, 10 pouces, 10 lignes (—1 metre, 59 centimetres, 3 millimetres—5 feet, 2.7 inches), is in the fourth class; of good constitution, excellent health, mild disposition (mistake there, Inspector!). Is upright, grateful; conduct very regular; has been always distinguished for his application to mathematics; is fairly acquainted with history and geography; is weak in all accomplishments (very true, Monsieur de Keralio!) and Latin. He will make an excellent sailor; deserves promotion to the Military School in Paris."

The character of the young Napoleon at this period of his career reveals in one thing a depth and far-off sight that might well have belonged to the forceful years of his maturity. The thing related to Joseph his brother. From his childhood he had discerned his own natural superiority. Usually the elder subordinates the younger. As early as the coming to Autun, Napoleon excogitated the scheme to lodge his brother on the safe ledge of the priesthood. Thus would he have him out of his way! Given a military career for both, and Joseph must be, by seniority, before him. But nothing shall be before him. Arguments fit for Richelieu are found why Joseph shall enter the Church, rise to distinction, be a Monseigneur, and by that way defend, support and advance the prospects of the family of Buonaparte. As for me, I will accept the hardships of the military life; and maybe something beyond! There are on record several subtle communications written by the young casuist, strongly urging the priestly office as the one thing suitable and advantageous for Joseph. Our future king of Naples or Spain or both, willingly obedient to the imperial scepter, shall testify to our prescience and brotherly wisdom!

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

Willie's Reasoning Power.

"Isn't it bettah," said Willie Wishington to his father, "to let anything alone than to do it badly?"

"It certainly is," was the reply.

"Well, that's why I don't try to make my own living."—Washington Star.

LONG TIME AT IT.

But a Borough Ticket Finally Arranged.

REPUBLICANS SELECT LEADERS.

B. A. Hegeman, Jr., the Unanimous Choice for Mayor—Wm. C. Smith, H. B. Lounsbury and Wm. A. Schutt for Councilmen.

Though every nomination but two made at the Republican borough primary Friday night was unanimous, it took the G. O. P. statesmen two long and weary hours to finish the business that would have ordinarily occupied a half hour. This was occasioned by reason of a number of borough improvements coming up for discussion, in which it was sought to pledge the nominees to the work of carrying into execution after their election—that is, if they are elected. But this little "if" didn't seem to cut much of a figure, for the business of the primary was conducted in a manner that indicated that this portion of the political world had adopted the conclusion that the candidates nominated would be elected.

There was something over a hundred present, but only 84 votes were cast, and the only contest made was on the nomination of long-term councilman and freeholder, and not much vim was injected into either of these. The prediction in last night's Press as to the probable nominees for mayor and long-term councilman was fulfilled.

The primary was called to order by H. Newton Spencer, and Charles Place and Horace J. Martin were elected permanent chairman and secretary respectively.

Before the nominations were taken up A. V. D. Honeyman presented a set of resolutions to be considered at the caucus, which were substantially as follows:

That in convention assembled we advocate immediate attention of the Council to the conditions of the cross and sidewalks of the borough, and we ask our nominees, in case of election, to see to it that ordinances are immediately enacted, if they do not now exist, which will improve the walks; if there is no such power then to apply to the Legislature for such authority. Also that we request the incoming Council to appoint a street commissioner who has himself some authority to compel property owners to keep their sidewalks in better condition, and who is authorized to build and maintain crosswalks that are passable. If he fails in his duty to so retain control of his office, then he be discharged forthwith.

Mr. Honeyman spoke in support of the resolutions, and said that the caucus seemed to be the only place before or after election where the citizen could express his views with any weight. If candidates were elected on a platform to remedy certain evils, they would make an effort to do so, and the place to call attention to such matters was in the primary. North Plainfield, he said, was worse off for side and crosswalks than any other township in this section of the State. As long as such a condition existed it was a hindrance to the progress of the borough, for people would not purchase real estate. The Street Commissioner and Borough Council, he said, claimed to have no authority to remedy matters. If this was so, a bill should be drafted which would give such legislative authority. Somerset street is a disgrace to the borough. If this resolution was adopted the incoming officials would know what the people wanted.

In reply to Mr. Honeyman Mayor Needham said that ordinances had been passed such as was proposed, but the difficulty was in the lack of enforcement, for which the borough officials were not to blame. No funds were provided for this work, and, of course, nothing could be done.

The resolutions were adopted.

The nomination of Mayor was next taken up, and B. A. Hegeman, Jr., unanimously named.

For two long-term Councilmen H. B. Lounsbury, Elmer E. Winckler and Wm. A. Schutt were named. The total number of votes cast was 79, of which Lounsbury received 69, Schutt 58, and Winckler 27. Lounsbury and Schutt were declared the nominees.

Then followed these unanimous nominations: For short-term Councilman, Wm. C. Smith; Assessor, Dr. J. A. Cooley; Collector, H. N. Spencer.

For Freeholder, Lewis E. Barkalew received 36, C. P. Sebring 27, and Jacob Long 21, the first-named receiving the nomination.

The remainder of the nominations were made unanimously as follows:

Overseer of the Poor, David B. Weaver; Justices of the Peace, Lewis A. Kline, Fred Brown, and Charles Taynor; Constables, Mark Dowd, Samuel Taynor, and J. W. Van Horn; Surveyor of Highways, Jacob Long, and J. S. Lunger; Pound Keepers, Patrick Egan, and John Stine; Commissioners of Appeal, Lewis M. French, John P. Emmons, and Robert Carson.

The appropriation for borough purposes was made $5,000, $500 to be reserved for laying and repairing sidewalks.

For repairs of roads, $4,000, $1,000 to reserved for Somerset street and $350 for cleaning roads and gutters from snow.

For support of poor, $1,500.

For Board of Health, $500.

The following were made a committee to fill any vacancies that may occur: P. A. Emmons, Jr., S. B. Joseph and Ezra Loomis.

—Tax Collector John Johnson has not been able to be at his office for several days, on account of a heavy cold.

PLAINFIELD MUST WIN THIS.

Official Schedule of the New Bowling Tournament.

The Elizabeth Journal Bowling Association of Union County has been organized with H. O. VanEmburgh secretary, to decide the five-men team championship.

Following is the schedule:

ELIZABETH SECTION.

DATE.	TEAM.	VS.	AT.
Thurs, March 7,	E.J.A.C	"	A.K.A.
Fri, " 8,	Y.M.C.L.A	"	Alcyone
Mon, " 11,	E.A.C	"	Y.M.C.L.A
" " 11,	A.K.A	"	Alcyone
Thurs, " 14,	Alcyone	"	E.A.C.
Fri, " 15,	Y.M.C.L.A	"	A.K.A.
Mon, " 18,	A.K.A	"	E.A.C.
Wed, " 20,	Alcyone	"	Y.M.C.L.A
Mon, " 25,	Y.M.C.L.A	"	E.A.C
" " 25,	Alcyone	"	A.K.A
Fri, " 29,	A.K.A	"	Y.M.C.L.A
" " 29,	E.A.C	"	Alcyone

COUNTY SECTION.

DATE.	TEAM.	VS.	AT.
Tues, March 5,	Roselle	"	Plainfield
" " 5,	Cranford	"	Westfield
Mon, " 11,	Westfield	"	Roselle
" " 11,	Plainfield	"	Cranford
Thurs, " 14,	Cranford	"	Roselle
" " 14,	Westfield	"	Plainfield
Tues, " 19,	Plainfield	"	Roselle
" " 19,	Westfield	"	Cranford
Fri, " 22,	Roselle	"	Westfield
Mon, " 25,	Cranford	"	Plainfield
Thurs, " 28,	Roselle	"	Cranford
" " 28,	Plainfield	"	Westfield

A SURGEON'S KNIFE.

Recommended by a Philadelphia Specialist—A Simple Remedy Averted an Operation.

Philadelphia, Penn., Item.

A healthier, heartier, happier man than John J. Neill, of 2437 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, could not be found in a day's search. Among those who knew him formerly, the fact that he is still alive is a constant wonder.

In the fall of 1889 he began to suffer from stone in the bladder, and his miseries were indescribable. Consulting an eminent physician in Philadelphia, he was told that he would have to submit to a surgical operation. So much did he dread the result, for if unsuccessful it meant death, that he put off the evil day as long as possible. While in this frame of mind, he chanced to see a notice of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. Although disheartened with his many futile attempts with medicine, he was induced to make one more trial.

On July 1, 1893, he bought the first bottle of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and within a month had experienced beneficial results, and before he had finished the third bottle, the gravel was completely dissolved and his suffering at an end.

Mr. Neill feels that he owes a lasting debt of gratitude to Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. He never fails to recommend it for disorders of the bladder and urinary organs, and says "it will effect a cure if one be possible!"

The great value of Dr David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy lies in the fact that it dissolves the excess of uric acid in the blood. Many of the ailments people suffer from—for instance, rheumatism, nervousness, dyspepsia, kidney, liver and urinary troubles, and the sickness peculiar to women, all come from this one cause.

Favorite Remedy dissolves this acid and expels it from the system, thus curing the disease. In cases of scrofula, diabetes, Bright's disease and stone in the bladder, it never fails.

Athletics and Baseball.

Already there is talk of outdoor athletics for the members of the Y. M. C. A., and a good baseball team is one of the proposed branches.

Physical Director McPhie hopes to secure the meet for Plainfield of the Y. M. C. A. Athletic League, which comprises members from different parts of the State. In the event of its coming here Plainfield will have an opportunity of witnessing a fine series of manly games.

—A handsome thing to see is a dainty hand encased in a kid glove from Peck's.

—The police are keeping their eyes open for the culprits who have been stuffing the keyholes of fire-alarm boxes full of impediments.

—U. B. Crane of 120 West Front street receive today a large supply of the new spring styles in hats, shirts and neckwear. Mr. Crane will show you some of the finest goods if you call.

—The exhibition of the Delaware Camera Club slides by the local club has been indefinitely postponed.

—William A. Jacques of Bayonne has plans out for a two-story Queen Anne cottage on Netherwood avenue.

—Among the residence changes in the borough the coming Spring is noted the removal of Charles Willard Smith of Duer street to the Mellen house on Willow avenue.

—Richard A. Boyce, of the Somerset House, recently purchased a lot on East Second street from John J. Kenney, and will begin building a house in the early Spring.

—Ex-Councilman Charles P. Sebring intends soon to connect by telephone the Edison electric light station in the borough with the Bound Brook Power and Heating Company's station at Sebring's Mills, Greenbrook.

—Nothing so brightens and improves a room as an appropriate design of wall paper, neatly put up. Edward Love, corner of North and Watchung avenues, has an immense stock from which you can choose; also paints, brushes, shades, glass and fine carpets and rugs, direct from the manufacturers. It will pay you to call before going elsewhere.

—Edsall's Commercial Palace is having a big run on 300 dozen butter plates at 2 cents each, fluted with gold-line assorted decorations, fine quality china; just think of the price—they are going at 2 cents each; regular value, 75 cents a dozen. Several other big bargains in the house-furnishing department have been secured from the assignee of the bankrupt sale of [illegible].

COLLISION AT BAYONNE

Terrible Rear End Crash on the Royal Blue Line.

Engineer and Fireman Killed—Cars Telescoped and Burned and the Engine Demolished—Fire Department Called to the Scene—Wrecking Trains to the Rescue.

New York, March 2.—The 6 o'clock express of the Royal Blue line, Philadelphia & Reading railroad, was wrecked while passing through Bayonne last evening. At least thirty passengers had a miraculous escape. The engineer and fireman were killed.

The dead are: William Thomas, of Philadelphia, engineer. Winfield Holland, of Philadelphia, Assistant fireman.

The injured are: H. Orrell, of Lafayette, N. J., fireman, contusions of the body and scalp wounds, at Bayonne hospital. Frank Applegate, of Tioga, Pa., bruises on leg and side, not serious. George Hopkins, baggage master, injuries not serious.

The train was the Washington express which left this city at 6 o'clock and Jersey City at 6:12. It was made up of Philadelphia & Reading engine No. 680, a baggage car, smoking car, day coach and one sleeping car in the order named. The train was moving at a high rate of speed through Bayonne where there are four tracks in a cut which extends from Communipaw to Bergen Point. It was on track No. 4. Ahead of it on track No. 4, and moving in the same direction, was a long train of empty coal cars drawn by Philadelphia & Reading engine No. 667.

Rails and Ties Torn Up.

When this train was passing 49th street station, it broke in two. The station agent signalled the engineer of the coal train, who failed to understand what was the matter, but put on the brakes, stopping the front half of his train. The second half crashed into it and one of the empty coal cars was thrown from the track and across track No. 3. The station agent rushed out to signal the express, but it was too late. The big engine, with its four cars, dashed into the derailed coal car within a few seconds of the first accident.

Passengers who were on the train say they felt a sudden check, as the brakes were put on, and then came the crash. The momentum of the massive engine was so great that rails and ties were torn up and empty coal cars were smashed to splinters, and finally when its force was spent, 200 yards away, the engine lay upon its side, a tangled mass of scrap iron. The baggage car telescoped and was utterly demolished. A portion of its roof now rests on top of the coal train. The smoking car left the rails and slid over the top of the tender. The day coach and the sleeper left the tracks but remained on the ground.

The Dead and the Dying.

Half a dozen cars of the coal train were wrecked. Two of them were shoved up the bank under the 48th street bridge, knocking away several of the supports of the bridge.

The wreck caught fire from the engine, and the Bayonne fire department were summoned to the scene. They put out the fire and assisted the railroad men in searching the wreck.

William Thomas, the engineer, stuck to his post. He was taken out and laid on the bank where he died. His legs were broken and he was injured internally.

Fireman Orrell was taken out and carried to the 49th street station. An ambulance surgeon attended to his wounds and he was taken to the Bayonne hospital. He is badly bruised, but not fatally injured. Baggage-master George Hopkins does not know how he got out of his car. Nothing remained of the car, but a portion of the roof. Frank Applegate, a passenger in the smoker, was slightly injured. He proceeded on his journey later in the evening.

Climbing Through the Windows.

The body of Winfield Holland was taken from the wreck after the fire had been put out. The passengers had a bad shaking up and a dozen of them sustained slight bruises. Mr. Applegate was the only one seriously injured. Those who were in the smoking car escaped through the car windows, as both ends of the car were demolished. Express trains to the west were sent by way of the Newark loop.

W. H. Peddle, division superintendent, arrived on the scene shortly after the accident, and two wrecking crews were put at work clearing the tracks. The second, third and fourth tracks were completely blocked.

Foolish Parents.

Montgomery, Ala., March 2.—News was received here yesterday of the horrible death of four children aged from 4 to 14 on a plantation near Glenville. Tom and Dora Williams left their children at home while they went to attend a neighborhood dance and when they returned the smoking ruins of their cottage and the charred remains of their four children told their fate.

Combined for Interest of Employes.

Taunton, Mass., March 2.—The Anthony & Cushman Tack company has gone into the tack combination, as has also a small shop in Raynham. These were the only tack factories in this section and their surrender gives the combination a monopoly here. The owners say business was so dull that there seemed no other way to keep their men at work.

We Fail To See It.

Lansing, Mich., March 2.—In the senate yesterday the following resolution was introduced by Senator Barnum and passed without dissenting vote: Resolved, That the people are to be congratulated that the tariff tinkering, business paralyzing, wage reducing, pension repudiating administration is fast coming to a close.

Wilson's Nomination Confirmed.

Washington, March 2.—The nomination of William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, to be postmaster-general, has been confirmed by the senate and the president notified.

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3 in.	2.50	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00	18.00	[illegible]
4 in.	3.00	3.50	5.00	6.00	9.00	16.00	20.00	[illegible]
5 in.	3.50	4.50	6.00	8.00	12.50	18.00	25.00	[illegible]
¼ col.	4.50	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	[illegible]
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A HARROWING HINDOO TRICK.

Sword Blade Run Through a Basket Which Contains a Native Boy.

Prof. Herrmann recently contributed the following explanation of a famous Indian trick, to the N.Y. Herald:

One of the most interesting experiments done by the natives of India is known as the Hindoo box and basket trick. This is done by a tribe of traveling fakirs with no other apparatus than a large basket having but a small mouth or top opening, over which a lid or cover fits tightly.

In going through the Suez Canal shortly before the uprising of Arabi Pasha, our steamer halted at Ishmailia. In company with the other passengers, I went ashore and saw a troupe of Hindoo fakirs do the basket trick. There must have been at least a dozen natives of India in the troupe. One old fellow seemed to be the principal performer. He was dressed in the costume usually worn by the high caste natives of the Bombay Presidency, which consists of many yards of white cotton cloth gracefully draped around the figure in such a manner as to leave nothing but the arms, from the elbows to the hands, and the legs, from the knees down, exposed; his feet were thrust into great red slippers, the toes of which turned up like the point of an old fashioned skate, while on his head was an enormous turban, tied in such a manner that two long, flowing scarflike ends hung below the middle of his back. He wore an enormous snow white beard, which set off his swarthy countenance and gave his small, beady black eyes a truly demoniacal glitter.

At the beginning of the entertainment the principal members of the troupe seated themselves in a circle on the bare ground, when different members of the troupe entertained the audience with vanishing cups and balls, and exhibitions of their proficiency in palming and disappearing articles, all of which they did fairly well.

After this a small boy, nearly naked, came into the center of the circle and addressed a few words to the chief performer, when this dignitary flew into a rage, summoned two attendants, who brought the above described basket and placed it before him. He removed the lid, seized the lad and thrust him into the basket, after which the lid was replaced and tied with leather thongs. The shaking of the basket proved to a close observer that the boy, instead of remaining quiet after being thrust into it, was carefully placing himself in such a position as to insure his safety during what was to follow.

The old magician continued to rave in his native language, and finally drawing a sharp tulwar, or native sword, thrust it through and through the basket at different places, causing the boy to shriek in a fiendish manner and the blade of his sword to fairly drip with blood.

I, intent on observing his manner of doing the trick, rather than the effect it produced on the spectators, noted that the sword was carefully inserted in certain little apertures in the basket, intended to receive it. The cries of the boy grew fainter and fainter, and finally ceased altogether, when the magician, wiping the blade of his sword, returned it to its scabbard and seated himself on the ground.

His attendants all assumed a horror stricken look and sat as motionless as stone statues for a moment, when a boy's voice was heard calling, at a distance, and growing stronger and stronger as apparently the same lad that had been so ruthlessly slaughtered in the basket came running into the center of the group and embraced the magician. At this juncture every one of the performers arose, two of them seized the basket and carried it away to where all their belongings were deposited.

Now, no attempt was made to open the basket after the performance and allow it to be examined, and the explanation of the trick is undoubtedly this:

There were two boys, almost exactly the same in appearance, as no one appreciates the value of doubles so much as does your Indian magician. The first boy lay in the basket in such a manner as to escape the thrusts of the sword, which was made through openings and which he had been instructed to keep clear of. While concealed in the basket, he undoubtedly applied a sponge or cloth dipped in goat's blood or some chemical preparation resembling it to the sword, and he acted his part so well as to almost prove to the spectators that he was really being murdered. Instead of the same boy escaping from the basket and coming in, the double put in his first appearance, and the thing was done.

Now, in order to find out exactly what impression had been made on the unprofessional portion of the audience, I conversed with several of them, and in every case was informed that it was the most wonderful thing they had ever witnessed. Without exception they marveled as to how the boy could have gotten out of the basket and placed at such a distance from the performers without being seen. Not one of them suggested the possibility of a double, and I am satisfied that there was not one person present excepting myself, that did not firmly believe that the boy who entered the circle was the same one that was placed in the basket, and I am certain that none of them suggested having the basket brought back and examined.

Watterson's Tribute to Lincoln.

In Chicago recently Henry Watterson spoke of Lincoln. He said:

"I gather that Lincoln was not a civil service reformer of the modern school, because I find among my papers a note to Stanton in which, with not the faintest anticipation of such apostles of culture as the Hon. Carl Schurz and Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, he bluntly says:

"'I personally wish Jacob Freeze, of New Jersey, to be appointed colonel of a colored regiment, regardless of whether he can tell the exact color of Julius Cæsar's hair.'"

He concluded:

"Where did Shakespeare get his genius? Where did Mozart get his music? Whose hand smote the lyre of the Scottish ploughman and stayed the life of the German priest? God, God and God alone; and as surely as these were raised up by God, inspired by God was Abraham Lincoln; and a thousand years hence no story, no tragedy, no epic poem will be filled with greater wonder, or be followed by mankind with deeper feeling than that which tells of his life and death."

Progress in the Pulpit.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, the successor of Beecher in the pulpit of Plymouth Church, now declares himself an evolutionist, discredits wholly the story of Adam and Eve, can't digest the apple and doubts the snake.—Chicago Times.

THE BALTIMORE TUNNEL.

It May Lead to a Solution of New York's Rapid Transit Problem.

The Baltimore Belt Line Tunnel Railroad is almost a perfect illustration of the feasibility of a like road under Broadway, New York city. The difficulties surmounted in its construction were exactly such as would be met with in the metropolis.

The tunnel is a connecting link between Camden station, the present terminus of the Baltimore & Ohio, close to the heart of the city, and Bay View, seven miles distant. Much of the tunnel is under the business portion of the city, and yet it was completed without interruption to traffic. A large section, for instance, was under Howard street, which might be compared to New York's Twenty-third street. It is devoted in its lower blocks to wholesale trade, with large four, five, six, seven and eight story warehouses, hotels and banks. A little farther up it is a retail business street, and for a block or two comprises part of the shopping district. Still, further up is the Academy of Music, the Howard Auditorium (a theater), and Johns Hopkins University, besides one or two halls for concerts, &c. Above these it becomes a semi-business street, many of the dwellings being boarding houses. The Fifth Regiment armory is also on the street.

Howard street is eighty-two feet in width and Broadway is eighty feet. Like Broadway, Howard street has large stores on either side, with vaults extending beyond the street line. Each has an underground system of pipes and sewers, and on the surface cable and other cars, in addition to the general heavy business traffic. The subsoil in both streets is chiefly sand and gravel, with rock at intervals.

Part of the work was performed from the surface and part by tunneling. There was considerable iron roof construction close up to the pavement, after plans almost identical with some proposed for Broadway.

Broadway is the only street in New York under which a railroad should be built, because of the conformation of Manhattan Island. It is the ridge of the island, and the railroad through its whole extent, excepting for a short distance at Canal street, would be in dry sand and on high ground. There is not a location on either side of Broadway where the railroad would be out of tidewater until a distance of nearly two miles from the Battery is reached. There is a very slight exception to this in the vicinity of Printing House square. Even if it were possible to build or tunnel in such unfavorable conditions, there is no street other than Broadway wide enough to accommodate a four track road.

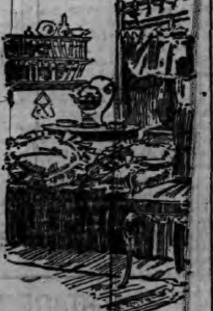
HER ORIENTAL CORNER.

The Inexpensive Bit of Decoration Devised By a Clever Woman.

If there is anything in the line of interior decoration capable of bestowing quite as much pleasure as a well arranged "cozy corner," diligent research has failed to discover it. It is a delight to the eye and a delight to the tired body. It gives an air of homelike coziness to the biggest, most barren apartment, and it is a charming bit of appropriate decoration for a small one.

Of course any woman whose purse is big enough can have a reasonable cozy corner by calling in those obliging gentlemen, the interior decorators and upholsterers. When completed it will probably be a very correct and pretty corner, but it will represent the taste and skill of the aforesaid gentlemen, and not those of madam herself. Besides, it will represent an alarming outlay. It is better to be one's own decorator and upholsterer.

One woman who came to this conclusion some time ago achieved a corner which is the joy and admiration of all who see it. She placed a divan—one of those cheap, comfortable cot-bed divans, costing only $6.50—diagonally across a corner. The divan was covered with a "bargain" Bagdad costing $3.50 more, and on it were piled sofa cushions of appropriately Oriental design.



In the triangular space back of the divan stood a piano lamp with a wrought iron shade and vase. It cost $9. The shade of dark red silk was sufficiently voluminous without being frivolous, and was made by madam's fair hands from a silk dinner dress of antediluvian pattern. Beneath it and a little nearer to the divan stood a small mahogany tea table of antique make. Its proud owner had bargained with a ravenous antique dealer until she had succeeded in purchasing it for $7. One of the doilies made of Turkish embroidery, protected the shining wood from contact with the dainty little tea things, which were always in readiness to serve the stray guests. On the wall at one side was another Oriental portiere, like that on the divan lining, breaking the straight line of the wall and giving a bit of effective color. On the wall near the head of the couch a simple little set of bookshelves were fastened, containing madame's favorite books and a few pieces of bric-a-brac.

"And it will cost less than $40," says its ingenious mistress when she hears other women telling of Oriental corners for which the decorator has charged $150.

Do a great deal of praying before you undertake to tell what a great sinner you

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A CAPTAIN'S DREAM.

The recent death of Captain Isaac S. Jennings, at Harvey Cedars, N. J., one of the best known fishing and hunting resorts on the New Jersey coast, recalls an interesting story.

Captain Jennings was proprietor of the hotel at Harvey Cedars for many years and had been identified with the history of the place. It was he who made it a success. Always kind and hospitable, he made an admirable host, and a hearty grasp of the hand always greeted the coming as well as the parting guest.

In speaking of his seafaring days not long since, Captain "Ike" became reminiscent.

"I've got a yarn to spin," he said, as he removed his slouch hat from his head and laid it on the table, took a whiff or two from his pipe and settled back comfortably in his chair. "It may seem strange to you; you may not believe it; but it is nevertheless as true as gospel, every word of it.

"It happened several years ago, when I was master of a schooner that traded between New York and some of the Southern ports. She was a good vessel, a good sailor, and the wind never blew too hard for her. On the trip in question, our destination was Savannah, Ga., and we were in port several days loading and unloading.

"While we were in port I was aroused one night by a peculiar noise on deck that led me to jump out of my bunk and hasten forward. The noise was repeated, and, on looking around, I saw the oddest looking animal I ever saw in my life. It resembled a dog to a certain extent, but its body was longer than that of any dog I had ever seen. Picking up a bungstarter I advanced toward the animal, when it turned on me in a way that rather startled me, so I halted. After gazing steadily at me for a moment, the animal turned and slowly walked to the bow, climbed over the rail and walked up the wharf, halting every few steps to turn and look at me until it was out of sight.

"I must confess to being strangely impressed, and it was a long time before I could shake off a feeling of depression. For an hour or more I lay awake in my berth, thinking of my singular experience, and then fell asleep. The next morning I asked the men on the piers if they had ever seen such a looking animal as I described around the wharves, but none of them had. One old man said maybe it was a warning, but I only laughed at that.

"We had had favorable winds, and were bowling along at a good rate, so I turned in just before midnight, leaving the first mate at the wheel. I was pretty tired, and soon fell asleep.

"Just how long I slept I do not know, but suddenly I was aroused by some one calling my name. So clear and distinct was it that I felt it must be some one in the cabin where I slept, so I was on my feet in an instant. The cabin was dark and all was quiet save the ripple of the water against the vessel's sides. I listened for a moment, and, hearing nothing, I went on deck. By the starlight I saw the mate at the wheel.

" 'Did you call me?' I asked.

" 'No, sir,' he replied. 'I didn't. I've had no occasion to. Everything is all right.'

"I concluded I had been dreaming, so I went back to the cabin and turned in. A few minutes later I was again asleep, and dreamed I saw a dismantled vessel off to the eastward with decks awash and the crew lashed to the rigging. Then I heard my name called again, louder than before, twice in succession.

" 'Captain Ike! Captain Ike!! Help us. We are sinking!'

"Then I went on deck again.

" 'Didn't you call me?' I asked of the man at the wheel, in a manner that showed I was very much in earnest.

" 'No, Captain,' he replied, 'no one has called you. I have been on the deck all the time, and nothing of the kind has occurred.'

"This convinced me that the call I had heard meant something out of the ordinary, and I gave orders to have the vessel's course changed to the east'ard. The mate remonstrated, as he said it would take us out of our way, but without telling him the reason I insisted on the course being changed. It was then two o'clock in the morning.

"We kept on in the course I had given until just at daybreak, when the lookout sighted a wreck on the starboard bow. My heart gave a bound as I heard it, and the mate turned on me with wonder in his eyes, but said nothing. In a short while we were in hailing distance of the wreck. I went off in the small boat, accompanied by two of the men.

"As we came alongside the sight was a pitiful one. The schooner, for it had been such, was a complete wreck. Both masts were broken off close to the deck, on which was a tangled mass of rigging. The sea was making a breach over the deck, at the after part of which the crew, or what was left of them, were lashed fast to the broken stump of the mast. They were overjoyed to see us, but too weak to help themselves.

"So we untied the lashings, assisted them to our boat and took them back on board ship, where we supplied them with dry clothing and the first bit of food they had tasted in forty-eight hours. Their vessel was lumber laden, and this had kept them afloat. But for the nature of her cargo she would have foundered.

"Now comes the strangest part of the story. After the shipwrecked men had somewhat recovered from the effects of hunger and exposure, one of them told us of the storm they had run into, which had completely wrecked their vessel and left them floating about at the mercy of the wind and waves. Their provisions had all been spoiled and their water casks swept overboard.

"A giant wave had struck the vessel as she lay in the trough of the sea, carrying two of the crew overboard. The rest lashed themselves to the hulk in momentary expectation of seeing it plunge head foremost to the bottom.

" 'And now, Captain,' said he, 'I want to tell you something queer. We had been so long without food and water that we were almost dead. Two of the men wanted to jump overboard and end it, but I restrained them. Last night we were in despair, but we all prayed earnestly to God for aid, and we are not praying men as a rule. All of a sudden I seemed to see your ship heading toward us, and I saw you on deck. "Our prayer is answered," I cried to the men. "We will be rescued by morning." They doubted me at first, but when I insisted that it was true they took fresh courage. It was then about two o'clock in the morning, and sure enough when daylight came you came with it.'

"Now," continued Captain Ike, as he relighted his pipe, "you have heard the story. It is true, every word of it. If you can explain it you will do well. I believe the call that came to me in the cabin that night was of supernatural origin; in fact, it cannot be explained in any other way. It resulted in the saving of four human lives, and it has always been the source of satisfaction to me that I followed my inclination on that eventful night, instead of trying to convince myself that it was a delusion."—New York Herald.

A CHINAMAN COOK.

Men of Yeast and of Resources that Are Superior to Recipes.

I had been expecting my Chinese cook for some time; his roll of bedding and clothes had been dumped at our door by the freighter three days before. Finally, just at dusk, I spied him as he came leisurely jogging along over the Divide, carrying a tin pail carefully in his hand—that was his only luggage. My curiosity was excited. What could that pail hold so precious that it must be personally conducted fifty miles by stage and eight miles on foot? It proved to be yeast!

Since then I have had half a dozen Chinamen in my kitchen at various times, and each one came to me in this same way, equipped with his little pail of yeast. But as their bread is sweet and good whether made one loaf at a time or by the troughful, sixty loaves in a batch, you do not feel like quarreling with them if they prefer their own private brand of yeast to yours. How they make it is an enigma. A Chinaman is never out of yeast, yet I never caught one preparing it. He baffled me every time, just as he would foil my every effort to watch him mix pie crust. There is either some superstition or a secret rite connected with yeast and pie crust that admits of no lookers on.

Before I attempted to teach a Chinaman anything new, I left him to his own devices for a week or so and watched results. Generally I found that in housekeeping the Chinaman always has an eye for appearances. This showed itself in many ways, best perhaps in setting the table. With carving knives like razors, they sliced meats, bread and fruit so that they looked most appetizing; their fritters never were in tatters, their codfish balls did not ooze at the edges, the pies never disgraced themselves by overflowing their banks, each macaroni potato strip, which they were particularly fond of cooking, was an exact geometrical parallelopipedon done to a crisp.

As a rule, Chinamen are good bakers, managing an oven admirably; the bread was neither over nor under done; meats were never dried up; they excel in cooking rabbit, chicken and roast pig.

But the Chinese love of appearance had another side to it. To be sure, the croquettes never lost caste by falling asunder; we wished they had; they held together as compactly as though they had been glued. We longed for a juicy cherry pie that could not help but run over; even a bowlful of jelly never quivered or shook. It couldn't, it was starched too stiff.

Yet these were nothing compared to the Chinaman's cakes and puddings. His loaf cake was never known to fall; it rose defiantly and kept on rising. Nothing, not even a blast of air from an ice factory, could have prevented it. It rounded up in the center and broke open; it did everything that flour and baking powder could make it do; it looked like a poem, but before it was cold it was nearly as dry as hard tack. But the puddings reached the climax of culinary art. Chinamen seem to hold a secret veneration for puddings, especially gelatine and bread puddings.

In this day of specialties it is difficult to secure a Chinaman who is willing to undertake the general care of a house. It is only when isolated from other Chinamen that you find out his versatility. It is when off on the desert, away from provision stores and conveniences to work with, that the Chinaman rises to the occasion. Empty tin cans serve in lieu of saucepans; a stray piece of sheet iron suffices for a fry pan; given a lard pail and a hatchet he will make a steamer; a small brad and a hammer and he will manufacture a grater; a piece of baling wire and he will twist you a broiler. He knows how to butcher and dress a beef; he will shoot and prepare game, even cultivate your garden patch for you, if it be worth while to plant one. He is no less adaptive in cooking. He is wholly independent of recipes; if one ingredient is gone, he will substitute another. This repeated substitution of ingredients sometimes results in a strange similarity of dishes made from wholly different recipes, but one always has the assurance that when meal time comes the Chinaman will have something in readiness, were his provisions restricted to a ham bone.

Like every human species the Chinaman can be watched to advantage, and it required no small amount of agility on my part to keep pace with him. I was measuring out the ingredients for spice cake one morning and a cup of raisins was called for; Charlie Lee could only find half a cup. I insisted there were plenty more in the cellar and I must have a full cup. I left the room for a moment. Quicker than a flash he went to the tea kettle and poured in enough boiling water to make the raisins swell and fill the cup. I returned in time to spoil his little scheme, much to his amusement.

"Oh, you catchee Shollie; you heap sabe me," and then he grinned so like the Cheshire cat I could not appear angry, though I tried my best. But every one knows the Chinaman's faults; he can shirk work in a hundred ways and his cunning is proverbial; but when you have said all against him, you can teach him to do almost anything you wish. He never chatters, and for an emergency he is invaluable. If I were to rough it in a mining camp, or go out on a survey, or summer in a canon, I would choose a Chinaman every time as my aide-de-camp.—Impress.

Where Silence Was Eloquent.

Said the mistress to Bridget,
With a shake of her digit,
"How is it no sound from the kitchen is heard
Whenever your 'steady' –
Is with you already—
There's never a murmur, not even a word?"

"Your pardon I'm beggin',"
Said Bridget McGreggin:
"My beau is a 'daisy' that's quite hard to beat;
But so bashful is Barney
That, havin' no blarney,
He does nothin' at prisint but sit down and eat."

Boy—Mr. Dunn called to see about that bill of his.

Mr. Short—Well, if he comes in again tell him his bill is in a good state of preservation and is likely to reach a good old age.—Boston Transcript.

Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union.

OFFICIAL.

Regular meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union, held on Thursday, Feb. 7, 1895, at 2:30 p m.

Concluded.

On motion of Freeholder Miller received and placed on file.

NEW BUSINESS AND RESOLUTIONS

By Freeholder Roll:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to look after the interests of the county, during the present session of the Legislature.

On motion of Freeholder Swain, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Director appointed as the said committee, Freeholders Roll, Littell and Woodruff.

On motion of Freeholder Littell the communication of Louis Quien, County Engineer, with reference to the bond of Hillpot & Ayres, was referred to the County Collector with power.

The following bills were read and ordered paid as allowed, viz:

Stationery Account—Harrison Manufacturing Co, $2 75; The Smith Premier Typewriter Co, 7 20; Advocate Pub Co, 4 25; John C Rankin & Co, 31 95; Edward A. Veghte 13 50.

Publications Account—F W Runyon $50; Advocate Pub Co, 25; Robert B & Thos D Taylor, Pubs, 25; D M Smythe, Pub, 25; Daily Leader 25; Elizabeth Daily Journal 25; Lewis S Hyer 25; Summit Record 25.

County Roads Repairs Account—Jas W Fink 50; Wahl 10 87

Coroners Account—Victor Mravlag $50; P Casey & Son 15.

Jail Account—Henry J Schmidt, $8 35; E B Grier 62 50, John Klippel 7 84; Michael Bender 51 56; J W Hildebrandt & Co; 60 03; Jas O Brokaw 14 26; The Vienna Pressed Yeast Co. 5 38; Rock Hook 75; John C Blore 337 50; E S E Newbury 50 84.

Salaries Account—W B Codington $75; E M Wood $75.

Incidental Account—Elizabeth Daily Journal $18 59, 54 75; Wm Howard 118 46; S Rusling Ryno 104; John Keron & Son 292.

Committee Expenses Account—Henry Krouse $35; A E Decker 4; E D Badgley 4 45; Addison S Clark 4.

Members Pay Account—Henry Krouse $53 50; Addison S Clark 64; W H Hulskamper 36; W H Swain 18; E D Badgley 25 25; Frederick Miller 32.

Bridge Account—C W Smith & Co, 10 55; Edward Brandt 2 75; Adam Gerlach 41 15; J W Hope 57 43, 21 24; John M Bachman 12 01; Dory L Billwiller 5 83; Wm R McCloud 2 25; J H Duremus 26 25; D W Day & Son 21 30 32 62; W H Dean 5 21; Geo V Munchmore 18 89; J Z Hatfield 5 25; George Conger 50; Philip Pittman 15 50; Jas J Brennan 118; J W Van Pelt 166 60; Duncan Bros, 177.

Public Buildings Account—Elizabethtown Gas Light Co, $51 05; The Rapid Cleaning Cartridge Works 7 20; C Pardee Works 12 25; The Suburban Electric Co, 16 94 9 45; The Babcock & Wilcox Co, 29 65, 23 10; The N Y & N J Telephone Co, 19 60; 46 60, 24 55 1 40; Brocklacher Bros, 12 24; A & F Clark 11; Kirtland, Andrews & Co, 91; J S Keimig & Co, 28 74; John C Blore 1 80, 25; Thos B Budd 43 52; Wm B Tucker, Attorney, 51 90; E P Edwards 38 68; John R Rankin 3 75; Alexander Kerr 28 35, 132 13.

Courts Account—Advocate Pub Co, $3 25; Elizabeth Daily Journal 49 50; Noah Woodruff 9 50; John L Titus 17 64; John Dixon 2 30; Oliver Conlin 5; Wm Walsh 12 50, 45; Henry J Schroppe 14 80, 35, 12 50; Samuel Morgan 2, 45, 12 50; Henry Smith 45, 12 50; Wm H Burnett 54, 15; John Seeland 45, 12 50; John McNamara 45, 12 50; Robert Walpole 59 50, 17 50; James H White 16 25, 58 50; Wm H Sault 12 50, 45; John H Sheridan 12 50, 45; Jas L Bodwell 15, 60; G H Koester 7 54; John Keron & Son 58 15; Frank H Dunn 101 15; Geo C Tenney 24 70; Herbert W Knight 50, 110 80, 80; Jas Ritchie 75; J Williams Crane 70; Lewis S Hyer 70; T F McCormick 391 67; Frederick C Marsh 67 02, 1,500; William Howard 233 16; Geo Kyte, Sheriff, 1,418 94

Freeholder Clark moved to adjourn, which was carried.

The Director declared the Board adjourned to Thursday, March 7, 1895, at 2 p m.

S RUSLING RYNO, Clerk.

INCREASING LENGTH OF LIFE.

Modern Heroines, at Least, Are Longer-Lived than Jane Austen's Were.

Is the human race becoming longer-lived despite the fret and fever of modern civilization? It is an interesting question, and it may very probably be answered some day by science in the affirmative. The longevity of professional men is now generally considered to be greater than that of farmers or mechanics. In other words, intellectual activity, although in many respects more exhausting than physical, has in the main a salutary effect upon the human frame. It may be the nerves rather than the muscles upon which we mainly depend, after all. It is a commonplace of observation that the big, hearty men are constantly dropping out of the world, while those of far more fragile organizations, apparently, live on to a ripe old age.

As to the increasing longevity of the race generally, there is no little incidental testimony on this head to be gathered from various sources. Some of the early heroes and heroines of romance are old before they reach what we should call middle life. And at the beginning of our own century Jane Austen, whose testimony is always unimpeachable, speaks of the healthy and contented woman of forty as having a good prospect of twenty years of life yet. Twenty years! What woman of to-day thinks of herself as falling into decrepitude at sixty? Elsewhere in Miss Austen's pages we run across people who are old with the passage of half a century of life. But now we have Gladstones at eighty and over, and think nothing of it.—Providence Journal.

L. B. Mulford of the firm of Hummer & Mulford, who expected to start this afternoon in company with his wife for Asheville, N. C., for his health, has been obliged to defer it on account of the serious illness of his oldest son, Andrew.

INTERVIEWED SULLIVAN.

He Tells an Amateur Reporter That He Can Knock Out Any Man in America.

Secretary Hoke Smith's Atlanta, Ga., Evening Journal was in the hands of the ladies for one day of the exposition. Mrs. Joseph Thompson, president of the women's board, as editor in chief, took charge of the Journal and got out a forty page paper, which was full of excellent features and was in every respect superior. The sweet society belle who acted as sporting editor tackled John L. Sullivan for an interview, and here is the result:

Mr. Sullivan stepped into the portals of the Kimball House parlors with a worried look and demanded in his famous fog baritone, "Where's de young woman what wanted ter see me?"

"Here she is," replied the reporter faintly, but as sweetly as she knew how.

"Well, what yer got ter say?"

The reporter at this juncture paused for reply—because the possibility of reply was absent at this time—by reason of fright. She finally mustered up enough reportorial cheek to venture, in tremulous tones:

"Mr. Sullivan, the women of the exposition"—

"What exposition?"

"The women of the Cotton States and International Exposition."

"Say, no man in the biz," he said, "is willing to do more for de female sex than me, and I am tickled to death—on the ded, now, miss—wid dis interview; but I'm not on to your point yet."

"Well, you know," the reporter began, "the women connected with the exposition have charge of the Atlanta Journal to-day, and they have sent me down here to interview you."

Mr. Sullivan shook the timbers of the parlors with several hearty guffaws, and when he had recovered himself said: "On the ded, now, this is rich. Well, just tell 'em that I've been the victim of misfortune and am still willin' to knock out any man in America inside of twenty rounds."

"Yes, sir," said the reporter, smiling sweetly. "Thank you, Mr. Sullivan, for this talk." And the last words she heard, stepping on the elevator, were:

"Now, ain't she a peach?"

MYSTIFIED AUTHORS.

Father Prout Made It His Business to Hoax Notable Characters.

Authors have often mystified the public, but a man who made a business of mystifying professional writers is a notable character. Such a one, however, was the Rev. Francis Mahoney, better known as "Father Prout."

His favorite trick was to take a well known and popular poem translate it into another language, boldly assert that in its new form it possessed great antiquity, and charge the author with having stolen it. This trick he played on more than one noted author during the early days of the present century, and each were sorely puzzled to explain the identity of the poem which he knew to be his own with that in a foreign language.

Prout translated Moore's "Go Where Glory Waits Thee" into excellent French verse, attributed it to Mme. La Comtesse de Chateaubriand, and charged Moore with having stolen it bodily. The song, "Lesbia Hath a Beaming Eye," he rendered into choice Latin, and claimed as a youthful production of his own, which he had once shown to Moore. Another of Prout's achievements was the translation of Wolfe's "Burial of Sir John Moore" into French, claiming, at the same time, that the lines were written by Colonel de Beaumanois, who was killed at Pondicherry in 1749. Not satisfied with this he proceeded further and translated the same lines into German verse, and stoutly declared that while Wolfe had stolen from the French poet, the latter had in turn pilfered from the German, the latter poem, having, as he stated, been written to commemorate the death and burial of the Swedish General Tolstenson, who was killed at the siege of Dantzig. Poor Wolfe was dumbfounded at seeing his popularity disappear, and was not much comforted when the hoax was discovered.

A PLEASANT MATCH MAKER.

Bargained With a Son-in-Law, Then Gave Him the Wrong Girl.

Speaking of German weddings a writer says:

"As a rule sons and daughters born and bred in slavish obedience do not even murmur. Amusing incidents do occur, and that very often. One of these was comical enough to seem worth repeating. A peasant, with four daughters, all of them decidedly unattractive in looks, disposed of his second and least homely one at the marriage last year. When the young fellow, however, came to the old man's house, the sly old fox led out his first born, five years older than the groom and enough to frighten any one away.

"Thereupon a stormy interview, a lengthy discussion, and at last after a deal of haggling an agreement was reached, simply by increasing the mature old maiden's dowry by a thousand marks ($250). And I saw this couple at the fair—cooing like turtle doves, and happy as can be.

"Odd, isn't it? Yet that is the rule with these marriages concluded in such ultra prosaic fashion. Nearly all of them turn out well, I am credibly informed. You see these peasants from around Teltow are much like those Zola so graphically paints in his novel, "La Terre"—with souls that have no room for anything beside the thirst for more land and more gold. Or, to put it in a more complimentary way, they're not quite so finical as we city bred people are."

A Girl's Composition About Boys.

"Boys are men that have not got as big as their papas, and girls are women that will be ladies by and by. God likes women better than men, that's why there are more women than men. Boys are a trouble. They wear out everything but soap. If I had my way, half of the boys in the world would be girls and the rest would be dolls. My papa is so nice that I think he must have been a little girl when he was a little boy."

The Value of Bananas.

Twenty-five years ago the value of the bananas exported from Jamaica was practically nothing. People grew them for their own use, but never thought of shipping them. In the years 1892-93 the value of the bananas exported from Jamaica reached over $2,000,000. It exceeded that of either sugar, rum, coffee or dyewoods.

Jones—How's Wheeler getting along since he bought a bicycle?

Jenes—On crutches, I believe.—Life.

BAMBERGER'S
THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE
NEWARK, N. J.

Phenomenal Values
IN
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

The careful housewife whose thoughts will soon turn to spring house cleaning and fixings, and who desires to practice economy, cannot possibly make a better investment than in the grand values we offer in Upholstery Goods.

New Nottingham Lace Curtains.

Very choice and well covered designs and excellent quality,

98c Value,	$1.49 Value,	$1.98 Value,	$2.98 Value,	$3.98 Value
59c	98c	$1.25	$1.98	$2.98

FIGURED CHINA SILK

for drapery and also suitable for pillow coverings, new designs and choice colors, value 69c, at

49 cents.

FIGURED SILKALINE

36 inches wide, fine designs and desirable colorings, value 12½c, at

7½ cents.

TAMBOURED SASH MUSLIN

with double border and well covered centres, in the latest designs, very choice quality, value 19c, at

12½ cents.

CHENILLE PORTIERES,

each pair 75 inches wide, wide dado and frieze and heavy tassel fringe, excellent weight quality, all the most desirable shades, value $2.98, at

$1.98.

☞ Mail orders promptly fil'ed.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.,
147 and 149 Market Street,
Near Broad Street Newark, N. J.

Long Time Coming.

During H. A. Weber's term as a member of the Common Council three years ago there was an ordinance passed ordering a crosswalk to be built on Liberty street at the corner of West Second street. During all this time people have been obliged to wade through mud at this location during nasty weather, as the walk has never been built.

More Bowlers.

The woodwork of the Y. M. C. A. bowling alley has been finished, and painters are now finishing the job. The alley will be opened some time next week with a contest between clubs chosen from among the members.

Change in the Library Board.

A. C. Baldwin has resigned from the presidency of the Board of Managers of the Public Library, and Mason W. Tyler was elected president and J. Evarts Tracy vice-president.

Dumb, But Bright.

Frank E. Stover has a massive St Bernard dog which has been trained to do a number of difficult tricks, such as boxing, wrestling, standing on his head, etc.

Donation Visit.

Mt. Zion A. M. E. Church was visited last night by about 70, when a committee consisting of Mrs. Jane Scott, Mrs. Carrie Brown, Mrs. Theodore Hooper, Mrs. A. Binn, Miss Logan, Miss Ella Jackson, and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson of Mt. Olive Baptist Church, gave a handsome donation to Rev. T. A. V. Henry, pastor of Mt. Zion Church. Rev. Mr. Gibson delivered the presentation address, and presented groceries of all kinds. Rev. T. A. V. Henry responded. After serving sandwiches, cake, and coffee, the company dispersed, leaving the table loaded with good things.

DEATHS.

GOELLER—In this city March 5, 1895, Willie, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. William Goeller. Funeral from his parents' residence 612 West 3d street, Thursday afternoon, March 7, at 2:30 p. m. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

MOORE—Of congestion of the brain, March 3, 1895, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Watts, 171 Summit st., Newark, N. J., Emma, wife of Willis K. Moore, in the 27th year of her age. Funeral will take place in Warren Chapel, North Plainfield, Wednesday afternoon, March 6, at 2:30 p. m. Friends and relatives invited.

DAY—At Morris Plains, John Day, died March 1, 1895, aged 77 years, 8 months, 27 days. Funeral from his brother's residence, James Day, West Third street, Sunday afternoon, March 3, 1895, 1:30 at the house and 2 o'clock at St. Mary's Church. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

DIRECTIONS for using CREAM BALM.

Apply a particle of the Balm well up into the nostrils. After a moment draw a strong breath through the nose. Use three times a day, after meals preferred, and before retiring.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY-FEVER

COLD IN HEAD

ELY'S CREAM BALM opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50c at druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

The Finderne,

FINDERNE, Somerset Co., N. J.

Open all the year as a resort of the highest order. Driving and sleighing parties will receive every attention.

HIGH-CLASS SUNDAY DINNERS.

(Table d' Hote from 1 to 3:30.) Steam heat; inclosed piazzas; everything immaculate. When out driving let us entertain you.

A. E. WHITE, Manager,
Finderne, N. J.

r6tf

SHERIFF'S SALE—New Jersey Supreme Court The City National Bank of Plainfield vs. Jas. Y. Wilson, impld., etc. Fi. fa. de bo. et ter. In case.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House, in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., on

WEDNESDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1895,

at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to all the following tract or parcel of land and premises, situate in the city of Plainfield, Union county, New Jersey:

Beginning at a point in Washington avenue and corner of land of formerly Phineas F. Randolph; thence running in a northwesterly course to the abutment wall of the bridge; thence running in a southwesterly course two hundred and twenty-eight feet to a point in line of said Randolph's land, or formerly his; thence running in a southeasterly course one hundred and forty-two feet more or less to a stake and corner; thence running in a northeasterly course two hundred and twenty-eight feet more or less to the place of beginning.

GEORGE KYTE, Sheriff.

J. B. Coward, Att'y.
mh 5 26 EDJ&O Fees [illegible]

Notice of Order to Limit Creditors.

Somerset County Surrogate's Office.
Estate of John Jacob Lang, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on the sixth day of February, A. D. 1895, on the application of the undersigned, executrix of John Jacob Lang, deceased, an order was made by the Surrogate requiring the creditors of John Jacob Lang, deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said decedent, under oath or affirmation, and present the same to the subscriber within nine months from the date of said order; and in default thereof any such creditor should be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the subscriber.

ANNA ELIZABETH LANG,
Executrix.

2149

ELECTRIC TELEPHONE

Sold outright, no rent, no royalty. Adapted to City, Village or Country. Needed in every home, shop, store and office. Greatest convenience and best seller on earth. Agents make from $5 to $50 per day. One in a residence means a sale to all the neighbors. Fine instruments, no toys, works anywhere, any distance. Complete, ready for use when shipped. Can be put up by any one, never out of order, no repairing, lasts a life time. Warranted. A money maker. Write W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk 10, Columbus, O.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXVII. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1895. No 11.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—Madison.

LEVI HETFIELD'S WILL.

Filed for Probate in Union County.

EVERYTHING STAYS IN THE FAMILY

[illegible] Property Specifically Bequeathed to His Sons and Daughters, and Two of Them Chosen Executors.

The will of Levi Hetfield was filed for probate in Elizabeth Monday.

After providing for the payment of his debts and the erection of a monument over his grave, the testator bequeaths:

To his daughter Anna D. Serrell the land, brick stores and right of way at [illegible] West Front street, valued at [illegible],000 and mortgaged for $3,000.

Also to Anna D. Serrell his gold watch and chain and gold eye glasses.

To the executors, in trust for his son Walter L. Hetfield, and to said Walter's heirs after his death, the land, brick building and right of way at 140-142 Park avenue, valued at $6,000, mortgaged for $3,000.

Also to the executors in trust for Walter L., the four brick dwellings, land and right of way, on West Third street between Madison and Arlington avenues, valued at $6,000.

To Walter L. Hetfield the use of testator's diamond stud, one-half his set of carpenter's tools, tool chest, and gold-headed cane.

To John M. Hetfield the row of eight frame dwellings on Arlington avenue, between Third and Fourth streets, valued at $10,000.

Also to John M. Hetfield his diamond ring, gold-band bracelet, one-half set carpenter's tools.

To his daughter Aretta H. Manning the homestead, Madison avenue and West Fourth street, valued at $8,000. Also $3,000 cash, and $500 special legacy for her kind and careful attention to him and his brother Squire Hetfield.

Also to her, the piano, carpets, rugs, pictures and other household goods.

The balance of the estate is to be divided among the four sons and daughters, Walter L's share being held in trust by the executors. Two notes endorsed for Walter and held by the City National Bank, for $1,000 and $475, are to be paid out of his share.

John M. Hetfield and Aretta H. Manning are made executors.

Wm. C. Boone and J. A. Hubbard are witnesses.

Roswell G. Horr as a Writer.

While the American people have never seen a time during which they did not have a large array of burning public questions to discuss, there certainly never has been an epoch, since the Revolution, excepting that of 1861, which has given rise to more striking issues than the present. The Tribune discusses the silver, tariff and elections questions admirably. That great paper fills a field of its own, and does it well. Readers can subscribe both for The Tribune and for this paper if they desire; and the two make an excellent political outfit. The Tribune market reports are superb. Our metropolitan contemporary deals with national questions with remarkable force, ability and courage. For 50 years it has been a fighter and is no less so now than it ever was. It hits with a good hard stick and seldom misses the mark. It believes that agitation, discussion and thorough exploring of public questions are the only path which leads to a wise and patriotic solution of them; and the ably prepared and exhaustive articles in The Tribune by R. G. Horr of Plainfield, on the tariff, silver, labor, wages, etc., will help any citizen to decide rightly on the issues of the day. It illustrates the news of the day profusely. The Tribune's prospectus in another column tells the story more fully. Republicans in this county will do well to subscribe for The Tribune this year in combination with this paper. An illustrated premium list will be sent by The Tribune, free, to applicants. Sample copies are also free.

To Remodel the Bank.

The First National Bank Directors yesterday decided to adopt the plan of remodeling the building already fully described in these columns.

This means a new front of terra cotta and stone, a ground-floor story of 14 feet height, for the bank itself; and a second story of 9 feet and a third story, for offices.

For seven years or more Mrs. W. D. Lender, of Quincy, Ky., was subject to severe attacks of cramp colic. Mr. S. B. Rowe, a druggist of that place, recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which has effected a permanent cure, saving her much suffering besides the trouble and expense of sending for a doctor, which was often necessary.—For sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North avenues. T. S. Armstrong, manager.

MAYOR HEGEMAN.

Borough Republicans Do Just as They Please.

A VERY ONE-SIDED ELECTION.

In the Township, Charles Sebring Is Defeated for Committeeman—Few Votes Cast at Any Poll.

The election in North Plainfield borough Tuesday was simply a perfunctory casting of ballots for one ticket—the only ticket in the field. The vote, which was as follows, requires no comment:

NORTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH.

	1st. Dist.	2d Dist.
Total votes cast	151	147
Mayor, 2 years—		
B. A. Hegeman, Jr.	144	149
Councilmen—		
H. B. Lounsbury, 3 years	145	142
W. A. Schutt, 2 years	147	140
W. C. Smith, 1 year	145	139
Assessor—		
Dr. J. H. Cooley	147	142
Collector, 3 years—		
H. N. Spencer	150	146
Freeholder—		
L. E. Barkelow	144	142
Justices of the Peace—		
L. A. Kline	146	141
F. N. Brown	139	138
C. W. Taynor	149	141
Constables—		
Sam Taynor	149	140
Mark Dowd	146	140
J. W. VanHorn	145	141
Surveyors of Highway—		
John H. Worth	149	142
J. S. Lunger	149	142
Commissioners of Appeal—		
L. B. Woolston	148	144
J. P. Emmons	147	144
Robert Carson	149	148
Overseer of the Poor—		
David B. Weaver	148	148
APPROPRIATIONS.		
Borough [illegible] Roads 4000 Support of Poor 1500 Board of Health 100	150	147

There were a few scattering votes as follows: For mayor—Joel Heddon, 1; Wm. E. Mattison, 1. For councilman—E. Winckler, 7. For assessor—John Goodwin, 1. For overseer of the poor—Augustus Suttierlain, 1. For justices—E. O. Morse, 8; Wm. E. Mattison, 25. For pound keepers—E. McGinnis, J. W. Stout, John Goodwin, H. Speigel, Peter B. Matthews, Pat Eagen, E. N. Spencer, and Fritz Von Diebbenker, 1 apiece. For collector—Frank Conahan, 1.

NORTH PLAINFIELD TOWNSHIP.

	1st. Dist.	2d Dist.
Town Committee—		
Chas. Sebring, Rep.	11	4
Frank Mobus, Cit.	33	24
Justice of the Peace—		
Thomas Taylor, Rep.	28	30
Dirk Debaun, Cit.	25	16
Commissioners of Appeal—		
Chas. Mooney, Rep. and Cit.	26	30
Phillip Acker, "	26	20
Amos Vail "	28	29
Surveyors of Highway—		
John Archibold, Rep.	19	18
David Lowrie, Rep and Cit.	13	28
Pound Keepers—		
Samuel Redden, Rep.	19	22
Oscar Leibe, Rep and Cit.	13	29
Thos. McGann, Cit.	28	16

APPROPRIATIONS CARRIED.

Support of Poor	$ 150 00
Repair of Roads	1,000 00
Town Committee Salary	25,00

DOWNER DOWNED.

Fanwood Democrats Gain a Town Committeeman.

A lively fight was concentrated against Abner P. Downer in the Fanwood Township election yesterday, and was successful, Thos. J. Nichol defeating him by 24 ballots. Otherwise the entire Republican ticket was elected. Following is the vote:

Total ballots cast	270
Republican	162
Democrat	107
Rejected	1
Town Committee, 3 years—	
Wm. H. Terry, Rep.	162
Ernest C. Kelp, Dem.	118
Town Committee, 1 year—	
Abner P. Downer, Rep.	116
Thos. J. Nicholl, Dem.	140
Justices of the Peace, (same on both tickets)	
Joseph Clark	263
Benjamin Urner	267
Constable—	
Wm. H. Trayno, Rep.	160
Joseph Gurrier, Dem.	106
Surveyors of Highways—	
John G. Cook, Rep.	158
Edward M. Johnston, Rep.	162
Thos. Lee, Dem.	107
John Radin, Dem.	108
Commissioners of Appeal—	
Wm. H. Lake, Rep.	162
Henry Cook, Rep.	160
Alfred D. Brakle, Rep.	164
Chas. Haberle, Dem.	107
Lewis B. Coles, Dem.	103
Pound Keepers—	
Hans Lambertson, Rep.	160
Joseph Thys, Rep.	159
Edward Terry, Rep.	161
John G. Cook, Rep.	160
J. W. K. Clark, Rep.	161
Lewis B. Coles, Dem.	107
Frederick K. Clark, Dem.	108
Clarence Lambert, Dem.	108
APPROPRIATIONS. (Same on both tickets.)	
For Roads, Repair and Material	$1,[illegible]
For Support of Poor	[illegible]
For Sidewalks	[illegible]
For Fire Department	[illegible]

A HARMONY IN HEARTS.

Prelude of Wedding Bells to a Perpetual Duet.

PLAINFIELD-WESTFIELD CHORUS.

Miss Kittie Vail Weds Will MacClymont, and Fluttering Feminine Hearts Sigh with the Gentle Intoxication of Carnations, Violets, Roses, and Orange Blossoms.

A scene of beauty last Tuesday was the Presbyterian Church in Westfield, where a large number of friends and relatives had gathered to witness the marriage of Miss Catherine Ann Vail, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan H. Vail of Westfield, to William Earl MacClymont of this city. The bride is a reigning society favorite and a highly accomplished musician. The groom is organist of the First Presbyterian Church of Plainfield, and his marriage sets at rest many a fluttering feminine heart.

Seated at the organ was Robert Ellsworth Terry, organist of the Church of Eternal Hope, West 81st street, New York, and the choice selections rendered while the audience was waiting were enjoyed exceedingly.

At 7:35 the familiar notes of Mendelssohn's wedding march were heard, and all eyes eagerly watched the coming of the bridal party.

From the rear of the church, the bride, resting on the arm of her father, slowly proceeded up the centre aisle, while at the front, from side entrances, appeared the groom, best man and ushers, preceded by the bridesmaids, and, walking down the aisle, met the bride and her father. The entire bridal party then went to the front, and met Rev. D. Thomas MacClymont, D. D., uncle of the groom, and Rev. N. W. Cadwell, pastor of the church.

The ceremony, which was a combination of the Episcopal and Presbyterian services, was beautiful, and was performed by Dr. MacClymont, assisted by Rev. Cadwell.

The bride was given away by her father and was married with a ring.

The wedding march from Lohengrin was delightfully rendered while the party was leaving the church, the bride and groom graciously bestowing happy recognitions on their friends.

The bride was handsomely gowned in white satin duchesse, with duchesse lace and pearl passementerie and ostrich-feather trimmings. She wore diamond ornaments, low corsage, veil, and orange blossoms; and carried a bouquet of white bride roses.

Miss Jennie Marior of Roselle, the maid of honor, wore pink silk, with duchesse lace and satin ribbons, and carried pink mermet roses.

The bridesmaids, Miss Georgiana Bogert of Westfield, and Miss Ida Elizabeth Schafer of Trenton, were gowned in white silk mull over white taffeta, trimmed with pink ribbons. They carried bouquets of pink carnations.

Richard E. Pease of Plainfield was best man, and the ushers were E. E. Turlington and Irving Pope of New York, David Marior of Roselle, and Harry Williams of Plainfield.

The maid of honor and bridesmaids were presented by the bride with favors of Roman gold scabbard pins with pearls inlaid. The groom's gift to the best man and ushers were of the same design in scarf pins.

Mrs. Vail, mother of the bride, wore a black satin duchesse gown, with jet and duchesse lace and diamond ornaments. Mrs. MacClymont, mother of the groom, was gowned in black velvet with jet and duchesse lace and diamond ornaments. Mrs. U. A. Provost, mother of the bride's father, wore a black silk gown with jet and diamond ornaments. They all wore violets.

Many handsome gifts were received, among which was an inkstand with gold pen and holder, from the choir of the First Presbyterian Church, Plainfield. The groom's gift to the bride was a graceful and substantial tribute to her musical genius, a Sohmer grand piano.

The reception at the bride's home was largely attended by guests from New York, Trenton, Plainfield, Newark, and other places, including a notable delegation of Plainfield belles.

A Sermon for Firemen.

Rev. C. E. Herring of the First Presbyterian Church has extended to the fire department an invitation through Chief Doane to attend a special sermon for firemen which he will deliver March 24. Chief Doane has sent out notices to all fire companies in both city and borough, and the exempt organization as well, and it is expected they will attend in a body.

—Ex-Councilman Tell A. Reynolds of East Front street is having his house brightened by a coat of paint; Marsh, Ayres & Co. are doing the work.

THE CHORAL CONCERT.

A Cultured Audience Hears Splendid Music.

OVATION TO JOSEPH HOLLMAN.

Miss Louise Wilbrandt Makes a Triumphant Plainfield Debut—The Chorus Work Much Enjoyed, Especially in the Sparkling Melodies.

Talented soloists from out of town gave color and zest to the programme presented by the Choral Society in the second of the present Winter's concert on Tuesday night. The honors of the evening were divided somewhat unevenly between Miss Louise Wilbrandt, pianist; Miss Charlotte Maconda, soprano, and Joseph Hollman, violoncellist; the two instrumentalists receiving the most marked evidences of approval from a very critical audience.

Miss Wilbrandt has learned much of the celebrated masters under whom she has studied. New Yorkers recognized her talent at once, and credit is certainly due the Choral Society for its introduction of such a brilliant young woman to Plainfield musical circles. Her touch is surpassingly delicate, and her rendition of the most difficult of selections, "Rhapsodie Hongroise", No XI, captivated everyone, and won for her a rapturous encore.

Mr. Hollman may lay undisputed claim to high honors. His 'cello selections of his own composition were played with a fervor and skill that would have elicited demonstrative approval from any cultured audience. Upon his second appearance, after playing three brief selections, the last a mazourka of his own, he evidently believed the audience satiated with the music from his 'cello, for he responded with an encore only after the house was swept from pit to gallery with applause of five-minutes duration.

Miss Maconda's voice was best enjoyed when adapted to the solo parts in the closing number on the programme, "Gallia", when she was supported by the chorus in the delineation of a lament over the fall of Paris during the Franco-Prussian War. Her first solo, "Bell Song", Delibes, was an intricate and difficult selection, and one which few but prima-donnas may attempt with success to sing. It was in a measure suited to her voice, for her high notes were clear and bell-like; but her less ambitious efforts were best enjoyed.

As accompanists, Miss Jessie Utter and Signor Charles A. DeSerrano lent invaluable aid to the proper rendition of solos and choruses alike.

The chorus is unquestionably in need of a more robust representation of base voices. The foundation of harmony is sadly lacking without these. In but two selections did the chorus appear evenly balanced, these being the first and last numbers on the second half of the programme. The songs were blithe in composition, and were sung with much spirit, considering the fact that there was no orchestral accompaniment. The impressimo passages were well executed in general, and it was seen that Mr. Fitzhugh had his pupils well in hand. The gay, the merry, and the sparkling, they were the parts best sung, together with the "Mother's Lullaby", given by the female chorus.

The society will present Rossini's "Stabat Mater", and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise", with full orchestral accompaniment, at the third concert of the series, May 14.

That Word.

Edward White received about fifty answers to his offer of $10 in gold to the one sending him a new word to take the place of the word bargain. All the letters will be given to a prominent man in Plainfield, and he will decide who is the fortunate one. The offer is good for this week, and all answers must be in by Friday morning, and the name of the winner and the word will be published in Friday night's Daily Press.

Sorry to Hear It.

The many friends of Lou Coombs, the popular young bartender who has had charge of the Hotel Grenada bar for the past two years, will be surprised to learn that Lou leaves next Tuesday morning for Catasauqua, where he will fill a similar position at the Grand View Hotel, a new and elegant structure just completed at that place.

REV. Daniel F. Warren, D. D.,
Rector Holy Trinity Church,
Jersey City Heights, says:

"Dr. Deane's
Dyspepsia Pills

are unquestionably good. They are, in my opinion, all they claim to be. I have tried them and found in them what I needed. I believe they will cure Dyspepsia, and that is saying much for any medicine. I am glad, therefore, to give my testimony."

At all druggists', 25 cents. Send to us for a free sample.
DR. J. A. DEANE CO.,
Kingston, New York.

GRIST OF CITY COURT.

The Man With the Bowery Dialect Goes to Jail.

THE BOULEVARD SCRAPPER FINED.

John McGowan Breaks Up a Family and Then Threatens to Kill the Son Who Tries To Be Good to His Little Sisters—Trials and Tribulations.

"All I wants is fair show, dat's all; give me a fair shake"—was the remark of John McGowan in court Wednesday morning with the genuine Bowery dialect, and a voice that was inflated from too close contact with the law.

McGowan was in court on the charge of using indecent language and threatening to kill George Snyder on South Avenue last December, while Snyder was giving Christmas presents to his two small sisters. The trouble was one of those family quarrels which are so frequently aired in police court.

It was said that Snyder and wife parted some time ago, and McGowan stepped in to take his place, and since then has estranged Mrs. Snyder from the rest of the family, though the son has endeavored to maintain friendly relations with the mother. McGowan, however, has been successful in influencing her against the son, and other members of the family.

On the stand Snyder said that McGowan had frequently threatened to take his life, and swore and cussed at him every time they met.

Amelia Bancroft, a half-sister of Snyder's, also testified as to the circumstances when McGowan said he would kill her brother. She said that McGowan went to board with her father and mother two years ago, and had not been there long when he succeed in parting the couple. Ever since Mrs. Snyder had supported McGowan, who lived with her and never worked. She did n't think it right for McGowan to live there and never work.

McGowan said in extenuation of his act the day before Christmas that Mrs. Snyder told him not to let the children take any presents from her son.

"All dat I done"—said McGowan—"was to take de children in de house; dat's all dat I did, and den day made regular samples of demselves round dere. Besides, Jedge, yer honor, der moder tol' me to never speak to dis feller, but to jest watch him and keep me eye on him."

"Have you got any witnesses?"—asked the Judge.

"Dat's what I hev"—was the reply.

"Where are they?"

"It's de moder—de little gal's gone for her; she'll tell ye whats de kind of man dis feller is"—pointing to Snyder.

"Well, this case has been delayed long enough; why did n't you have her this morning?"—asked the Judge.

"She—why she workin' and could n't lose any time, but say, Jedge, yer honor, she'll be here in a minit."

"You have had time enough, why did n't you have her here at half past eight, when the case was called"—asked Chief Grant.

"Say, judge, all I wants is fair show, dats all; give me a fair shake, will ye"—replied the Bowery man.

Here the Judge waited a moment to see if Mrs. Snyder would put in an appearance, and young Snyder turned to McGowan and said:

"If you was any kind of a man you would n't stay there with my mother, and live off from her, like you have done for two years. It's got so she thinks more of you than she does of us."

"Kin ye blame her after whats the like of ye done to her—turns her out of de house?"

"Yes, and you never pay any board, either."

"What's dat! Ye do n't 'member de time dat you turn out of de house, and den I give ye five plunks and take to de road. Dats de kind of man I am."

"But five dollars don't pay board for two years nor two months"—was the answer, which took McGowan's breath away and caused a lull in the colloquy. This gave Judge Coddington a chance to say that if Mrs. Snyder did n't come quick he would have to close the case.

"Ders someting de matter—ders someting crooked 'bout dis"—replied McGowan, as he realized his argument was useless.

"McGowan"—said the Judge—"the sentence of this court is that you pay a fine of $5 or go to jail for 20 days."

McGowan threw up his hands and said: "Dats all right; I'll go to de jail."

The court adjourned and Sergeant Kiely locked the man with the tough dialect in one of the dirty cells.

Donald Fitzpatrick, Robert Wallis and Patrick Cahill who were arrested for fighting on Plainfield avenue early Sunday morning, were also arraigned for a second time this morning before City Judge Coddington. Patrolmen Flynn and Flanagan and the three fighters were sworn, and the facts brought out were substantially the same as published in Monday's Press. Fitzpatrick and Wallis paid fines of $5 and Cahill $3.

THE PLAINFIELD POOR.

Leading Citizens Discuss Plans and Prospects.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE TRAMPS

Funds Low, But Work Progressing Steadily—Planning to Incorporate the Association, to Perfect and Make Permanent Its Work.

The meeting of the Citizens Organized Aid Association in the parlors of the Crescent Avenue Church last Monday was well attended, and much interest was evidenced.

It was stated, as announced in last night's Daily Press, that the Plainfield Relief Association had rented the house on West Second street next to their present quarters, and the Aid decided to rent two of their new rooms, where headquarters would be established from April 1.

H. B. Newhall, Dr. W. H. Murray, Miss E. B. Leonard, Mrs. H. B. Opdyke, D. F. Hall and S. E. Huntington were appointed a committee to revise the constitution and see what could be done towards incorporating the society.

A communication was received from Councilman S. A. Ginna stating that a committee from the Council had been appointed to confer with the committee from the society in regard to the proposed poor farm.

Reports of various committees were read, and showed a steady progress, though the funds of the treasury were low. A private donation of $50 was received, and gratefully acknowledged.

The Employment Committee called attention to the fact that they had enrolled a number of deserving women, who were anxious to secure work.

A portion of the evening was occupied in discussing the tramp question, but no conclusions were reached as to what should be done with them.

OVER THE VETO.

A Partisan Legislature Refuses to Listen to Gov. Werts's Arguments.

Trenton, March 11.—The Republican Senators held a long caucus tonight and decided that the Senate would be ready for final adjournment Friday, March 22. They also decided to pass over the Governor's veto the Voorhees bill abolishing lay Judges of the county courts and providing for the the election of the county law Judges by the people.

This was done immediately after the caucus adjourned. The vote to pass the bill over the veto was 14 to 4, the minority votes being cast by Democrats. The bill will go to the Senate on Wednesday, and must lie over a day there before being acted upon. There will be no session of either House tomorrow, which will be given up the State House investigation.

Later the Elective Judiciary bill was taken up and passed by partisan votes. Senator Daly spoke against it and Senator Voorhees for it. The former after reading an editorial from the *Jersey City Evening Journal* (Rep.) condemning the bill said he did this for the edification of the Republican party, and while he did not suppose he could influence the party to vote against the bill, he said it was not a Democratic funeral.

Mr. Daly also read from the Newark Times (Rep.) a similar article against the bill. He submitted that a majority of the people of the State were opposed to the measure, and that if passed it would be a step backward. But he supposed it must go, and the judicial ermines for the first time must be dragged in the political mire.

Clubbed Her With a Monkey-Wrench.

The Boulevard was the scene of a serious fracas Sunday evening. A man and wife living on West Third street had imbibed considerable newly-[illegible] whiskey, and towards night began abusing one another, first with words, then with fists, and finally, on the husband's part, with a monkey-wrench.

About 7 in the evening the wife was seen running along the street with her baby in arms, and the blood flowing in a stream down over her dress and child from a brutal wound in her forehead, which was bulged out in a large lump. The woman sought out a policeman, and returned with him to the domicile, where the husband was whiskey crazy. The sight of the officer had a quieting effect on the man, and the wife then repented and declined to have him arrested.

As usual every effort was made by the couple to keep the matter quiet, and no complaint was made in the City Court.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives the best satisfaction of any cough medicine I handle, and as a seller leads all other preparations in this market. I recommend it because it is the best medicine I ever handled for coughs, colds and croup. A. W. Baldridge, Millersville, Ill. For sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North avenues. T. S. Armstrong, manager.

KNIGHTS IN SESSION.

Goodwill, Unity and Perseverance Get Together.

A ROYAL DISTRICT MEETING.

Grand Officers Come to Plainfield, Give Good Counsel, and Partake of the Feast of Good Things.

The largest and most enthusiastic district meeting of Knights of Pythias ever held in this city took place March 8 when Perseverance lodgeroom was filled to overflowing with the members of Goodwill, Unity and Perseverance lodges, besides a host of visiting brethren. Grand Chancellor Ralph Donath, Grand Vice Chancellor Dr. Hitchcock, Grand Prelate Rockafeller, Grand Inner Guard Somers Champion and Grand Outer Guard Dickshelmer, arrived on the 6:20 express and were met by Crescent Division, No. 13, Uniform Rank of this city under command of Captain J. E. Flannery. Headed by the Independent Fife and Drum Corps they marched from the North avenue station to Watchung avenue, to Front street, to Madison avenue, to Second street, thence to the lodgeroom where Crescent Division was drawn up in open order and the Grand Chancellor and his staff received with the Grand honors and were welcomed on behalf of the various lodges by District Deputy Grand Chancellor James Patterson of Perseverence Lodge who also presided at the meeting and introduced the different speakers. They all gave eloquent and impressive addresses on the good of the order and the best means to attain a healthy increase of membership.

Besides the Grand Chancellor and his staff who made addresses, the Chancellor Commanders of Goodwill, Unity and Perseverance Lodges each gave in detail what had been accomplished since the first of January and future Pythian prospects were. Brothers VanEmburgh of Unity, Captain Flannery of Crescent Division, and Charles Ulrich of Perseverance Lodge, offered a few well-timed remarks. When the veteran Pythian and war-horse of the order, Past Chancellor Cadwallader Jones, made a feeling address, which was well received.

Grand Chancellor Donath then paid a deserved compliment to the Captain and Sir Knights of the Uniformed Rank for the manner in which they had acted as an escort. The Lodge was closed in regular form when all adjourned to the banquet room where a tempting collation had been provided for the attending officers and members by Perseverance Lodge under the supervision of Past Chancellors Pope, Turton, Clark, Higgins and Drake, and to which all did ample justice. After the cigars had been passed the grand officers left for home on the 11:28 train, satisfied that the results of the meeting would be of lasting benefit to the district.

NOT A JOKER BY NATURE.

McCready Sykes Says that Thomas Hood's Inclination Was Towards the Serious.

The first paper of the series on five great humorists, under the auspices of the Plainfield Branch Alliance, was read in All Souls Church Thursday by McCready Sykes, formerly of The Daily Press staff, his subject being Thomas Hood.

Mr. Sykes said that humorists put a great deal more laughter in the world than they take out of it, and so it was with Hood. He was born an Englishman and at the age of 13 left school and was apprenticed to an engraver, which trade he followed for a number of years, with no idea of entering literature as a profession, though he always had an inclination and evinced from time to time ability in that direction. In 1821 he entered active journalism by taking charge of the London Magazine.

At that time he had little thought of ever making an avocation of writing puns; instead his inclination was towards penning serious poems, but it takes long to establish a reputation in this line of literature that is sufficient to maintain one with the necessities of life. Unfortunately for the future which his promoters indicated his business venture did not succeed, and in the meantime he had married, so that without a reputation which would bring him in money he was obliged to turn his attention in a direction otherwise than the natural bent of his mind seemed to desire.

He had published several fairly meritorious poems but they did not meet with financial success. Mr. Sykes considered that Fair Ines was the turning point in his literary life when he left the serious and entered the humorous field. This piece was the exemplification of his best work along the lines which his real thought indicated, but fate compelled him to manufacture puns from a condition of affairs which he was bound to adapt himself to. He was a man who was in touch with the masses, as all his writings and actions in life indicated.

Mr. Sykes's paper was largely made up of extracts from his writings which gave the hearers a better insight into the life and character of Hood. A brief informal discussion followed the reading of the paper.

Mrs. Florence Ianson of Berkley avenue has purchased from her father the large house on Leland avenue known as the Woodside, which she is thoroughly renovating and furnishing. Mrs. Ianson intends to open a Summer boarding house.

THE SOMERSET-ST. CORDIAL MARKET

Thrilling Adventure of the Reckless Absinthean Who Sought Wormwood in the Borough.

A man who had evidently seen better days and who carried a cotton umbrella with an unnatural wood handle, entered a Somerset street cafe liquor the other night and seated himself at one of the little tables. The individual by courtesy known as "Walter" and whose duties comprise every phase of saloon life from mixing drinks to cleaning cuspidors, sprinkling sawdust and ejecting late or too extensive customers, regarded the stranger with undisguised interest. He winked his other eye to the bartender and that personage paused in the preparation of a Manhattan cocktail a la Plainfield to inspect the newcomer.

"What is it?"—queried the waiter with the air of one discovering a new land but uncertain what to call it.

"You've got me dere"—returned the bartender. "Go an' ask it—mebbe it wants a drink."

The waiter approached the stranger with much caution.

"What'llyerhave?"—he inquired.

The man with the cotton umbrella turned upon him a pair of soft, reflective eyes, eyes that seemed to gaze beyond earthly things, over the hills and far away.

"You may bring me a little absinthe—just a murmur of it"—he said in a low, tender voice.

"A what?"—gasped the waiter.

"A little absinthe, I said—just a whisper."

"Whiskey?"

"No, absinthe."

"Come again—one of me hearers is a little misty tonight."

"A-b-s-i-n-t-h-e, absinthe; don't you know what absinthe is?"

The waiter reflected a moment, and then hoisted signals of distress which brought the bartender to the rescue.

"Dis gent has me dead razzled"—he explained.—Come in an' look aroun'"

"What's de gag?"—politely inquired the commingler of wet goods.

"I asked for absinthe"—observed the stranger with emphasis.

"Did you?"—returned the barman.

"I did."

"What was it you asked for?"

The waiter grinned.

"A drink of absinthe, by the gods!"—cried the guest, rising.—"And if I have to ask for it again, I'll smash every glass on that buffet, set fire to the whole bungalow, and hang you two miserable wretches on the trolley wire; do you hear me?"

"Oh, a drink of absint'—oh, yes!'—apologized the bartender.—"Say, Chimmy, de gent wants an absint', did n' I tell yer?" He disappeared behind the bar to bob up in a moment with a cavernous red and yellow pitcher.

"Here, Chimmy, take dis growler up ter H——'s an' ask him kin he len' me a quart o' absint'—ourn is clean out."

As Chimmy vanished through the back door, the stranger arose with a sigh and went the other way. Pausing a moment on the step he was overheard muttering:

"It's no use—I'll have to go back to the metropolis; why, it's as bad as Brooklyn here!"

Then he was lost in the night.

POLYGAMY PRACTICED.

Appearances Say Not, But It Is a Fact, Says Miss Perley.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society was largely attended in the Crescent Avenue Church Friday afternoon. The reports from the various officers and committees showed the organization to be in a prosperous condition. During the year $800 was raised, $500 of which was used to pay the salary of Miss Margaret Buchanan, a teacher in a mission school in Mount Pleasant, Utah, among the Mormons, and $300 was expended for miscellaneous purposes.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Israel Pierson; vice-president, Mrs. Stephen Struthers; secretary, Miss Mary Ketcham; treasurer, Mrs. William Myers.

At the conclusion of the routine business Miss Fannie Perley, a teacher in a mission boarding school at Spanish Forks, Utah, spoke of her life and work among the Mormons. Miss Perley said she was very glad the society had decided to continue raising the salary with which to pay Miss Buchanan for her labor, for she was personally acquainted with her and her work, and knew her to be an earnest and faithful worker. Among the Mormons, she said, there was an urgent need for spreading the Christian influence as against the teachings of the so-called Reform Church of the Latter-Day Saints. People who had not come in contact with Mormonism had no idea of the persuasiveness of the Mormon missionary. Few realize what an immoral and profane atmosphere young people are compelled to live in among these communities. The abolition of polygamy would tear down the whole structure of Mormonism, and while they profess not to practice polygamy, it is not a fact, for it is practised quietly.

Justly proud is Joseph Sattels of his rare old Steiner violin. He knows it to be at least 170 years old, and it is an instrument of wonderful sweetness, tone and melody. He unearthed the treasure in South Jersey, where it had been sacrificed by a German musician in hard luck. Mr. Sattels has been offered $300 for the violin, and would not part with it for three times that sum.

FOR THE TROLLEY.

Fanwood Legislators Pushing the Enterprise.

FIRST READING OF THE DOCUMENT.

Application of the Company Sworn to and Filed—Consents Secured, and the Work Proceeding Steadily.

The Fanwood Town Committee met at their rooms in the town hall last Friday to take up the first reading of the application of the New York and Philadelphia Traction Company for a franchise to operate an electric road through the township by way of Midway avenue with a spur on Forest avenue to the village.

Chairman Terry called the meeting to order. On motion of Committeeman Miller Town Counsel Codington read the application as presented, after which discussion was held on the subject. Mr. Nichol, chairman of the committee appointed to secure signers, reported that the committee had secured 65 per cent. of the property owners on Forest avenue from Mountain avenue to North avenue near the station.

By request of Mr. Gaddis, the Committee's report was put in writing, sworn to, and filed with the Town Committee. Mr. Nichol being a notary public, John Robison made the affidavit, and the same was filed.

The application was then taken up, and acted on in sections separately. Several amendments were added, and corrections made, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, and the treasurer's report was read and accepted. On motion the Commit adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair, when the second reading of the application will be held.

Thanks to the Public and The Press.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Y. M. C. A. was held last evening. Eleven members were present. The following reports were received:

Religious Work—Chairman, A. C. LaBoyteaux.

Educational Work—Chairman, Stephen Caboone.

Physical Work—D. A. MacPhie.

Rooms Committee—Chairman, Nelson Bunyon.

Junior Work—Chairman, George H. Batchelor.

Entertainment—Chairman, H. M. Maxson.

Membership—Chairman, A. B. Beers.

Convention—Chairman, E. L. Bonny.

Music—Chairman, T. B. Hazell.

Reports were also received from the treasurer and general secretary.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Y.M.C.A. the following expression of thanks contained in the report of E. L. Bonny, chairman of the Convention Committee, was adopted and ordered printed:

The thanks of the Association are due to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Andrews, and Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Hegeman for their kind hospitality to the delegates who were entertained at the parlor conferences at their homes, and to the citizens who so generously entertained our visitors, and to the churches which so willingly opened their doors for the meetings of the convention; to the daily papers of the city for the extended space in their columns given to the reports of the various meetings of the convention.

DEATH OF JERE BILYEU.

He Was an Old Soldier, and a Comrade of Post 109.

Jeremiah Bilyeu, an old and respected citizen of North Plainfield, died Friday morning at 5, at his home on Chatham street.

He was a great sufferer from rheumatism, and he was often unable to work at his trade as mason on account of it.

Some time ago he was taken with the grip, which left him in a weakened condition. Only during the past few days has his condition been thought serious. For several hours yesterday he was unconscious.

He was a veteran of the Civil War, and a member of Major Anderson Post, No. 109, G. A. R., of this city, which will have charge of the funeral services.

Thanks for Welcome Favors.

To THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY PRESS:—The members of the Plainfield Section of the Socialist Labor Party desire to acknowledge your kindness in supplying their reading room with your valuable newspaper free of cost, and heartily thank you for this and many other past favors conferred.

JOHN BROOKS,
Secretary.

To THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY PRESS:—At a meeting of the Plainfield Auxiliary, the secretary was instructed to convey the sincere thanks of the Auxiliary to The Daily Press for the many kindnesses received during the past year.

SAIDEE HILLIARD HUNTER,
Secretary.

Elkwood Building Sold.

The Elkwood Building on East Second street was bought at the public sale at 2:30 this afternoon by C. T. Barney of New York.

The price paid was $27,000, which is $1,800 less than the amount of the two mortgages, the first being $20,000 and the second $8,000, with interest and fees of $900. The bidding was started at $17,000. The building originally cost $43,000.

He's an Octogenarian.

Mrs. John H. Goodwin and her son Frederick of Manning avenue attended the eightieth birthday anniversary of Mrs. Goodwin's father, Frederick VanLiew VanDoren, in New Brunswick, Wednesday. He is a descendant of the original Jersey Dutch, and holds the historical Dutch parchment brought over from England.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The Incipient Hero Completes His Military Studies.

A LIEUTENANT OF ARTILLERY.

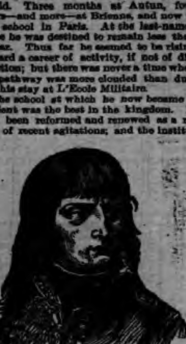
Poverty Compels Him to Journey to His Regiment on Foot—Social Gayeties at the Barracks—Death of His Father. First Command of Soldiers In the Field.

[Copyright, 1895, by John Clark Ridpath.]

IV.—L'ECOLE MILITAIRE AND VALENCE.

When Cadet Bonaparte, in the autumn of 1784, was promoted to the Military School in Paris, he was in his sixteenth year. He had now made his way by stages, beginning with his tenth year, from his native place to the capital of France; and if of France, then of the world. Three months at Autun, four years—and more—at Brienne, and now to the school in Paris. At the last-named place he was destined to remain less than a year. Thus far he seemed to be rising toward a career of activity, if not of distinction; but there was never a time when his pathway was more clouded than during his stay at L'Ecole Militaire.

The school at which he now became a student was the best in the kingdom. It had been reformed and renewed as a result of recent agitations; and the institution was at this time well fitted to be the finishing ground for a young military aspirant. L'Ecole Militaire de Paris held the relation to that of Brienne and the others of college to academy. The curriculum was more ample and the methods more rational in the first than those pursued in the provincial institutions. Here the academic training of Napoleon Bonaparte—as that of his younger brother Lucien afterwards—was completed. From this school he was to be delivered, as if by a second birth, to the world.



NAPOLEON AT THIRTY.

The social character of Napoleon now began to show itself more distinctly. Back at Brienne he had been introduced by General Marbœuf to some private families of distinction. Them he impressed as a peculiar, forceful and solitary genius, more capable of heroic dreams and boyish monologue than of polite conversation or social amenities. Going to Paris, his acquaintance was somewhat enlarged. Marbœuf's nephew, the Bishop of Autun, now lived at Versailles; and that worthy was glad, after the lapse of five years, to receive his former pupil, greatly grown in intellect and person, but virtually the same in demeanor. Elise, the sister of Bonaparte, had meanwhile been brought out from Corsica, and was now a member of the Royal School for Girls at Saint-Cyr. So that the young man had now a few friends and some social advantages.

For the rest, he pursued in Paris the same self-centered life as at Brienne. He was a hard student—in his way. He still disprized the polite branches of education in favor of the exact sciences and geography. In humane inquiry, his sole endeavor was to master History. His study, however, in this field did not reach historical generalization or a broad philosophy. He stopped with the individual. He dwelt with interest and enthusiasm upon the lives of great men. Plutarch he knew almost by heart. The well-known stories which in that age passed for history he conned with the passion of a zealot.

In after life, the peculiar effect of this discipline was manifested in all of Napoleon's work and policy. Out of his history proper he branched in only one direction—politics. He became rather expert in the political platitudes and persiflage of the times. To the end of his life he was never capable of high and abstract views; but he knew all special things as if by intuition. His mind flashed out, lightning-like, in this direction and in that; the blaze of it illumined many a dark and blood-splashed place; but from that prodigious intellect there was never diffused a broad and universal light. Much of this must be attributed to his inborn character, and something to the manner of his education.

We must here allow also for the reactionary influence of Paris itself on a great genius in boyhood. Napoleon saw and felt Paris for ten months, in his sixteenth year. It was a revelation; but he seems not to have been greatly affected by it. So much was he concentrated on himself—so strongly was the concept of a destiny struggling to form itself within him—that even the glare, the magnificence, the charm, the seductive vices, of the metropolis were hardly noticed by the Corsican in his onward course.

The year 1785 was in all respects critical to Bonaparte. His course at the Military School ended with August of that year. He was admitted to his final examination almost precisely at his sixteenth birthday. Nearly six months before this time his father, who had found a temporary residence at Montpellier, came to the final scene. The visionary and unsuccessful Buonaparte had discovered a refuge for himself at the chateau of Madame Permon, mother of the Duchess d'Abrantes of great fame. There, on the 24th of February, he expired, of a chronic malady, perhaps cancer of the stomach—most fatal premonition of what should happen to his famous son thirty-six years afterwards. At his deathbed were his eldest son Joseph and that other Joseph who should become the Cardinal Fesch. The latter, now a priest, would fain administer some consolation of religion to the dying man; but Charles Bonaparte would not accept the solace,—preferring to die, as he had lived, in absolute unbelief.

Hard was this stroke of death on the members of Buonaparte's family. From the time of his union with Letitia Ramolino—a period of twenty years—thirteen children had been born. Eight of these were living; three were in France, and five with the mother in Ajaccio. All were at the door of penury. It is a law of nature and of man that every mother who bears thirteen children is a heroine; but Madame de Buonaparte had now to go into the fields and plant mulberry trees for a living! Marbœuf finally prevailed with the authorities to make Joseph Buonaparte also (we will now drop the Italian form Buonaparte) a military [illegible]. But the father's death and Napoleon's protest countervailed the project, and Joseph was doomed to remain a cadet of the Church. For Lucien, who developed a passion for polite studies and wished to be a priest, a scholarship was obtained for the school at Brienne. Such is the perversity of fate. As to Napoleon, it was agreed that instead of going into the navy, as Keralio had recommended and as Marbœuf had wished, he should become instead a lieutenant in the artillery. After his graduation, he should be assigned to the Regiment La Fere, stationed at Valence, on the left bank of the [illegible]one, three hundred miles away as the bird flies—far to the south.

The final examination at L'Ecole Militaire was passed. Like many other incipient military heroes—our own included—Napoleon did not obtain a high rank in his classes. His papers gave him only the forty-second place from the head. Louis Antoine Bourienne, his future private secretary, had been far above him at Brienne. Des Mazis, his favorite classmate, was now graduated far below him at L'Ecole Militaire. But the grade was sufficient; and he was enabled with his commission as lieutenant to choose the artillery as his arm of the service.

For two months (August to October, 1785) the restraints of red tape held back Lieutenant Bonaparte from going to his place. His means gave utterly out. At last, late in the fall of 1785, he set out by conveyance from Paris as far as Lyons, but was then obliged, from sheer inability to pay his fare, to walk the remainder of the journey to Valence. There he arrived, and took his place in the Regiment La Fere—doubtless so called because it had no iron in it!

Great was Napoleon's surprise at the character of the discipline. By the officers and men almost everything was practiced except those exercises which tended to make them soldiers. They were gay, dissipated, frivolous. The pay was insufficient to support them in their career of pleasure and vice; but they were nearly all scions of the nobility, and knew not what it was to be limited in the means of gratification. Napoleon's poverty and ambition alike held him back for a moment from this manner of life; but, strange to say, he presently threw himself into the swim, and during the winter of 1785-86 he dissipated like the rest. There seemed to be nothing to do about the barracks of Valence except to join the rout, or else to become again a solitary student; and for that there was not the slightest encouragement.

Valence was a small but important city. The young military officers were welcomed by ambitious families into their drawing rooms. For the nonce, Bonaparte concluded that he must become accomplished!—that he must be a social lion and quaff the bowl of pleasure with his fellows. He had social passports from Marbœuf's nephew, who was now the young Bishop of Autun. The Lieutenant got the entree to the home of important personages such as the Abbe Saint-Ruff. He knew what wine was—and fashionable women. For him the doors of the ball-room swung open; and his slight form in military regalia might be seen waltzing with luxurious womanhood much taller than himself! Cæsar, as late as his twenty-eighth year, just before he was elected military tribune, took such a plunge into the rivers of indulgence.

But to a nature such as Napoleon's pleasure, however torrid, could not long suffice. The Lieutenant presently turned upon himself in anger; and a sudden reform was the immediate result. The thoughtful brow and sullen manner returned. He went back gloomily to his books; recovered his vantage, and henceforth to the end of his life—though many a time he heard the Sirens singing on near-by shores—he never postponed his ambitions for the delirious dreams and fleeting hallucinations of a dissipated life.

During his career as a student, Napoleon's general reading had been in the nature of excursions along the coasts of political philosophy. The French manner caught his imagination. He talked of liberty, of the virtues of the elder Romans, of humanity in a state of nature—as revealed by Jean Jacques. Now, in the spring of 1786—recovering himself from the winter's revel—he turned from the "Contrat Sociale," which he had begun to distrust as a ground of political life, to the "Histoire Philosophique" of the Abbe Raynal. Here he lost himself in the mysteries (and mists) of that science which is said to teach by example.

The writings of the Abbe Raynal, from being a conglomerate in which several strong hands—notably that of Diderot—had a great part, were now in the ascendant. The French mind caught them, embraced them, and adored. They were thought for the time to be the be-all and the end-all of political philosophy. Behold Napoleon, whose mind had already been well stocked with the fascinating but unprofitable stories of Herodotus, Diodorus, Strabo, Plutarch, Xenophon, et id omne genus,—behold him at his candle-lighted, deal-board table in the barracks of Valence, rising in thought somewhat from the particulars of human story to the general laws of conduct. Be it remembered, however, that at that epoch the human mind had not yet gained the first glimpse of that universal coherence and consistency of all things which constitutes the bottom principle of the New History. As for the unfledged Jacobinism in him, that was sufficiently inflamed with the knowledge that five years previously this same "Histoire Philosophique" had been burned at the stake—so to speak—in Paris, and its author driven into exile.

Meanwhile, in August of 1787, while the members of our Constitutional Convention were hard at work in Philadelphia building their ship of state, an insurrection against the French government broke out in Lyons, fifty-three miles up the river from Valence; and the Regiment La Fere was ordered to put down the revolt. On the march thither Napoleon Bonaparte, lieutenant of artillery, had his first command of soldiers in the field.

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

Dolly Madison at the White House.

James Madison and his wife were famous for their generous hospitality, and it was extended to the president's bitterest political opponents. Dinner parties were given every week, and the beauty and fashion of the country met in the presidential drawing rooms. Mr. Madison possessed the old school elegance of manners to a remarkable degree, and among his intimate friends was humorous and entertaining. His wife, "Dolly," has likewise been portrayed by history as one of the most charming of the hostesses who have graced the White House.

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THE RED-CART CZAR.

Reuben Ray, U. S. Autocrat, Arrested.

SERGT. KIELY VS. UNCLE SAM'S MAN

At First a Seeded Tussle Between City and National Government Was Threatened, But Reuben Ended All by Pleading Guilty.

Reuben Ray got into trouble with the city courts on Saturday because he works for Uncle Sam. Reuben is a familiar figure about the streets as he pushes his three-wheeled cart along the walks between the postoffice and the North Avenue station, loaded down with mail pouches. But hereafter Reuben will take to the roadway, for several complaints have been made to the Mayor by citizens about his cart soiling women's dresses and about his officious manner in which he ordered pedestrians to clear the way for him and his red cart, which resulted in his being hauled up before Judge Coddington this morning as a violator of a city ordinance.

After several complaints had been made the Mayor instructed Corporation Counsel Marsh to draw up a complaint against Reuben and his vehicle, which was sworn to by Sergeant Kiely. The formidable document reads as follows:

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, }
COUNTY OF UNION, } SS
CITY OF PLAINFIELD, }

Patrick Kiely of the city of Plainfield, County and State aforesaid, of full age, being duly sworn, according to law on his oath says: That Reuben Ray of said city of Plainfield, County and State aforesaid, on the 8th day of March, 1895, at the city of Plainfield, in the County of Union and State of New Jersey, did violate section 11 of the ordinance of the said city of Plainfield entitled, "An ordinance relating to the morals, peace and good order of the city of Plainfield", approved April 20, 1874, amended by ordinances, approved Jan. 4, 1875, Dec. 7, 1881, Sept. 15, 1883, Oct. 7, 1884, Nov. 3, 1890 and Dec. 8, 1891, in manner following, that is to say:

Said Reuben Ray did then and there unnecessarily obstruct Park avenue, North avenue and West Second street, of said city, with a certain three wheeled vehicle, which he then and there propelled along and upon the sidewalk of North avenue, Park avenue, and West Second street, and deponent prays that the said Reuben Ray may be apprehended and held to answer said complaint and dealt with as law and justice may require.

PATRICK KIELY.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 9th day of March, A. D., 1895.

WILLIAM A. CODDINGTON.

With this in hand Chief Grant started out to find Reuben, and the first place he looked for him was in Babbit's pool room, swapping stories with his dusky hued friends.

"I want you,"—said the Chief.

"All right, sah," replied Reuben.

And so they marched to the tribunal of justice.

After hearing what he was charged with and wondering what he had done to violate "An ordinance relating to the morals, peace and good order of the city of Plainfield," Reuben pleaded guilty. The Judge suspended sentence on the promise of Reuben not to run his cart on the sidewalk any more.

Reuben told a Press reporter afterward that he never sassed Chief Grant, as was told the Judge, when he suggested to him on various occasions that the roadway was the proper place for his cart; he only just smiled at him.

So ended a case which at first blush threatened to be a warfare between Plainfield and Uncle Sam, as it was threatened that the postal authorities would defend Reuben on the claim that every public thoroughfare is a mail route and that he often had to take the sidewalk because he could n't push the cart through the deep mud or snow.

Reuben evidently believes that where there is a will there is a way, *for* this afternoon he carried the mail on the sidewalk the same as ever. However, he disregarded the three wheel cart, and instead hired another man, with whom he divided the pouches and between them they walked on the sidewalk and observed the laws besides. Reuben gently hums this afternoon the song, "You Can't Fool Me, Charley."

PLAINFIELD CHAMPION.

Amid Much Excitement She Captures the Watchung League Victory.

The Plainfield Bowling Club met the Bound Brooks at Somerville last evening and rolled off the tie in the Watchung League. The first half they lost, but in the second they caught up in great style, and finished 3 points ahead. When the boys returned at 11:30 they made the town merry with their cheers. The score:

FIRST HALF.

P. B. C.		BOUND BROOK.	
VanEmburgh	162	Hastings	168
Maltby	166	Watt	173
Wilbur	122	Sebring	169
VanAlstyne	134	Algaire	175
Vail	130	Smith	152
	752		797

BY FRAMES:

Plainfield......65 112 208 284 361 413 480 586 669 752
Bound Brook..78 160 226 310 386 483 575 655 712 797

SECOND HALF.

P. B. C.		BOUND BROOK.	
VanEmburgh	156	Hastings	130
Maltby	146	Watt	137
Wilbur	129	Sebring	138
VanAlstyne	158	Algaire	139
Petrie	160	Smith	162
	749		706

BY FRAMES:

Plainfield......[illegible]
Bound Brook..[illegible]

Totals—Plainfield, 1501; Bound Brook, 1503.

Leroy J. Ellis of Fanwood has patented a fastener for stretchers.

PRESIDENT M'LAUGHLIN.

First Baptist Endeavorers Organize for Another Year.

The annual business meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society of the First Baptist Church was held last evening in the lecture room of the church.

President G. F. Brown presided and after the devotional exercises the reports of the secretary and treasurer were read, also those of the chairmen of the different committees. They all showed steady progress along the different lines of work, and the society is in a far better condition spiritually than ever before.

Officers for the coming year were then elected as follows:

President—John G. McLaughlin.
Vice-president—G. H. Batchelor.
Secretary—J. Henry Crane.
Recording - secretary — Miss Emily Coriell.
Treasurer—Miss Laura J. Runyon.

The following were also elected chairmen of the several committees:

Lookout—G. F. Brown.
Devotional—Miss Alice G. Woodland.
Social—Miss Grace Yerkes.
Music—Miss Florence Marsh.
Missionary—William P. Spangenberg.
Welcome and Press—R. W. Barnes.

Rev. Dr. Yerkes, the pastor, made a few excellent remarks, giving the young people valuable suggestions and advice. Remarks were also made by the retiring and incoming presidents which were very interesting.

A year of active work has been planned by the society and they hope to accomplish much in the Master's service.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

Mrs. D. L. Smalley of North Plainfield is a sufferer with the grip.

Mr. and Mrs. Firman Long's daughter, Mildred, is a sufferer from illness.

Edgar L. Serrell of Plainfield avenue is suffering from an attack of the grip.

Mrs. M. Pangborn of Newark is the guest of Mrs. Albert Hedden of Park avenue.

Mrs. John French of West Seventh street is improving from her recent illness.

Isaac L. Miller of Watchung avenue is able to be out again, after a severe attack of the grip.

Miss Clara Long of Park avenue is entertaining her cousin, Miss Lizzie Long of Somerville.

Dr. Maloney of Amesbury, Mass., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McArdell of West Front street.

Veteran Baggage-Master Tom Jones goes on duty again Monday after an illness of several days.

Miss Bessie K. Leigh of Clinton, who has many warm friends in Plainfield, was married March 7 to Robert B. Ellenberg.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Lee Ashley Grace Tuesday. Mrs. Grace was Miss Virginia Randolph of this city.

F. B. Stevens of South avenue has leased a flat in the Hart building over Moy's drug store, where he will move April 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus French returned yesterday from a two-months pleasure trip through Mississippi and Florida.

I. Winthrop Travell, principal of the High School, was out for the first time yesterday, after a prolonged attack of pneumonia.

J. W. Van Sickle, the North Avenue butcher, who has been very ill at his home on East Third street, is steadily improving.

A. S. Patterson, who went 12 days ago to Hot Springs, N. C., on crutches with rheumatism, has improved so that now he can walk without even a cane.

Dr. H. G. Stephenson has recovered from the grip so as to be able to be about the house. Dr. Stephenson is nearly 90 years of age, and this is the third time he has been afflicted with the grip.

Rutgers College on Tuesday conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. Edward Griffin Read, pastor of the Second Reformed Church of Somerville. Mr. Read has been a successful pastor there for the past thirteen years.

Mrs. E. Green and her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Oundy of Johnston avenue, expect to sail Saturday, March 23, by the Cunard line for Liverpool, where Mrs. Green has her home. Mrs. Oundy will be absent three months. Her two children will accompany her.

Rev. W. E. Honeyman of Somerset street has leased the house formerly occupied by William H. Shotwell on Emily street, where he will move about March 15. The house which Mr. Honeyman now occupies, after some alterations will be converted into an undertaking establishment by Henry DeMott.

Craig Place Euchre Party.

A full-dress euchre party was given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Church of Craig place to a large number of their friends. It was a delightful affair.

Mrs. S. W. Clark won the feminine prize, a cut-glass bonbonniere; and Miss French the second, a silver belt buckle.

For the men J. Fred MacDonald captured first prize, a card case made of lizard skin; and L. M. French second, also a card case.

Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Bird, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. French, Miss French, Mr. Douglass, the Misses Blinch, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Edward VanWinkle, Dr. and Mrs. Thiers, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Ulrich, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Demarest, Miss Fulgraven.

Refreshments were daintily served during the evening.

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Adams E C	115 E 6th st
Addis & Son	120 North av
Andrews F E	428 Central av
Albion Hotel, The	Park av and 4th st
Alert Hose Co., No 1	W 2d st
Babcock, Geo H	8th and Union sts
Barnaby F A	Plainfield
Brakeley, P W Dr	Dunellen
Boone C W Dr	7th and Liberty sts
Bushnell, John	Central ave. and 9th st
Beerbower, J B	Park av and 3d st
Berg, Jos F, M D	123 E 5th st
Blair A C	149 North av
Boice, Runyon & Co	346 Park av
Board of Education	6th st and Arlington av
Booth, B H	Central av
Brookside Sanitarium	Somerset st
Brown J M	612 Central av
Central Times	102 E Front st
Clark, B B	121 Crescent av
Children's Home	Jackson ave
Chase Fred F	655 North av
Gleeson, James T	Richmond and Front sts
CONSTITUTIONALIST Office	105 North av
Cooley, Dr J H	Manning and Westervelt aves
Cox, Rowland	320 W Seventh st
Chapman, Mrs F A	18 LaGrande av
Cruikshank, E A	Belvidere av
Carman, J H, M D	49 Somerset st
Chase, B F M	Somerset st
Central Pharmacy	Park av & Front st
DAILY PRESS	106 North ave
Davis, Dr T S	Cor 6th st & Park av
Day, E M	Rockview ave
Decker, F—pay station	Westfield, N J
Doane, T O—Chief P F D	428 W 9th st
Dunn Fred W	Park and North av
Dumont, John B	151 E 7th st
Endicott, Dr Geo W	Park ave. and 7th st
Hose No 1	West 2d st
Engine No 2	2d st near Park av
Engine No 3	Somerset st
Evans, Geo C	87 Washington ave
Fanwood, pay station	Fanwood station
Force A L	82 Duer st
Fisk, Chas. J	211 West 7th st
Fisk, Pliny	6 W 7th st
Freight House	C. RR. Depot
French Bros	Somerset st
Fritts, Dr J T	428 Park av
Fleming, Howard	1012 Park av
French, C Frank	69 Somerset st
do do	327 Park av
Gaston, M. D., W F	6th and New st
Grant, Geo W Chief of Police	418 W 6th st
Griffen, A M	139 E Front st
Gilbert, A	Cor Central av & 6th st
Hegeman, B. A	107 Sycamore avenue
Hedges, Dr. Ellis W	708 Watchung av
Hedden, Albert	4th st. near Park ave
Hoagland's City Express	161 North av
Howell B O	191 North av
Holmes E H	208 Madison av
Hogan Chas W	30 Rockview av
Hummer & Mulford	220 Park av
Ivins D C	311 Watchung av
Jenkins, Dr. O. L	212 W Front st
Kaufman W T	540 W 7th st
Keely & Son	LaGrande av and Scott pl
Kirkner, J	5th and Division sts
Leggett Pharmacy	Park av and Front st
Linnett W N	110 Jackson av
Lowrie H H, Dr	512 Park av
Lowry, Rev Robert	Madison ave and 9th st
Lovell, L M	Crescent ave
Linke, Frank	127 W Front st
Lounsbury, F C	Plainfield av
Mallinson A D	305 North av
Matthews, Chas	49 Grove st
MacDonald, J F	188 E Front st
Marsh Craig A	108 E Front st
Mathewson W B Dr	Babcock Bldg
do do	97 Rockview av
McQuaide James E	731 W 7th st
McGee, Henry A	Willow ave
McGee, James	Willow ave
Moy G W Y	Park av and 6th st
Muhlenberg Hospital	619 W 3rd st
Murray, Dr. W H	737 Watchung av
Murray J W	313 W 4th st
Music Hall	499
Myers, J K	120 E 7th st
Newhall, Henry B	144 E 7th st
N Y & N J Telephone Co	175 North av
Park Club The	Washington av
Penton T B jr	Rockview av
Perkins Ed C	Central av
Plainfield Beef Co	154 E 3rd st
do Electric Light Co	Madison av
do Gas Light Co	E 4th st
do Street Railway Co	Grant av
do Water Supply Co	Netherwood
Police Station	Park av and Railroad
do Chief Office	Park av
Pond Machine Tool Co	S 2nd st
Pope J C & Co	E Front st
Postal Telegraph & Cable Co	104 Park av
Potter, C jr	427 W 7th st
Potter Printing Press Co	626 South av
Probasco J B Dr	E Front st
Randolph, L W	143 Front st
Reynolds, H P	Park and North ave
Reynolds, H. P	Washington avenue
Reed Chas A	37 Myrtle av
Reed & Coddington	Babcock Bldg
Reinhart J W	69 Belvidere av
Rheaume L A	Watchung av and 4th st
Rogers W H	402 W 5th st
Rowley Frank	45 Somerset st
Roberts, D S	127 North av
Rockfellow, Geo W	Park and 4th st
Rogers, D W	329 W 3d st
Rooms, Mrs J	Cor. Mercer & Sycamore aves
Runyon, A M & Son	402 Park av
Runyon, A M & Son	416 Madison av
Rushmore, Dr Edward	429 Park av near Fifth st
Runkle, H. G	221 5th st
Runyon, Chas W	169 North av
Rice, R. W. & Co	cor. Emily and Duer sts
Rushmore Robert	3rd st and Grant av
Saunders W L	95 Mercer av
Serrell, Lemuel W	635 W Front st
Scott, Walter & Co	South ave
Shaw, R J	Front st. opp. Park ave
Shepard A D	Fanwood
Slater F M	27 Jackson av
Smalley Bros	North av
Smith, W P	Belvidere av., Netherwood
Smith, Jas A	125 W Front st
Streuli, H A	1306 Hillside av
Stevens F R	703 South av
Stevens Geo O	Grant av and W Front st
Stephenson W J	145 North av
Sykes T F	Front st Fanwood
Talmadge, Henry P	Netherwood
Taylor Mrs M S	10 Rockview Terrace
Telegraph Office	Plainfield station
Terrill & Cole	309 W 2d st
Thompson, A D	147-149 North av
Thompson, A D	Farragut road
Tichenor, Jas A	223 Madison av
Titsworth, Jos M	418 W 7th st
Tomlinson, Dr F E	223 La Grande av
[illegible]	[illegible]
Tracy, J Evarts	480 6th st
Tunison W J	547 Watchung av
Tweedy, O. B.	125 Crescent av
Ulrich & [illegible]	206 W Front st
Union Beef Co	348 E 3rd st
United States Express Co	139 North av
Union Co Country Club	Cor 7th st & Arlington
Van Sickle J W	122 North av
Wadsworth, W S	438 6th st
Western Union Telegraph Company	at Depot
Wharton, Clifton jr	212 3rd Place
Wolfman, E	609 West Seventh st
Wienberg, J F	W 6th st., near Grant ave
Wierts Max	344 W Front st

TELEPHONE TOLL RATES

FOR FIVE MINUTES CONVERSATION.

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

Asbury Park, N J	60c	Hempstead N Y	45c
Astoria, N Y	50c	Hoboken N J	30c
Babylon, N Y	60c	Hunter's Point N Y	45c
Bath, N Y	40c	Irvington N J	40c
Bayonne N J	45c	Islip N Y	60c
Bergen Point N J	35c	Jamaica N Y	45c
Bayside N Y	50c	Jersey City N J	35c
Bay Shore N Y	70c	Keyport N J	50c
Bayville N Y	60c	Kingston N J	35c
Belleville N J	40c	Laurel Hill N Y	45c
Blissville N Y	45c	Leonia N J	45c
Bloomfield N J	35c	Little Neck N Y	50c
Bloomingdale N J	45c	Little Silver N J	60c
Boonton N J	45c	Long Branch N J	60c
Brooklyn N Y	35c	Madison N J	40c
Caldwell N J	45c	Matawan N J	50c
Carlstadt N J	45c	Millburn N J	35c
Centreville N J	45c	Montclair N J	35c
Chatham N J	35c	Morristown N J	40c
Closter N J	45c	Newark N J	25c
Colt's Neck N J	75c	New Brunswick N J	25c
Coney Island N Y	45c	Newton N Y	45c
Cresskill N J	45c	New York N Y	35c
Dover N J	40c	Orange N J	35c
East Norwich N Y	60c	Pamrapo N J	45c
Eatontown N J	60c	Passaic N J	35c
Elizabeth N J	25c	Paterson N J	35c
Englewood N J	35c	Perth Amboy N J	35c
Fairview N J	45c	Rahway N J	25c
Fanwood N J	15c	Red Bank N J	50c
Far Rockaway N Y	45c	Seabright N J	60c
Flatbush N Y	35c	Short Hills N J	35c
Flushing N Y	40c	South Amboy N J	35c
Fort Lee N J	45c	South River N J	35c
Franklin Park N J	35c	Staten Island N Y	35c
Freehold N J	50c	Westfield N J	15c
German Settlem't N Y	60c	Woodbridge N J	35c
Glen Cove N Y	60c	Yonkers N Y	60c
Gravesend N Y	45c	Trenton N J	50c
Hackensack N J	35c	Tarrytown N Y	60c

—A district meeting of the Knights of Pythias will be held in the rooms of Perseverance Lodge next Friday evening, at which Grand Chancellor Ralph Donath of Jersey City and several other grand lodge officers, will be present.

ASK YOUR HORSESHOER FOR THE NEVERSLIP

THE ONLY SHOE FOR WINTER USE.

It ABSOLUTELY prevents slipping, and insures perfect safety and comfort to horse and driver.

Shod with the "Neverslip," your horse's feet are always in good condition—kept so by not having to constantly remove the shoes for sharpening.

The CALKS are REMOVABLE,

Steel-Centered and SELF-SHARPENING

When worn out new Calks can be easily inserted without removing shoes, saving an immense amount of time usually lost at the blacksmith shop.

On receipt of postal will mail free our descriptive circular containing prices of Calked Shoes, ready to be nailed on, for trial, offered this winter at very low prices.

S. H. Berry Hardware Co.,
Dover, N. J.,
Dealers in hardware, blacksmiths' supplies, etc. sole agents for Union county.

SANITARY PLUMBING,
Brick and Portable Furnace,
GAS FITTING,
TIN ROOFING,
Etc., Etc.

I am prepared to do any of the above branches in strictly first-class, sanitary and workmanship manner.

Having associated myself with the Master Plumbers Association of New York City, I employ none but first-class mechanics and non-union men. I believe in every man running his own business at all times and in all cases.

D. W. LITTELL,
No. 113 North Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Cleanse the Bowels and Purify the Blood! Cure Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Dyspepsia, and give healthy action to the entire system.

FOR MALARIA.
GENERAL DEBILITY
AND
ALL STOMACH TROUBLES
COLES'
PERUVIAN BARK
AND
WILD CHERRY BITTERS
ARE THE BEST.
A Vegetable Substitute for Quinine.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per Bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY THE
D. F. COLES DRUG AND MFG. CO.
RAHWAY, N. J.

Dime Savings Institution
OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Is now receiving deposits payable on demand with interest. Money deposited on or before July 1, 1895, will draw interest from that date.

JOHN W. MURRAY, President,
J. FRANK HUBBARD,
ELIAS R. POPE, Treasurer

P. P. VanArsdale,
PIANO TUNER.

Instruments put in thorough order. Terms reasonable. Pianos and Organs for sale and to let. Orders by postal, P. O. box 146, or left at Williams' shoe store, No. 147 Park avenue, will receive prompt attention. Residence 301 E. Front street, corner Elm street. jly29tf

Jas. M. Dunn,
Dealer in
GROCERIES, PROVI
Vegetables, Fruits, etc.
No. 224 Park Ave
OPPOSITE NORTH AVENUE.
Everything usually found in a first-class grocery store.
Goods delivered free of charge.

RICKERT'S
ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS.

OFFICE—Vanderbeek's Music Store, Park avenue. The "Accommodation Express" will attend to the general carrying business of the city, delivering goods or baggage to and from the depot, or from place to place.
Moving of Furniture, Pianos, etc., with care and safety.

WILLIAM A. WOODRUFF,
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Agent,
Offic cor. Front St. and Park Av.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Real Estate for Sale & Exchange.
MONEY TO LOAN
On Approved Security. Mar30tf

Stoves, Ranges
—AND—
HARDWARE
OF ALL KINDS
J. J. HEIDELOFF,
No. 21 SOMERSET ST. 3-18-tf

CANOPIES
For Weddings, Parties, Etc.,
TO HIRE. CHARGES REASONABLE
Mrs. Weigman,
40 EAST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N J.
mch20tf

John Chandler,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Plainfield, N. J.
Residence and shop No. 206 East Third street.
Jobbing promptly attended to. ap4y

E. B. MAYNARD,
PRACTICAL BARBER
AND
Artistic Hair Dresser,
No. 204 PARK AVENUE.
Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting done at their residences. Shaving, Shampooing, etc. satisfactorily performed. f17yl

CARNEY BROTHERS, Agents,
135 West Front St.

TINNERS,
PLUMBERS,
GAS FITTERS.
PARLOR STOVES,
COOK STOVES
HEATERS.

Grates and Bricks for all kinds of Stoves can be found here at Jobbers' prices. Bring your Tinware mending to us. The best Tinners, the best Plumbers, and the best Gas-fitters in this section. We use none but the very best of materials, and your work always gives satisfaction.

Kegs of All Kinds are Made Here.
Tinware Made to Order.
Ranges, Brick and Portable Furnaces
SANITARY PLUMBING.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. R. CODDINGTON.
Counsellor-at-Law,
Commissioner of Deeds, Master-in-Chancery, Notary Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.—jeel

GEORGE W. DAY,
General Auctioneer.
Sales of Personal Property solicited. P. O. Box 153, Dunellen, N. J., or address in care of CONSTITUTIONALIST. Terms reasonable.

DR. CHARLES E. THIERS,
Dentist,
[illegible] Somerset street. A new local anaesthetic application for extracting teeth without pain. Gold filling a specialty.—je4tf

LEWIS B. CODDINGTON,
(Successor to T. J. Carey,)
Furniture and Freight Express!
OFFICE—[illegible] W. FRONT ST.
Large Covered Vans or Trucks. Goods delivered to any part of the U. S. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable. P. O. Box [illegible]. Piano moving a specialty.

A. WOLFF,
Manufacturer of
CIGARS,
And dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, and smokers' articles, has removed from 30½ W. Front street, to 241 West Front, one door east of Madison avenue and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally.

TWENTY
Yeas experience in the business.
SECOND STREET, 2 doors above Peace street

MR. JOHN K. STEVENS, Horse-shoer, gives particular attention to Shoeing, Forging, Stumbling and Interfering Horses. Speedy Cutters stopped in an incredible short space of time. Horses with diseased feet treated in a particular manner by experienced workmen.

ALBERT HEDDEN,
Liver and Boarding Stables
FOURTH STREET,
Between Peace street and Park avenue.
First-Class Livery.
Horses Boarded by Week or Month
Telephone call No, 114.

Parlor stoves,
Furnaces, Ranges,
Piping, Plumbing.
Heater Work. Tinning,
Hardware.
A. M. GRIFFEN,
East Front Street.
TELEPHONE CALL, 8. 11 11-tf

Estey
Pianos
Organs
FULLY WARRANTED.
Moderate Prices.
Cash or Installments.
See Them Before You Buy.
ESTEY & SAXE,
5 East 14th Street, - New York.

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The Constitutionalist

A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED AT

Plainfield, New Jersey.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

A. L. Force, Publisher & Proprietor.

Walter Irving Clarke, City Editor

PARTICULAR MENTION.

C. S. VanWinkle is in town, much improved in health.

A. S. Patterson and family are expected home Saturday.

J. H. McVey leaves town this week for Albany to be gone three days.

Mrs. Mary Disborough of East Front street has returned from a visit in New York.

Miss Mary Wood of Summit is visiting Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Hazell of Westervelt avenue.

Mrs. W. H. Mountford of Somerset street, who was seriously ill with bronchitis, is now improving.

Mrs. Sarah Bradshaw of 82 Duer street enjoyed a visit Sunday from her son Robert and wife, of Newark.

Borough Councilman Joseph Howell who has been very ill with equinancy, will be able to be out in a few days.

Miss Jessie Utter will preside at the organ at the First Presbyterian Church in the absence of W. E. MacClymont.

Mrs. D. M. Demarest of Crescent avenue has been summoned to Millstone by the dangerous illness of her sister, Mrs. M. D. Brower.

Chief Marshal Pangborn of the Borough is suffering with a severe attack of neuralgia. Marshal Van Horn is on duty in his place.

C. W. Bolby of Netherwood avenue will move his family to Clinton, where he will embark in the piano business under the firm name of Bolby & Co.

Horace J. Martin has traded his property on Jackson avenue for a very desirable place on Fairview avenue, just east of Watchung avenue, and will move there.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Hallett of New Market have the sympathy of friends and neighbors in the loss of their little daughter, who died Saturday morning of diabetes.

Mrs. H. O. Campbell, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia at her home on Netherwood avenue, is slowly improving under the careful treatment of Dr. O. L. Jenkins.

Miss Bankhead, who has been spending the past week with Mrs. Charles Leffies of La Grande avenue, Netherwood, returned to her home in New York city Monday.

Eugene O'Reilly has returned from the Post-Graduate College, New York, where a second operation was performed on his left arm. He is feeling very much better and gaining rapidly.

Rev. Cornelius Schenck will move into his new house about April 1. Officer Evans of the Central Division of the Salvation Army will occupy the house vacated by Mr. Schenck.

Wm. H. Bohl of Somerset street has sold the house which he is building on Johnston avenue to Z. Pierson of Watchung avenue. Mr. Bohl expects to have the house completed by April 1.

M. K. Van Ness of East Front street who has been very ill for the past three weeks with pneumonia, has so far recovered as to be able to sit up in bed. He is very weak as yet but is now on the road to recovery.

Charles Kelderling, an active member of Plainfield Council Order of Chosen Friends, has already proved his right to one of the beautiful gold emblems of the order by securing five members before the charter closes.

The death occurred in Manasquan, March 5, of Mrs. Martha Cox, widow of Capt. Charles Cox, in the seventy-ninth year of her age. She leaves a daughter, who was Mrs. Harriet Stewart of East Sixth street, for years soprano singer in Trinity Reformed Church, and who is now wife of Editor Frank W. Baldwin of the Orange Chronicle.

When a Plainfield newspaper man begins to write Asbury Park personals he feels that the backbone of Winter is broken and Spring is at hand. Here, therefore, is a harbinger: Geo. W. DeMeza, the rising young lawyer, is planning for a vacation at Plainfield's popular shore resort. He has earned a rest, by close application to hard work; and early in the season he and his fast trotter are likely to be a feature of seaside life at the lively Park.

—The excellent music at the reception of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. MacClymont was furnished by A. G. Carpenter of this city.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75 cts. per bottle.

HIRAM HORNISH DEAD.

The Veteran Nurse Found Lifeless in His Rooms on North Avenue.

Hiram Hornish, the veteran nurse, was found dead in his rooms on North avenue at 7:35 p. m. yesterday. T. S. Armstrong called in to see him and found him lifeless on a couch. The body was still warm. M. C. Dobbins had taken him his dinner at noon, which he ate heartily. Death resulted from Bright's disease. Decedent was born in Pennsylvania 72 years ago.

BY THE WAY.

—Pussy willows are purring.

—The Plainfield Ice and Cold Storage Company have removed from 149 Park avenue to 132 North avenue.

—Fred Smith of Berkley avenue, Netherwood, is improving his house by the addition of a large veranda.

—A. A. Dyett's house on Belvidere avenue is being handsomely decorated and papered by Woolston & Buckle.

—The proprietor of the Arlington Hotel on Somerset street is making extensive alterations, preparatory to the Spring influx of boarders.

—Henry Willimeyer, proprietor of the Arlington Hotel, has placed a faucet in front of his place, where drivers may water their horses.

—VanEmburgh & Son, the enterprising West Front street dry-goods merchants, are having a handsome gilt sign lettered on their plate-glass front by Artist Theo. Vroom.

—The beautiful pen and ink drawing by Miss Alice E. Loomis, which has been on exhibition in Garret Q. Packer's window, has been purchased by a New York person who admires fine penwork.

—The Grocers Association are already making arrangements for their annual excursion which will no doubt be to Boynton Beach. Twenty-five additional cars have been secured to accommodate those who will go.

—The youths who make a practice of spinning their tops on the concrete walk in front of the Babcock Building, may some day come to grief by smashing one of the large plate glass windows that adorn the building.

—The foundry men, pattern-makers and laborers employed in the Scott Press Works have accepted a small reduction in wages paid them. The reduction was graduated according to the amount received, no uniform reduction being made.

—Woodland avenue from South avenue to Ravine road, is in such a dangerous condition caused by the depressions in the road, that the residents of that avenue have placed stakes with a red flag attached, to warn people who have occasion to drive through that thoroughfare where the dangerous spots are.

Makes Tunes With Bullets.

Here is a story from New Orleans that must be taken as it stands. We do not vouch for the truth of it.

"Musical shots," says the tale, "are the latest among the sensations of New Orleans. A sharpshooter of the name of Pardon fires at the metal bars of a set of bells. The bullet, in striking the bar, sound a musical note, and the shots follow each other in such rapid succession and with such accuracy that the marksman is able to shoot any tune that may be desired."

The only thing lacking in this story is some account of Pardon's ability, which we presume he must possess, to shoot chords with ordinary birdshot.—Harper's Young People.

Routed the Fleas.

A storekeeper had a pet dog which was vainly trying to dislodge a flea, when an accommodating clerk took a curry comb from a box on the shelf and combed the dog with it to his great satisfaction. Then the clerk laid the comb back in the box and went to another part of the store. But the dog had taken careful note of where the comb was put, and, after some effort managed to climb up where it was. Taking hold of it with his teeth he dragged it out of the box and let it drop on the floor. Getting down himself he carried it to his place by the stove. Then placing it carefully in the right position he rolled over and over on it to his heart's content, wriggling and twisting all manner of ways the while so as to insure himself a good scratching.

Passing fashions have the same function in the reading of the general public as pickles and Russian sideboard dishes in the dining room. They stimulate an artificial appetite where none exists naturally. But after all it is better to eat because you have had caviare than not to eat at all.

An evenly balanced horse trade is reported from Maine. Two farmers met and after a long talk one exchanged a horse for a cow owned by the other. Each took his new property home, and on the following morning both animals were dead.

"Perhaps you would not think so but a very large proportion of diseases in New York comes from carelessness about catching cold," says Dr. Cyrus Edson. "It is such a simple thing and so common that very few people, unless it is a case of pneumonia, pay any attention to a cold. New York is one of the healthiest places on the Atlantic coast and yet there are a great many cases of catarrh and consumption which have their origin in this neglect of the simplest precaution of every day life. The most sensible advice is, when you have one get rid of it as soon as possible. By all means do not neglect it." Dr. Edson does not tell you how to cure a cold but we will. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will relieve the lungs aid expectoration, open the secretions and soon effect a permanent cure. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North avenues. T. S. Armstrong, manager.

"HELP!"

A WOMAN'S DESPAIRING CRY.

It is Heard. A Prominent Actress Escapes Great Danger.

(SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.)

How startling is a woman's cry for help!

"What can I do? Where shall I go?" She knows not. This cry goes out today from every city, town, and hamlet in this country.

It comes from women who are suffering tortures of body and mind from some form of female complaint. Many, through natural modesty, do not consult physicians, for many dread their examinations. They know not where to seek for help.

This alarming condition of things is simply wrong. The peculiar ailments of women are curable, and in most cases very speedily. Lydia E. Pinkham's genius and liberality have given to every woman a sure and consistent means of relief.

No woman should suffer when she can obtain free advice. She can state her case fully to Mrs. Pinkham, woman to woman, without reserve, and the answer will come from one of her own sex. Be one of the vast army of women who write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and preserve your health. "Only a woman can understand a woman's ills."

A prominent actress, in a letter to Mrs. Pinkham, says:—

" . . . You cannot imagine the fearful condition I was in when I first wrote to you. I was simply of no use to myself or any one else. I had worked hard, and my nervous system was shattered from womb trouble and travelling constantly. I ran the gauntlet of doctors' theories, till my health and money were rapidly vanishing. . . . I'm all right now, and am gaining flesh daily. I follow your advice faithfully in everything. Thank you ten thousand times for what your knowledge and *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound have done for me."

NEVER STUDIED LAW.

But He Was Cute Enough to Get the Best of Lawyer Runyon.

Frederick Endress, the Liberty street meat market man, is nothing if not ingenious. Some time ago a jury in Justice Newcorn's Court decided that he would have to pay Jacob Geigher $200 for two fingers which were lost while operating a sausage machine in his market. The $200 judgment was secured mainly through the efforts of Lawyer Harry C Runyon, who represented Geigher, and was to receive recompense when the judgment was paid.

But Endress settled for about $50 and Lawyer Runyon can only whistle for his pay, for Geigher is on his way to the Fatherland where he will reside in the future. Mr Runyon will have to settle the court costs. It came about in this way.

As soon as the justice jury returned a verdict for $200, Lawyer DeMeza, who defended Endress's case, appealed to the county court. Along about this time Geigher began to feel homesick and longed to get back to the land of his birth. Endress heard of this and approached Geigher with the offer to pay his fare to Germany if he would leave and not press the judgment for $200. This offer found much favor in the mind of the eight fingered man, and he accepted it. A few days after Geigher was on the briny deep so blue, Endress was laughing in his sleeve at having settled a $200 obligation for about $50, and Lawyer Runyon was confronted with the condition of settling court costs and donating gratis his services to the eight fingered Dutchman.

Soda at 30 Degrees.

Henry J. Fleischhauer, the East Front street druggist, has a soda fountain in his store which is a beauty. It was made according to his own special plans and he claims that he can maintain an average temperature of 30 degrees on every glass of soda drawn.

Those living in the vicinity will appreciate the efforts of Mr. Fleischhauer to please them, and his well-lighted store, with a complete stock of everything in the drug business makes it a very attractive place for East siders, as well as the general public.

Means More Trains for Plainfield.

It is reported that Dunellen will soon be made a terminal for all trains now laying over at Roselle.

A severe rheumatic pain in the left shoulder had troubled Mr. J. H. Loper, a well known druggist of Des Moines, Iowa, for over six months. At times the pain was so severe that he could not lift anything. With all he could do he could not get rid of it until he applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm. "I only made three applications of it," he says, "and have since been free from all pain." He now recommends it to persons similarly afflicted. It is for sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North avenues. T. S. Armstrong, manager.

DUNELLEN AND NEW MARKET.

From The Press of March 13.

Borough election will take place in April.

Mrs. Bowlby's two children are ill with whooping cough.

Miss Anna Melford of New Market was in town yesterday.

Mrs. John Hunt, who has been very ill, is slowly improving.

J. Barber of Fanwood was the guest of John Smalley Sunday.

Miss Maud Benton spent yesterday in Plainfield with friends.

Mrs. Henry Cora of New York is visiting friends in West Dunellen.

John Wynuski of Plainfield spent last evening with friends in Dunellen.

Mrs. Charles Jennings spent yesterday with Mrs. Charles Barry of Plainfield.

Much sickness among children is prevalent in the borough at the present time.

Misses Lillian and Celia Staats spent Sunday with the Misses Uhdal at Netherwood.

Our merchants should look out for newcomers, as on April 1 a number will move to town.

Miss Charlotte Williams returned last night, after spending several days with relatives at Middlesex, N. Y.

Miss Charlotte Baily of Williamsport, Pa., is being pleasantly entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carpenter.

The members of the Dunellen Gun Club will hold their monthly practice shoot at targets March 13 at 1 p. m. sharp.

Jesse Dalrymple returned yesterday from Jersey City, where he has been visiting his daughter Mrs. J. B. Sproul.

Miss Lizzie Abel of Jersey City returned to her home yesterday, after spending several days with Mrs. Wm. Shiveley.

Miss Lizzie Staats of Farmingdale Ill., is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. George Conover of West Dunellen.

A "Calico Hop" is to be given some time this month at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Goldson Smalley at Greenbrook.

Mrs. W. A. Rogers, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Titsworth, returned yesterday to her home in Waterville, Me.

The Central Railroad Company have started to fill in on the Todd lot recently purchased by them. The site will eventually be used for a station.

Chris McDonnell operator for the Tide Water Pipe Line, has been removed from Dunellen to Bedminster. C. A. Harrison of Williamsport has taken McDonnell's place.

Funeral services were held yesterday over the remains of Grace Ward Hallett, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. James Hallett of New Market. The deceased was two years and nine months of age. Interment was in Hillside Cemetery.

Yesterday was a great day at New Market. Spring election caused considerable work on both sides. The principal bone of contention was the office of Town Committeeman. Party vote was not taken into consideration. Joseph Field, Democrat, was elected by about 40 majority. The Republican candidate was John Sebring.

OBITUARY.

Gustavus William Faber.

Gustavus William Faber, who died suddenly at his home, 420 West Twentieth street, Saturday, was one of New York's oldest merchants. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1823. Coming to the United States at the age of fifteen, his first business connection was with Faber & Bierwirth, foreign commission merchants. In 1848, upon the death of his father, he, with his brother, A. E. Faber of Rockview avenue, North Plainfield, continued the business, which is at 26 Beaver street. Up to the last few years he was much sought after as an administrator of estates. He was father of A. E. Faber, Jr., of Mercer avenue.

He was for many years president of the German Widows and Orphans Society, and senior warden of St. Clement's Church. It was while attending a vestry meeting that he was stricken with apoplexy, which caused his death. In 1853 he married Miss Angelina Barraclough, daughter of the late Alonzo Cushman. His widow, three sons and three daughters survive him.

—Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of the township of Westfield, in the county of Union, that the annual school meeting for the election of members of the Board of Education will be held at the Lincoln School building, on Tuesday evening, March 19, 1895, at 8 o'clock. S. W. Reeves, District Clerk.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1896.

A GREAT MEDICINE.

Cod-liver Oil is useful beyond any praise it has ever won, and yet few are willing or can take it in its natural state. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil is not offensive; it is almost palatable.

Children like it. It is Cod-liver Oil made more effectual, and combined with the Hypophosphites its strengthening and flesh-forming powers are largely increased.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!
Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
Dr. G. C. Osgood,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
Dr. J. F. Kincheloe,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. Archer, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
United Hospital and Dispensary,
Boston, Mass.
Allen C. Smith, Pres.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

E. P. THORN,

No. 125 Park Avenue,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Pure Wines and Liquors,

For Family and Medicinal Use,

A SPECIALTY.

CARPETS

Made and Laid With Paper Without Charge

Amos H. VanHorn, Limited,

73 Market Street, Near Plane Street.

are making and laying Carpets with paper without charge, which is a saving of 15c per yd.

Parties about going to housekeeping will find no larger stock of Parlor Suits and Bedroom Suits to select from at such low prices. All of the latest Spring styles of Bedroom Suits of the Hall & Lyon manufacture, and Parlor Suits of all the latest manufactures and of the latest designs and coverings.

Note the Name Amos Before Entering the Store.

All other goods suitable to furnish a house with in our line are sold at the lowest prices. Terms easy; one dollar per week.

The Portland Range!

The Court of Errors has just unanimously affirmed the opinion of the lower courts that no other dealer can take any range and put the name Portland on it and try to hoodwink the people that they are selling the original Portland Range, when such is not the case. 7,000 of these ranges now in use and not one complaint. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Goods delivered to all parts of the State free of charge.

Storing Furniture

Our new building just erected at 88, 90, 92 Bank street, seems to be the only building in the State to store furniture; the way it is being filled up. Furniture moved with vans at reasonable rates in city or country. Telephone 580.

AMOS H. VAN HORN, Limited,

73 Market st., near Plane st., Newark, N. J

UNUSUAL.

Great reductions, "half price sales," and "goods at cost," usually mean undesirable things that must fairly be kicked out, if they are to go out.

This week we offer two brilliant exceptions—

1st—$12 and $15 Ulsters at

$7.90.

2d—$15 and $20 Overcoats at

$10.90.

We make prices this week that will move them like feathers before a March wind.

WERNER'S, 206 West Front St.

MARRYING TITLES.

AN UNLUCKY GAME, FASCINATING TO AMERICANS.

The Gould Wedding Furnishes a Text for the Rev. Madison C. Peters. He Indulges in Some Very Plain and Emphatic Statements.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters, who began his New York career in September, has kept things in a stew ever since. He came from Philadelphia, where he kept things in a stew after a milder, more Quakerish fashion.

He began by refusing to swear and kiss the book in the registration booth. He upheld the theaters in a convention of clergymen. He attacked Dean Hoffman, accusing him of maintaining a lot of tumbledown shanties. He assaulted the parochial system of the Catholic church as a fostering of ignorance. He accused the brewers of importing cocculus indicus for use in adulterating beer.

He came originally from the Lehigh Valley and his first pastorate was in Illinois, about twelve years ago. He is now a few months past 35 years old.

The undoing of Samson, the strong man, as the result of his marriage with Delilah, the daughter of the Philistines, was the subject of the Rev. Peters' sermon recently.

It was an international marriage, the preacher said, and so was bound to turn out badly. He read the fourteenth chapter of Judges, and then made some slashing comments on the Castellane-Gould nuptials. Mr. Peters said:

"The wealth of this nation is in the hands of a few and these few are marrying off their daughters to titled imbeciles.

"This is the most successful way of making a nation poor. A marriage for money or title is a humiliation to the dust, a hollow mockery that blushes to heaven. American men as a rule marry for love—royal scoundrels always for money. With them Cupid has changed his name to Cupidity.

"There is no record of an international marriage where hard cash was the consideration for empty titles that did not end unhappily. Yet ambitious fathers and managing mothers and heartless daughters are constantly playing the same unlucky game.

"Two million dollars for a title! The outward legal form in such a matter may seal the lips of criticism. But a marriage it is not. As the $2,000,000 to be settled on the little count are contingent on his good behavior, there is very little likelihood of the money ever getting out of the Gould family.

"So common is the mercantile estimate of marriage becoming that I should not be surprised to see the hymeneal market lists chronicled in the newspapers with the prices current of the Stock Exchange. Marriage, instead of being God's holiest institution, a union on equal terms, a free and glad surrender of the heart, is becoming so profaned and reproached that it makes one shudder to think of it.

"We despise the man who takes a bribe. We put stripes on him. What shall we say of these titled adventurers who offer themselves in marriage to the highest American bidder? What shall we say of the young women who turn what is noble and pure and American away and sell themselves willing victims to be offered on the altars of European profligacy.

"Our boast is that we are democratic. The fact is we are the most snobbish and the most slavish worshipers of rank of any nation in the world. It is seldom that a titled fortune hunter fails in his suit for an American woman's hand. There is such a bewitching charm in the empty titles we affect to despise that women will feign to love an effete nobleman who would if untitled be positively repulsive.

"Such a marriage is far from respectable. It may take place in high society, but it is high society turned low. The pagan pomp and vulgar show with which it may be celebrated only furnish the mask that covers the mockery—the mockery which invariably taunts the misery in the end."

A MAMMOTH AUGER.

Used to Clear the Track Through Western Snowdrifts.

A rotary snowplow can be simply described as an elongated box car carrying a windmill on the front end. This wheel is about ten feet in diameter and fitted on its face with knives or fans set at an angle like the fans of a windmill. The backs of these knives are turned over in the form of a trough, slightly curved, and as the snow slides in through the cutter it is carried up and thrown from an opening just back and above the upper rim of the wheel. Any one who has seen a blower pumping air can understand the working of the rotary. They both operate on the same principle. In the latter snow instead of air is drawn backward between the jaws and projected through the funnel. When feeling well and turned against work to its liking, a steam rotary picks up the offending snow and hurls it into the next township.

The rotary carries its own operating plant, but is propelled by a locomotive coupled on behind. By means of a whistle the man who handles the fan signals the engineer when to back or fill or break away. The combination of noises which greet the visitor boxed up inside the rotary are something appalling. An earthquake on wheels would be a mild comparison. There is a hiss of steam, shrieking of whistles and the rumble and rattle of heavy machinery which causes the entire fabric to tremble and dance on the rails. Then as the whirling knives carve their way foot by foot into the frozen drifts there comes a horrible crunching, crumbling sound, as if some strong jawed man somewhere in the bin was eating dry toast with his mouth open. Small rocks click once as they strike the metal and then go whizzing through the funnel and strike the upper bank before the snow in a graceful arch of dissolving views can cover half the distance

Ill Luck.

Friend (encouragingly)—Don't be so downhearted over such a simple little ailment; why you'll be well in no time.

Cholly (mournfully)—Yaas, I know that, but isn't it just my beastly luck, don't you know, to be laid up with such a vulgar disease as the mumps. Fancy the mumps when appendicitis is the proper thing!

Her Devotions.

"Do you go to church to hear the sermon or the music, Maude?"

"I go for the hims," said Maude.

TRIP OF PAUL JONES.

HE STARTED AROUND THE WORLD WITHOUT A CENT.

Returns With $5,000. Various Expedients He Resorted to in His Endeavors [illegible] for a Spy.

Paul Jones, genius and globe trotter, landed in New York the other day, having completed a circuit of the world from Boston.

It will be remembered that this Paul Jones, as he calls himself, made a sensation last February by the odd means he took to get money enough to start on his journey. He was in New York for several days shortly after his release from several Massachusetts jails. He was not a particular success in New York, but outside he did very well, and made money rapidly. In his journey around the world he has succeeded in adding to his pile rather than lowering it, and as he turns up in Boston with $5,000 in hand, he will have another $5,000, the aggregate of the wagers made on the success of his exploit.

Now that he has practically won the identity of Jones is disclosed. His name is E. C. Pfeiffer and he is a well known Harvard man. He was at one time captain of the Harvard crew and was a member of the class of '89. He rowed in the freshman crew against the Columbia freshmen and the next year pulled No. 6 in the 'Varsity against Yale. He was captain in his senior year. He is an athlete, stands six feet high and describes himself as "a sure winner."

Here is his own story of his trip around the world and of the way he came to make it, as he told it to me the other day.

"When I left Harvard I joined the Boston Athletic club. I was sitting in the club one evening with a group of men when the expense connected with a trip around the world became the topic. Two Americans had just made the trip and their expenses had amounted to $8,000 apiece. I expressed the opinion that a man ought to be able to start on such a trip with nothing and make money.

"One of the party asked me if I could do as much. I said I thought I could. Then several wagers were made that I couldn't do it. In all $5,000 was staked, and the agreement was that I was to be put into a room, my clothes taken from me, and in one year I was to travel around the world and make, including my expenses, $5,000. One day in February, 1890, I was put into a room. There was nothing in the room. My clothes were taken from me.

"Several newspaper men heard of this and came to the room. They knocked for admittance. I said they could come in, but I must charge them a cent apiece. They paid their cents. A committee was in the room to see that the start was fair and according to agreement.

"I paid one of my visitors a cent to buy me a paper.

"With the paper I made as much of a suit of clothes as possible. At any rate it enabled me to talk more freely. Other persons kept coming and the men who had paid a cent to come in paid me ten cents to get their original cents back. They thought there might be luck in them. In this way I got a dollar or so, and sent out and bought some manilla paper. With this I made a suit of clothes. I stuck it together with gum, for which I paid a cent.

"Then I went to a clothier, told him about my plans, and asked him if he had a proposition to make. He offered to let me have a suit of clothes if I would exhibit myself in his shop for a day. I accepted. The newspapers wrote me up and I soon found that I could make money by exhibiting myself.

"I was hired by proprietors of various kinds of business to work for them. Some paid me $25 a day for three days. I have got as much as $200 a week. I traveled over a great part of the United States. I exhibited my paper suit everywhere. I rode on bicycles and was paid for it by the manufacturers. I sailed for Liverpool on the Umbria and sold some of my photographs on board.

"I was introduced to the representative of an English banking syndicate, who took a liking to me and hired me as interpreter for a trip through Germany. We went to Hamburg, spending one week, thence to Berlin for three days, thence to Leipsic, and finally to Inspruck, where we remained one day. Here we parted and I dropped into Switzerland."

Only a short time was spent in Switzerland and the round the world tramp was soon in Naples. Here he went on shipboard and plunged into the Mediterranean. One Thanksgiving day he was puffing down the Suez canal, and ate his dinner in full view of a crowd of fleet footed Arabs that ran along by the side of the boat.

In Japan he had an experience that for a time ruined his prospects. He reached that country during the New Year's festivities, which last a week, and as a traveler has to use a passport was hampered by the failure to get the signature of the necessary officials. He supplied by American nerve the Japanese signature, but at Kioto was held under suspicion as a spy against the government. As good fortune would have it, he encountered at the right instant a Japanese, now an official, who had been educated in Boston, and he straightway released him from his predicament.

Of his trip, as almost completed, Jones says:

"On my trip I have found men of all nationalities who have seen printed in their native tongue some account of my undertaking. I have found that my attempt to become an outcast, a wanderer on the face of the earth, in an endeavor to escape from the blandishments of modern civilization has been a failure, for everywhere, in varied languages and with an infinitude of accent, I heard the children sing 'Ta-ra-ra, boom-de-aye,' and the old folks in all hours of the day and night exercising their voices with the strains of 'After the Ball.'"

A Close Similarity.

Hojack (reading)—The Emperor of China has ordered the Peking bankers to advance him the money he needs or lose their heads.

Tomdik—That sounds like an American invitation to officeholders to make voluntary campaign contributions.—Puck.

An Eye to Business.

Milligan—If I be afther leaving security equal ter what I take away, will yez thrust me till nixt wake?

Sands (the grocer)—Certainly!

Milligan—Well, thin, sell me two av thim hams, an' kape wan av thim till I see yez agin.—Puck.

NEBRASKA'S PLIGHT.

FAILURE OF CROPS RENDER THE PEOPLE DESTITUTE.

The Feeble Condition of Horses and Men Caused By Lack of Food Makes Work Impossible. A Pitiable Plea For Help.

Nebraska, as a whole, is a good agricultural State. The eastern half of the State contains very rich, fertile soil and a prosperous class of people. The western part is as yet a poor section. Twenty years ago it was covered with a great growth of buffalo grass, which absorbed all the rain that fell and permitted the earth to receive no moisture. By various ways this buffalo grass has been removed and the land has been opened for farmers. Previous to this use it was a section devoted wholly to grazing, and great herds of cattle and horses roamed over it. The railway companies and the land speculators began booming the country, and thousands were attracted to it in search of a home which could be secured cheaply. In this way it was settled, and mushroom "cities" sprang up all over the former solitudes.

The experiment has not yet proved a failure, and there is hope that this section, under reasonable climatic influences may yet become rich and prosperous. But the census of 1890 showed that three-fourths of Nebraska's population live in the eastern half of the State.

The people in western Nebraska were prostrated by drought in 1890. Good crops followed in 1891, and fairly good crops in 1892. By the beginning of 1893 the farmers were in good spirits, and had begun to pay off mortgages and to plan for the future. But 1893 saw a partial failure of the crops, do to drought. The farmers did not lose heart, but used all their funds to put in their crop last Spring. Prospects were never better until the July drought set in. July 24 and 25 hot winds blew over this State and Iowa and over many other portions of the West. These hot wind, preceded and followed by drought, ruined Nebraska's crops. The ruin in the western part of the State was almost total. The eastern parts experienced the same conditions of weather, but little suffering has occurred on account of the many prosperous years before this.

The difference between these two sections—the eastern and the western—lies in the presence of a reserve in the east and a total lack of it in the west. The western farmers were left without any resources, and destitution and want were inevitable.

To show exactly how great is the need, the New York Times' correspondent had an interview a few days ago with J. H. Edmiston, State Oil Inspector, just appointed by Gov. Holcomb. Mr. Edmiston was the Chairman of the Populist State Central Committee in the last campaign, and was chiefly busied in keeping down the calamity howlers in his party and making a campaign on State issues alone. He lives at Eddyville, in Dawson County, in the western part of the State where there is some destitution.

He owns there a farm of over 1,000 acres, and is an intelligent, prosperous man. He said that last year his farm raised not a bushel of anything, although in a good year he could count on an income of $3,000 from it without any care on his part. He emphasized the great need of seed all over the western part of the State. To illustrate how great this need is he said that he had seven renters on his farm. As it is impossible for them to secure seed, he recently bought 1,000 bushels of seed wheat for the use of his renters. He was at once implored by dozens of farmers to secure a rental for them. Every owner was willing to abandon their own farms in order to lease one of his to secure the seed. Without the seed they could do nothing on their farms.

Mr. Edmiston said that he was sure there would be yet much distress and that many of the farms would not be tilled during the coming year because of the lack of seed and the feeble condition of the horses and their owners, who, exhausted by the long winter and little food, will be unfit for duty.

Pitiful letters of entreaty or thanks continue to come in. Here is one from a worthy family in Dundy County, the extreme southwestern part of the State. This family received some supplies from the Omaha Woman's Christian Temperance Union in December. This poor woman wrote:

"Dear ladies: The groceries you sent us are gone except the glass of jelly, which I am keeping for mother's birthday. How often we have said, 'God bless those ladies!' What comfort we took in what you sent us! We have no money to get anything. Will you help us? If you cannot send things to us free of transportation charges send us some money to get food with, and if all goes well and our crops are good, we will try and send the money back to you, so you can have it to help others. You have no idea how hard it is on us in this lonely country. Should we lose another crop we cannot stay, yet all we have is here and I want to pull through. I shall have two cows in the spring, which will help. My chickens are dying for the want of feed. You can travel for days and not find over six chickens on a farm. I could tell you much of the suffering in this country, but it would not do you any good, for you know how it is."

DEFIES THE BOYCOTT.

Hostilities Engendered by the Recent Brooklyn Trolley Strikes.

Mayor Schieren's administration of the duties of mayor of Brooklyn during the recent strike upon the street car lines has resulted in a boycott being placed upon his private business interests.

The Executive Association of engineers denounced Mr. Schieren for his attitude in the recent labor troubles and voted to boycott the leather belting manufactured by his concern. Resolutions to that effect were adopted.

The firm of Charles A. Schieren & Co. is one of the largest manufacturers of leather belting in this country.

Mr. Schieren expresses utter indifference to the boycott. His business, he said, would not be affected by it.

Proof Positive.

Stage Manager—The audience is calling for the author.

Manager—All right. Go out and announce that he is in the audience somewhere, but you don't know where.

Stage Manager—But, perhaps he isn't in the audience.

Manager—Don't be a fool! Who else would have started the call?

Somewhere in the West a woman has preached her husband's funeral sermon. Another case of the last word.

FERRIS' GOOD SENSE Corset Waists
[illegible]
Over A MILLION Mothers, Misses, and Children, wear them.

Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union.

OFFICIAL.

Regular meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union, held on Thursday, March 7, 1895, at 2:30 p m.

The following members were present, viz:

Director Hubbard and Freeholders Badgeley, Clark, Ehrlich, Halliday, Farrell, Hulskamper, Krause, Littell, Miller, Ogden, Roll, Swain, Tier, Westcott and Woodruff—16

Absent—Freeholder Morrell—1.

The minutes of the previous meeting (reading of bills excepted) were on motion approved as read.

No communications, memorials, petitions or reports of committees were presented to the Board.

NEW BUSINESS.

Freeholder Farrell presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to examine and report as to the advisability and probable cost of widening bridge over Grand street, in the city of Rahway.

Freeholder Farrell, in a few remarks, explained the need and object of his resolution, after which, on motion of Freeholder Roll, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Director appointed as the said committee Freeholders Farrell, Ehrlich, Ogden, Roll and Halliday.

The following bills, audited and approved, were read, and on motion ordered paid:

Bridges—Louis Quien $16 50, 21; Chas Parse 35; E Mudsell & Son 2 75; Wm T Kirk 20 29, Philip Feltman 14; Frederick Heyd 7 50; David Busch 20 83; Jas J Brennan 146.

Salaries—E M Wood $125; S Rusling Ryno 50.

Schools—B Holmes $200.

County Road Construction—Louis Quien $8, 13.

County Road Repairs—Jas L Badgley $1 90; Benj King 16 75; Jas W Fink $50 45 89.

Members' Pay—W H Swain $16; W B Hulskamper 28.

Committee Expenses—Thomas H Smith $10.

Jail—Henry J Schmidt $5 70; J W Hildebrandt & Co, 46 35; Michael Bender 66 86; Jas O Brokaw 14 77; E S E Newberry 45 60.

Public Buildings—Williams & Bassett $6; Hahne & Co, 2 49; Thos B Budd 13 48; Wm Henry 2 75; John C Blore 25; The Suburban Electric Co, 9 10, 5 86; Wm B Tucker, attorney, 144 55.

Publication—The Standard Publishing Concern 25.

Incidental—Phil E Tufts, P M, $5; Wm Howard 45 80; P Casey & Son 15

Court—Geo Kyte, Sheriff, $2 959 30; Edward A Vegnte 20 85; Louis Quien 18; Jas Ritchie 75; Wm Howard 2; Herbert W Knight 100; John Williams Crane 70; Lewis S Hyer 80; T F McCormick 391 67; F C Marsh 250; Henry J Schoppe 45; Isaac A Bunn 15, 84; Oliver Conlin 12 50, 70; Wm J Walsh 30; Wm H Burnett 30; John McNamara 25; Jas L Bodwell 30; Henry Smith 25; Wm H Sault 25; John H Sheridan 15; Samuel Morgan 25; Jas H White 35 75; Robert Walpole 38 50 John Seeland 25; F M Furman 4 56; Geo M MacDonald 3; Emil Wersinger 8 25; John Kennedy 80 cts, 7; Max Rappe 9 20.

Freeholder Miller moved to adjourn, which was carried.

The Director declared the Board adjourned to Thursday, April 4, 1895, at 2:30 p m.

S RUSLING RYNO, Clerk.

—Adjt. George Wood will be present at the Salvation Army to conduct special meetings March 16, 17 and 18. All are invited to come and bring their friends. Several recruits will be made into soldiers during his visit. Monday night the 18th the meeting will be for the members only.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, carrying good news of relief from pain.

Allcock's Porous Plaster stands at the head of all remedies for congestion in the chest, the first result of taking cold, and for all lameness and stiffness of joints or muscles.

"Just as Good as Allcock's." Not at all. No imitation approaches the genuine.

Allcock's Corn Shields, Allcock's Bunion Shields, Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

Brandreth's Pills are free from injurious substances. They give universal satisfaction.

Fifty Dollars Given Away.

To talents of poultry, the most wonderful and valuable monthly is The Poultry Keeper. The publishers offer fifty dollars free. Send for sample copy free and see how. Any of the following back numbers worth a dollar but sent postpaid for only five cents each: Brooders Incubators, Appliances, Poultry Houses (illus) Aug. '89 Aug. '91. [illegible] Poultry Houses, April '87, Oct. '94 and July '91 (60 illus). Preserving eggs, Sep. '87. Turkeys, Mar. '92. Poultry diseases Nov. '87. How to Feed for Eggs, Oct. '92. All About Lice, Oct. '87, Dec. '91. [illegible] Sample free. Address [illegible] Parkesburg, Pa.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTEBOOK.

The regular weekly singing lesson of of the High School was led this morning by Mr. Alles.

The meeting of the P.H.S.A.A. will not be held this afternoon as previously announced as the committee is not quite ready with its report.

Captain Edwards's talk has aroused interest in military drill and there is much talk of a regular uniformed company in the High School. The idea seems to find great favor among the boys and it is to be hoped that it will succeed.

Mr. Travell has almost recovered from his attack of pneumonia and is expected back again next Monday.

The subjects for the Senior essays for March are as follows:

A Comparison of Taine's or Johnson's Sketch of Milton's Character with the sketch by Macaulay; The Story of Roland Graeme from Scott's Abbott; Modern Political Methods; Woman's Work and Woman's Wages; The Character of Confucius. They are due Monday, March 25

Ask Your Druggist for It.

Such strong proofs of the cures made by Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy have been brought to public notice through newspaper investigations that it is now the standard medicine for the diseases for which it is prepared.

Dr. G. H. Ingraham, of Amsterdam, N. Y., states where the regular prescriptions used in a case of kidney disease and gravel utterly failed, he prescribed Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and it cured the patient.

Dr. Wm. Smith, of Jewett's Heights, N. Y., prescribed Favorite Remedy for Mrs. Casper Brooks of Athens, N. Y., who was suffering from kidney disease and ulceration of the stomach; after the second day, steady improvement was noted, and final permanent recovery.

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy acts directly upon the kidneys, liver and blood in cases of nervousness, dyspepsia, rheumatism and Bright's disease; it has made most pronounced cures, after all other treatments have failed.

The Finderne,

FINDERNE, Somerset Co., N. J.

Open all the year as a resort of the highest order. Driving and sleighing parties will receive every attention.

HIGH-CLASS SUNDAY DINNERS.

(Table d' Hote from 1 to 5:30) Steam heat; inclosed piazzas; everything immaculate. When out driving let us entertain you.

A. E. WHITE, Manager, Finderne, N. J.

1 9 tf

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Standard Railway of America

Protected throughout by the Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

On and after Jan 20, 1895, trains will leave Elizabeth as follows:

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia 12 25 p m daily with Pullman Vestibule parlor and sleeping cars for Pittsburg, Northern and Eastern Pennsylvania

6.57 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, dining car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, daily except Saturday, for Toledo, Williamsport, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

8.34 p.m—SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping car, daily, to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Memphis. Dining car Altoona to Richmond.

8 45 p. m.—PACIFIC EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping cars, daily, for Pittsburg, Columbus, Chicago, and Toledo, daily, except Saturday for Cleveland.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South—[illegible]

For Newark and New York—[illegible]

For New York only, 6 10 a. m. daily.

For Philadelphia—[illegible]

FOR ATLANTIC CITY

[illegible]

For Rahway—[illegible]

[illegible]

Cocking Main.

A red hot ten-round cock fight took place last night at South Plainfield between birds owned by parties in this city and ones owned by Middlesex County sports. The birds were young and showed a good strain of gamey breeding. They finished royally and much money passed. The sports from this city got most of the money at the windup.

All Shocked.

The party given by Charles Scribner at his home on Pearl street last night was attended by 9 couples who made the affair a merry one with dancing. An electric battery from which all received a shock added a bit of novelty to the affair. During the progress of dancing refreshments were served. Naylor furnished the music.

Another New Order.

The second meeting of the Order of Chosen Friends since their organization was held last night, and five new members initiated, which now makes a total membership of 2[illegible] L Hopkins, Past Counsellor, J. J. Reed, Provisional Grand Secretary, and Mrs. J. J. Reed, Past Secretary, all of Jersey City, were present.

Prof. A. Wehner,

TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE.

ALSO VOICE CULTURE.

Graduate of the Conservatory of Leipsic, Germany, desires a few more pupils in Plainfield.

References given and required.

Address letters to the office of this paper.

1 21 tf-o

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

(Anthracite coal used exclusively insuring cleanliness and comfort.)

Station in New York foot of Liberty Street. Time Table in Effect, Nov. 18, 1894.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave New York from foot of Liberty street [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Newark [illegible]

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Somerville [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Easton [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

LEAVE PLAINFIELD.

[illegible]

EIGHT MINUTES OF THREE.

A DETECTIVE STORY

BY WEX CHINKLE.

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CHAPTER I.

On the 17th of March, 1878, Mr. Gustave Prineveau was shot and killed in his private conveyance while returning from a drive with his wife. It was about five o'clock in the afternoon, and the carriage at the time was between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets on Fourth avenue, in New York.

Mr. Prineveau was seated on the left of his wife in the carriage, which was a two-seated phaeton, and was driven by their man, John Teedson, who sat on the seat in front of them. Mr. Prineveau, who was sixty-three, died almost instantly, and the post mortem, held the next morning at ten o'clock, showed that he had been killed by a pistol bullet that had entered his heart at the fifth intercostal space, glanced upward and severed the aorta. A small hole was found in his vest on the left side corresponding to the bullet.

The post-mortem examination was a long one. As it was impossible for either of the other occupants of the carriage to have got round to the left side of Mr. Prineveau, so as to have inflicted the wound without accomplishing an unprecedented feat, that would have been seen, and as there was no assignable motive for such an act, the whole purpose of the examination was directed to finding out what incentive some other person might have had to commit the deed.

The following facts were then elicited.

Mr. Prineveau had been married a little less than five years to a woman who, previous to that marriage, had been known as the widow of a South American merchant who had died while on a visit to Buenos Ayres. At the time of Mr. Prineveau's marriage he was reported to be very wealthy, having amassed a fortune in coal speculations in Pennsylvania and New York.

He, too, had been previously married, by which marriage there had been two sons, one of whom had died three years before the father, in California, and the other of whom was still living somewhere in Ohio. The only other relation that could be traced was a nephew, Jared Clarkson, about twenty-eight years old, who was a scapegrace, and had lived for several years upon the bounty of Mr. Prineveau, but whose [illegible] give very little information about the habits or antecedents of Clarkson, except that she had learned incidentally from her husband that he was a drunkard with a wife and two children, and, owing to his dissolute habits, had never been able to take care of himself or his family.

It was also learned that on the afternoon of the 14th of March Clarkson had been seen by the coachman hanging about the house, and the hall boy, who had been sent on an errand, encountered him on the corner and was there held in conversation by him, Clarkson asking him, among other things, if Mr. Prineveau did not take a drive usually in the afternoons.

These bits of testimony led to the police efforts to find Clarkson. Mr. Prineveau was buried in the Trinity cemetery on the 19th. His funeral was attended by many old New Yorkers, and public attention was turned to the efforts made by Mrs. Prineveau to discover the perpetrator of the crime.

CLARKSON WAS SEEN HANGING AROUND THE HOUSE.

On the 21st Clarkson's wife and children were found in a miserable lodging place in Varick street. But Clarkson had disappeared. His wife promptly acknowledged that he had come home late on the afternoon of the 17th, had hurriedly changed his clothes and gone out. She had not seen him or heard of him since. But she strenuously denied that he had committed a crime, and refused to be influenced by any of the damaging circumstances.

Here the affair threatened to end, as so many others of its kind have ended, in idle curiosity, police inefficiency and ultimate forgetfulness. But on the 23d Clarkson was discovered in hiding in Troy. He was brought here and lodged in the city prison, and then it became known to the public that the police had found in the rooms of Mrs. Clarkson in Varick street a small French revolver with five chambers, one of which was empty, and the bullets of this pistol corresponded in size with the one taken from the body of Mr. Prineveau.

CHAPTER II.

[illegible] concealed her face looked at me so searchingly and imploringly with her sad gray eyes that I started a little.

"O, sir!" she said, "bad as my husband may be, he is innocent of this, and he has two little children that he loves. You have come to save him. I feel it."

I patted her hand and tried to say something that was encouragingly noncommittal. "We shall see, we shall see. Things are often not as bad as they look. I am going to have a chat with him. In the meantime, save your strength. You are not friendless."

She paid no heed at all to what I said. She was looking at me with those gray eyes very much as if she saw something behind me, and hanging to my hand like a drowning person.

"Yes, yes!" she said, with a sob; "you will save him," and then she began to cry convulsively.

I had not the heart to tell her how hopeless it all looked. I wished that I had been spared this so that my judgment could come to the interview with the accused man unperturbed.

She made me go up and see her husband first. She would wait.

I found Clarkson to be the very antithesis of his wife. He was a large, muscular and slightly bloated fellow with a purplish face, the result of debauchery, but withal a rather handsome man or what would have been a handsome man in normal conditions. He sat on the edge of the iron bed when I entered the cell, his head between his hands, and he did not look up until I had spoken to him, and then it was with such a flabby despair that I felt repelled.

THE WARDEN TOLD ME WHO SHE WAS.

Here was one of those large vital natures that appear to have no internal resources. I could see in an instant why his life had been a failure. He was made up of unregulated appetites and sensibilities without volition enough to control them. Just the sort of man to do a desperate deed in the [illegible] without a motive be-

"Of course she does. She knows me, poor old sweetheart. She knows that, weak and worthless as I am, I never killed even an insect."

"POOR GIRL, POOR GIRL," HE SOBBED.

"She believes that I was sent to—to give you valuable assistance."

"Yes. She believes in a good God. You wouldn't think it, with such a husband as I am, would you? So did I, till He wound this mesh around me!"

"Tut, tut, man! Pull yourself together and let your reason work. Sit down there and answer my questions."

He wiped his eyes with his coat sleeve and sat down again, helplessly, on the edge of the bed.

"Now, you don't know where you were at four o'clock on the afternoon of March 17?"

"No. The last thing I remember was going down Vesey street toward the river."

"Where had you been?"

"I had been drinking on Sixth avenue at several places."

"And when you recovered your consciousness where were you?"

"In Troy."

"Humph! Had you ever been to Troy before?"

"No."

"Did you know anybody there?"

"No."

"Did you have the pistol with you that was found in your house?"

"No. I never carried a pistol in my life."

"Did not your wife then know that the pistol was in the house at the time this murder was committed up-town?"

"No. She did not know anything about it."

"Where did you get it?"

"I took it in pledge from a little Frenchman who boarded in the house and who wanted to raise money to go home. I threw it in a chest of drawers, saying I could get five dollars on it any time at a pawn shop, for it was handsomely silver mounted."

"How long was this before the murder of Mr. Prineveau?"

The man turned round and looked at me with a blank face and said, slowly: "It was about five days before, and the day after I had had the words [illegible]

myself as if I had not done right.

One morning, with an entirely inexplicable impulse, I went down to the place in Varick street. I found Mrs. Clarkson living in one room on the third floor of a dismally dirty barracks, with two extraordinarily beautiful children, scantily but tidily dressed, playing about the floor, and occasionally asking when papa would come back. She had taken in some kind of needle work—button work, which she showed me. She had to cover the iron frames of the buttons with silk, and arrange them on a card, for which she got twenty-five cents a dozen, and by the utmost industry could never quite make two cards a day of a dozen buttons each. Her finger ends were black with needle marks. She looked weary and sick, but she did not complain. Nothing that ever I had encountered in my experience as a lawyer or as a man so moved my sympathy as this woman. Instinctively I knew that she had been gently bred; that she had loved a worthless man and this was her penalty for continuing to love him. I knew that she would cling to him through all misfortune and be the last to leave him when his doom came. I felt myself treating her with a fine courtliness that was inspired by respect, the respect we always feel for something that is a little above our human range.

It was difficult to pull myself out of this mood and come down to the practical business of a lawyer, but it was necessary.

"Mrs. Clarkson," I said, "it is necessary that we look at this matter in the most cold-blooded way. We have got to make the effort to save your husband beset on almost every side by almost insuperable difficulties, and shut into one or two miserably narrow courses. I have got to prove an alibi or establish his insanity."

"Do you mean by insanity that you will admit that he committed the deed in a mad fit?"

"Perhaps that would be the most judicious course, and then throw ourselves on the sympathy of the jury and the mercy of the court."

She shook her head with a sad dignity. "He did not commit the deed," she said.

"Perhaps not. That may be a moral certainty with you. But a lawyer must

come back a little sooner than I expected. Have you got anything to say to me?"

"Not much."

He said this with his aggravating vacuity, and stopped. One hand was thrust into his pocket, the other supported his head in an easy, indolent, sprawling position.

"I THINK I KNOW WHO COMMITTED THAT MURDER."

"I suppose you have made up your mind; it is a waste of time trying to save that man. Well, I about made up my mind to that myself, some time ago."

"Do you mind telling me how you got into this case?" he asked.

"As that is a private matter and you are not disposed to take any share in the case, I don't see why I should make you a confidant."

"Did Mrs. Prineveau ask you to defend Clarkson?"

"Ah! Mr. Greve told you?"

"No he didn't."

"Then, Mrs. Prineveau?"

"Mrs. Prineveau would not talk to me. I scared her."

"Scared her? you must have lost your tact."

"No, I haven't."

"Look here, Daryl," I said, a little nettled. "You are one of the cleverest men in a particular line I ever met. This whole thing is in a nutshell. Either that man Clarkson shot Mr. Prineveau or he didn't. If he didn't shoot him he must have been somewhere at the time. He says he was drunk and if so some one must have seen him at some resort far away from the scene of the crime. It's a plain piece of work to find out the man's resorts and get hold of the persons who saw him there on that day. That's all there is to it, and I don't mind telling you that I haven't a bit of faith in the task, but there's a chance."

Daryl did not say anything for a moment. He worked his big fist in his pocket mechanically, and looked down at his heavy boots as if he were at a complete loss. Presently he said, drawlingly: "Yes, that would be a waste of time."

"Then you have made up your mind that Clarkson is guilty."

"No—o. I've made up my mind he is

Mrs. D. M. Demarest of Crescent avenue [illegible] by the [illegible] of her sister, Mrs. H. D. Brewer.

Chief Marshal Fangborn of the Borough is suffering with a severe attack of neuralgia. Marshal Van Horn is on duty in this place.

G. W. Bolby of Netherwood avenue will move his family to Clinton, where he will embark in the piano business under the firm name of Bolby & Co.

Horace J. Martin has traded his property on Jackson avenue for a very desirable place on Fairview avenue, just east of Watchung avenue, and will move there.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Hallett of New Market [illegible] in the loss of their little daughter, who died Saturday morning of diabetes.

Mrs. H. O. Campbell, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia at her home on Netherwood avenue, is slowly improving under the careful treatment of Dr. O. E. Jenkins.

Miss Bankhead, who has been spending the past week with Mrs. Charles Kellee of La Grande avenue, Netherwood, returned to her home in New York city Monday.

Eugene O'Reilly has returned from the Post-Graduate College, New York, where a second operation was performed on his left arm. He is feeling very much better and gaining rapidly.

Rev. Cornelius Schenck will move into his new house about April 1. Officer Evans of the Central Division of the Salvation Army will occupy the house vacated by Mr. Schenck.

Wm. H. Bohl of Somerset street has sold the house which he is building on Johnston avenue to Z. Pierson of Watchung avenue. Mr. Bohl expects to have the house completed by April 1.

W. K. Van Ness of East Front street who has been very ill for the past three weeks with pneumonia, has so far recovered as to be able to sit up in bed. He is very weak as yet but is now on the road to recovery.

Charles Kelderling, an active member of Plainfield Council Order of Chosen Friends, has already proved his right to one of the beautiful gold emblems of the order by securing five members before the charter closes.

The death occurred in Manasquan, March 5, of Mrs. Martha Cox, widow of Rev. Charles Cox, in the seventy-ninth year of her age. She leaves a daughter, who was Mrs. Harriet Stewart of East Sixth street, for years soprano singer in Trinity Reformed Church, and who is now wife of Editor Frank W. Baldwin of the Orange Chronicle.

When a Plainfield newspaper man begins to write Asbury Park personals he knows that the backbone of Winter is broken and Spring is at hand. Here, therefore, is a harbinger: Geo. W. Debbins, the rising young lawyer, is planning for a vacation at Plainfield's popular shore resort. He has earned a rest, by close application to hard work; and early in the season he and his fast trotter are likely to be a feature of seaside life at the lively Park.

—The excellent music at the reception of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. MacClymont was furnished by A. G. Carpenter of this city.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75 cts. per bottle.

[illegible] exhibition in Garret O. Becker's window, has been purchased by a New York person who admires fine penwork.

—The Grocers Association are already making arrangements for their annual excursion which will no doubt be to Boynton Beach. Twenty-five additional cars have been engaged to accommodate those who will go.

—The youths who make a practice of spinning their tops on the concrete walk in front of the Babcock Building, may some day come to grief by smashing one of the large plate glass windows that adorn the building.

—The foundry men, pattern-makers and laborers employed in the Scott Press Works have [illegible] a small reduction in wages paid them. The reduction was graduated according to the amount received, no uniform reduction being made.

—Woodland avenue from South avenue to Ravine road, is in such a dangerous condition caused by the depressions in the road, that the residents of that avenue have placed stakes with a red flag attached, to warn people who have occasion to drive through that thoroughfare where the dangerous spots are.

Makes Tunes With Bullets.

Here is a story from New Orleans that must be taken as it stands. We do not vouch for the truth of it.

"Musical shots," says the tale, "are the latest among the sensations of New Orleans. A sharpshooter of the name of Pardon fires at the metal bars of a set of bells. The bullet, in striking the bar, sound a musical note, and the shots follow each other in such rapid succession and with such accuracy that the marksman is able to shoot any tune that may be desired."

The only thing lacking in this story is some account of Pardon's ability, which we presume he must possess, to shoot chords with ordinary birdshot.—Harper's Young People.

Routed the Flea.

A storekeeper had a pet dog which was vainly trying to dislodge a flea, when an accommodating clerk took a curry comb from a box on the shelf and combed the dog with it to his great satisfaction. Then the clerk laid the comb back in the box and went to another part of the store. But the dog had taken careful note of where the comb was put, and, after some effort managed to climb up where it was. Taking hold of it with his teeth he dragged it out of the box and let it drop on the floor. Getting down himself he carried it to his place by the stove. Then placing it carefully in the right position he rolled over and over on it to his heart's content, wriggling and twisting all manner of ways the while so as to insure himself a good scratching.

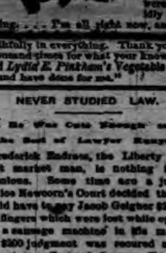
Passing fashions have the same function in the reading of the general public as pickles and Russian sideboard dishes in the dining room. They stimulate an artificial appetite where none exists naturally. But after all it is better to eat because you have bad caviare than not to eat at all.

An evenly balanced horse trade is reported from Maine. Two farmers met and after a long talk one exchanged a horse for a cow owned by the other. Each took his new property home, and on the following morning both animals were dead.

"Perhaps you would not think so but a very large proportion of diseases in New York comes from carelessness about catching cold," says Dr. Cyrus Edson. "It is such a simple thing and so common that very few people, unless it is a case of pneumonia, pay any attention to a cold. New York is one of the healthiest places on the Atlantic coast and yet there are a great many cases of catarrh and consumption which have their origin in this neglect of the simplest precautions of every day life. The most sensible advice is, when you have one get rid of it as soon as possible. By all means do not neglect it." Dr. Edson does not tell you how to cure a cold but we will. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will relieve the lungs, aid expectoration, open the secretions and soon effect a permanent cure. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North avenues. T. S. Armstrong, manager.

[illegible] a prominent actress, [illegible] to Mrs. Pinkham, says:—

". . . You cannot imagine the fearful condition I was in when I first wrote to you. I was simply of no use to myself or any one else. I had worked hard, and my nervous system was shattered from womb trouble and travelling constantly. I ran the gauntlet of doctors' theories, till my health and money were rapidly vanishing. . . . I'm all right now, and am [illegible] faithfully in everything. Thank you ten thousand times for what your knowledge and *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound have done for me."



NEVER STUDIED LAW.

But He Was Cute Enough to Get the Best of Lawyer Runyon.

Frederick Endress, the Liberty street meat market man, is nothing if not ingenious. Some time ago a jury in Justice Newcorn's Court decided that he would have to pay Jacob Geigher $200 for two fingers which were lost while operating a sausage machine in his market. The $200 judgment was secured mainly through the efforts of Lawyer Harry C. Runyon, who represented Geigher, and was to receive recompense when the judgment was paid.

But Endress settled for about $50 and Lawyer Runyon can only whistle for his pay, for Geigher is on his way to the Fatherland where he will reside in the future. Mr. Runyon will have to settle the court costs. It came about in this way.

As soon as the justice jury returned a verdict for $200, Lawyer DeMeza, who defended Endress's case, appealed to the county court. Along about this time Geigher began to feel homesick and longed to get back to the land of his birth. Endress heard of this and approached Geigher with the offer to pay his fare to Germany if he would leave and not press the judgment for $200. This offer found much favor in the mind of the eight-fingered man, and he accepted it. A few days after Geigher was on the briny deep so blue, Endress was laughing in his sleeve at having settled a $200 obligation for about $50, and Lawyer Runyon was confronted with the condition of settling court costs and donating gratis his services to the eight fingered Dutchman.

Soda at 30 Degrees.

Henry J. Fleischhauer, the East Front street druggist, has a soda fountain in his store which is a beauty. It was made according to his own special plans and he claims that he can maintain an average temperature of 30 degrees on every glass of soda drawn.

Those living in the vicinity will appreciate the efforts of Mr. Fleischhauer to please them, and his well-lighted store, with a complete stock of everything in the drug business makes it a very attractive place for East siders, as well as the general public.

House More Trains for Plainfield.

It is reported that Dunellen will soon be made a terminal for all trains now laying over at Roselle.

A severe rheumatic pain in the left shoulder had troubled Mr. J. H. Leper, a well known druggist of Des Moines, Iowa, for over six months. At times the pain was so severe that he could not lift anything. With all he could do he could not get rid of it until he applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm. "I only made three applications of it," he says, "and have since been free from all pain." He now recommends it to persons similarly afflicted. It is for sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North avenues. T. S. Armstrong, manager.

[illegible] of Farmingdale [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. George Conover of West Dunellen.

A "Calico Hop" is to be given some time this month at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Smalley at Greenbrook.

Mrs. W. A. Rogers, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Titsworth, returned yesterday to her home in Waterville, Me.

The Central Railroad Company have started to fill in on the Todd lot recently purchased by them. The site will eventually be used for a station.

Carle McDonnell, operator for the Tide Water Pipe Line, has been removed from Dunellen to Bedminster. C. A. Harrison of Williamsport has taken McDonnell's place.

Funeral services were held yesterday over the remains of Grace Ward Hallett, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. James Hallett of New Market. The deceased was two years and nine months of age. Interment was in Hillside Cemetery.

Yesterday was a great day at New Market. Spring election caused considerable work on both sides. The principal bone of contention was the office of Town Committeeman. Party vote was not taken into consideration. Joseph Field, Democrat, was elected by about 40 majority. The Republican candidate was John Sebring.

OBITUARY.

Gustavus William Faber.

Gustavus William Faber, who died suddenly at his home, 430 West Twentieth street, Saturday, was one of New York's oldest merchants. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1823. Coming to the United States at the age of fifteen, his first business connection was with Faber & Bierwirk, foreign commission merchants. In 18[illegible], upon the death of his father, he, with his brother, A. E. Faber of Rockview avenue, North Plainfield, continued the business, which is at 38 Beaver street. Up to the last few years he was much sought after as an administrator of estates. He was father of A. E. Faber, Jr., of Mercer avenue.

He was for many years president of the German Widows and Orphans Society, and senior warden of St. Clement's Church. It was while attending a vestry meeting that he was stricken with apoplexy, which caused his death. In 1853 he married Miss Angelina Barcclough, daughter of the late Alonzo Cushman. His widow, three sons and three daughters survive him.

—Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of the township of Westfield, in the county of Union, that the annual school meeting for the election of members of the Board of Education will be held at the Lincoln School building, on Tuesday evening, March 19, 1895, at 8 o'clock. [illegible], District Clerk.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1895.

A GREAT MEDICINE.

Cod-liver Oil is useful beyond any praise it has ever won, and yet few are willing or can take it in its natural state. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil is not offensive; it is almost palatable.

Children like it. It is Cod-liver Oil made more effectual, and combined with the Hypophosphites its strengthening and flesh-forming powers are largely increased.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute! Scott & Bowne, N.Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

[illegible] Dr. J. F. Kinchelos, Conway, Ark.

[illegible] Boston, Mass.

Allen C. Smith, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

E. P. THORN,

No. 125 Park Avenue,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Pure Wines and Liquors,

For Family and Medicinal Use,

A SPECIALTY.

3-26-y

CARPETS

Made and Laid With Paper Without Charge

Amos H. VanHorn, Limited,

73 Market Street, Near Plane Street.

are making and laying Carpets with paper without charge, which is a saving of 15c per yd.

Parties about going to housekeeping will find no larger stock of Parlor Suits and Bedroom Suits to select from at such low prices. All of the latest Spring styles of Bedroom Suits of the Hall & Lyon manufacture, and Parlor Suits of all the latest manufactures and of the latest designs and coverings.

Note the Name Amos Before Entering the Store.

All other goods suitable to furnish a house with in our line are sold at the lowest prices. Terms easy; one dollar per week.

The Portland Range!

The Court of Errors has just unanimously affirmed the opinion of the lower courts that no other dealer can take any range and put the name Portland on it and try to hoodwink the people that they are selling the original Portland Range, when such is not the case. 7,000 of these ranges now in use and not one complaint. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Goods delivered to all parts of the State free of charge.

Storing Furniture

Our new building just erected at 88, 90, 92 Bank street, seems to be the only building in the State to store furniture, the way it is being filled up. Furniture moved with reasonable rates in city or country. Telephone 580.

AMOS H. VAN HORN, Limited,

73 Market st., near Plane st., Newark, N. J.

We make prices this week that will move them like feathers before a March wind.

UNUSUAL.

Great reductions, "half price sales," and "goods at cost," usually mean undesirable things that must fairly be kicked out, if they are to go out.

This week we offer two brilliant exceptions—

1st—$12 and $15 Ulsters at

$7.90.

2d—$15 and $20 Overcoats at

$10.90.

WERNER'S, 206 West Front St.

MARRYING TITLES.

UNLUCKY GAME, FASCINATING TO AMERICANS.

Gould Wedding Furnishes a Text for the Rev. Madison C. Peters. He Indulges in Some Very Plain and Blunt Statements.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters, who began his New York career in September, has kept things in a stew ever since. He came from Philadelphia, where he kept things in a stew after a milder, more Quakerish fashion.

He began by refusing to swear and kiss the book in the registration booth. He upheld the theaters in a convention of clergymen. He attacked Dean Hoffman, accusing him of maintaining a lot of tumbledown shanties. He assaulted the parochial system of the Catholic church as a fostering of ignorance. He accused the brewers of importing cocculus indicus for use in adulterating beer.

He came originally from the Lehigh Valley and his first pastorate was in Ithaca, about twelve years ago. He is now a few months past 35 years old.

The undoing of Samson, the strong man, as the result of his marriage with Delilah, the daughter of the Philistines, was the subject of the Rev. Peters' sermon recently.

It was an international marriage, the preacher said, and so was bound to turn out badly. He read the fourteenth chapter of Judges, and then made some slashing comments on the Castellane-Gould nuptials. Mr. Peters said:

"The wealth of this nation is in the hands of a few and these few are marrying off their daughters to titled imbeciles.

"This is the most successful way of making a nation poor. A marriage for money or title is a humiliation to the dust, a hollow mockery that blushes to heaven. American men as a rule marry for love—royal scoundrels always for money. With them Cupid has changed his name to Cupidity.

"There is no record of an international marriage where hard cash was the consideration for empty titles that did not end unhappily. Yet ambitious fathers and managing mothers and heartless daughters are constantly playing the same unlucky game.

"Two million dollars for a title! The outward legal form in such a matter may seal the lips of criticism. But a marriage it is not. As the $2,000,000 to be settled on the little count are contingent on his good behavior, there is very little likelihood of the money ever getting out of the Gould family.

"So common is the mercantile estimate of marriage becoming that I should not be surprised to see the hymeneal market lists chronicled in the newspapers with the prices current of the Stock Exchange. Marriage, instead of being God's holiest institution, a union on equal terms, a free and glad surrender of the heart, is becoming so profaned and reproached that it makes one shudder to think of it.

"We despise the man who takes a bribe. We put stripes on him. What shall we say of these titled adventurers who offer themselves in marriage to the highest American bidder? What shall we say of the young women who turn what is noble and pure and American away and sell themselves willing victims to be offered on the altars of European prodigacy.

"Our boast is that we are democratic. The fact is we are the most snobbish and the most slavish worshipers of rank of any nation in the world. It is seldom that a titled fortune hunter fails in his suit for an American woman's hand. There is such a bewitching charm in the empty titles we affect to despise that women will feign to love an effete nobleman who would if untitled be positively repulsive.

"Such a marriage is far from respectable. It may take place in high society, but it is high society turned low. The pagan pomp and vulgar show with which it may be celebrated only furnish the mask that covers the mockery—the mockery which invariably taunts the misery in the end."

A MAMMOTH AUGER.

Used to Clear the Track Through Western Snowdrifts.

A rotary snowplow can be simply described as an elongated box car carrying a windmill on the front end. This wheel is about ten feet in diameter and fitted on its face with knives or fans set at an angle like the fans of a windmill. The backs of these knives are turned over in the form of a trough, slightly curved, and as the snow slides in through the cutter it is carried up and thrown from an opening just back and above the upper rim of the wheel. Any one who has seen a blower pumping air can understand the working of the rotary. They both operate on the same principle. In the latter snow instead of air is drawn backward between the jaws and projected through the funnel. When feeling well and turned against work to its liking, a steam rotary picks up the offending snow and hurls it into the next township.

The rotary carries its own operating plant, but is propelled by a locomotive coupled on behind. By means of a whistle the man who handles the fan signals the engineer when to back or fill or break away. The combination of noises which greet the visitor boxed up inside the rotary are something appalling. An earthquake on wheels would be a mild comparison. There is a hiss of steam, shrieking of whistles and the rumble and rattle of heavy machinery which cause the entire fabric to tremble and dance on the rails. Then as the whirling knives carve their way foot by foot into the frozen drifts there comes a horrible crunching, crumbling sound, as if some strong jawed man somewhere in the bowels was eating dry toast with his mouth open. Small rocks click once as they strike the metal and then go whizzing through the funnel and strike the opposite bank before the snow in a graceful arch of dissolving views can cover half the distance.

Ill Luck.

Friend (encouragingly)—Don't be so downhearted over such a simple little ailment; why you'll be well in no time.

Cholly (mournfully)—Ya-as, I know that, but isn't it just my beastly luck, don't you know, to be laid up with such a vulgar disease as the mumps. Fancy the mumps when appendicitis is the [illegible] thing!

Her Devotions.

"Do you go to church to hear the sermon or the music, Maude?"

"I go for the hims," said Maude.

TRIP OF PAUL JONES.

HE STARTED AROUND THE WORLD WITHOUT A CENT.

Returns With $5,000. Various Expedients He Resorted to in His Endeavor to Win a Big Stake a Year Ago. Taken for a Spy.

Paul Jones, genius and globe trotter, landed in New York the other day, having completed a circuit of the world from Boston.

It will be remembered that this Paul Jones, as he calls himself, made a sensation last February by the odd means he took to get money enough to start on his journey. He was in New York for several days shortly after his release from several Massachusetts jails. He was not a particular success in New York, but outside he did very well, and made money rapidly. In his journey around the world he has succeeded in adding to his pile rather than lowering it, and as he turns up in Boston with $5,000 in hand, he will have another $5,000, the aggregate of the wagers made on the success of his exploit.

Now that he has practically won the identity of Jones is disclosed. His name is E. C. Pfeiffer and he is a well known Harvard man. He was at one time captain of the Harvard crew and was a member of the class of '88. He rowed in the freshman crew against the Columbia freshmen and the next year pulled No. 6 in the 'Varsity against Yale. He was captain in his senior year. He is an athlete, stands six feet high and describes himself as "a sure winner."

Here is his own story of his trip around the world and of the way he came to make it, as he told it to me the other day.

"When I left Harvard I joined the Boston Athletic club. I was sitting in the club one evening with a group of men when the expense connected with a trip around the world became the topic. Two Americans had just made the trip and their expenses had amounted to $8,000 apiece. I expressed the opinion that a man ought to be able to start on such a trip with nothing and make money.

"One of the party asked me if I could do as much. I said I thought I could. Then several wagers were made that I couldn't do it. In all $5,000 was staked, and the agreement was that I was to be put into a room, my clothes taken from me, and in one year I was to travel around the world and make, including my expenses, $5,000. One day in February, 1890, I was put into a room. There was nothing in the room. My clothes were taken from me.

"Several newspaper men heard of this and came to the room. They knocked for admittance. I said they could come in, but I must charge them a cent apiece. They paid their cents. A committee was in the room to see that the start was fair and according to agreement.

"I paid one of my visitors a cent to buy me a paper.

"With the paper I made as much of a suit of clothes as possible. At any rate it enabled me to talk more freely. Other persons kept coming and the men who had paid a cent to come in paid me ten cents to get their original cents back. They thought there might be luck in them. In this way I got a dollar or so, and sent out and bought some manilla paper. With this I made a suit of clothes. I stuck it together with gum, for which I paid a cent.

"Then I went to a clothier, told him about my plans, and asked him if he had a proposition to make. He offered to let me have a suit of clothes if I would exhibit myself in his shop for a day. I accepted. The newspapers wrote me up and I soon found that I could make money by exhibiting myself.

"I was hired by proprietors of various kinds of business to work for them. Some paid me $25 a day for three days. I have got as much as $200 a week. I traveled over a great part of the United States. I exhibited my paper suit everywhere. I rode on bicycles and was paid for it by the manufacturers. I sailed for Liverpool on the Umbria and sold some of my photographs on board.

"I was introduced to the representative of an English banking syndicate, who took a liking to me and hired me as interpreter for a trip through Germany. We went to Hamburg, spending one week, thence to Berlin for three days, thence to Leipsic, and finally to Innspruck, where we remained one day. Here we parted and I dropped into Switzerland."

Only a short time was spent in Switzerland and the round the world tramp was soon in Naples. Here he went on shipboard and plunged into the Mediterranean. One Thanksgiving day he was puffing down the Suez canal, and ate his dinner in full view of a crowd of fleet footed Arabs that ran along by the side of the boat.

In Japan he had an experience that for a time ruined his prospects. He reached that country during the New Year's festivities, which last a week, and as a traveler has to use a passport was hampered by the failure to get the signature of the necessary officials. He supplied by American nerve the Japanese signature, but at Kioto was held under suspicion as a spy against the government. As good fortune would have it, he encountered at the right instant a Japanese, now an official, who had been educated in Boston, and he straightway released him from his predicament.

Of his trip, as almost completed, Jones says:

"On my trip I have found men of all nationalities who have seen printed in their native tongue some account of my undertaking. I have found that my attempt to become an outcast, a wanderer on the face of the earth, in an endeavor to escape from the blandishments of modern civilization has been a failure, for everywhere, in varied languages and with an infinitude of accents, I heard the children sing 'Ta-ra-ra, boom-de-aye,' and the old folks in all hours of the day and night exercising their voices with the strains of 'After the Ball.'"

A Close Similarity.

Hojack (reading)—The Emperor of China has ordered the Peking bankers to advance him the money he needs or lose their heads.

Tomdik—That sounds like an American invitation to officeholders to make voluntary campaign contributions.—Puck.

An Eye to Business.

Milligan—If I be afther leaving security equal ter what I take away, will yez thrust me till nixt wake?

Sands (the grocer)—Certainly!

Milligan—Well, thin, sell me two av thim hams, an' I'll lave wan av thim till I [illegible].—Puck.

NEBRASKA'S PLIGHT.

FAILURE OF CROPS RENDER THE PEOPLE DESTITUTE.

The Pitiable Condition of Women and Men Caused By Lack of Food [illegible] West [illegible]. A Pitiful Plea For Help.

Nebraska, as a whole, is a good agricultural State. The eastern half of the State contains very rich, fertile soil and a prosperous class of people. The western part is as yet a poor section. Twenty years ago it was covered with a great growth of buffalo grass, which absorbed all the rain that fell and permitted the earth to receive no moisture. By various ways this buffalo grass has been removed and the land has been opened for farmers. Previous to this use it was a section devoted wholly to grazing, and great herds of cattle and horses roamed over it. The railway companies and the land speculators began booming the country, and thousands were attracted to it in search of a home which could be secured cheaply. In this way it was settled, and mushroom "cities" sprang up all over the former solitudes.

The experiment has not yet proved a failure, and there is hope that this section, under reasonable climatic influences may yet become rich and prosperous. But the census of 1890 showed that three-fourths of Nebraska's population live in the eastern half of the State.

The people in western Nebraska were prostrated by drought in 1890. Good crops followed in 1891, and fairly good crops in 1892. By the beginning of 1893 the farmers were in good spirits, and had begun to pay off mortgages and to plan for the future. But 1893 saw a partial failure of the crops, do to drought. The farmers did not lose heart, but used all their funds to put in their crop last Spring. Prospects were never better until the July drought set in. July 24 and 25 hot winds blew over this State and Iowa and over many other portions of the West. These hot wind, preceded and followed by drought, ruined Nebraska's crops. The ruin in the western part of the State was almost total. The eastern parts experienced the same conditions of weather, but little suffering has occurred on account of the many prosperous years before this.

The difference between these two sections—the eastern and the western—lies in the presence of a reserve in the east and a total lack of it in the west. The western farmers were left without any resources, and destitution and want were inevitable.

To show exactly how great is the need, the New York Times' correspondent had an interview a few days ago with J. H. Edmiston, State Oil Inspector, just appointed by Gov. Holcomb. Mr. Edmiston was the Chairman of the Populist State Central Committee in the last campaign, and was chiefly busied in keeping down the calamity howlers in his party and making a campaign on State issues alone. He lives at Eddyville, in Dawson County, in the western part of the State where there is some destitution.

He owns there a farm of over 1,000 acres, and is an intelligent, prosperous man. He said that last year his farm raised not a bushel of anything, although in a good year he could count on an income of $3,000 from it without any care on his part. He emphasized the great need of seed all over the western part of the State. To illustrate how great this need is he said that he had seven renters on his farm. As it is impossible for them to secure seed, he recently bought 1,000 bushels of seed wheat for the use of his renters. He was at once implored by dozens of farmers to secure a rental for them. Every owner was willing to abandon their own farms in order to lease one of his to secure the seed. Without the seed they could do nothing on their farms.

Mr. Edmiston said that he was sure there would be yet much distress and that many of the farms would not be tilled during the coming year because of the lack of seed and the feeble condition of the horses and their owners, who, exhausted by the long winter and little food, will be unfit for duty.

Pitiful letters of entreaty or thanks continue to come in. Here is one from a worthy family in Dundy County, the extreme southwestern part of the State. This family received some supplies from the Omaha Woman's Christian Temperance Union in December. This poor woman wrote:

"Dear ladies: The groceries you sent us are gone except the glass of jelly, which I am keeping for mother's birthday. How often we have said, 'God bless those ladies!' What comfort we took in what you sent us! We have no money to get anything. Will you help us? If you cannot send things to us free of transportation charges send us some money to get food with, and if all goes well and our crops are good, we will try and send the money back to you, so you can have it to help others. You have no idea how hard it is on us in this lonely country. Should we lose another crop we cannot stay, yet all we have is here and I want to pull through. I shall have two cows in the spring, which will help. My chickens are dying for the want of feed. You can travel for days and not find over six chickens on a farm. I could tell you much of the suffering in this country, but it would not do you any good, for you know how it is."

DEFIES THE BOYCOTT.

Hostilities Engendered by the Recent Brooklyn Trolley Strikes.

Mayor Schieren's administration of the duties of mayor of Brooklyn during the recent strike upon the street car lines has resulted in a boycott being placed upon his private business interests.

The Executive Association of engineers denounced Mr. Schieren for his attitude in the recent labor troubles and voted to boycott the leather belting manufactured by his concern. Resolutions to that effect were adopted.

The firm of Charles A. Schieren & Co. is one of the largest manufacturers of leather belting in this country.

Mr. Schieren expresses utter indifference to the boycott. His business, he said, would not be affected by it.

Proof Positive.

Stage Manager—The audience is calling for the author.

Manager—All right. Go out and announce that he is in the audience somewhere, but you don't know where.

Stage Manager—But, perhaps he isn't in the audience.

Manager—Don't be a fool! Who else would have started the call?

Somewhere in the West a woman has preached her husband's funeral sermon. Another [illegible].

FERRIS' GOOD SENSE Corset Waists

Quality, Workmanship, and Shapes, unequaled.
Over A MILLION Mothers, Misses, and Children, wear them.

Modern ideas of healthful dress are embodied in this Corset Waist. For sale by all leading retailers. Children's, 25c. to 50c. Misses', 50c. to $1.00. Ladies', $1.00 to $2.00.

Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union.

OFFICIAL.

Regular meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union, held on Thursday, March 7, 1895, at 2:30 p m.

The following members were present, viz:

Director Hubbard and Freeholders Badgeley, Clark, Ehrlich, Halliday, Farrell, Hulskamper, Krause, Littell, Miller, Ogden, Boll, Swain, Tier, Westcott and Woodruff—16

Absent—Freeholder Morrell—1.

The minutes of the previous meeting (reading of bills excepted) were on motion approved as read.

No communications, memorials, petitions or reports of committees were presented to the Board.

NEW BUSINESS.

Freeholder Farrell presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to examine and report as to the advisability and probable cost of widening bridge over Grand street, in the city of Rahway.

Freeholder Farrell, in a few remarks, explained the need and object of his resolution, after which, on motion of Freeholder Boll, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Director appointed as the said committee Freeholders Farrell, Enrlich, Ogden, Boll and Halliday.

The following bills, audited and approved, were read, and on motion ordered paid:

Bridges—Louis Quien $18 50, 21; Chas Parse 35; E Mudoell & Son 2 75; Wm T Kirk 20 29, Philip Fairman 14; Frederick Heyd 7 50; David Busch 20 83; Jas J Brennan 146.

Salaries—E M Wood $125; S Rusling Ryno 50.

Schools—B Holmes $200.

County Road Construction—Louis Quien $8, 13.

County Road Repairs—Jas L Badgley $1 90; Benj King 16 75; Jas W Fink $50 45 89.

Members' Pay—W H Swain $16; W H Hulskamper 28.

Committee Expenses—Thomas H Smith $10.

Jail—Henry J Schmidt $5 70; J W Hildebrandt & Co, 46 35; Michael Bender 66 86; Jas O Brokaw 14 77; E S E Newberry 45 60.

Public Buildings—Williams & Bassett $6; Hahne & Co, 2 49; Thos B Budd 13 48; Wm Henry 2 75; John C Blore 25; The Suburban Electric Co. 9 10, 5 86; Wm B Tucker, attorney, 144 55.

Publication—The Standard Publishing Concern 25.

Incidental—Phil E Tufts, P M, $5; Wm Howard 45 80; P Casey & Son 15

Court—Geo Kyte, Sheriff, $2 959 30; Edward A Vognte 20 85; Louis Quien 18; Jas Ritchie 75; Wm Howard 2; Herbert W Knight 100; John Williams Crane 70; Lewis S Hyer 80; T F McCormick 391 67; F C Marsh 250; Henry J Schoppe 45; Isaac A Bunn 15, 84; Oliver Conlin 12 50, 70; Wm J Walsh 30; Wm H Burnett 30; John McNamara 25; Jas L Bodwell 30; Henry Smith 25; Wm H Sault 25; John H Sheridan 15; Samuel Morgan 25; Jas H White 35 75; Robert Walpole 38 50 John Seeland 25; F M Furman 4 56; Geo M MacDonald 3; Emil Wersinger 8 25; John Kennedy 80 cts, 7; Max Rapps 9 20.

Freeholder Miller moved to adjourn, which was carried.

The Director declared the Board adjourned to Thursday, April 4, 1895, at 2:30 p m.

S Rusling Ryno, Clerk.

—Adjt. George Wood will be present at the Salvation Army to conduct special meetings March 16, 17 and 18. All are invited to come and bring their friends. Several recruits will be made into soldiers during his visit. Monday night the 18th the meeting will be for the members only.

Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister
Plenipotentiary,
carrying good news of relief from pain.

Allcock's
Porous Plaster
stands at the head of all remedies for congestion in the chest, the first result of taking cold, and for all lameness and stiffness of joints or muscles.

"Just as Good as Allcock's." Not at all. No imitation approaches the genuine.

Allcock's Corn Shields,
Allcock's Bunion Shields,
Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

Brandreth's Pills
are free from injurious substances.
They give universal satisfaction.

Fifty Dollars Given Away.

To raisers of poultry, the most wonderful and valuable monthly is The Poultry Keeper. The publishers offer fifty dollars free. Send for sample copy free and see how. Any of the following back numbers worth a dollar but sent postpaid for only five cents each: Brooders Incubators, Appliances, Poultry Houses (Illus) Aug. '89 Aug. '94. [illegible] Poultry Houses, April '87, Oct. '90 and July '91 [illegible]. Preserving eggs, Sept '87. Turkeys, Mar. '92. Poultry Diseases Nov. '91. How to Feed for Eggs, Oct. '93. All About Lice, Oct. '87, Dec. '91. Testing Eggs, June '91 and June '87. How to Make the Hen Pay [illegible] sample free. Address, [illegible]

HIGH SCHOOL NOTEBOOK.

The regular weekly singing lesson of of the High School was led this morning by Mr. Allen.

The meeting of the P.H.S.A.A. will not be held this afternoon as previously announced as the committee is not quite ready with its report.

Captain Edwards's talk has aroused interest in military drill and there is much talk of a regular uniformed company in the High School. The idea seems to find great favor among the boys and it is to be hoped that it will succeed.

Mr. Travell has almost recovered from his attack of pneumonia and is expected back again next Monday.

The subjects for the Senior essays for March are as follows:

A Comparison of Taine's or Johnson's Sketch of Milton's Character with the sketch by Macaulay; The Story of Roland Graeme from Scott's Abbott; Modern Political Methods; Woman's Work and Woman's Wages; The Character of Confucius. They are due Monday, March 25

Ask Your Druggist for It.

Such strong proofs of the cures made by Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy have been brought to public notice through newspaper investigations that it is now the standard medicine for the diseases for which it is prepared.

Dr. G. H. Ingraham, of Amsterdam, N. Y., states where the regular prescriptions used in a case of kidney disease and gravel utterly failed, he prescribed Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and it cured the patient.

Dr. Wm. Smith, of Jewett's Heights, N. Y., prescribed Favorite Remedy for Mrs. Casper Brooks of Athens, N. Y., who was suffering from kidney disease and ulceration of the stomach; after the second day, steady improvement was noted, and final permanent recovery.

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy acts directly upon the kidneys, liver and blood in cases of nervousness, dyspepsia, rheumatism and Bright's disease; it has made most pronounced cures, after all other treatments have failed.

The Finderne,

FINDERNE, Somerset Co., N. J.

Open all the year as a resort of the highest order. Driving and sleighing parties will receive every attention.

HIGH-CLASS SUNDAY DINNERS.

(Table d' Hote from 1 to 3:30) Steam heat; inclosed piazzas; everything immaculate. When out driving let us entertain you.

A. E. WHITE, Manager,
Finderne, N. J.
1 9 tf

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Standard Railway of America

Protected throughout by the Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

On and after Jan 20, 1895, trains will leave Elizabeth as follows:

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia 12 25 p m daily with Pullman Vestibule parlor and sleeping cars for Pittsburg, Northern and Eastern Pennsylvania.

6.31 p. m. WESTERN EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, dining car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, daily except Saturday, for Toledo, Williamsport, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

8.34 p.m.—SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping car, daily, to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Memphis. Dining car Altoona to Richmond.

8 43 p. m.—PACIFIC EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping cars, daily, for Pittsburg, Columbus, Chicago, and Toledo, daily, except Saturday for Cleveland.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South—[illegible]

For Baltimore only [illegible] p. m., week-days.

For Newark and New York—[illegible]

For New York only, [illegible] a. m. daily.

For Philadelphia—[illegible]

FOR ATLANTIC CITY

[illegible]

For Rahway—[illegible]

For New Brunswick—[illegible]

For Woodbridge—[illegible]

For Perth Amboy—[illegible]

For East Millstone—[illegible] week-days.

For Trenton—[illegible]

For Lambertville, Phillipsburg and Belvidere via Trenton—[illegible]

For Flemington—[illegible]

For Freehold—[illegible] via Monmouth Junction, week-days.

For Jamesburg, via Monmouth Junction—[illegible] week days.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, and points on New York and Long Branch R. R.—[illegible]

For Sea Side Park, Island Heights and Toms River—[illegible]

For Boston—[illegible] daily.

For Brooklyn, N. Y.—All through trains connect at Jersey City with boats for Brooklyn annex, affording direct transfer to and from Fulton street, avoiding double ferriage and journey across New York City.

Leave New York for Elizabeth—[illegible]

[illegible], General Manager.
[illegible], Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

Cocking Main.

A red hot ten-round cock fight took place last night at South Plainfield between birds owned by parties in this city and ones owned by Middlesex County sports. The birds were young and showed a good strain of gamey breeding. They finished royally and much money passed. The sports from this city got most of the money at the windup.

All Shocked.

The party given by Charles Scribner at his home on Pearl street last night was attended by 8 couples who made the affair a merry one with dancing. An electric battery from which all received a shock added a bit of novelty to the affair. During the progress of dancing refreshments were served. Naylor furnished the music.

Another New Order.

The second meeting of the Order of Chosen Friends since their organization was held last night, and five new members initiated, which now makes a total membership of 2[illegible] L. Hopkins, Past Counsellor, J. J. Reed, Provisional Grand Secretary, and Mrs. J. J. Reed, Past Secretary, all of Jersey City, were present.

Prof. A. Wehner,

TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE.

ALSO VOICE CULTURE.

Graduate of the Conservatory of Leipsic, Germany, desires a few more pupils in Plainfield.

References given and required.

Address letters to the office of this paper.

1 21 tf-6

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

(Anthracite coal used exclusively insuring cleanliness and comfort.)

Station in New York foot of Liberty Street. Time Table in Effect, Nov. 18, 1894.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave New York from foot of Liberty street [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Newark [illegible]

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Somerville [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Easton [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

(LEAVE PLAINFIELD.)

[illegible]

For Atlantic City, [illegible]

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc. Leave Plainfield [illegible]

For Perth Amboy, [illegible]

For Matawan, [illegible]

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia, [illegible]

For Trenton [illegible]

For Baltimore and Washington [illegible]

For Chattanooga, New Orleans and all points south with through vestibule sleeper, via Shenandoah Valley Route at [illegible]

For Buffalo, Chicago and all points west, week days at [illegible]

RETURNING—LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

[illegible]

Plainfield passengers by trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

Through tickets to all points at lowest rates may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.

[illegible], General Supt.
[illegible], Gen. Pass. Agt.

EIGHT MINUTES OF THREE.

A DETECTIVE STORY

BY WM CHESTER.

[Copyright, 1895, by Bacheller, Johnson and Bacheller.]

CHAPTER I.

On the 17th of March, 1878, Mr. Gustave Prineveau was shot and killed in his private conveyance while returning from a drive with his wife. It was about five o'clock in the afternoon, and the carriage at the time was between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets on Fourth avenue, in New York.

Mr. Prineveau was seated on the left of his wife in the carriage, which was a two-seated phaeton, and was driven by their man, John Teedson, who sat on the seat in front of them. Mr. Prineveau, who was sixty-three, died almost instantly, and the post mortem, held the next morning at ten o'clock, showed that he had been killed by a pistol bullet that had entered his heart at the fifth intercostal space, glanced upward and severed the aorta. A small hole was found in his vest on the left side corresponding to the bullet.

The post-mortem examination was a long one. As it was impossible for either of the other occupants of the carriage to have got round to the left side of Mr. Prineveau, so as to have inflicted the wound without accomplishing an unprecedented feat, that would have been seen, and as there was no assignable motive for such an act, the whole purpose of the examination was directed to finding out what incentive some other person might have had to commit the deed.

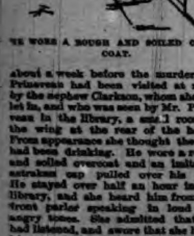
The following facts were then elicited.

Mr. Prineveau had been married a little less than five years to a woman who, previous to that marriage, had been known as the widow of a South American merchant who had died while on a visit to Buenos Ayres. At the time of Mr. Prineveau's marriage he was reported to be very wealthy, having amassed a fortune in coal speculations in Pennsylvania and New York.

He, too, had been previously married, by which marriage there had been two sons, one of whom had died three years before the father, in California, and the other of whom was still living somewhere in Ohio. The only other relation that could be traced was a nephew, Jared Clarkson, about twenty-eight years old, who was a scapegrace, and had lived for several years upon the bounty of Mr. Prineveau, but whose whereabouts at the time of Mr. Prineveau's death could not be ascertained.

It was shown that the deceased had been a man of singularly weak character in the management of his estate; that he gave away vast sums of money, was easily frightened or cajoled, and that from all accounts his wife's advice and influence alone saved him from many foolish speculations and misfortunes in his old age. Among his papers were found receipts for over one hundred thousand dollars signed by unknown persons and covering the four years immediately preceding his death. His relations with his wife had always been of the most amiable and trustful kind. None of the servants knew of his ever having quarreled with her. Mrs. Prineveau looked after all his personal comforts, was continually solicitous about his health, accompanied him everywhere, and bore the reputation of being a discreet domestic woman with an obvious affection for a man who was twenty years her senior.

There was in his house on Fifth avenue a servant who had been with them for five years—her name was Rose Kenny, and she testified that



HE WORE A ROUGH AND SOILED OVERCOAT.

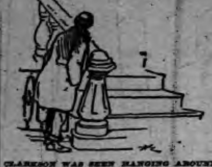
about a week before the murder Mr. Prineveau had been visited at night by the nephew Clarkson, whom she had let in, and who was seen by Mr. Prineveau in the library, a small room in the wing at the rear of the house. From appearance she thought the man had been drinking. He wore a rough and soiled overcoat and an imitation astrakan cap pulled over his face. He stayed over half an hour in the library, and she heard him from the front parlor speaking in loud and angry tones. She admitted that she had listened, and swore that she heard him say: "Then look out for yourself, for you will not live to accomplish it." To which the old man in a soft voice made some kind of appealing reply.

This was about ten o'clock at night, and Mrs. Prineveau, who had gone to a concert at Steinway hall with a party of friends, had not returned. She came back at ten minutes of eleven, and, upon making inquiries of the maid, Rosy, learned these facts and showed a good deal of indignation because Mr. Prineveau had been subjected to the annoyance of a worthless and reckless scapegrace.

Mrs. Prineveau herself corroborated this statement explicitly, but would give very little information about the habits or antecedents of Clarkson, except that she had learned incidentally from her husband that he was a drunkard with a wife and two children, and, owing to his dissolute habits, had never been able to take care of himself or his family.

It was also learned that on the afternoon of the 16th of March Clarkson had been seen by the coachman hanging about the house, and the hall boy, who had been sent on an errand, encountered him on the corner and was there held in conversation by him, Clarkson asking him, among other things, if Mr. Prineveau did not take a drive usually in the afternoons.

These bits of testimony led to the police efforts to find Clarkson. Mr. Prineveau was buried in the Trinity



CLARKSON WAS SEEN HANGING AROUND THE HOUSE.

cemetery on the 19th. His funeral was attended by many old New Yorkers, and public attention was turned to the efforts made by Mrs. Prineveau to discover the perpetrator of the crime.

On the 21st Clarkson's wife and children were found in a miserable lodging place in Varick street. But Clarkson had disappeared. His wife promptly acknowledged that he had come home late on the afternoon of the 17th, had hurriedly changed his clothes and gone out. She had not seen him or heard of him since. But she strenuously denied that he had committed a crime, and refused to be influenced by any of the damaging circumstances.

Here the affair threatened to end, as so many others of its kind have ended, in idle curiosity, police inefficiency and ultimate forgetfulness. But on the 23d Clarkson was discovered in hiding in Troy. He was brought here and lodged in the city prison, and then it became known to the public that the police had found in the rooms of Mrs. Clarkson in Varick street a small French revolver with five chambers, one of which was empty, and the bullets of this pistol corresponded in size with the one taken from the body of Mr. Prineveau.

CHAPTER II.

At this stage of the affair I was called into it, oddly enough. I received a note from that eminent lawyer, John Greve, with whom I had studied, asking me to call and see Mrs. Prineveau at her Fifth avenue home. He had taken the liberty, he said, of recommending me in a matter that would perhaps be of great service to me. Perplexed as I was at this, knowing that John Greve was Mrs. Prineveau's lawyer and did not need associate counsel, I nevertheless called promptly upon the lady.

I found her to be a very handsome woman with great dignity of person, a charming self-possession and all the evidences of a refined and estimable character.

"This unfortunate affair," she said, "has perplexed me in more ways than one. That wretched man, Clarkson, as you doubtless know, is in custody and is now here. The circumstances appear to leave little doubt of his guilt. But he has a wife and two children. Their abject misery is made all the more acute by the wife's belief in her husband's innocence. It is a very dreadful state of affairs, but I shrink from the responsibility which justice imposes on me, of hanging that helpless wretch without giving him a show for his life. He is not able to employ counsel, and I am at the best only a woman. I propose to pay you to try and do the best you can for him, and, of course, I do not wish anything said about it. I took the advice of Mr. Greve, and he said that in any case the man was entitled to good counsel and advised me to employ you. It seems in such a foregone conclusion a small concession to give him the benefit of the law. At all events it will relieve me from the reproach of having been influenced entirely by a vindictive feeling."

I do not now remember all that was said at this interview, but I recall that I was consciously affected by the woman's sympathy for a man that she saw had little or no chance for his life, and who wanted to soften her own share in the prosecution by not permitting him to say he had no chance to prove his innocence.

I promised her to go and see the accused man and to send her my decision as soon thereafter as was possible.

This interview was on the 25th. On the 26th I went to see Clarkson in his cell at the city prison. I found a woman in the warden's office who had also come to see him. It proved to be his wife. She was such a picture of abject misery that she arrested my attention. She must have been a very beautiful girl, although now she was at least twenty-five and suffering had drawn its lines across her white face. I could see that she was made of the finest material, was in fact one of those delicate, sensitive, emotional natures that shrink from the world, but are capable of the greatest sacrifices and measureless heroism when a crisis comes. She was wretchedly clad from the biting spring weather, and she stood with her face turned toward the wall, but through all her shabby integuments there was a proclamation of natural symmetry and evenness of character. When the warden told me who she was, I went to her and made myself and my mission known. She grasped my hand with her long cold fingers almost convulsively and swinging away the veil that had partly concealed her face looked at me so searchingly and imploringly with her sad gray eyes that I started a little.

"O, sir!" she said, "bad as my husband may be, he is innocent of this, and he has two little children that he loves. You have come to save him. I feel it."

I patted her hand and tried to say something that was encouragingly noncommittal. "We shall see, we shall see. Things are often not as bad as they look. I am going to have a chat with him. In the meantime, save your strength. You are not friendless."

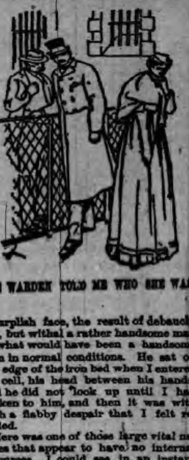
She paid no heed at all to what I said. She was looking at me with those gray eyes very much as if she saw something behind me, and hanging to my hand like a drowning person.

"Yes, yes!" she said, with a sob; "you will save him," and then she began to cry convulsively.

I had not the heart to tell her how hopeless it all looked. I wished that I had been spared this so that my judgment could come to the interview with the accused man unperturbed.

She made me go up and see her husband first. She would wait.

I found Clarkson to be the very antithesis of his wife. He was a large, muscular and slightly bloated fellow with



THE WARDEN TOLD ME WHO SHE WAS.

a purplish face, the result of debauchery, but withal a rather handsome man or what would have been a handsome man in normal conditions. He sat on the edge of the iron bed when I entered the cell, his head between his hands, and he did not look up until I had spoken to him, and then it was with such a flabby despair that I felt repelled.

Here was one of those large vital natures that appear to have no internal resources. I could see in an instant why his life had been a failure. He was made up of unregulated appetites and sensibilities without volition enough to control them. Just the sort of man to do a desperate deed in the frenzy of drink, without a motive before it or a recollection after it, but as devoid of methodical vindictiveness as a mastiff.

I told him I had come to talk with him in view of conducting his defense.

"Bah," he said, "there is no defense. Can you defend me against God?"

"Let me ask of you," I began, "not to talk in that reckless manner. Try and be cool. Blasphemy may relieve your feelings, but it will not help your case."

"My case is helpless," he said, with every fleshy indication that it was.

"But if it is worth while to make a plea at all, it is not necessary to announce your guilt in advance."

He sprang up from the bed—he was six feet at least in height—and with a clenched fist uplifted shouted:

"I am not guilty, but I might as well be, for God has decreed that everybody shall think so."

A little gleam of hope suddenly had shot out of the darkness of this reply. The man might be in some degree insane, and irresponsible.

"If you are not guilty there are possibilities of defense. I don't think Heaven will object to our availing ourselves of them."

"Much you know of Heaven," he replied. "No man could have made such a set of circumstances to fit into my doom. It requires the subtlety and cruelty of a god. I might as well have killed that man and given myself up. The result will be the same. But I'm too d—d weak to kill anybody. So I am to be killed. This is in accordance with eternal practice."

He looked at me with a glaring eye. His words were hot with a burning arraignment. There could be no mistake about the earnestness and sincerity of his emotion.

"Either this man is innocent or mad," I said to myself, and then hastened to disavow the thought to myself.

"I tell you beforehand," he went on, "that you cannot do anything with the circumstances. Did I go to Mr. Prineveau and use threatening words—yes. Did I happen to have a pistol in my possession whose bullets exactly correspond to the one found in the man's body—yes. Did I disappear after the deed—yes. Is my life and character just such as would fit me for such a deed—yes. And yet I tell you that I was not there, did not kill him, and never had such an act in my mind."

"Easy," I said. "If you were not there, you were somewhere else. We ought to be able to get at that."

"Yes, we ought to. If we were not fighting against destiny. But just at the time that I ought to have known where I was I was unconscious."

"Then you might have been there unconsciously and irresponsibly."

"Yes. Some demon may have robbed me of myself and worked this thing through me. That's the safest theory. You'd better stick to that. You'll get some credit for it after I'm hanged."

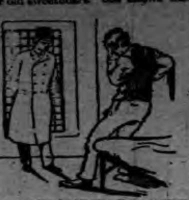
"Clarkson," said I, "I met your wife downstairs; she made me come up and see you first."

He staggered against the wall in the corner of the cell and broke down.

"Poor girl! Poor girl!" he said, with great sobs. "I've been the curse of her life."

"She believes in your innocence."

"Of course she does. She knows me, poor old sweetheart. She knows that,



"POOR GIRL, POOR GIRL," HE SOBBED.

weak and worthless as I am, I never killed even an insect."

"She believes that I was sent to—to give you valuable assistance."

"Yes. She believes in a good God. You wouldn't think it, with such a husband as I am, would you? So did I, till He wound this mesh around me!"

"Tut, tut, man! Pull yourself together and let your reason work. Sit down there and answer my questions."

He wiped his eyes with his coat sleeve and sat down again, helplessly, on the edge of the bed.

"Now, you don't know where you were at four o'clock on the afternoon of March 17?"

"No. The last thing I remember was going down Vesey street toward the river."

"Where had you been?"

"I had been drinking on Sixth avenue at several places."

"And when you recovered your consciousness where were you?"

"In Troy."

"Humph! Had you ever been to Troy before?"

"No."

"Did you know anybody there?"

"No."

"Did you have the pistol with you that was found in your house?"

"No. I never carried a pistol in my life."

"Did not your wife then know that the pistol was in the house at the time this murder was committed up-town?"

"No. She did not know anything about it."

"Where did you get it?"

"I took it in pledge from a little Frenchman who boarded in the house and who wanted to raise money to go home. I threw it in a chest of drawers, saying I could get five dollars on it any time at a pawn shop, for it was handsomely silver mounted."

"How long was this before the murder of Mr. Prineveau?"

The man turned round and looked at me with a blank face and said, slowly: "It was about five days before and the day after I had had the words with Mr. Prineveau in the library."

I confess that both his looks and his words had a knell-like effect. In spite of myself I felt staggered.

"Do you know of anybody whose interest would be advanced by the death of Mr. Prineveau?"

He hesitated a moment. Then he said: "No. Mr. Prineveau's death was a deprivation to me. He was the best, and in fact, the only friend I had."

"Why did you go to him that night a week before his death?"

"To get money."

"Did you get it?"

"Yes. I always got it."

"By threats?"

"No. It was absolute charity. He gave me a twenty-dollar bill. He always felt sorry for me. I was flush with that money and bought the pistol, not because I wanted it, but because the Frenchman was hard up."

"Now tell me what the conversation was with your uncle that night."

"I cannot tell it clearly because I had been drinking, and I am effusive and foolish when I have liquor in me."

"Was there not a quarrel?"

"No. He may have upbraided me; he always did, and I may have talked fast and loud. I always do, but there was no other quarrel."

This man puzzled me completely. There was nothing in his information that at all removed the fatal circumstances. I had to confess to myself that any gushing sentimental lout, however guilty, might present this view of the case. But there was something in the fellow's face and tones that went past my reason and awakened some instinct that he was innocent.

When I left him I was in a curious quandary. I could not put my finger on a piece of evidence to be used in rebuttal of the circumstances, and yet I found some inarticulate voice in me saying: "That man is innocent."

I thought the matter over that night without coming to a conclusion, and went to bed saying I would sleep over it, which, of course, is very much like saying in the face of a dilemma that you will toss a penny up. In both cases there is an acknowledgment that something outside of your own will may determine for you.

CHAPTER III.

In my case I suppose that something did, for I got up and wrote a leter to Mrs. Prineveau in which I told her that I accepted the case and would do the best I could for the accused, and that it looked like a hopeless affair. In response to this I received a note of brief thanks, inclosing a crisp five hundred dollar bill as a retaining fee. That the pale face of the man's wife had determined me is not unlikely, for it came back to me in the night with the strangest persistency and the same unwarranted look of trust in the gray eyes.

The trial was set down to come on about the first of May, and there was about a month's time to get ready for it. I wasted about a week in the conviction that all I could do was to dispute the evidence inch by inch, and in the last resort show that Clarkson was given to emotional aberrations and was at times irresponsible. But whenever my mind reverted to the matter that miserable woman's face rose up with an awful reproach in it, and then I fell to [illegible] myself to myself as if I had not done right.

One morning, with an entirely inexplicable impulse, I went down to the place in Varick street. I found Mrs. Clarkson living in one room on the third floor of a dismally dirty barracks, with two extraordinarily beautiful children, scantily but tidily dressed, playing about the floor, and occasionally asking when papa would come back. She had taken in some kind of needle work—button work, which she showed me. She had to cover the iron frames of the buttons with silk, and arrange them on a card, for which she got twenty-five cents a dozen, and by the utmost industry could never quite make two cards a day of a dozen buttons each. Her finger ends were black with needle marks. She looked weary and sick, but she did not complain. Nothing that ever I had encountered in my experience as a lawyer or as a man so moved my sympathy as this woman. Instinctively I knew that she had been gently bred; that she had loved a worthless man and this was her penalty for continuing to love him. I knew that she would cling to him through all misfortune and be the last to leave him when his doom came. I felt myself treating her with a fine courtliness that was inspired by respect, the respect we always feel for something that is a little above our human range.

It was difficult to pull myself out of this mood and come down to the practical business of a lawyer, but it was necessary.

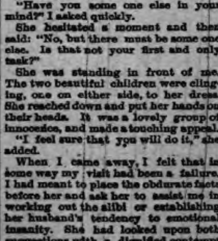
"Mrs. Clarkson," I said, "it is necessary that we look at this matter in the most cold-blooded way. We have got to make the effort to save your husband beset on almost every side by almost insuperable difficulties, and shut into one or two miserably narrow courses. I have got to prove an alibi or establish his insanity."

"Do you mean by insanity that you will admit that he committed the deed in a mad fit?"

"Perhaps that would be the most judicious course, and then throw ourselves on the sympathy of the jury and the mercy of the court."

She shook her head with a sad dignity. "He did not commit the deed," she said.

"Perhaps not. That may be a moral certainty with you. But a lawyer must



"BY PROVING THAT SOME ONE ELSE DID IT!"

have facts. How are we to prove that he did not?"

Her answer startled me a little. It was said calmly, and as if she saw no difficulty about it.

"By proving that some one else did it," she said.

"Have you some one else in your mind?" I asked quickly.

She hesitated a moment and then said: "No, but there must be some one else. Is that not your first and only task?"

She was standing in front of me. The two beautiful children were clinging, one on either side, to her dress. She reached down and put her hands on their heads. It was a lovely group of innocence, and made a touching appeal.

"I feel sure that you will do it," she added.

When I came away, I felt that in some way my visit had been a failure. I had meant to place the obdurate facts before her and ask her to assist me in working out the alibi or establishing her husband's tendency to emotional insanity. She had looked upon both suggestions with a dignified contempt and asked me to find the person who really committed the deed.

I made up my mind that I was to get no practical assistance from the wife, and in my extremity I sent for Amos Daryl, who was then employed in the secret service in Washington.

I had not seen him in several years, but he owed his position to me and he was the only detective I knew for whose abilities I had a profound respect. Luckily he was able to get away, and he came to New York promptly to see me.

Daryl was a great, brawny, rawboned fellow with a child's simple mindedness; one of those men who deceive you completely in appearance and manner. He might easily have been mistaken for an Adirondack guide on a visit to the city. But he was well-known to the police authorities and most of the criminal lawyers.

He listened to me as I went over all the details of the affair, and I don't think he spoke once till I told him what Mrs. Clarkson had said; then he smiled, put his long hands in his pockets, and stretching out his interminable legs remarked: "A good idea."

"I have told you all that there is to it. What is your opinion?"

"My opinion is that Mrs. Clarkson suspects some one else and hasn't told you. Give me a card to Mrs. Prineveau, and three or four days' time."

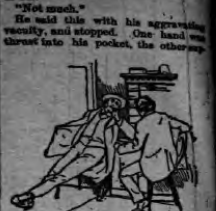
Just before he left, he said: "You'd better give me a card to Mr. Greve while you are about it. I want to see that bullet, and I shall have to get an order from him."

After two days' time he came back. It was about ten o'clock in the morning and he sauntered into my study in his careless manner, unlimbered himself in a big chair, and then as usual waited for me to open the conversation.

"Well, Amos," I said, throwing down my pen and wheeling round, "you've come back a little sooner than I expected. Have you got anything to say to me?"

"Not much."

He said this with his aggravating vacuity, and stopped. One hand was thrust into his pocket, the other supported his head in an easy, indolent, sprawling position.



"I THINK I KNOW WHO COMMITTED THAT MURDER."

"I suppose you have made up your mind; it is a waste of time trying to save that man. Well, I about made up my mind to that myself, some time ago."

"Do you mind telling me how you got into this case?" he asked.

"As that is a private matter and you are not disposed to take any share in the case, I don't see why I should make you a confidant."

"Did Mrs. Prineveau ask you to defend Clarkson?"

"Ah! Mr. Greve told you?"

"No he didn't."

"Then, Mrs. Prineveau?"

"Mrs. Prineveau would not talk to me. I scared her."

"Scared her? you must have lost your tact."

"No, I haven't."

"Look here, Daryl," I said, a little nettled. "You are one of the cleverest men in a particular line I ever met. This whole thing is in a nutshell. Either that man Clarkson shot Mr. Prineveau or he didn't. If he didn't shoot him he must have been somewhere at the time. He says he was drunk and if so some one must have seen him at some resort far away from the scene of the crime. It's a plain piece of work to find out the man's resorts and get hold of the persons who saw him there on that day. That's all there is to it, and I don't mind telling you that I haven't a bit of faith in the task, but there's a chance."

Daryl did not say anything for a moment. He worked his big fist in his pocket mechanically, and looked down at his heavy boots as if he were at a complete loss. Presently he said, drawlingly: "Yes, that would be a waste of time."

"Then you have made up your mind that Clarkson is guilty."

"No—o. I've made up my mind he is innocent."

"Have you seen him?"

"Ye—s. Saw his wife, too."

"And he convinced you that he was innocent?"

"N—o. His wife convinced me."

I laughed. "You're more susceptible than I supposed," I said. "She would have convinced me, too, if I hadn't kept my wits about me."

Daryl threw his head back and pulled at his iron-gray whiskers a moment. Then he said in a schoolboy way: "I think I know who committed that murder, old fellow."

"Do you? Who?"

"Mrs. Prineveau!"

If he had told me that he thought I had committed it, I don't think I could have been more astonished. I gave an incredulous start. "I wish you'd give me the facts upon which you have built that quick and—pardon me for saying it—that preposterous conclusion."

"I haven't got a single fact yet," he replied. "I'll look for the facts if you like, later on."

"What in heaven's name then have you got to warrant such a conclusion?"

"Kinder got the truth. It's different from facts. Can't foot it up, but you feel it all the same. I allers prefer it to facts—to begin with, for the facts kinder fit into it, easy like."

I got up and took a turn or two. My mind did not easily adjust itself to this possibility. Daryl reached out his long arm and played with the paper weight on my table contentedly.

"Amos," I said, "I don't know what to make of this, and I think that you ought to tell me exactly how this notion got into your mind."

He toyed with the paper weight, and did not look at me. I could see that he was somewhat at a loss how to explain himself.

"Well," he finally said, "I ain't good at tracking my own notions, as you call 'em, but I don't mind saying in a gineral way that the truth slips into some people's systems without their knowin' how. As a rule it's a woman's system, and ten to one it's a woman like Mrs. Clarkson. Why, if her husband had murder on his clothes she'd smell it over night. She knows every turn of his big lubberly heart. She knows he hasn't killed anybody, and I'd take her word for it. A woman knows a lot of things that a man don't."

"Yes," I said, "she knows how to play on a man's susceptibilities."

"Mrs. Prineveau don't want to play on my susceptibilities, does she? You saw her, and talked with her, didn't you?"

"Yes, I did."

"And she struck you as a conscientious, self-respecting, kindly old party, didn't she?"

"She certainly impressed me as a woman who had nothing to conceal and was anxious that justice should be tempered with mercy."

"Very cool, and collected, and dignified."

"Most assuredly."

"Well, when she met me, she gave a start. 'Who brought you into the case?' she said. 'Not you, madam, of course,' says I, and she gave a little twitch. 'I wanted,' says I, 'to take a look at the bullet.' She switched at the back of the chair, and laid in a big breath.

...had better go to my lawyer. I think he will let you see it.' 'I'm not sure that he has it, madam,' I said, 'I have seen it, and it was never made for a pistol barrel.'

"My old fellow, that's a great woman, and she'll beat us in the end if we don't learn a woman's tactics. She just braced herself and began to act, but it was too late. 'Ah,' says she, 'you have some new ideas in the case or some new light. I only wish you would go to my lawyer with it, and if you wish any material assistance why you can come to me afterwards.'

"I call that simply prodigious; she says to herself: 'Here's a dangerous man. I'll get Mr. Greve to handle him and I'll handle Mr. Greve, and I'll throw out a hint of money at the same time.'"

Then Amos Daryl struck the paper-weight that he held in his hand emphatically on the table, and, turning round, said: "My friend, that woman had no sooner clapt her eyes on me than she understood the truth; and the truth was this: that somebody had arrived that she couldn't hoodwink. I tell you, a woman's thinking apparatus is lightning sometimes."

I sat down in front of Daryl. "You amaze me," I said. "Suppose you turn to the facts now. The bullet was not made for a pistol barrel."

"No. The pistol is a little French plaything. There are not twenty-five of them in the country, for we make these things better here. But it was made at a French factory where the cartridges are all moulder. The bullet from Mr. Prineveau's body was not moulder. It was cut from a piece of lead and shaped with an instrument. You can see the marks of a fine file on it if you use a glass."

"But," I observed, "the bullet entered Mr. Prineveau's side through his clothing, the hole was found in his vest. It must have been fired from that side, and Mrs. Prineveau was on the other side."

"See here," said Daryl, getting up suddenly. "I don't mind being a little rash just for once, and I'll bet you a trip ticket to Florida, where you can see my little orange grove, after this case is decided, that Mr. Prineveau didn't wear the vest with the hole in it when he was killed in the carriage. Have you been up to Sixty-sixth street and Fourth avenue to look the ground over?"

"No."

"Well, I have. It was five o'clock when Mr. Prineveau was killed, and there was a steady stiff wind blowing from the northeast with plenty of snow, but it was light enough to see westward across the open lots to the Fifth avenue. If there had been anybody within a thousand feet the coachman or Mrs. Prineveau could have seen him. To suppose that a little French pistol could have carried further than that straight to Mr. Prineveau's heart is one of those yarns that would make a marine sick. My dear fellow, I've talked more to-day than I have in six months. But Mrs. Clarkson was dead right when she said the thing to do is to prove that some one else committed the crime."

"Can we do it?"

"We can find that person, but to prove it—well, to tell you the truth, I don't believe we will, for that person is as clever as four lawyers and eight ordinary detectives, and has had the start of us for a year or more."

"Where are you going now?"

"I'm going over to take some things to that woman in Varick street. I don't believe she is comfortable, and I'm dead sure she hasn't any friends. I'll see you in the morning with some facts, if I run across 'em."

CHAPTER IV.

This interview, when I came to think it over, took the conceit out of me, and the retaining fee of five hundred dollars had an ugly look. Daryl, it was true, might be mistaken, but there was something in me that respected his opinions. Why did Mrs. Prineveau have such confidence in me and such distrust of Daryl? Why was I sent to her to be sized up, as it were. Evidently she was the kind of woman Daryl had insisted she was. She had counted on just the stupidity that I had shown. This reflection made my professional vanity a little vindictive. "So, so," I said to myself, "I am retained to defend Clarkson. Very well. He shall be defended to the best of my ability."

THE RETAINING FEE OF $500 HAD AN UGLY LOOK.

When Daryl came to see me the next evening I told him frankly that Mrs. Prineveau had given me a five-hundred-dollar retaining fee. He said he felt sure of it, and advised me to send it to Mrs. Clarkson if it hurt me.

"And who is to pay you?" I asked.

"I don't think either you or I will get any pay out of this," he replied. "But we are into it and we might as well carry it through."

"I am afraid," I said, "that we have undertaken a hopeless task. Let's divide it up."

"You find out Mrs. Prineveau's antecedents and I will find out if Mr. Prineveau wore that vest with the hole in it when he was killed. If he didn't who made that hole in it and for what purpose?"

"Rather narrow ground," I said, somewhat hopelessly.

"O, I've been on narrower and more slippery, and pulled out."

"But tell me what kind of a theory can you invent that will enable Mrs. Prineveau to kill her husband with a bullet on his left side, while she is sitting on his right?"

Daryl fell into his ...... stretched out his legs, thrust his hands into his pockets, and choked off a yawn.

"Did you read all the testimony at the coroner's examination?" he asked.

"Yes, all of it."

"Did you notice anything peculiar in the elements of time that entered into it?"

"No, I didn't."

He pulled out of his pocket a portion of the verbatim report. "Let me read you a little of it. This is the girl Rose Kenny's testimony:

"Q. What time was it when your master and mistress left the house to ride?

"A. Eight minutes of three.

"Q. What makes you so particular as to the time?

"A. I heard Mrs. Prineveau call to Mr. Prineveau and say that was the time just as they went out.

"Q. Wasn't there a clock in the room?

"A. No, sir. The clock is in the dining-room.

"There the question of time stops. Now listen to Mrs. Prineveau's testimony.

"Q. What time was it when the shot was fired?

"A. Five minutes past five—suddenly correcting herself—or about that.

"Does it occur to you that this particularity of time is unusual?"

"Yes; somewhat. But what is its significance?"

"This—that something may have been arranged to occur at a particular time, and Mrs. Prineveau had charged her mind with it. Here is the coachman's testimony:

"Q. Can you fix the exact time of the death of Mr. Prineveau?

"A. It was five o'clock.

"Q. Do you carry a watch?

"A. No.

"Q. Did Mrs. Prineveau have a watch with her?

"A. No, sir.

"Q. How then did you fix the time?

"A. Mrs. Prineveau looked at Mr. Prineveau's watch when we were turning into Fourth avenue and said it is five o'clock and that I must hurry.

"Now here the matter is dropped by the examination just as it is getting warm. Let's recapitulate," and Amos Daryl picked up my paper weight for illustration: "First, Mr. Prineveau carries a watch," and Amos Daryl put the paper weight down; "second, Mrs. Prineveau knew to a minute when they left the house." Mr. Daryl picked up the mucilage jar and placed it by the side of the paper weight; "third," and he picked up a match receiver, "she was anxious to know the exact time just before they reached the fatal spot." He put the match box down alongside the paper weight and reached for an ash receiver; "fourth, she ascertained the time by looking at Mr. Prineveau's watch." Down went the ash receiver; "fifth," and he picked up the ink bottle, "if she ascertained the exact time by looking at Mr. Prineveau's watch, and that watch was carried in the usual place on his left breast, then her fingers were at his heart just before the murder occurred," and down went the ink bottle. The usually scattered utensils of my desk were now in a little group covered by the massive paw of my friend Daryl.

"It is an interesting and a startling theory," I said, "and I see now to what it leads."

"I doubt that," replied Daryl. "Let me tell you to what it leads—insuperable difficulties, for the woman has all the clews in her own hand, and will baffle us at every step of the search, and have public sympathy in doing it."

"Then if we cannot get hold of the facts to substantiate your theory we are on a wild-goose chase."

"Not altogether."

"Why, we haven't a leg to go on without the facts."

"O, yes; one leg."

"What is it?"

"The truth."

I shrugged my shoulders.

"The truth will develop its own facts, and that is where Mrs. Prineveau, like all merely cunning people, is a little superficial. Suppose we set out to ascertain if Mr. Prineveau did not have two waistcoats of the same material, one of which it was alleged was punctured by a bullet and the other was not, and we wish to learn if Mrs. Prineveau did not have the opportunity when the body arrived home, to change the waistcoats, we shall be baffled by her, for she has arranged for just such a contingency."

"And away go our facts."

"Yes, but in comes our truth. Why does Mrs. Prineveau object to our searching for that waistcoat?"

Daryl gave his legs a stretch, rammed his big fists into his pocket, and then continued: "Look here, old fellow, I am right; that calm, self-possessed woman is living with a slow burning hell inside, for fear somebody will bring an intuition into this case and look past the facts that she has arranged to the truth that she can't alter.

"I've got a working hypothesis that fits every circumstance. What we've got to do is to keep this woman from suspecting it till she gets on the witness stand, and then pump it at her and watch the results. The moment she suspects that we have got the whole secret—she will go to pieces."

Three weeks of the month of April passed by and very little was done. Daryl went to Washington and to all appearances had made up his mind to let things rest on his far-fetched hypothesis. Gradually I fell into the belief that it was a hopeless case of defense. I had learned nothing to strengthen Daryl's theory. The prosecution openly avowed that they had a clear case. My friend John Greve patronizingly told me to do the best I could, and reminded me that there was no chagrin in making a good fight in a forlorn hope. I called upon Mrs. Prineveau once and she received me with the utmost candor, without a sign of perturbation and offered to give me any assistance in her power. I felt when I came away that Daryl had made a great mistake. As the day of the trial approached the newspapers referred to Clarkson as the murderer whose guilt was unmistakable, and Clarkson himself in one or two interviews had talked wildly and desperately and hurt his own case immediately.

I think it was on the 28th of April when I got an absurd and very brief letter from Daryl in Washington. This was all it said: "If you get discouraged go and see Mrs. Clarkson. Will be on with a fact or two on Monday."

The letter did not stimulate me, but the visit to Mrs. Clarkson did. I found her in improved but modest quarters up town and much more hopeful than I expected. She seized me by the hands and said: "I pray for you night and morning—that Heaven will preserve you till this is over. I tremble to think something might happen to you. O, sir, we never can pay you; but when you see that poor dear with his children in his arms once more I am sure you will feel that *you* have not been wholly unpaid."

I tried to let down the pegs of this strain as softly as I could and tell her that it would not do to be oversanguine of the result, but she said, with calm assurance, that she had no fear of the result now, and shortly afterwards her two winsome children announced to me with pitiable importance that papa was coming home again.

So when Daryl arrived on Monday I told him that I felt as if I were the only guilty party in the case. We had allowed an estimable woman to build up the most unwarranted hopes only to cruelly destroy them in the end.

Daryl paid no attention whatever to this. "I have got an important fact," he said. "The Prineveaus were abroad in 1877, and staid two weeks at Geneva. I never should have known this but for Mrs. Clarkson, who hunted up a letter from Mr. Prineveau to Mr. Clarkson that had contained a remittance, and this sentence: 'We have been detained here a week over our time by Mrs. P., who has been making purchases.'"

"What do you see in that?"

I FELT THAT DARYL HAD MADE A GREAT MISTAKE.

"Geneva is celebrated for its watchmakers. I sent a cablegram from the Washington bureau to the department of justice there asking them to find out if Mrs. Prineveau purchased a watch while there. Here is the answer, translated. Don't read the official verbiage—look at that sentence. What is it? 'Yes, Mme. Prineveau purchased a large silver watch of Bringdat Frere, who was closing out business. Number and description of watch unattainable.'"

After reading this we both laid back and looked at each other in silence a moment.

"It is your sane opinion, Daryl, that Prineveau was killed by a watch."

"Just as sure of it as Clarkson's wife is that you will free her husband from this charge."

"But we haven't got a scintilla of proof."

"No, we'll make Mrs. Prineveau furnish it on the witness stand."

Do you know what I said to Daryl? It's a rather humiliating confession, but I was considerably younger then than I am now.

"Daryl," said I, "you are the senior counsel for the defense. I might as well put myself in your hands and go it blindly."

He pulled out his brawny and hairy hands as if to let me see that they were big and strong enough to take care of me. But he only said:

"Good. I shouldn't wonder if I pulled you out of it with a good deal of honor. I'm counting on one little thing that you don't think of."

"What is it?"

"That Mrs. Prineveau retained you for the defense."

"Is that sarcasm?"

"No. Inspiration. Don't you know why she retained you?"

"Because she thought I'd make the worst possible defense."

"That was a secondary motive. The primary one was compunction. She's a woman and she couldn't help feeling sorry for Clarkson, who was such a helpless victim of her conspiracy. So she eased up her conscience by providing him with a lawyer. She felt safe in doing it. She tried to steer you into the insanity plea. Now all that shows that there is a weak spot in her. We'll go to court and lie in wait for her and jump on it suddenly, and then you'll see something dramatic."

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

Love Transforms the Home.

"There's no place like home,"—sighed the housewife, as she viewed the kitchen smirched with smoke and saw the dining room paper flyspotted and torn, while the paint played hide-and-seek under the dirt.

But as she was a wise woman she did not despair, but went to Edward Love's, corner of North and Watchung avenues; and now she sings "There's no place like home" with a far different and the true meaning.

—W. A. Woodruff and VanBuren & Timpson, the agents who had the insurance on the recent slight fire in Werner's, have generously contributed to the Plainfield Relief Association the two slightly damaged overcoats which became their property on payment of the insurance.

CLUBS BREAK EVEN.

Honors Are Easy in the All-Round Tournament.

TWO VICTORIES FOR EACH CLUB.

Parks Win at Bowling and Pool, and Country Club Captures Whist and Billiards.

The Park clubhouse presented a scene of enthusiasm last Friday, when the all-round contest between the Union County Country Club and the Park Club took place. The honors were evenly divided, each winning two out of the four different games contested—the Parks bowling and pool, and the Country Club whist and billiards.

The score on the bowling game was:

PARKS.		COUNTRY CLUB.	
Leonard	210	Browne	108
Erickson, R.	168	VanBoskerck	148
Waring	182	Herring	110
Erickson, J.	189	Fleming	138
VanBuren	125	Beebe	153
Hegeman	154	Bogert	139
Evans	135	Chapman	177
Worth, W.	183	Wharton	98
Worth, G.	125	Steile	162
Matthews	163	Burnet	171
	1520		1420

BY FRAMES.

Park	143	285	403	617	775	968	1095	1197	1366	1520
C. Club	120	281	406	561	749	880	1007	1155	1284	1420

In billiards and pool 100 points constituted the game. Two members from each club contested these games, and each one played with the other, so that four games were necessary. The Parks won at pool and the Country Club at billiards. The scores:

BILLIARDS.

Murray—Union County	100
VanDeventer—Park	85
Underwood—Park	100
Scott—Union County	65
VanDeventer—Park	100
Scott—Union County	86
Murray—Union County	100
Underwood—Park	45

TOTALS.

Union County	351
Park Club	312

POOL.

Stockton—Union County	84
Lyman—Park	100
Stockton—Union County	88
Hinrichs—Park	100
Baker—Union County	67
Hinrichs—Park	100
Baker—Union County	88
Lyman—Park	100

TOTALS.

Park Club	400
Union County	379

At duplicate whist the score was:

PARKS.		UNION COUNTY.	
McCutcheon Townsend	6	Dumont Beebe	9
Peck Horne	1	Kirchoff Erickson	7
Dupee McGee	5	Mason Perkins	7
Reed Rogers	8	Ladd Kaufman	2

TOTALS.

Union County	25
Park Club	20

THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

Personally-Conducted Tours to Washington, D. C., via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The series of three-day tours to Washington, D. C., arranged by the Pennsylvania Railroad, offers an opportunity to visit that place under the most favorable conditions; the rate being low and the service first-class in every particular. A tourist agent and an experienced woman as chaperon will accompany each tour, and the services of special guides in the Capitol Building are placed at the disposal of the parties.

The tours leave New York and Philadelphia March 21, and at intervals of three weeks until May 23, 1895, inclusive. The rates, including accommodations at Washington's best hotels, are $13 50 from New York and $11.50 from Philadelphia; proportionate rates from other points.

Detailed itinerary will be sent on application to Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Plumbers' Committees.

At the meeting of the Master Plumbers Association last night President John Carney announced the following standing committees:

Executive Committee—All officers, with vice-president as chairman.

Conference—Wm Addis, C M Raybert, C W Krausse, D W Littell, A H Esander.

License—D T Kenney, I L McVoy, W H Addis, Jr.

Auditing—D W Littell, C W Krausse, A M Griffin.

Trade School—C M Raybert, D W Littell, C W Krausse, Wm Addis, A H Esander.

Trade Protection—Geo J Tobin, C W. Krausse, D T Kenney, A H Esander, C M Raybert.

Geo. J. Tobin was elected marshal and Chas. M. Raybert sergeant-at-arms.

Five trustees were also elected with D. W. Littell as chairman.

—Mr. Ross of Elizabeth has challenged George Squires of North Plainfield to shoot a match for $50 a side, 50 birds, to take place at "Al" Heritage's, Marion, Saturday, March 16. Friends of Squires took the bet, and a good shoot is promised.

—Lewis A. Bernum of Woodland avenue is having the interior of his house handsomely papered and decorated by Woolston & Buckle.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Librarian's Report for the Month of February, 1895.

Volumes on accession-book, Jan. 31, 1895	12,674
" added by purchase	102
Volumes added by gift	21
Volumes now in the library	12,986
Number of card-holders	2,322
Cash rec'd from fines	$ 16.32
" " " non-resident subscriptions	$ 2.00
Home Circulation.	
Fiction	1397
Juvenile	575
Biography	105
Travel	200
Philosophy	16
Religion	35
Sociology	46
Philology	3
Natural science	77
Useful arts	27
Fine arts	54
Literature	213
History	210
General works	18
Total	3181
Total for February, '94	2814
Increase	367
Visitors to building	3,548
Average circulation per day	135

Gifts during the month—

Feb. 1—From N. Y. State Library, 76th annual report.

Feb. 1—From Smithsonian Inst., 8th-10th annual reports.

Feb. 13—N. J. Journal of 50th Senate; also minutes of 118th Gen. Assembly, 2 v.

Feb. 20—Miss M. S. Miller, 10 odd volumes.

Feb. 20—Plainfield Club of Princeton, Princeton Bric-a-brac, class of '96.

Feb. 25—J. W. Murray, Rebellion records, v. 46, pt. 1 and atlas.

Feb. 28—Miss Boorman, Fortnightly Review, (unbound) 2 v.

Literary World, 2 v.

EMMA L. ADAMS,
Librarian.

Street Railway Annual Meeting.

The officers of the Plainfield Street Railway met in annual session Thursday afternoon at the company's office. Proposed extensions were talked about, and thoroughly discussed, and it was expressed as their desire to push them forward as rapidly as possible.

They were anxious to lay the rails from West Fourth street into Arlington avenue. The consents of property owners on the east side and in the Netherwood district had been obtained; and just as soon as the company felt assurred they could proceed without any hindrance they would go ahead with it.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were:

President—Thomas Nevins.
Vice-president—Dr. J. T. Fritts.
Treasurer—Chandler Riker.
Secretary—Adrain Riker.
Directors—J. B. Brown and Thomas Nevins, Jr.

Mr. Adleman was appointed superintendent for another year.

Real Estate Changes Hands.

During February the following transfers of North Plainfield real estate were recorded in the Somerset County Clerk's office:

George E. Cummings to John L. Brewster, $2,000.

Margaret E. McLaughlin to Charles W. Hummer, $800.

Charles W. Hummer to Margaret E. McLaughlin, $2,300.

Jacob Voehl and wife to Israel W. Stout, $2,900.

Jane E. Brokaw to Gustav Rupert, $1,200.

Thos. Jennings to Sarah F. Jennings, $1.

George A. Dilts, Sheriff, to Mary C. Davis, $1,200.

Aaron D. Thompson and wife to Fidelity T. & D. Co., $1.

Caroline A. Hudson, trustee, to Wm. J. Hudson, $1.

Ella Mundy and husband to Irenaeus Allen, $1.

Irenaeus P. Allen and wife to Jane Wyckoff, $1.

Jane Wyckoff and husband to Annie A. Allen, $1.

Sarah E. Squier and husband to Serafino Trojano, $85.

Accepted the Call.

A. B. Clemens who has been connected with the Plainfield Manual Training School, and acted as instructor of the Plainfield branch of the National School of Electricity, but who has given most of his time to the assistant secretaryship of the local Young Men's Christian Association, has accepted a call to the assistant State secretaryship of the Young Men's Christian Association of New Jersey. This necessitates his removal to Newark May 15.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

MEDICINE IN TABLETS.

From the New York Sun of February 3, 1895.

Increasing Use of Drugs in This Form Instead of Compounding by Prescription.

A comparatively recent invention, vastly extended in its application within three or four years, has wrought a curious change in the practice of medicine. Country physicians 100 years ago when there were few druggists outside of considerable towns, carried in their saddle bags or medicine chests a variety of drugs, pills, powders, potions, lotions and what not. Such physicians made up their own prescriptions and furnished their patients with medicines. The use of medicines in the form of tablets tends more and more toward a return of modern physicians to the methods of their predecessors. Physicians everywhere now write fewer prescriptions than they wrote ten years ago, or even two years ago, and the use of medicine in the form of tablets is extending every day.

It is only ten or fifteen years since compressed tablets of chlorate of potash began to be used. Other simple drugs were then put up in tablet form, and gradually the variety of drugs and prescriptions thus prepared was extended until now it includes thousands of compounds. Any physician may now have almost any prescription of his own made up into tablets. The usual requirement is that at least 5,000 tablets shall be ordered. Many well-known prescriptions of famous physicians have already attained a wide celebrity in the medical world through their use in tablet form. Hundreds of liquid prescriptions are thus used by saturating inert material with the mixture, just as homœopathic remedies are prepared in the form of sugar pellets. The tablet factories are constantly experimenting with a view to reducing further drugs and prescriptions to tablet form. They are ready to vary known prescriptions in accordance with the fancy of individual physicians, and to combine one or more prescriptions in a single tablet. The general use of tablets instead of prescriptions has greatly simplified the practice of medicine. The physician, instead of writing a prescription and instructing his patient to have it compounded by a druggist, leaves the necessary number of tablets, with instructions as to the time and manner of taking. Nearly every physician is provided with some such tablets, and many use them, in great quantities. Tons of drugs are now put up in this form. It is the wholesale method of modern life applied to the preparation of medicines. Apothecaries have felt the effects of the change in practice through the lessening in the number of prescriptions to be compounded. For the patient it has cheapened the cost of doctoring, for the physician obtains the tablets at so low a rate that he usually makes no charge for those supplied to his patients. Now as the use of tablets is, the form of the tablet has been greatly improved since their introduction into medical practice. Tablets are smaller and more compressed than they were a few years ago. The machinery for making them originally was, and perhaps still is, controlled by a single wholesale drug house of this city, but there are many manufacturers of tablets here and elsewhere. When the patentees first began to call their products to the attention of physicians, the tablets very slowly made their way, because the patentees were not widely known in the medical profession. Then they associated themselves with a famous drug house, and the tablets soon began to go.

Only the simpler drugs and remedies put up in tablet form are accessible to the general public. The compounds are not even known by name outside the medical profession. As they are not patent medicines they are not advertised in other than medical newspapers. They come to physicians with a label that proclaims the ingredients and their proportions. Physicians have the good repute of the manufacturer as guarantee that tablets are made of pure drugs and carefully compounded. The best tablet manufacturers employ skilled apothecaries and careful and buy their drugs in large quantities directly from manufacturers.

INTERESTING SECRET HISTORY OF AN OLD-TIME REMEDY.

A certain well-known preparation is so largely prescribed by physicians that its use by them may be said to be universal. Conversationally it is spoken of among themselves as the "R. & S. Compo." If you are ill and call the doctor, no matter what else you get, you are moderately certain to get some one of the forms of the "R. & S." prescription. Its use has been growing more general for a hundred years, and has been vastly increased of late by slight improvements found to be important in effects. The prescription, especially in rural districts, is usually prepared in fluid form, sometimes in powders; but of late it has been found possible to prepare it in tablets, the form now so popular with physicians for all standard medicines. So enormous is the demand, from physicians solely, for the various forms of this preparation that a single manufacturing chemist in New York City made and sold 350,000 pounds of these tablets in the year 1893—and this, be it borne in mind, was to physicians alone, or to fill orders from dealers from whom physicians obtain their supplies. Every physician of eminence has his "R. & S." formula, varying more or less from the original, but substantially the same—that is, depending upon the bases indicated by the letters R. & S.

RIPANS TABULES.

The Ripans Tabules represent the latest and most improved form of this preparation. The separate letters composing the word R-I-P-A-N-S are the initials of the six ingredients. Any doctor knows what they are. The A and N represent the principal change, and have been found of vast importance. No person who has occasion to make use of a dyspepsia remedy, and has once experienced the beneficial results of these tabules in a case of biliousness, headache or any disorder of the stomach, liver or bowels, will ever afterward consent to be without a supply near at hand. A single one gives prompt relief. Price 50 cents a box; at druggists, or by mail.

THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

MEN WANTED To take orders. No delivering or collecting. Experience not necessary; steady employment; good wages; write at once and secure choice of territory. [illegible] NURSERY CO., [illegible]

EIGHT MINUTES OF THREE.
A DETECTIVE STORY

EIGHT MINUTES OF THREE.

A DETECTIVE STORY

BY NYM CRINKLE

[Copyright, 1895, by Bacheller, Johnson & Bacheller.]

CHAPTER V.

The day of the trial arrived in May. Daryl and I had arranged our plan carefully. We were to let the prosecution sail along with only a perfunctory show of objections and the most careless of cross-examinations and wait for Mrs. Prineveau to get on the stand. Daryl kept out of court, and the state had everything its own way. The killing was shown, the post-mortem gone over and the bullet and pistol shown and identified, and the ownership established. I let each witness go by without an attempt to confuse or invalidate his testimony, and only cross-examined the girl, Rosy, in accordance with Daryl's suggestion.

"One moment, Miss Kenny," I said, as she was leaving the stand. "You have testified that Mrs. Prineveau alone assisted Mr. Prineveau to dress for the ride?"

Rosy—"Yes, sir; she always helped him to dress."

"When you came into the room was he completely dressed?"

"No, sir; he had his waistcoat on, but not his coat, and he was going into his own room to get it."

"And Mrs. Prineveau called after him to hurry, as it was eight minutes of three?"

"Yes, sir."

"Now, Miss Kenny, try and recall if Mrs. Prineveau did not say anything else before they left the house?"

"O, yes, sir. She called back to me on the stairs and told me to keep her door locked, as there were strange men working on the roof."

"What were they doing there?"

"Fixin' the tin."

"How many of them?"

"Two or three, I guess."

"That will do, Miss Kenny."

So transparently puerile and nude of any mark was all this to John Greve that he came to me at recess and in his large patronizing way said, as he laid his hand on my shoulder:

"Harry, my dear fellow, you'll have to get up some steam and make a show of earning your retainer. By Jove, I recommended you!"

Daryl on the other hand was in the best of humor when we met in my study.

"Capital, capital," said he. "Couldn't be better. The two or three men on the roof is a surprise. The evening papers are playing into our hands beautifully.

"One of them says: 'The counsel for the defense had to be waked up at intervals and asked to say a few words and then went to sleep again.' That's a godsend. If Mrs. Prineveau is not lulled into a profound sense of security by this time then I'm an Injin. Keep your eye on her when I come into court and sit down by your side."

The next day, after a good deal of medical testimony about the aorta and bullet wounds, all of which I let go without a word, Mrs. Prineveau was called. It was rather late in the afternoon. She came forward richly but plainly dressed, looked every inch a dignified but sorrowful widow and won everybody's sympathy at once. When she had seated herself in the witness box with calm and prepossessing candor, John Daryl came in through the crowd and sat down at my side. I was watching her closely, and saw plainly enough the muscles of her mouth twitch and her glance turn involuntarily toward John Greve for reassurance. But neither John Greve nor anybody else but myself saw anything.

Her testimony, given in a clear, direct manner and with the low, soft convincing tones of a lady, was merely corroborative of what we already knew. She was carried over the facts and restated them.

When the examination, without a single exception on my part, had been concluded, I began the cross-examination.

"Madame," I said, "it is in evidence that there was no clock in your dressing room, and that when you had put Mr. Prineveau's vest upon him and he had gone into his room, you called after him and asked him to hurry as it was eight minutes of three. Will you kindly tell the jury how you knew at that moment the exact time?"

The full import of this question, very rapidly put, came upon her all at once. According to Daryl's theory she had looked at the silver watch before putting it into Mr. Prineveau's vest pocket, and this was the first intimation she had received that we were in full cry after the watch.

There was a dead silence in the courtroom, caused by the curiosity of the listeners to find out what this question had to do with the murder.

I saw her hand tighten on the rail in front of her and her eyes dart from Daryl to me with a quick gleam of alarm. It was a critical moment for her, and she and the two men in front of her alone knew it.

Then, to my astonishment and chagrin, she seemed to recover herself, and with the same placid and candid voice as before she said:

"The clock on the church tower of St. Mary's is visible from my window, and I saw the time on that. It was eight minutes of three."

"Adjourn the cross-examination," whispered Daryl, hoarsely, to me.

"Your honor," I said, "it is now fifteen minutes of the hour of adjournment, and the witness is fatigued. I ask you to let the further cross-examination of the witness go over till morning."

I heard the suppressed laugh that went round the counsel table and was echoed by the listeners in the courtroom. But the adjournment was taken, and the moment I got Daryl alone, I said: "Well, you see your theory didn't work. What are we going to do now?"

To my surprise Daryl betrayed something like excitement. "I told you," he said, "that she was a smart woman. But I'll beat her now or hang myself. Go to your rooms and leave orders so that I can see you any time before daybreak to-morrow. I'll be back there, sure."

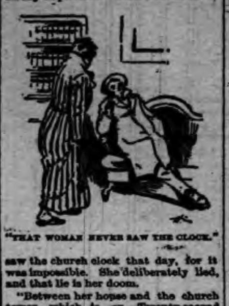
"What are you going to do?"

"Find those men that were working on the roof."

And with that he darted off, and I had a sickly kind of feeling that if he kept his word he would hang himself.

About three o'clock the next morning he woke me up with an outrageous ringing of the door gong. I slipped on my dressing gown, rubbed a wet towel over my head and face and went down. His long legs were stretched out in the study.

"Now, look here," he began, at once. "Let me give you this as straight and briefly as possible. That woman never saw the church clock that day, for it was impossible. She deliberately lied, and that lie is her doom.



"THAT WOMAN NEVER SAW THE CLOCK."

"Between her house and the church tower, which is on Twenty-second street, there is on the other side of Twenty-second street, nearest to her house, a building called Hibernia hall. There are two poles on either end of its cornice, and on the 17th of March, which is St. Patrick's day, there was a big banner stretched between them, and nobody in Mrs. Prineveau's house could see the church clock. The men on the roof couldn't tell when the dinner hour came, on account of it. I've got the two men, and they will swear positively, and so will the man who keeps the hall. Go back to bed; get your rest, and tackle her to-morrow just where you left off."

When the court opened John Greve, with the privileged sarcasm of an old lawyer, said: "The witness is yours, counselor. You can now investigate that church clock."

This was an unlucky speech.

"Madame," I said to Mrs. Prineveau, "at my learned brother's suggestion we will go back to the church clock. Now why did you say you saw the time on that church clock when it was impossible to see it from your house on that day?"

She was taken unawares and repeated after me: "Impossible?"

"Yes," I said, "impossible. There was a large stationary banner stretched on St. Patrick's day between your house and the church tower."

She showed some signs of distress and half turned towards her counsel. He was on his feet in a moment.

"Your honor," he said, "while I am perfectly willing to allow every latitude to my learned young friend in this interesting diversion, I submit that the time of this court cannot be taken up altogether with matters that are obviously irrelevant. The witness may have seen the time by a watch or computed it by the sun."

This was my chance. The witness did see the time on a watch. I said: "But she will not acknowledge it. I now ask you, madame: Did you not see that it was eight minutes of three by a watch?"

Daryl had come in now and his big cavernous eyes were fixed on her. She hesitated a moment and then said:

"I may have done so; I do not remember."

"Do you mean to say that you fixed the time to a minute and do not remember how you did it?"

"I do not remember."

"Then why did you swear yesterday that you fixed it by the church clock?"

"I have been in the habit of so doing when in my room."

"But now you say you may have done it by a watch."

"I may have."

"What watch?"

"I—I cannot say."

I heard Daryl whisper at this moment, hard and fast now: "Don't let her think."

"Was it a silver watch made by Bringdat Frere, Geneva?"

A look of weariness shot across her face. Her lids came down a little tremulously. She made a movement, very slight, of distress. John Greve jumped to his feet to protest, and some one gave her a glass of water.

"The counsel is simply wearing out the witness," said Greve, "with incomprehensible questions. On behalf of the lady, who is distressed and ill, I protest."

"And on behalf of justice," I replied, "I ask the jury to observe that the questions about a watch distress both witness and counsel.

"Madame, was it not your husband's silver watch by which you saw the time when you put it in his waistcoat pocket, to be worn over that spot where the bullet hole was made?"

Here the prosecuting attorneys were all on their feet, of course, shouting exceptions. But I kept my eye on the witness. I knew that there was a profound sensation in the courtroom. I could feel it against my back like a magnetic wave. But I never took my eyes off the woman.

"Your honor," I said, without turning my head toward the bench, "this is a question of life or death to an innocent man. His fate lies in the answers of this witness. She has deliberately lied in saying that she saw the time from a church clock, and she did it to conceal something. It will save the state and my learned friends a great deal of futile labor to permit the cross-examination to go on now."

"If the counsel will frame his questions to fall within the evidence there can be no objection," said the judge.

"Madame, your husband carried a watch?"

She bowed her head.

"Did he buy that watch or did you?"

"I may have done so. I have made many purchases for him."

"Can you produce that watch?"

"I suppose so."

"Could you identify it if I produced it?"

She did not immediately answer this question. I could see that a weird change was coming over her. She was making up her mind that Daryl and I knew the whole dire history of her crime, and were merely playing with her. The weary look became more pronounced. Daryl saw this, too, and whispered to me not to forget the waistcoat.

"I ask you, could you identify the watch if we produced it?"

"Yes, I suppose so."

"Could you identify the bullet that fitted into the back of it?"

I stood still while the indignant voices of the prosecution rang out. For I saw what was coming. During the wrangle of objections, she toppled over in a dead faint and struck her head on the bar of the box heavily.

The one thing that I distinctly heard in the confusion that followed was Daryl's husky whisper: "Look out now that she don't kill herself before she makes a confession. The jig's up. I'm going over to tell Miss Clarkson."

But he didn't go to Miss Clarkson's till the next day. He got shunted off quite unexpectedly. As soon as he learned that Mrs. Prineveau had been taken from the courtroom to a neighboring hospital, he went straight to her house and, getting in by some means, ransacked the whole establishment with one of the central office men, until he found the watch.

It was the most ingenious piece of mechanism I ever saw. If you set it at eight minutes of three it fired off a fulminating cap and drove the silver-plated bullet in the back with sufficient force to bed itself for half an inch in a soft piece of wood, for we saw it tried in Superintendent Byrnes' office.

[THE END.]

A London Singer With a Fetching Wink.

Cissy Fitzgerald's wink has broadened so with her advance from burlesque to the legitimate that Hoyt's Theater will not be able to hold it if it continues to grow. It has become a comprehensive dropping of the eyelid, which threatens to inclose half the orchestra every time it falls. Persons in the front rows of seats, when Cissy takes the center of the stage, puts her hands on her hips, leans over the footlights, and fills her eye with an expression of rebellious invitation, clamber back from the stage for fear of being engulfed in the wink that they know is coming. But the lid falls slowly over that black eye bulging with expressives, rests for a second in significant eclipse, and as it rests the audience tears itself reluctantly out of Cissy's confidence. The result of the wink in such a small theater as Hoyt's is still a matter of uncertainty. There never has been anything of the kind in the past, and what the consequence will be nobody can tell as yet. The wink is out of all proportion to the size of the house, and its effectiveness is increased to an extent that may lead to any consequences. Susceptible young men sitting near the stage have been carefully observed by the management since the opening night in order that any serious symptoms may be noticed and the wink abated if its pressure prove too strong to the square inch. Nothing really alarming has been noticed yet, but the management has made a very excellent provision whenever a crisis may arise.—New York Sun.

Marvellous.

Mrs. Sniffwell—Why, Bridget, you have been eating onions!

Bridget—Shure, mum, you're a moind reader.

Its Origin.

"I suppose," observed Adam after the fall, "that we must go."

"I haven't a blessed thing to wear," protested Eve. The thought was born.—Puck.

To the Pyramids by trolley sounds rather incongruous, but it may soon be a possible trip. The Egyptian Government has just granted a concession for an electric railroad in Cairo, and the Pyramids are only eight miles away.

H. G. Bower and family of Jersey City will be residents of Plainfield from April 1. They will occupy one of Voehl's flats on East Front street.

THE best investment in real estate is to keep buildings well painted. Paint protects the house and saves repairs. You sometimes want to sell—many a good house has remained unsold for want of paint. The rule should be, though, "the best paint or none." That means

Strictly Pure White Lead

You cannot afford to use *cheap paints*. To be sure of getting Strictly Pure White Lead, look at the brand; any of these are safe:

"Atlantic," "Jewett," "Brooklyn."

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each can being sufficient to tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade; they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination of perfectly pure colors in the handiest form to tint Strictly Pure White Lead.

A good many thousand dollars have been saved property-owners by having our book on painting and color-card. Send us a postal card and get both free.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York.

McALLISTER'S BALL.

The Bitter Controversy Over the Washington Centennial.

The death of Ward McAllister recalls the famous and amusing controversy in which he became involved with Stuyvesant Fish, Elbridge T. Gerry and others in 1889, over the management of the ceremonial ball of the Washington Centennial.

It was a most spirited controversy, diversified with much personality of a more or less acrimonious nature. For the time it helped to make miserable the lives of Mr. Fish and his fellow members of the Centennial Entertainment Committee, and furnish entertainment for the whole country, while it also served more than any other event in his career to establish Mr. McAllister's national reputation as the leader of the fashionable host and the greatest amateur chef and manager in the country.

The trouble was that McAllister assumed from the start a greater responsibility than Mr. Fish and his committee thought him entitled to. He went ahead with the arrangements, exactly as if he was the supreme head, and he made the machinery of his Patriarchs' balls the nucleus of the mechanism of the big ceremonial ball.

He consulted with the caterers of the city and made contracts for the supper, the wines and the decorations. He settled all the details of the ceremonial events of the ball, and made up and gave out for publication the list of the sixteen women whom he had chosen to dance the quadrille d'honneur.

It was this last act that brought on the storm. Stuyvesant Fish had made a list of women himself, but Mr. McAllister had rejected it, holding that some of Mr. Fish's personal friends thereon were not suited, by reason of birth and dignity, to so great an honor.

The result was a very bitter feeling between the two, and Mr. Fish's committee took the matter up, after a vast amount of discordant passages at arms, and clipped the manager's wings.

This was, indeed, a sad blow to Mr. McAllister. In a moment all his plans were swept aside, and he was left merely the floor manager, to carry out the plans of "that man Fish," as he contemptuously designated the chairman of the Entertainment Committee in a newspaper interview.

He resigned the place of secretary, but still clung to the post of manager, in the hope that affairs might still permit him to see the fruition of the dream of his life.

At a meeting of the committee angry words passed, and Mr. Fish demanded his resignation as manager, which he refused to give—to him—adding that if Mayor Grant, the head of the General Committee wanted it he would resign to him and to him only.

A very bitter war of words followed. First McAllister talked to reporters and then Fish talked. The controversy dragged on for weeks in this way and made the spiciest of reading.

"Neither Fish nor Gerry has the slightest idea of how to get up a ball," said McAllister. "It requires a special talent and much observation and study. Gerry says that it makes no difference if you have nothing better than pork and beans, so long as you have a big crowd. That's his idea of a great ceremonial ball.

"I have seen this Centennial ball in my mind, pictured even its smallest particulars. I saw its surging masses, never quiet, for I meant to put champagne on one side and refreshments on the other to keep the great kalliidoscope ever moving.

"I saw in my imagination the greatest ceremonial that the country had ever seen in the entrance of the President of the United States. I saw the opening quadrille in its every movement—a magnificent thing, as magnificent to the eye as to the fancy—and last of all the great cotillion.

"I have attended the great balls of the Duke of Tuscany, of the Emperor of Austria, of dozens of other royal potentates, and I had planned to reproduce in this ball the best features of all."

As McAllister didn't resign, the committee literally "fired" him in the middle of April in a letter from Secretary Gouveneur Morris, in which he said that as the committee had robbed the office of manager of its importance, it was the committee's wish, that he, McAllister, should continue no longer to fill the office.

"The whole thing in a nutshell," said Mr. Fish for publication, "is that McAllister is getting pretty well advanced in years, and the committee, consisting of William Jay, W. W. Astor, W. K. Vanderbilt, Robert Goelet and myself, is not one that can be bossed by any demagogue, big or little, young or old."

CHRISTIAN CYCLERS.

Cross-Rider Coming at the Head of the Y. M. C. A. Bicycle Club.

Quite an enthusiastic meeting was held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall last evening by members of the gymnasium. The object of the meeting was to consider matters relative to the organization of a bicycle club. After the meeting was convened Physical Director MacPhie was called to the chair, and J. A. Robinson appointed secretary, pro tem.

The following officers were appointed to hold office for one year from date:

President, Thomas Coming; Vice-President, J. A. Robinson; Secretary and Treasurer, C. W. Nichols. The above-named officers with Physical Director MacPhie, ex-officio, were appointed to form an executive committee.

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient.

I suffered terribly from roaring in my head during an attack of catarrh, and became very deaf, used Ely's Cream Balm and in three weeks could hear as well as ever.—A. E. Newman, Garling, Mich.

One of my children had a very bad discharge from the nose. Physicians prescribed without benefit. After using Ely's Cream Balm a short time the disease was cured.—O. A. Cary, Corning, N. Y.

Price of Cream Balm is fifty cents.

ELECTRIC TELEPHONE

Sold outright, no rent, no royalty. Adapted to City, Village or Country. Needed in every home, shop, store and office. Greatest convenience and best seller on earth. Agents make from $5 to $50 per day. One in a residence means a sale to all the neighbors. Fine instruments, no toys, works anywhere, any distance. Complete, ready for use when shipped. Can be put up by any one, never out of order, no repairing, lasts a life time. Warranted. A money maker. Write W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk 10, Columbus, O.

BAMBERGER'S

THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

NEWARK, N. J.

Phenomenal Values IN UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

The careful housewife whose thoughts will soon turn to spring house cleaning and fixings, and who desires to practice economy, cannot possibly make a better investment than in the grand values we offer in Upholstery Goods.

New Nottingham Lace Curtains,

Very choice and well covered designs and excellent quality.

98c Value,	$1.49 Value,	$1.98 Value,	$2.98 Value,	$3.98 Value
59c	98c	$1.25	$1.98	$2.98

FIGURED CHINA SILK for drapery and also suitable for pillow covering, new designs and choice colors, value 69c. at 49 cents.

FIGURED SILKALINE 36 inches wide, fine designs and desirable colorings, value 12½c, at 7½ cents.

TAMBOURED SASH MUSLIN with double border and well covered centres, in the latest designs, very choice quality, value 19c, at 12½ cents.

CHENILLE PORTIERES, each pair 75 inches wide, wide dado and frieze and heavy tassel fringe, excellent weighty quality, all the most desirable shades, value $2.98, at $1 98.

☞ Mail orders promptly filled.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.,
147 and 149 Market Street,
Near Broad Street. Newark, N. J.

DEATHS.

H•LLETT—In New Market March 8, 1895 Grace Ward Hallett, youngest child of James and Alice Hallett.
Relatives and friends are very respectfully invited to the funeral service on Tuesday, March 12, at 11 a. m.

COX—At Manasquan, N. J., March 8, 1895, Mrs. Martha H. Cox, widow of Rev. Charles Cox, in the 79th year of her age.

ANDERSON—In this city March 10, 1895, Henrietta B., wife of Dr. A. W. Anderson, aged 21 years, 3 months and 10 days.
Funeral services from the residence of her father, Mr. Robert Anderson, 436 East 2[illegible] street, Tuesday, March 12, at 2 p. m.

BILYEU—In North Plainfield, March 8, 1895 Jeremiah L. Bilyeu, aged 65 years.
Funeral services Sunday, March 10, at 1 p. m. from Warren Mission Chapel. Relatives and friends and members of Major Anderson Post, No. [illegible], G. A. R., are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Mount Horeb.

JOHNSON—In this city March 6, 1895, Mrs. Johnson, of Prescott place, in her 75th year.
Funeral from her late residence 214 Prescott place, Friday afternoon March 8 1895 2 o'clock at the house and 2:30 at St. Mary's Church. Interment at St. Mary's cemetery.
Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
CATARRH
CURES COLD
HEAD
HAY FEVER
ELY BROS.

ELY'S Cream Balm CATARRH

Is quickly absorbed. Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Additional Cold. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

COLD IN HEAD

IT WILL CURE. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50c. at druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren st., New York.

SHERIFF'S SALE—New Jersey Supreme Court. The City National Bank of Plainfield vs. Jas. T. Wilson, impld., etc. Fi. fa. de bo. et ter. In case.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House, in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., on

WEDNESDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1895,

at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to all the following tract or parcel of land and premises, situate in the city of Plainfield, Union county, New Jersey:

Beginning at a point in Washington avenue and corner of land of formerly Phineas F. Randolph; thence running in a northwesterly course to the abutment wall of the bridge; thence running in a southwesterly course two hundred and twenty-eight feet to a point in line of said Randolph's land, or formerly his; thence running in a southeasterly course one hundred and forty-two feet more or less to a stake and corner; thence running in a northeasterly course two hundred and twenty-eight feet more or less to the place of beginning.

GEORGE KYTE, Sheriff.

J. B. Coward, Att'y.
mh 4 td EDJ&C Fees $[illegible].40

Notice of Order to Limit Creditors.

Somerset County Surrogate's Office.

Estate of John Jacob Lang, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on the sixth day of February, A. D. 1895 on the application of the undersigned, executrix of John Jacob Lang, deceased, an order was made by the Surrogate requiring the creditors of John Jacob Lang, deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said deceased, under oath or affirmation, and present the same to the subscriber within nine months from the date of said order; and in default thereof any such creditor should be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the subscriber.

ANNA ELIZABETH LANG,
Executrix.

2148

The New York Tribune, 1895.

Foremost of American Weeklies.

Circulation 168,000 Copies a Week

First to rally from the overwhelming defeat of 1892, The New York Tribune patiently labored for two years to awaken the sleeping judgment of the Nation. Possessing an enormous circulation, equipped with a staff of competent and honest students of public questions, and itself having no object to serve except the welfare of the masses upon the farms and in the shops, scorning lies and sensational appeals, and satisfied merely to place the truth before its readers, The Tribune has sent to half a million earnest and reflecting people, weekly, a budget of honest facts, sensible arguments and friendly suggestions, which have at last born fruit in the elections of 1894. The work of the people is, however, only half done. It is necessary in 1896 to place in the Chair which Grover Cleveland has not adorned, a constructive statesman of the Republican faith. To this task The Tribune now addresses itself, and invites the support of every American citizen who desires a return of the "good old times."

Roswell G. Horr, ex-Congressman from Michigan, but now of New York City, will continue to discuss Tariff, Currency, Coinage and Labor questions in The Tribune. By all odds the most witty, earnest and well-informed speaker upon the stump, he is every year sent by The Tribune to aid the local campaigns in every part of the country. He keeps in constant touch with the people, knows their wants, and addresses himself in The Tribune directly to the thoughts which are in their minds, and makes himself understood. He will gladly answer questions, asked in good faith by readers.

All the regular features of The Tribune will be continued. For Western readers, a special array of Western news is supplied. For Eastern readers an Eastern edition is printed.

It is the intention to make the paper especially helpful to farmers and mechanics. Each class has its separate department in The Tribune; and the new inventions of mechanics, who lack the means to exploit the product of their brains, are advertised free of charge in the hope of aiding them to find a purchaser or a partner.

The market reports of The Tribune, long acknowledged to be the best in the country, will maintain their old standard; and the usual variety of foreign news letters, essays upon home topics, book reviews, articles on chess and checkers, and miscellany will be presented every week. The editorial pages of the paper sum up the most important news of the day, with comments.

The Tribune also prints, for the ladies, the very latest fashions from Paris and London, and there is a department of "Answers to Questions," conducted by a capable writer, in which all the questions of the people on miscellaneous topics are carefully answered.

The semi-weekly Tribune is an incomparable paper for residents who live beyond the range of The Daily Tribune, but find it necessary to keep in touch with the best thoughts and higher interests of the world at large.

A few premiums are offered to readers and club agents.

Any friend of The Tribune is cordially invited to send for sample copies and terms and make up a club of subscribers. We would be especially pleased to see a large circle of readers in every workshop.

The Weekly, $1; The semi-weekly, $2; The daily Tribune, $10 a year. The Tribune Almanac for 1895 ready in January, 25 cents a copy.

THE TRIBUNE, New York.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXVII. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1895. No 12

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—Madison.

A PROGRESSIVE MAYOR.

This is to Be a Business Administration.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS ADVOCATED.

B. A. Hegeman, Jr., Takes the Oath of Office, and Gives Important Advice to the Newly-Organized Council.

The North Plainfield Borough Council met last Monday to organize for the coming year. H. E. Needham, retiring Mayor, gave the oath of office to Mayor-elect B. A. Hegeman, Jr., and then the new Mayor administered the oath to Messrs. Lounsbury, Schutt and Smith, the newly-elected Councilmen.

Mayor Hegeman presented the following message, which was received and filed:

To the Council of the Borough of North Plainfield:

GENTLEMEN: A well established custom prescribes that I shall bring to your attention, at the first meeting of our Council, several matters of importance which in my opinion are essential to the well being and progress of the Borough, and would urge you to give them your prompt and thoughtful consideration.

The first of these is the immediate necessity of providing the community with a system of sewerage which will in every respect meet the wants of our citizens. This will abolish the undesirable use of cesspools, which prevails at present. A proposal of this kind has been brought before you by my two immediate predecessors, and during the past year a considerable amount of work has been accomplished, but to the present has been confined to surveying and the preparation of maps. A step of this importance should be taken only in response to a general demand by the taxpayers and after a full hearing before our Council.

With reference to our streets and sidewalks, I cannot too strongly impress upon you the necessity of keeping them in such a state of repair that our citizens may use them with safety and comfort. At the present time much remains to be done to bring about this desired result. Many of our board walks are broken and dangerous, and many stone and brick walks have become depressed and shapeless; all this must be corrected. I would appeal to our citizens to co-operate with the Council in this project and facilitate our labors by giving their personal attention to the repair of the walks before their own homes, or by reporting to the Council any defective walks that may come under their observation.

Though our principal streets are macadamized, in many instances they are out of repair and covered with mud. This condition of affairs should have your early attention.

In view of the fact that before very long a sewerage system will undoubtedly be introduced, it would not be prudent to make any but necessary repairs, in our road work, except in certain cases dictated by the demands of our people's comfort and wise policy.

Notably among these are Harrison street, which is almost if not quite impassable during the Fall and Spring months. Prospect place which connects two of our prominent thoroughfares both of which are well paved, is in a very bad state of repair, no labor having been expended upon it for several years. The upper end of Grove street is in an uncompleted state, though there was spent on it a large amount of money contributed by public spirited citizens both of the City and Borough, to provide work for the deserving poor during the Winter of 1893 and '94. This work should be continued where it was of necessity dropped. It will require only the expenditure of a small amount of money and a good road will then be provided leading from the Mountain to the City and lessening the heavy carting on Somerset street.

Our Fire Department is in good condition. It is provided with modern equipment, an admirable hydrant system and efficient Fire Alarm. The company is well officered and is composed of faithful and efficient men.

There is one section of our Borough practically without protection against fire. I allude to the district which lies between Grove street and Maple avenue, Greenbrook road and the mountain. This district is thickly built up with small frame houses. Stony brook is the nearest water available in case of fire, and the engine located at Somerset street is so far away that it is impossible for it to be of any service when needed. I would suggest therefore that the Water Company be requested to run a line of pipe through Harrison street with two or three hydrants located at convenient intervals, that the old hose carriage be equipped with a supply of hose and a small frame house be built for the accommodation of a volunteer hose company to be formed by the young men of that neighborhood. You will thus furnish ample protection to a much neglected district and satisfy its just demands.

For several years the question of opening Watchung avenue from the Borough to the City has been prominently before the public. An effort was made through the Township Committee, in this direction, but the effort was fruitless. This was due to the decision of the courts; since that time the matter has rested until it was brought up again in a joint conference between the Street Committee of the Plainfield Council and similar representatives of this body. At that meeting it was unanimously agreed that this work should be started without further delay. With this decision I most heartily concur and would urge upon this Council the vital importance of this improvement.

I request therefore that you will not delay in taking the initial steps to secure the opening of this street, and I most sincerely trust that before another year rolls around our citizens may see a broad avenue, well paved and lighted, running from the Watchung Mountains to the Short Hills, connecting our beautiful Borough with our sister City across the brook.

In all matters, however, which relate to civic progress, you must not permit the tax rate to be raised, especially in these times of general depression. It is your duty to advance along all lines of material improvement, but to do so with due regard to wise economy.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Mr. Lounsbury was the unanimous choice for President of the Council, and the following committees were appointed:

Streets and Public Health—Messrs. Smith, Lounsbury, Schutt.

Fire, Water and Lamps—Messrs. Peck, Smith and Valiant.

License and Marshal—Messrs. Lounsbury, Valiant and Peck.

Auditing and Finance—Messrs. Schutt, Lounsbury and Howell.

Laws, Ordinances and Election—Messrs. Valiant, Peck and Howell.

Stationery and Printing — Messrs. Howell, Smith and Schutt.

Charles A. Reed was chosen Borough Counsel at the salary of $500 a year.

J. W. VanHorn was made Chief Marshal at a salary of $60 a month.

William Emmons was elected Street Commissioner at $50 a year, and $2 per day when working on the streets.

T. B. Crosley was again made Borough Magistrate at the salary of $100 a year.

Clerk Arnold's salary was made $400 a year.

A petition from J. Hoerster for the privilege of building an addition to his building, was granted, and one from John French to lay a sidewalk 104-106 Somerset street was referred.

The rules of last year were adopted by the Council, after which they adjourned.

OBITUARY.

William R. Clarkson.

William Randolph Clarkson, a wealthy retired flour merchant, whose home was for many years in Plainfield, died Saturday at the home of his sister, Mrs. Ayres, 140 West Forty-third street, New York. Mr. Clarkson's home was in the Metropolitan Opera House Building, but during his lingering illness he was removed to the more quiet neighborhood of his sister's home. He was born in 1820, and when only twelve years old went to New York and obtained a position in a grocery store at the salary of $1 52 a week. Even at that early age he showed his appreciation of the value of money, and out of his meagre salary he saved a large proportion of it. These habits of economy he practised until economy was no longer necessary. When a young man Mr. Clarkson entered the employ of Brooks Brothers, the clothiers, who were then in Catharine street. In time he rose to be the head cashier, and in 1853, when he left them, he had laid by a sum that enabled him to enter business for himself. He then became a flour merchant and jobber on a small scale, and gradually built up a large business, amassing a fortune. His place of business for a number of years was in South street.

Eight years ago Mr. Clarkson retired. He was a member of the Produce Exchange. In 1853 he married Miss Anna E. Payne, who survives him. Their only child, daughter Jennie, died a few years ago, and after her death Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson removed to New York. They still retained ownership of considerable East Front street property, including the building just vacated by the postoffice.

—The Swain building on North avenue has been connected with city water and the North avenue sewer.

—The Japan Weekly Mail, published in Yokohama, has just been added to the periodical list of the Free Public Library. It will be given regularly by Mrs. Charles L. Case of Central avenue.

FIRE IN THE OUTSKIRTS.

Edward Campbell Burned Out of House and Home.

Fire Wednesday totally destroyed the home of Edward Campbell on the South Plainfield road two miles out of the city. At 4 Mrs. Campbell was awakened by the peculiar actions and whining of a pug dog, when she thought she smelled smoke and burning wood. She called her husband, who arose and went to the kitchen to investigate. When he opened the door a great volume of smoke poured out and he saw a small flame burning in the rear of the kitchen where he had left a lighted lamp when he retired at 11.

Returning and grabbing his little girl, and his wife taking the boy, they ran across the road to the farmhouse of his father, Ellis A. Campbell, giving the alarm of fire. The alarm aroused several neighbors who went to the house and endeavored to extinguish the flames, but their efforts were unavailing and in a half-hour the house was in ashes. A portion of the household goods was burned, only a few of those downstairs being removed.

The house was insured with Van-Buren & Timpson for $2 000, and the furniture for $250 or $300, which will not cover the loss. Elizabeth Hapenny gets the insurance as mortgagee.

THREE DAYS AT THE Y. M. C. A.

Birdseye View of its Growth of Work Among Plainfield Youth.

Sunday—Men's meeting in the large Assembly Hall. Attendance, 191. A large meeting for boys was held in the upper Association hall at the same time.

Monday—Lecture on one of Paul's epistles by W. D. Murray. Class in arithmetic. Class in bookkeeping. Boys department open in the afternoon. Three classes in the gymnasium, students, business men, and general class.

Tuesday—Boys class in the gymnasium; attendance, 63. Mechanical drawing class occupied two rooms. Stenography. Boys singing class. Boys department, two rooms occupied in the evening. Executive Committee local union Christian Endeavor. The following privileges were also enjoyed by young men: Bowling alleys, plunge and other baths, reading room, parlor, gymnasium, and visitors gallery of the same.

Resolutions of Condolence.

The members of Zephyr Hook & Ladder Company No. 1 have unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst, by death, Max Hanson, a wise and consistent member of our company, it is therefore

Resolved, That by his death we, the members, have lost a most valuable member, a kind and conscientious counselor, and whose conservative actions and manners have won the esteem and admiration of all who knew him; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That the sympathy of this body be and is hereby conveyed to the family of the deceased, in this, their hour of bereavement, and believing that he, who has gone, has been taken to the kindly consolations of Him who doeth all things well. Be it further,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and signed by the Foreman and Secretary of this Company, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full upon the journal of this Company.

L. C. BEEKMAN,
CHAS. CONOVER,
GEO. STUDER,
Committee.

Plainfield, N. J., March 18, 1895.

Stole Coal and Was Fined.

A few days ago Freight-Agent Haynes complained to Chief Grant that a great amount of coal was being stolen from loaded cars sidetracked near Grant avenue for local coal dealers. At 4 this morning Chief Grant and Sergeant Kiely went to the tracks where the thefts were reported, and caught Patrick Cashman stealing a pail of coal on one of the cars and taking it to the house of Mr. Brown nearby. He was arrested, and this morning fined $5 or 20 days in jail. The fine was paid by a friend.

The railroad company claim to have lost a great many tons of coal from these petty depredations, and the police will make a determined effort to suppress the thefts.

Monument to VanFleet.

Flemington, March 19—The firm of Thomas & Miller of Quincy, Mass., have received an order for the erection of a fine monument to the memory of the late Vice-Chancellor Abram V. VanFleet, in Prospect Hill Cemetery. It will weigh nearly 22 000 pounds, and is to be of the finest granite and workmanship.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives the best satisfaction of any cough medicine I handle, and as a seller leads all other preparations in this market. I recommend it because it is the best medicine I ever handled for coughs, colds and croup. A. W. Baldridge, Millersville, Ill. For sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North avenues. T. S. Armstrong, manager.

PUBLIC EDUCATORS.

Annual School Election in the Borough.

REPORTS OF A BUSY YEAR.

S. St. John McCutchen, H. B. Wells, and E. J. Waring, Elected Trustees—Appropriations Fixed—Details of the Twelvemonth's Work—Women Suggested for School Board Members.

From The Press of March 20.

The annual meeting for the election of school trustees and fixing the appropriations for school purposes was held in the North Plainfield Public School last evening at 8. James McGee was chosen chairman and George Worth secretary. Messrs. Horn, James B. Joy, George H. Beek, and Wm. Day, were appointed tellers.

The call of the meeting was read by the secretary. There were three trustees to be elected, and the result was as follows:

S. St. John McCutchen	65
H. B. Wells	66
E. J. Waring	66

John Goodwin received one vote.

The appropriations thought necessary were: For school expenses, $6 600; for text books, $750; total, $7,350. Sixty-two voted in favor of the above, and 19 against.

The reports of President S. St. John McCutchen and District Clerk S. B. Joseph were read, received and filed and the meeting adjourned. The reports are as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE BOROUGH OF NORTH PLAINFIELD, RENDERED TO THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING HELD MARCH 19, 1895.

Pursuant to the new school law of the State enacted last Winter, there were elected in July last nine trustees of the District as follows: S B Joseph, Samuel Townsend, Geo F Brown, Ezra Loomis, H B Wells, J H VanWinkle, E A Overton, W A Schutt, S St J McCutchen.

Thereafter the trustees organized by the election of S St J McCutchen as their president and S B Joseph as district clerk. Pursuant to law, the trustees divided themselves by lot into classes of three each, to serve respectively, one, two and three years. The result of such division was the allotment of the trustees to serve as follows: To serve one year or to next school meeting, Messrs. Wells, Townsend, McCutchen. To serve two years, Messrs. Joseph, Overton, Schutt. To serve three years, Messrs. VanWinkle, Loomis, Brown.

The terms of office of Messrs. Wells, Townsend and McCutchen expire at this time, and you will at this meeting elect trustees to fill their places, to serve for the term of three years. During the past year the attendance upon the school has increased very largely, and thereby has been justified your wise action in causing an enlargement of the school building.

The following comparative statement of the total enrollment and also of the average attendance during the Fall terms of the last two years show well the gain. These terms cover, in each instance, the period between the opening of the school year in September and the first day of January succeeding:

Total enrollment to Jan. 1, 1893, 632; 1894, 677; 1895, 733. Average attendance to Jan. 1, 1893, 528; 1894, 552; 1895, 621.

These figures show a gain this year in total enrollment of 56, over one year ago, and of 101 over two years ago. The gain in average attendance is equally encouraging, being shown to be 69 over last year.

As the Board of Trustees, who reported to you last year, then predicted, the increase in attendance has been largest in the primary classes, that most important department of the school.

In April, 1894, we took out of the primary class, and organized into a new class, with a new teacher, 51 pupils; but after doing this we found we had left 101, and that still Miss Ginn was compelled to resort to a divided class with half-day sessions. Believing it to be a duty to these children, to give them the benefit of a full day of schooling, we again subdivided this large primary class into two, by taking out of it 42 pupils and placing them in charge of another new teacher, so that the growth and condition of the school have necessitated, during the past year, the creation of two new classes. The records of the school show that never before has this been done and it illustrates well our prosperous growth. While the increase is more marked in the primary classes, yet substantial increase occurs in the more advanced grades.

In the school there are ten grades, the ninth and tenth representing regular High School work; there are sixteen classes; this means that some of the grades are so large that they cannot all be taught in one class, but are placed in two or more classes under different teachers, and do substantially the same work; the primary or lower floor department includes four grades covering four years of study, but is divided into ten classes. Of these sixteen classes, eight number 50 or over; five number between 40 and 50; one between 30 and 40, and the remaining two, (the High School grades), number each less than 25. The Trustees have been concerned to see whether this period of ten years study could in any proper way be lessened, so that bright or willing students could cover our school course in a shorter time than has been heretofore required. It has seemed to us possible that time may be saved in the four grades of the primary department by a system of half-yearly examination and promotion, which will permit the brighter pupils to push ahead more rapidly than the average of their class can do. Such a system we have adopted as an experiment, and the first examination under it was had early in February. The fact that the four grades in the department were each divided into two or more classes permitted this to be done conveniently, because, after such an examination, those pupils who had satisfactorily passed the examination were placed together in one class of such grade, prepared for advanced work, and the remaining pupils were grouped in the other class or division of such grade. If this system proves successful it is hoped that, eventually, a year or more of time may be saved, and that the present course of four years in that department may be covered in three years. It is too early to judge what the result of this experiment will be; the coming year will determine it. Our fear is that too few pupils will have the ambition and industry to do the work necessary to take advantage of the system. Here, however, parents may do an effective work in spurring their children on to industrious effort.

The school building is giving satisfaction. There are respects, of course, in which it has required attention; windows have needed weather strips, and other slight repairs have been called for, but generally the school is satisfactorily housed. During a few of the extremely cold days the rooms exposed to the wind have been cold; and one day the whole school was dismissed.

There has been much illness in the school during the Winter, particularly during January; at one time in that month five teachers were absent because of illness, and many of the children were detained at home for a like cause; happily things are much improved in that respect, all our teachers are in their places, and the classes are satisfactorily filled.

The district last Spring voted a special school tax of $1,000 to carry out the provisions of the then new law which ordered that text books and school supplies be furnished free to the pupils. Of this appropriation $932 16 has been used, and the school is now supplied with text books owned by it with the single exception of advanced geographies which are not yet obtainable, and in temporary place of which we are using loaned books.

Many of the parents of pupils have given to the school the text books used by their children prior to the change; and for this public spirited donation they are entitled to the thanks of the district.

We are informed that a law was passed at the present session of the Legislature permitting borough districts, like our own, by vote, to reduce the number of their boards of education from 9 to 5 or 3 as they may elect.

This is a subject that may well claim the attention of the district. If it be concluded, however, that it is best to retain the present number, 9, then the trustees suggest the query whether it will not be wise to elect women to, say two or three places in the board.

Busy men find it hard to give personal attention to visiting the school; women would find it easier; and the personal attention and attendance of intelligent and discreet women, could result only in good to the school. The trustees make no recommendation on this subject, but suggest for your thoughtful consideration.

The district clerk reports to you the amounts deemed necessary to be raised by special district tax for the proper conduct of the school. These amounts are the result of careful and earnest study of the probable needs of the school economically administered. The amount is large, but it is made necessary by the extraordinary growth of the school.

It is believed that the school was never more efficiently conducted than now. The corps of teachers is unusually strong, they are competent, faithful and zealous, there is an entire absence of dissension; and complete harmony of action and feeling in their school work prevails.

S. ST. J. MCCUTCHEN,
President of Board of Education.

REPORT OF DISTRICT CLERK OF THE BOROUGH OF NORTH PLAINFIELD.

1895.	
March 19—	
Teachers salaries	$[illegible]
Janitor's salary	[illegible]
Clerk's "	[illegible]
Bonds Nos. 16, 17, 18	[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]
Fuel	[illegible]
Census	[illegible]
School Supplies	[illegible]
Building and repairs	[illegible]
Incidentals	[illegible]
Balance	[illegible]
	$[illegible]
1894.	
March 16—	
By balance in Collector's hands	$3,[illegible]
1895.	
March 19—	
Cash from taxes 1888, '89, '90, '91, '92 and '93	[illegible]
Taxes 1894	[illegible]
State School tax	[illegible]
State appropriation	[illegible]
Surplus revenue	[illegible]
Revenue fund	[illegible]
Tuition	[illegible]
B. R. Cain	[illegible]
Building extension account	[illegible]
C. R. R. of N. J. and expressage	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

To balance text books and supplies account	$ 74 [illegible]
Total balance in hands of Collector	[illegible]
By balance general school fund	$[illegible]

SCHOOL EXTENSION ACCOUNT.

1894.		
March 16—		
Balance in collector's hands		$[illegible]
Disbursements—		
Brokaw & Cain	$2,[illegible]	
C. Wm. Krausse	[illegible]	
A. D. Phillips	[illegible]	
C. H. Smith	[illegible]	
M. Powers	[illegible]	
Israel Stout	75 00	
Woolston & Buckle	[illegible]	
S. R. Cain	[illegible]	
Wm. R. Pitt	11 [illegible]	
A. J. Winckler	[illegible]	
K. Ebener	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Balance		$ [illegible]
To general school fund account		$ [illegible]

TEXT BOOK AND SUPPLY ACCOUNT.

1895.		
March 19—		
By cash from taxes 1894		$ [illegible]
Expenditures—		
Text books	$ [illegible]	
Pads, writing blanks, etc.	[illegible]	
Book cases	[illegible]	
Expressage	[illegible]	
Record book	[illegible]	
Rubber stamps and dies	1 [illegible]	
By balance		74 [illegible]
	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]
To balance	$ 74 [illegible]	

Direct From the Bijou.

"The Twentieth Century Girl", a three-act burletta with a score of comedians and singers and a cast of 73 people, which is to be presented in Music Hall Friday night, is the work of Sydney Rosenfeld and Ludwig Englander, author and composer of "The Passing Show". This was produced by Messrs. Canary & Lederer at their theatre, the Bijou, in New York, and the "up-to-date" girl sang and danced herself into fame in one night.

The famous John T. Kelly is the Irish comedian in the piece, and Al. Wilson, the German professor. Bettina Gerard personates the "girl bachelor", and Dan Daly represents the "boy spinster. Mr. Englander's music is in a large part entrusted to Miss Catherine Linyard, the well-known prima-donna soprano, and Edith Howe, for several years prima donna of the Carl Rosa Opera Company in England. The company also includes Lillian Thorgate, a clever dancer from the London Alhambra; Jennie Weatherby, Grissie Carlyle, Archie Crawford, Harry Kelly and Samuel Fisher. The novelty of the subject allows the prettiest and brightest costumes imaginable, and the entire production, intact, will be brought here from the Bijou Theatre, New York.

The marching and drilling of the cadets, and the dancing of the pretty seminary girls, are features of the performance. Some of the musical gems are "The Play is the Thing", "Words That Never Were Spoken", "The Antidote", "The Ambitious Magpie", and "and "On Broadway", which is today the most popular of any of the lighter tunes now being whistled and hummed.

An Ideal Light.

Gavett is daily placing the celebrated Welsbach gas burner in the homes and offices of Plainfield people. He will put one in on trial, and if it is not satisfactory will remove it. But from a personal knowledge of its superiority over all other lights, The Press, predicts that if once tried it will always be used. It is indeed a luxury to have one to read by after the toils of the day.

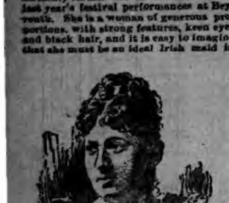
For seven years or more Mrs. W. D. Londer, of Quincy, Ky., was subject to severe attacks of cramp colic. Mr. S. R. Morse, a druggist of that place, recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which has effected a permanent cure, saving her much suffering besides the trouble and expense of sending for a doctor, which was often necessary. For sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North avenues, T. S. Armstrong, manager.

DRAMA AND OPERA.

A PREPONDERANCE OF FOREIGN ACTORS IN NEW YORK.

Frau Sucher Scores a Success in German Opera and Gabrielle Rejane Acts So Naturally that Her Art is Lost Sight of. "Rory of the Hill."

It is in the works of Wagner that Frau Sucher has achieved her greatest successes. Not only is she said to possess a remarkable voice, but she is also looked upon as one of the most impressive actresses upon the operatic stage. Particularly noble is her Isolde said to be and it certainly formed one of the features of last year's festival performances at Beyreuth. She is a woman of generous proportions, with strong features, keen eyes and black hair, and it is easy to imagine that she must be an ideal Irish maid in



FRAU ROSA SUCHER.

the great love tragedy of the Beyreuth master. Frau Sucher has sung the principal dramatic soprano roles in Wagner and Gluck's works, besides Desdemona in Verdi's "Otello," for which she professed a strong admiration.

A French actress has taken the town by storm. During twenty years Gabrielle Rejane has been an actress in comedies at the Paris Vaudeville Varieties and Odeon. It was not until she enacted the role of Catherine Hubscher in "Madame Sans Gene" a year and a half ago, however, that her fame extended beyond France. It is said that Sardou and Moreau in writing that role had her in mind as its performer. It is certain that her abilities are exactly the right kind for a correct and amusing portrayal of the character. That was demonstrated at Abbey's theater when she made her American debut. Those who see and read of theatricals in the great cities know all about the play through its performance in English, and so there is no need to make a repetition of its characteristics here. It remains only to tell that Mme. Rejane played the washerwoman countess as well as fancy could imagine it done. She worked in the laundry like a workingwoman, handling the clothes and implements in a matter of fact manner and not as though afraid the audience might think she had washed and ironed for a living before she became an actress. In the later scenes devoted to her experiences in court circles, as a novice in fashionable deportment and an unaccustomed wearer of modish gowns, she was simply honest and sincere in her treatment of the character. No self consciousness was discernable. She was not a lady of delicate fiber, merely pretending to be coarse grained and all the while afraid of being really deceptive. She was bad mannered because she neither knew how or cared to be polite. The scenes of rehearsal with the dancing master, of trying on slippers with the shoemaker and of putting on and taking off a riding habit with the dressmaker were very felicitous. Her awkwardness was good humored, too, and she was amused with herself, but never showed a sign of make believe or apology in all her lack of gentility in speech and bearing. When she came to the fiery quarrel with the princesses, the independent encounter with Bonaparte and the serious undertaking to clear the empress of calumny, she was not faulty through any monotony of method. She made a success that was unequivocal, both as an artiste and as an entertainer. None of this result was due to youth or beauty, for she possesses neither. Her face is brightly intelligent and piquantly expressive, but it is extremely ugly. It was her acting altogether that won the triumph.

Though strong in a pictorial sense when it began its stay at the Academy of Music, "Rory of the Hill" has been made to carry a good storm effect, beside its original outfit. The storm begins in the eviction scene. In this, the left side of the stage, as viewed from the audience, is set with a row of thatched huts. On the other side is Rory's dwelling, backed up by a small stable in which a donkey and goat seem to be very much at home. Toward the back of the stage a bit of scenery appears that represents a knoll, topped by a fine dwelling, with huts and woods scattered over its side. Beyond this in dim perspective is a much higher hill, its summit being seemingly several miles away. It is in this space between the lesser and greater hills that the mimic electric storm gets in its work, the noise of it growing louder and soon being followed by flashes of lightning that illuminate the rear stage space, without being themselves revealed. Another step in the storm's progress brings the zig-zag flashes into view, and finally they assume the white brilliancy of the real article. Each flash runs across the canvas with a dozen sharp-cornered kinks in it, and the light emitted illuminates the hill-top momentarily in a way that is very realistic. When the cruel landlord asks Rory if he has brought all the villagers together to incite them to riot, Rory replies that he has not; that he cautioned every man in hearing not to throw a stone that he couldn't lift. That is the cue for the biggest thunder reports. The whole storm effect is a big advance over the rattle of sheet iron and flash of light that has so long served to mark the villain's deeds in melodrama.

LINWARD.

An Ode to Pie.

You can talk about your lemon pie, your custard pie and all,
And preach about your mincemeat from the spring until the fall
But the sweetest pie in Georgia and the one that takes my eye
Is the Georgia raised and Georgia baked old fashioned possum pie.

—[illegible]

ECONOMY AT TABLE.

COOKING MUCH NEGLECTED IN AMERICAN FAMILIES.

A Frenchman Whose Salary is Many Thousand Dollars a Year Talks Sensibly Upon Short Comings and Gives Advice as to Cheap Living.

The economy of the French people in the matter of cooking has become proverbial. It has been said, and without much fear of contradiction, that a French family will live upon what an American family wastes or throws away. The thrift of the French people is due in the largest possible measure to their economy in the management in the culinary department of their households.

The food, even in the humblest families, although coarse, is invariably well cooked. Out of the simplest materials the French housewife will prepare a dinner that will not only please the palate, but delight the eyes as well. She delights in novel dishes, which she constructs out of the remnants of yesterday's dinner. She makes delicious salads from the very weed that grows out in her garden.

Xenophon Kuzmier, chef of New York's swellest hotel, who has devoted considerable thought to the subject of cooking for workingmen's families, recently said in discussing the matter:

"The trouble in this country is that the workingman's family has too much money to spend. If they had less the probabilities are that there would be less extravagance than there is among this class of people.

"The women who are the wives of these sons of toil have, in most cases, never received any instruction in the preparation of food for the table. All they know they have picked up in the most careless manner from the experiences of their friends. Many of them have never been taught by their mothers how to cook a single dish previous to their marriage.

"New housewives too often start in with the idea of beefsteak and fried potatoes, corned beef and cabbage and pig's head and greens are about all the dishes they are to live upon.

"The vegetables found in the markets are abundant in quantity and excellent in quality. You will find, however, that poor people always think they must buy the expensive kinds. Now, as a matter of fact, the common kinds, such as carrots, cabbage, turnips and beets, which are the leading vegetables in the market, can be bought at low prices the year round. In the season, cauliflower, tomatoes, asparagus, green peas and beans, squash and oyster plant can be bought for very little money. They can be prepared in a long variety of ways. There is no necessity of repeating the same vegetable, potatoes excepted, in the bill of fare for an entire week.

"Fruits, too, are abundant and cheap. I would advise workingmen to buy more apples, oranges, and other fruits for their table and less cabbage. Baked apples and stewed prunes cost but little and are very nourishing and healthful. Plain puddings and pies make an excellent dessert, provided they are not too rich, but fruit is better. Stale bread, rice, tapioca, farina and sago puddings cost but little and go a great ways in a large family. To make a good bread pudding you break up the bread and place it in a dish. Then pour over it some milk into which have been stirred three or four eggs, according to the size of the family. Slice a few apples and add a few raisins, some sugar to taste, a dash of cinnamon and a little butter. Then place in an oven and bake 20 minutes to half an hour.

"I am a great believer in soups as a nourishing food. They are easily prepared and are infinite in variety. A soup bone with plenty of meat attached can be bought at seven or eight cents a pound. A three pound piece will furnish a meal for six persons.

"To make a plain vegetable soup place the meat, with bone attached, in an iron pot with three or four quarts of water. Season to taste. Add some vegetables in the shape of carrots, onions, leeks and celery, cut in small pieces; a little piece of cabbage and some parsley. The total cost of this soup for a family of six would not exceed 35 cents. Other soups can be made in the same way, taking the stock as the basis.

"Stews are another cheap form of food which can be made in great variety. Beef mutton or veal stew is made by cutting up the meat in small pieces and stirring with vegetables, such as potatoes, onions, carrots and tomatoes, on the fire, with a little water, for an hour and a half.

"In roasts, the dearest pieces are the cheapest. If you buy a sirloin roast you can eat all but the bone. In chuck roast there is too much bone and trimmings, which, of course, cannot be eaten. Roast pork with apple sauce, is a cheap dish, and yet it is one of the most delicious that can be prepared. The point in cooking pork or veal is that it shall be baked until it is thoroughly done. A safe rule to remember in cooking meats of any kind is that dark meats should be cooked rare and light meats well done.

"Salads are a splendid form of food. They give a relish to a dinner that nothing else can. Beside the green salads, such as lettuce, celery, field salad, escarole, which at present are rather expensive, there are a number which may be made at a small cost. These include potato salad, which is made by slicing cold or warm boiled potatoes and mixing with them some vinegar and oil and seasoning with pepper and salt. In case you have no oil, bacon fat may be used instead. Bean salad is made in the same way, boiled white beans being substituted for the potatoes."

What the President Can't Do.

The President cannot take any of the White House furniture or table ware with him into private life as a souvenir of his stay in the mansion. When the Harrison family wanted a White House souvenir Mrs. McKee brought to Washington the cradle in which Benjamin Harrison was rocked and kept it in the nursery all through her father's administration, so that she might think of it afterward as the White House cradle.—Washington Star.

A Poorhouse By Another Name.

Not long ago the poorhouse at Fort Howard was burned down. The Green Bay Gazette quotes a tender hearted citizen of Fort Howard as expressing the hope that when it is rebuilt it will be called by some less repellent name, such, for instance, as Old Folks' Home, or the Home for the Friendless. He says: "Many people who ought to be inmates of such a place are kept from going there simply because it is called the poorhouse. If it was called what it really is, a home [illegible]

COOKING BY WIRE.

ELECTRICITY USED AS A FUEL IN THE KITCHEN.

Successfully Operated in Many Places. Its Cost But Little More Than Coal. Its Universal Use in the Near Future Confidently Predicted.

People iron clothes with electricity now and bless the invention which keeps an iron always hot and bright and clean. The workman makes his pot of glue or paste with its aid, the housewife concocts dainty dishes with it, its presence is felt in the hospital, the dining car, the dressing room and the ship's cabin. In hundreds of ways is this unobtrusive, but effective fuel slowly but surely gaining the public patronage, infringing on the rights of coal, kerosene and alcohol, and even threatening the reign of the convenient and much prized gas stoves and appliances.

Down in the business portion of New York in a certain imposing building there is an apartment fitted up for the purpose of demonstrating the use of electricity as a domestic agent. In most kitchens the stove or range is the most conspicuous feature, the important function about which all activities center. In this electrical cooking room no fuel is seen. All the various departments are conducted separately; the baker, for instance, has a distinct individuality of its own apart from the broiler, the frying pan, the teapot, the stewpan. Each article has a separate heating apparatus peculiar to itself, and the magic current is transmitted by means of an innocent looking red or green cord ending in a stopper which has a strong resemblance to a big spool cut in two and painted black.

Under the average power rates charged at present the cost is greater than the cost of fuel directly burned; but those who are experimenting daily with the possibilities of electricity in the kitchen assert that the day is not far distant when its labor saving devices will be placed within the reach of the poorest as well as the wealthiest citizen of the metropolis.

"In cooking with electricity fully 95 per cent. of the heat obtained is actually utilized," said an enthusiast. "In cooking with coal fully 75 per cent. of the heat is wasted, so electricity is bound to become the fuel of the future, when active competition has brought the price within the reach of people of moderate means. The kerosene stove is dangerous," he went on, "though familiarity with it prevents people from thinking so; it has an unpleasant odor and is troublesome to keep clean. Where gas is used, in spite of all assertions to the contrary, there is bound to be an objectionable taint in the air of the room, and perhaps a suspicion of smoke about the viands prepared with it. In the use of coal or wood there is more or less drudgery involved, and there is also an unavoidable waste of time and fuel, whether it is intended merely to heat a pot of coffee or prepare an entire meal. In the use of electricity the heat is secured promptly, just as much or as little may be used as required, and the most fastidious will fail to detect the slightest odor.

"See this broiler," he added, placing one of convenient size on the table for inspection, "It is divided into sections, and has a switch which can be operated so as to throw the heat on or off two or more of these sections at a time. Economy in the use of heat is what we are aiming at. If only two or three small chops are to be broiled it is useless to waste the current in heating the whole broiler. A third or a half of the whole may be heated, according to the size of the meat to be cooked. There is no more particular work than to broil or toast in a first class manner. The ordinary fire often fails. It is the exception when it is in a suitable condition. Not a little waiting has to be done for the coal stove, and the gas flame often ignites the hot fat and burns the food. The electric grills and broilers are ready in a few minutes after the current is applied, and the work is done without the food being singed, smoked, gas flavored or burned. The escaping juices are collected unspoiled in a pan beneath; the cook can baste the broiled meat with its own juices, and thus all the virtue of the food is saved. Now, here is a coffee pot. It has its own little circle of coiled wire underneath, and by adjusting the plug at the end of the wire the heat is turned on and the coffee is made in a jiffy. As soon as the coffee is made, unless you desire to keep it hot, withdraw the plug, much as you would pull the stopper out of a bottle, and the expense for heat stops at once."

A YANKEE, OR OUGHT TO BE.

He Swaps Razors and Barbers' Supplies and Always Gets a Cash Bonus.

A man has been going about among the barber shops of the country for several years who makes a good living in a novel manner. He carries in a large valise a stock of second hand razors, strops, hones, hair cutting shears, clippers, curling tongs, brushes and other implements and appliances of the barber's trade. Under no circumstances will he sell any article in his stock outright. He insists upon trading something that he has and the barber wants for something that the barber has and does not need, the difference in the value of the article which he disposes of and that which he receives being made up in cash, no matter how small the amount.

"I started in this business at Pittsburg five years ago," said the razor trader to a reporter. "On a Monday morning I had in hand half a dozen worn razors. By Saturday night I had a stock of barbers' tools that I could have sold for $32 and $13 in cash in my pocket. I am known now all over the country as 'the razor trader.' A week does not pass that I do not clear my $25 cash, and I always have a stock of good tradeable articles. I never let it grow or diminish. I would not sell my stock offhand if a man would offer me three times its value, because then I would be liable to spend the money, and when it was gone I would have neither money nor business."

At the Botanical Gardens.

Professor—Here, young ladies, you observe a tobacco plant.

One of the young ladies—Ah! how very interesting, professor. Pray how long will it be before the cigars are ripe?—Giornalle delle Donne.

Hopeful.

"Any parlor matches, lady?" he asked, as he offered a bundle of his wares.

"Not yet," answered the mother of four daughters, "but we hope to have some before spring," and she closed the door on the [illegible]

A FAMILY OF MISERY.

John Mullen, Drunk, Leaves His Family in Pitiful Circumstances—Willie and Tommy, Babes of the World, Are the Bread-Winners.

A pitiful condition of affairs is that which exists in the family of John Mullen, who live in abject poverty in rooms over the United States Express office on North avenue. Besides the father and mother there are four children under nine years of age, whose existence is one of complete misery.

The father can hardly be called a member of the family, for he pays no attention whatever to their needs, spending all that he earns for liquor. He is a first-class plumber, but owing to his unsteady habits and shiftless disposition secures but little work, and the wages from what little he does earn immediately goes over the bar. Last week he was sentenced to the Somerset County jail for drunkenness in North Plainfield, and is now confined there.

Mrs. Mullen earns what little she can at washing and other menial labor, but with four little children to look after—two of whom are mere babes—she has but little chance to work. The principal support of the family—such as it is—is gained from the profits of Willie and Tommie, who sell papers each evening. The former is a bright little lad, 9 years old, who has never yet been to school, and the latter another juvenile growing up in a manner that might be tolerated on the East side of New York, but hardly seems possible in Plainfield. Between them they possibly earn 40 or 50 cents a day, and this is practically all the money that goes into the family.

Through the Winter their food was supplied by charitably inclined neighbors and in some way they managed to pay the room rent. But for the last five or six weeks the rent has not been paid, and now a notice has been served on them to vacate the room by next Tuesday.

When Constable Amos Moffett went to serve the papers a day or two ago, he was confronted with a sight that was nothing but misery. In the dingy rooms only a few pieces of furniture could be seen, and no carpets. On the floor were two baby girls with scarcely enough clothes on them to cover their nudity, and the mother not much better off in that respect. When he informed her of his mission she commenced crying in a hysterical manner, exclaiming between her sobs that she did not know what would become of her and the children, for she possessed no money and had no way of getting any beyond what was needed to buy enough food to keep them alive. Whether or not they will be turned out of doors on Tuesday remains to be seen.

Certainly it seems that some action should be taken towards relieving the present condition of the family, by either the city authorities or some of the charity organizations, and in addition an effort should be made to educate and bring up the children in some respectable manner.

A Good Suggestion.

To THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY PRESS: Having learned from The Press that the city and borough firemen have received an invitation from Rev. Mr. Herring to attend service at his church Sunday evening, March 24 it occurred to me that in order to make it a benefiting service it would be well for Mr. Herring at the close to ask a liberal collection for the benefit of the Exempt Firemen's Association, which they deserve and need to assist them in caring for their sick and needy brethren; and they have never yet asked from any church in Plainfield.

VETERAN.

A Burlesque on Trilby.

The burlesque on Trilby is one of the funniest things in "The Twentieth Century Girl", which appears in Music Hall March 23. The subject is recognized at once, and is heartily appreciated. The "Boy Spinster" chorus, led by Dan Daly, and the "MacNamara Guards", led by John T. Kelly, also have become popular features of this pretty production. Some of the gems among the musical numbers are: "The Twentieth Century Girl", "The Magpie", "The Girl Bachelor", "The Play is the Thing", and the song which is now being hammed and whistled all over the country, entitled "On Broadway".

A Better Light for the Same Money.

Leggett's drug store, the City National Bank, and Packer's furniture store are among the places trying the Welsbach incandescent gas burner, of which Gavett is sole agent for Plainfield. Mr. Gavett intends having one tested at the gas works to prove that they are no more expensive consumers of gas than the ordinary store gas burners.

Great Selling.

It's always buying and always selling, at that big house of White's. For the coming week they say such selling of dry-goods, and house-furnishings, at prices that are a third off what is usually asked for good reliable goods. There is no money saved by buying trash, or odds and ends, and no reason to buy them when you can buy the best at the smallest prices at White's.

Not Liable to Mulct the City.

It is said that Mollie Stevens and mother have approached several lawyers with the proposal to sue the city for damages for false imprisonment over Sunday in the police station, the particulars of which were published in The Press at the time. However, no fee was forthcoming and the lawyers refused to [illegible]

GIFTS TO THE PASTOR.

Happy Surprise for Rev. C. E. Herring.

BOUND TO KEEP HIM MOVING.

Trip Tickets to New York, and a Bicycle, Are Bestowed on Him at the Congregational Reception.

The reception given by Rev. C. E. Herring, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, to his congregation Thursday from 4 to 9, was truly delightful in every particular. Never was formality less manifested than on this occasion. The pastor's beautiful home, 403 East Second street, presented a scene never to be forgotten. A select arrangement of choice flowers and pink decorations added much to the enjoyment of those present.

Steadily from 4 to 9 the people called, and the genuine hospitality extended was a marked feature, for everyone was given the most cordial greeting.

Mr. Herring was assisted in receiving by his sister, Miss Fanny Herring, who made a charming hostess, and Mrs. Howard Pope, Mrs. Bettman, Mrs. Ladd, Miss Petrie, and Mrs. Robert Radford.

In the dining room Miss Bond presided and poured chocolate. Those who assisted in serving were Miss Bilsh, Miss Blair, Miss Mabel Force and Miss Remsen.

Those calling were made thoroughly acquainted with one another, which was a decided feature of this charming event. The pastor's desire was to know his people better, and that was the result attained last evening.

Much to the happy surprise of Mr. Herring, he was presented at the close of the reception with a Spalding wheel and riding outfit complete, from Rogers's, presented by the men of the congregation; and with two 50-trip tickets to New York, presented by the women. He had been planning to buy a wheel for himself, but Rogers, knowing of the surprise in store, kept putting him off. His trip tickets will enable him to pursue his studies at his favorite metropolitan library.

HIRAM HORNISH.

His Death Ends a Long and Useful Career.

The death of Hiram Hornish, March 12 removes a man who has been a resident of Plainfield since 1867, and whose life here gained the respect of all with whom he came in contact.

The 73 years of Mr. Hornish's life were uneventful and distinguished only by his steady industry and sturdy character. He was born of Moravian parents near Bethlehem, Pa., and early in his teens left home to go to work on a farm. Here he labored for a number of years foregoing the usual pastimes and pleasures. From the farm he went to Easton, Pa., where he labored in a wire factory until failing health compelled him to seek lighter employment. During this time he had saved enough money to purchase a small house and lot at Snufftown on the Lehigh river, a short distance from Easton, and there established a small grocery with the aid of his mother as a helper.

It was here that Gideon Allen, who now resides at 35 Grandview avenue, in the borough, made the acquaintance of young Hornish, which developed into a close friendship that lasted up to Mr. Hornish's death. Mr. Allen at that time conducted a bakery in Easton, and furnished bread and cakes for Hornish's grocery store. His health did not improve, and Mr. Allen made him an offer to work for him on the delivery wagon. The position was accepted, and his health was greatly improved thereby.

A year after that Mr. Allen removed to Clinton, near Annandale, Hunterdon county, where he afterwards secured a position for Mr. Hornish, who came on and worked for a Mr. Bowman, until he finally came on to Plainfield and established a confectionery and bakery business in a store on Park avenue in the rear of Berry's hardware store. By attending strictly to business, and with the aid of Mr. Allen's help Mr. Hornish in six years amassed savings to the amount of about $6,000. The fever to emigrate to the west then struck him and he sold his business to Peter Hoagland. Going West with a tailor by the name of Hearne he invested his money in land which he ultimately lost, and returned to Plainfield. After his return he established the sulphur baths on West Second street, and from there changed to the rooms on North avenue where his death occurred.

Seeing the Horses Run.

Chief Engineer T. O. Doane obligingly escorted a party of Plainfielders and others through the houses of the Fire Department Thursday night, exhibiting the apparatus, and displaying the marvelous sagacity and agility of the horses. In each of the houses an alarm was sounded, bringing the horses from their stalls. Immediately they were in their harness, attached to the apparatus, ready to gallop away, and the men were at their posts.

The system was perfect, and everything was found in splendid condition. The inspection was unexpected, and it was gratifying to find everything in such thorough good order.

And in Plainfield.

(From The Bound Brook Chronicle)

[illegible]

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4 in.	3.00	3.50	5.00	6.00	9.00	16.00	20.00	32.00
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NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The Young Soldier Ambitious to Shine as an Author.

WRITES A HISTORY OF CORSICA.

Sought a Publisher In Vain—Revisits His Native Land—Despotic Treatment of His Kinsfolk—At This Period Displays Willfulness and Gloom.

[Copyright, 1896, by John Clark Ridpath.]

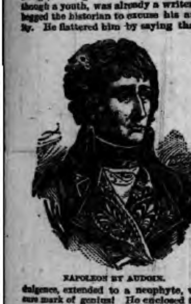
V.—FLASHES OF OBSCURITY.

The insurrection in Lyons quelled itself before the arrival of Lieutenant Bonaparte's contingent. The municipality proved itself sufficiently strong to put down the insurgents without the assistance of the military arm. Fighting there was none. Napoleon's company, arriving in due time, was stationed in the city for a month. It was a small beginning of war for him who was destined, with less than a decade, to lead a victorious army over the Alps into Italy.

The disturbance at Lyons put a date to Bonaparte's career at Valence. He had remained in that place from the fall of 1785 to August of 1787. This period of twenty-three months, though obscure in its manifestations, was one of the most important in his life. It was the transition from youth to early manhood. At this stage in the lives of men, the mind passes rapidly from one condition to another. Particularly is this true if study have been the mood and genius the attribute of the person concerned.

Napoleon here went forward from the early part of his seventeenth to the completion of his eighteenth year. If he had continued in the reckless course which he took at the beginning, his life at Valence would little concern the reader a century afterwards. But with the coming of the spring of 1786 an iron resolution entered into him, and he became a truer student than ever before. Probably no greater degree of mental concentration and compression was ever exhibited by a young man in the world than by Napoleon Bonaparte brooding over his books in his humble apartment at Valence.

The ambition of the young officer now shot out in several directions. Deeply impressed with the fame and power of the great authors whose writings just then were setting the world aflame, he, too, would be an author! Such was the quality of this singular personage that he never distrusted himself in anything. Before the end of his eighteenth year he conceived himself able and qualified to write a history! Corsica should be his theme. He would write the annals of his native land in so philosophical a manner as to place him alongside of the Abbe Raynal! He went so far as to address a letter to that august personage, telling him that he himself, though a youth, was already a writer. He begged the historian to excuse his audacity. He flattered him by saying that indulgence, extended to a neophyte, was a sure mark of genius! He enclosed to the Abbe the first two chapters of his alleged "History of Corsica," the cacography only being surpassed by the heresy of the rhetoric and the massage of grammar!



NAPOLEON BY AUDOIN.

We half suspect that the bottom motive in this business was not the hope of being a historian, but rather the distinction of having correspondence with a great man. However this may be, the Abbe indulged Napoleon, wrote to him, advised him to study further, and then to rewrite his work. Not only did the historical ambition have the Lieutenant, but the romantic also. He took somewhat to novels, and for the first time falling in love, determined to write a novel. At the house of Madame du Colombier, he made the acquaintance of her beautiful daughter, and fell in love with her—after the manner of all young lieutenants. The flame of this passion presently went out, but traces of it are seen in his correspondence until what time—ceasing to love Mademoiselle Colombier—he turned pessimist, denounced love as a mockery, and in particular as the drawback to human ambition!

In the midst of the fitful gleams of this erratic life may be seen burning the coals of that furnace-heat which the years have not yet extinguished. The student Bonaparte became a pale, living reality. He supplied himself with the works of the leading authors of the age, and devoured them with the rapacity of one starving. He made himself familiar with the writings of Voltaire and Necker. The one he followed through the mazes of the new French learning, and the other through the intricacies of practical finance. For months together, in his lodgings and about the barracks, he might be seen, with book in hand, muttering as he read, pencilling the margins, approving and condemning the doctrine, according to his judgment or whim. There never was a time in his life when he swept within his grasp a greater amount of intellectual products than during the after-part of 1786 and the first half of the following year.

Coincident with the date of the Lyons episode, came a military order sending the Regiment La Fere from Valence to Douai, in French Flanders, three hundred and ninety miles distant. Here Napoleon found himself exposed to northern blasts and unfamiliar hardships. In his correspondence he complains bitterly of his situation. He got a fever of both mind and body, and the effects of it lasted for several years. His unhappiness became extreme, and he sought by every means in his power to escape from the situation. He would get away or kill himself! Nor were very powerful reasons wanting why he should go elsewhere. The Bonaparte family in Corsica had fallen by this time into desperate straits. Joseph had undertaken to build up a wine-trade with Italy, but had failed—as he did with most things else. Lucien, a student at Brienne, was doing his best to get a transfer to Aix, where he might substitute a priestly for a military education. Madame de Bonaparte, now thirty-seven years of age, was hoping against hope that the government would pay her the petty stipend due for the care of her mulberry orchards, but no payment was made.

There came want into the household. Lieutenant Bonaparte, making the condition of his family a plausible excuse, sought, and in February of 1788, obtained, leave of absence to visit Corsica. Thither he went, in poor health and general morbidity of mind. By this time his arbitrary character had begun to show itself in full force. Once at home, he played the despot. He doctored all his kinsfolk, with the exception of the mother, and she could hardly withstand his impetuosity, willfulness and gloom. His old and gouty great-uncle Lucien, from being the main stay of the family, was now about to die. Napoleon sought to alleviate the distresses of the household; but his resources were limited, and his ambitions were constantly contending with the purposes born of natural affection.

Home again after an absence of nearly nine years, the young officer busied himself more with things great than things little. He was more concerned with the political condition of the world than with the daily needs of his mother's house. He dwelt more on the state of Corsica than on the emptiness of Madame Bonaparte's cuisine—more on the woes of Ajaccio than on those of his brothers' and sisters' stomachs. He conceived himself to be the patriot par excellence of his age, and spent more time in delivering socialistic monologues than in contriving the means to rescue the family from impending ruin.

It was at this juncture that Napoleon began to concern himself especially about the institutions and history of England. Along with his Necker he studied Smith's "Wealth of Nations," then only twelve years from the press. The Elizabethan age—not indeed for the intellectual glory that was in it, but for its political intrigues—impressed him greatly; and he undertook to do into fiction the features of that era in a novel entitled the "Count of Essex." Then he flew back to his "History of Corsica," revised the parts which he had sent to the Abbe Raynal, and pressed on with the rest. Alongside of Voltaire, he would set up a rival production of his own, called the "Masked Prophet"—a marvelous and impossible invention out of Persia! Literature was thus mixed with affairs; fiction flourished at the meager meals which Madame Bonaparte was able to set for her family; anathemas of Joseph's unprofitable wine-shop were illuminated with paragraphs about the glories of rebellion; and the mulberry orchard back of Ajaccio was cursed in the middle of an apostrophic peroration about the regeneration of mankind!

Bonaparte's leave of absence—so eagerly sought—soon became as intolerable to him as to the rest. His paper gave him privilege to be away from his command for six months; but before the end of the fourth month—inventing casuistical reasons—he impatiently left Corsica to rejoin his company. During his stay in the island, he had accomplished something—something that would have been much in any other. He had induced the French intendant to agree to allow his mother's claim. He had pushed forward the inert Joseph to try the law as a profession, and had seen him installed at Bastia. He had urged upon his gouty uncle the necessity of patriotism! He had drawn up and submitted a system of coast defenses for the principal ports of the island. He had prepared a scheme for the creation of an insular army. He had studied and written incessantly at a furious speed, completing his Oriental novel and his "History of Corsica." The latter was cast in the epistolary form, and was dedicated to Monseigneur Marbœuf, now promoted to the see of Sens.

Meanwhile the Regiment La Fere had been ordered from Douai, to Auxonne, in Cote d'Or, 182 miles from Paris. Thither Napoleon repaired, to rejoin his command, in the last week of May, 1788. He took with him the manuscript of his "History of Corsica," seeking a publisher, but finding none, either at Valence or Lyons or Auxonne or Paris or anywhere else in this mundane sphere forever. In that same week, Alexander Hamilton wrote his last paper for The Federalist. One month previously, from the presses of Strahan and Cadell, in the Strand, was issued, by the author, on his fifty-first birthday, the greatest history ever composed by man.

It would be impossible to define the mental condition of Napoleon at this stage of his development. Politically—for though a soldier he was always a politician—he went halting between two forces. The one tendency drew him powerfully towards the local independence of his native island. This involved hatred of the conquest and annexation of Corsica to France. It also involved hatred of France itself; of the French race; and of the French monarchy in particular. But the other tendency drew Franceward with equal stress. It was from the powerful fact of France that all benefits had thus far flowed to the family of Bonaparte. By France he had himself been educated. Besides, Corsica, even as an independent state, was a limited field of action. France is great. France offers world-wide distinction. Our commission as Lieutenant of artillery is a French commission, and our very sword is a French blade.

But our "History of Corsica" is a patriotic and insurrectionary document. It is inconsistent with our allegiance, and hurtful to what France may promise hereafter. Therefore we would better shuffle, and rewrite our book. We will put it into the mouth of a Corsican patriot of the old Genoese faction, to which the family of our mother Ramolino once belonged. In its present form we make a copy of it, and send it to the great Paoli in London; but he returns it to us, putting us off with the counsel that we are as yet immature, "too young for writing history," and adding words to the effect that our book is not sufficiently original. In truth, our mind is a vortex, a maelstrom of conflicting tides. Here at Auxonne, during our stay of eighteen months, we will sit down again, insatiable, in solitary gloom, and devour the greatest things thought and written by men whom we shall one day surpass and eclipse!

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

A Phase of Fatalism.

"Not many people will agree with me perhaps," said a man the other day, "but in addition to persons inheriting diseases I think they often inherit the same fate. For instance, I have seen large families of sisters, nearly all of whom became widows, and looking back a generation or so it will be found that widowhood early in life became the fate of their aunts, mothers and grandmothers. I heard a friend remark, too, that deaths did not happen very often in her family, as all lived to be quite old, and although the family was numerous they rarely needed the services of an undertaker. Another thing in this same line of thought is the fact that one individual will have the fatality of having the same kind of an accident befall him right along."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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Brown J M	412 Central av
Central Times	103 E Front st
Clark, E B	131 Crescent av
Children's Home	Jackson ave
Chase Fred F	651 North av
Closson, James T	Richmond and Front sts
Constitutionalist Office	105 North av
Cooley, Dr J H	Manning and Westervelt aves
Cox, Rowland	210 W Seventh st
Chapman, Mrs F A	14 LaGrande av
Cruikshank, S. A	Belvidere av
Carman, J H, M D	49 Somerset st
Chase, B F M	Somerset st
Central Pharmacy	Park av & Front st
Daily Press	105 North ave
Davis, Dr T S	Cor 6th st & Park av
Day, B M	Rockview ave
Decker, F—pay station	Westfield, N J
Doane, T O—Chief P F D	428 W 5th st
Dunn Fred W	Park and North av
Dumont, John B	151 E 7th st
Endicott, Dr Geo W	Park ave. and 7th st
Hose No 1	West 2d st
Engine No 2	2d st near Park av
Engine No 3	Somerset st
Evans, Geo C	37 Washington ave
Fanwood, pay station	Fanwood station
Force A T	62 Duer st
Fisk, Chas. J	211 West 7th st
Fisk, Pliny	4 W 7th st
Freight House	C. RR, Depot
French Bros	Somerset st
Fritts, Dr J T	423 Park av
Fleming, Howard	1012 Park av
French, C Frank	69 Somerset st
do	237 Park av
Gaston, M. D., W F	6th and New st
Grant, Geo W Chief of Police	416 W 6th st
Griffen, A M	119 E Front st
Gilbert, A	Cor Central av & 5th st
Hegeman, B. A	107 Sycamore avenue
Hedges, Dr. Ellis W	702 Watchung av
Hedden, Albert	4th st. near Park ave
Hoagland's City Express	161 North av
Howell R O	191 North av
Holmes E H	209 Madison av
Hogan Chas W	29 Rockview av
Hummer & Mulford	220 Park av
Irving D C	321 Watchung av
Jenkins, Dr. O. L	213 W Front st
Kaufman W T	527 W 7th st
Keely & Son	LaGrande av and Scott pl
Kirkner, J	5th and Division sts
Leggett Pharmacy	Park av and Front st
Linnett W N	210 Jackson av
Lowrie H H, Dr	512 Park av
Lowry, Rev Robert	Madison ave and 9th st
Lovell, L M	Crescent ave
Linke, Frank	227 W Front st
Lounsbury, F C	Plainfield av
Wallinson A D	205 North av
Matthews, Chas	49 Grove st
MacDonald, J F	186 E Front st
Marsh Craig A	103 E Front st
Mathewson W B Dr	Babcock Bldg
do do	97 Rockview av
McQuaide James E	721 W 7th st
McGee, Henry A	Willow ave
McGee, James	Willow ave
Moy G W V	Park av and 8th st
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Murray J W	312 W 6th st
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Park Club The	Washington av
Peaton T B jr	Rockview av
Perkins Ed C	Central av
Plainfield Beef Co	264 E 3rd st
do Electric Light Co	Madison av
do Gas Light Co	3d st
do Street Railway Co	Grant av
do Water Supply Co	Netherwood
Police Station	Park av and Railroad
do Chief Office	Park av
Pond Machine Tool Co	2d st
Pope J C & Co	E Front st
Postal Telegraph & Cable Co	206 Park av
Potter, C jr	427 W 7th st
Potter Printing Press Co	800 South av
Probasco J B Dr	E Front st
Randolph, L W	142 Front st
Reynolds, H P	Park and North ave
Reynolds, H. P	Washington avenue
Reed Chas A	37 Myrtle av
Reed & Coddington	Babcock Bldg
Reinhart J W	59 Belvidere av
Rheaume L A	Watchung av and 4th st
Rogers W H	406 W 8th st
Rowley Frank	45 Somerset st
Roberts, D S	127 North av
Rockafellow, Geo W	Park and 4th st
Rogers, D W	233 W 3d st
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Runyon, A M & Son	416 Madison av
Rushmore, Dr Edward	429 Park av near Fifth st
Runkle, H. G	531 9th st
Runyon, Chas W	129 North av
Rice, R. W. & Co	cor. Emily and Duer sts
Rushmore Robert	3rd st and Grant av
Saunders W L	95 Mercer av
Serrell, Lemuel W	225 W Front st
Scott, Walter & Co	South ave
Shaw, R J	Front st., opp. Park ave
Shepard A D	Fanwood
Slater F M	27 Jackson av
Smalley Bros	North av
Smith, W F	Belvidere av., Netherwood
Smith, Jas A	125 W Front st
Streuli, H A	1308 Hillside av
Stevens F R	733 South av
Stevens Geo O	Grant av and W Front st
Stephenson W J	142 North av
Sykes T F	Front st Fanwood
Talmadge, Henry P	Netherwood
Taylor Mrs M S	29 Rockview Terrace
Telegraph Office	Plainfield station
Terrill & Cole	230 W 3d st
Thompson, A D	147-149 North av
Thompson, A D	Farragut road
Thickstun, Jno E	220 Madison av
Tilsworth, Joe M	413 W 7th st
Tomlinson, Dr T H	219 La Grande av
Tobin Geo J	137 North av
Tracy, J Evarts	640 8th st
Tunison W J	242 Watchung av
Tweedy, C. B	129 Crescent av
Ulrich & Blair	113 W Front st
Union Beef Co	233 E 3rd st
United States Express Co	180 North av
Union Co Country Club	Cor 7th st & Arlington
Van Sickle J W	122 North av
Wadsworth, W E	622 8th st
Western Union Telegraph Company	at Depot
Wharton, Clifton jr	816 3rd Place
Woltman, E	653 West Seventh st
Wiechers, J F	W 8th st., near Grand ave
Wierus Max	144 W Front st

TELEPHONE TOLL RATES

FOR FIVE MINUTES CONVERSATION.

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

Asbury Park, N J	60c	Hempstead N Y	45c
Astoria, N Y	50c	Hoboken N J	35c
Babylon, N Y	65c	Hunter's Point N Y	45c
Bath, N Y	40c	Irvington N J	40c
Bayonne N J	45c	Islip N Y	60c
Bergen Point N J	35c	Jamaica N Y	45c
Bayside N Y	50c	Jersey City N J	35c
Bay Shore N Y	75c	Keyport N J	60c
Fayville N Y	50c	Kingston N J	35c
Belleville N J	40c	Laurel Hill N Y	45c
Blissville N Y	45c	Leonia N J	45c
Bloomfield N J	35c	Little Neck N Y	50c
Bloomingdale N J	45c	Little Silver N J	60c
Boonton N J	45c	Long Branch N J	60c
Brooklyn N Y	35c	Madison N J	40c
Caldwell N J	45c	Matawan N J	50c
Carlstadt N J	45c	Millburn N J	30c
Centreville N J	45c	Montclair N J	30c
Chatham N J	30c	Morristown N J	45c
Closter N J	45c	Newark N J	25c
Colt's Neck N J	75c	New Brunswick N J	35c
Coney Island N Y	45c	Newton N Y	45c
Cranbury N J	45c	New York N Y	35c
Dover N J	40c	Orange N J	30c
East Norwich N Y	60c	Pamrapo N J	45c
Eatontown N J	60c	Passaic N J	35c
Elizabeth N J	20c	Paterson N J	35c
Englewood N J	35c	Perth Amboy N J	25c
Fairview N J	45c	Rahway N J	25c
Fanwood N J	15c	Red Bank N J	60c
Far Rockaway N Y	45c	Seabright N J	60c
Flatbush N Y	35c	Short Hills N J	30c
Flushing N Y	40c	South Amboy N J	35c
Fort Lee N J	45c	South River N J	35c
Franklin Park N J	35c	Staten Island N Y	35c
Freehold N J	60c	Westfield N J	15c
German Settlem't N Y	60c	Woodbridge N J	30c
Glen Cove N Y	50c	Yonkers N Y	60c
Gravesend N Y	45c	Trenton N J	40c
Hackensack N J	35c	Tarrytown N Y	60c

—A district meeting of the Knights of Pythias will be held in the rooms of Perseverance Lodge next Friday evening, at which Grand Chancellor Ralph Donath of Jersey City and several other grand lodge officers, will be present.

ASK YOUR HORSESHOER FOR THE

THE ONLY SHOE FOR WINTER USE.

It ABSOLUTELY prevents slipping, and insures perfect safety and comfort to horse and driver.

Shod with the "Neverslip," your horse's feet are always in good condition—kept so by not having to constantly remove the shoes for sharpening.

The CALKS are REMOVABLE,

Steel-Centered and SELF-SHARPENING

When worn out new Calks can be easily inserted without removing shoes, saving an immense amount of time usually lost at the blacksmith shop.

On receipt of postal will mail free our descriptive circular containing prices of Calked Shoes, ready to be nailed on, for trial, offered this winter at very low prices.

S. H. Berry Hardware Co.,
Dover, N. J.,
Dealers in hardware blacksmiths' supplies, etc. sole agents for Union county.

SANITARY PLUMBING,
Brick and Portable Furnace,
GAS FITTING,
TIN ROOFING,
Etc. Etc.

I am prepared to do any of the above branches in strictly first-class, sanitary and workmanship manner.

Having associated myself with the Master Plumbers Association of New York City, I employ none but first-class mechanics and [illegible].

D. W. LITTELL,
No. 118 North Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Cleanse the Bowels and Purify the Blood! Cure Diarrhea, Dysentery and Dyspepsia, and give healthy action to the entire system.

FOR MALARIA,
GENERAL DEBILITY,
AND
ALL STOMACH TROUBLES
COLES'
PERUVIAN BARK
AND
WILD CHERRY BITTERS
ARE THE BEST.
A Vegetable Substitute for Quinine.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per Bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY THE
D. F. COLES DRUG AND MFG. CO.
RAHWAY, N. J.

Dime Savings Institution
OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Is now receiving deposits payable on demand with interest. Money deposited on or before July 1, 1896, will draw interest from that date.

JOHN W. MURRAY, President.
J. FRANK HUBBARD, [illegible]
ELIAS R. POPE, Treasurer.

P. P. Van Arsdale,
PIANO TUNER.

Instruments put in thorough order. Terms reasonable. Pianos and Organs for sale and to let. Orders by postal, P. O. Box 180, or left at Willett's shoe store, No. 147 Park avenue, will receive prompt attention. Residence No. E. Front street, corner 5th street. 5ly1tf

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Jas. M. Dunn,
Dealer in
GROCERIES, PROVI
Vegetables, Fruits, etc.
No. 224 Park Ave
OPPOSITE NORTH AVENUE.
Everything usually found in a first-class grocery store.
Goods delivered free of charge.

RICKERT'S
ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS.

OFFICE—Vanderbeck's Music Store, Park avenue. The "Accommodation Express" will attend to the general carrying business of the city, delivering goods or baggage to and from the depot, or from place to place.

Moving of Furniture, Pianos, etc., with care and safety.

WILLIAM A. WOODRUFF,
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Agent,
Office cor. Front St. and Park Av.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Real Estate for Sale & Exchange.
MONEY TO LOAN
On Approved Security.

Stoves, Ranges
—AND—
HARDWARE
OF ALL KINDS
J. J. HEIDELOFF,
No. 21 SOMERSET ST. 8-18-tf

CANOPIES
For Weddings, Parties, Etc.,
TO HIRE: CHARGES REASONABLE
Mrs. Weigman,
30 EAST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J. mch30tf

John Chandler,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
Plainfield, N. J.
Residence and shop No. 238 East Third street.
Jobbing promptly attended to. aply

E. B. MAYNARD,
PRACTICAL BARBER
AND
Artistic Hair Dresser,
No. 204 PARK AVENUE.
Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting done at residences. Shaving, Shampooing, etc. satisfactorily performed. 12y1

CARNEY BROTHERS, Agents,
135 West Front St.
TINNERS,
PLUMBERS,
GAS FITTERS.
PARLOR STOVES.
COOK STOVES
HEATERS.

Grates and Bricks for all kinds of Stove can be found here at Jobbers' prices. Bring your Tinware mending to us. The best Tinners, the best Plumbers, and the best Gas-fitters in this section. We use none but the very best of materials, and our work always gives satisfaction.

Kes of All Kinds are Made Here.
Tinware Made to Order.
Ranges, Brick and Portable Furnaces
SANITARY PLUMBING.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. R. CODDINGTON,
Counsellor-at-Law,
Commissioner of Deeds, Master-in-Chancery Notary Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.—ja6tf

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GEORGE W. DAY,
General Auctioneer.
Sales of Personal Property solicited. P. O. Box 132, Dunellen, N. J., or address in care of CONSTITUTIONALIST. Terms reasonable.

DR. CHARLES E. THIERS,
Dentist,
66 Somerset street. A new local anaesthetic application for extracting teeth without pain. Gold filling a specialty.—ja6tf

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LEWIS B. CODDINGTON,
[Successor to T. J. Carey,]
Furniture and Freight Express!
OFFICE—24 W. FRONT ST.
Large Covered Vans or Trucks. Goods delivered to any part of the U. S. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable. P. O. Box 1 [illegible]. Piano moving a specialty.

A. WOLFF,
Manufacturer of
CIGARS,
And dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, and smokers' articles, has removed from 23½ W. Front street, to 232 West Front, one door east of Madison avenue and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally.

TWENTY
Years experience in the business.
SECOND STREET, 3 doors above Peace street

Mr. JOHN E. STEVENS, Horse-shoer, gives particular attention to shoeing, Forging, Stumbling and Interfering Horses. Speedy Cutters stopped in an incredible short space of time. Horses with diseased feet treated in a particular manner by experienced workmen.

ALBERT HEDDEN,
Livery and Boarding Stables
FOURTH STREET,
Between Peace street and Park avenue.
First-Class Livery.
Horses Boarded by Week or Month.
Telephone call No. 114.

Parlor stoves,
Furnaces, Ranges,
Piping. Plumbing.
Heater Work. Tinning.
Hardware.
A. M. GRIFFEN,
East Front Street.
TELEPHONE CALL, 6. 11 11-tf

Estey
Pianos
Organs
FULLY WARRANTED.
Moderate Prices.
Cash or Installments.
See Them Before You Buy.
ESTEY & SAXE,
5 East 14th Street, New York.

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MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

The Constitutionalist

A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED AT

Plainfield, New Jersey.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

A. L. Force, Publisher & Proprietor.

Walter Irving Clarke, City Editor

TALK ON THE TRUTH.

The Christian Alliance Hears of the Four-Fold Gospel.

The Plainfield Branch of the Christian Alliance met Tuesday night at 317 East Front street, and was addressed by Rev. F. W. Farr, of New York, on "The Four-Fold Gospel." He divided the talk into three parts, as follows: What is present truth? What truth is present? How are we to establish it?

He considered truth to be indefinable. We explain the mind in operation, but we can not define it. The Bible is authoritive on redemptive and spiritual things, and when the redemptive truth is spoken of it is the truth as characterized in the life of Jesus. Present truth, he described, is that which is peculiarly applicable to a certain time. He said that this is a godless and giddy age, and it was the duty of the Christian to counteract the activity of Satan by the powerful teaching of the present truth. The first great truth of the present is salvation, and this is an individual affair.

Rev. Mr. Farr stated that there was an increasing number who are trusting their bodies to Christ for healing powers. Physicians say that nature completes all cures; nature is only God's custom of acting, but God is no respecter of persons, and therefore sinners as well as saints may enjoy the beneficial results of His healing through nature. But the Christian life bears a fruition which can only be gained by confessing at the altar.

In closing he said that he believed that the coming of the Lord would be within the next 20 or 30 years.

LOST THEIR GRIP.

Plainfields Go to Pieces on Strange Alleys and Drop from the Top.

In the county section of the Elizabeth Journal Association the tug-of-war took place last night, when the Plainfields and Roselles rolled their return games on the Roselle alleys. When they opened the section's series March 4, on the Plainfield alleys, the teams broke even, and kept pace with each other ever since. But last night the Plainfields were hoodooed, and lost both games, thereby leaving the Roselles in the lead and likely to get the championship. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PLAINFIELD.		ROSELLE.	
VanEmburgh	145	Miller, J.	164
VanAlstyne	138	Miller, G.	149
Wilbur	141	Hebbard, M.	154
Maltby	178	MacQuoid	179
Vail	159	Warner	103
	761		749

SECOND GAME.

PLAINFIELD.		ROSELLE.	
VanEmburgh	140	Miller, J.	174
VanAlstyne	161	Miller, G. S.	157
Wilbur	156	Hebbard, M.	140
Maltby	142	McQuoid	186
Vail	159	Warner	161
	824		838

Roselle, 1662; Plainfield, 1510.

Y. M. C. A. Tennis.

All lovers of good sport, and especially the members of the Y. M. C. A., will be glad to know that the grounds back of the building are to be put in first-class condition for tennis playing. There will be three or four courts, and the place will be fenced in, making it very select for those who wish to play.

A portion of the grounds will be set aside for light gymnastics. The baths being easy of access will make the outdoor exercise very popular.

—Thus far only two men have quit work at the Scott Printing Machine Works on account of the reduction in wages. Both were pattern-makers.

MORE GOOD NEWS

For All Women Who Are Sick.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

"I am happy to say your Vegetable Compound has cured me of painful menstruations and backache.

"My suffering every month was dreadful. The doctor gave me morphine to ease the pain, but nothing to cure me; and I was obliged to spend two or three days in bed. Now I have no pain at all.

"I can work harder, and be on my feet longer, than I have for years. I cannot praise your medicine enough. I am glad to tell every one that I was cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—MRS. NEWTON COHN, Manchester, Ohio. All druggists sell it.

THE REASONS WHY

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites is so useful in all wasting diseases, such as Consumption, Anæmia, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, and Marasmus and Rickets in children, is because it furnishes to the depleted blood the fattening and enriching properties of the oil, and to the bones and nervous system the phosphorescent and vitalizing properties of the Hypophosphites, which together nourish the body arrest the progress of the disease, and commence a process of repair that finally means restored health and vigor.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1

Warrenville.

The Warrenville school-house was filled Tuesday afternoon, for the election of three trustees to be elected for three years, and the raising of the regular appropriations for incidentals for the year. The board asked for $450, but the voters allowed them only $200, as they spent over $1,000 last year and there was dissatisfaction over the manner of the purchase of books, some scholars having as many as 11 books, and one boy 7 years of age having eight books.

K. E. Sage was chairman and H. Toms secretary; and John Bornman, W. H. Kipsey and E. E. Cooper were elected for the term of three years.

North Plainfield Township.

The annual school meeting of township of North Plainfield was held at the Washingtonville schoolhouse yesterday afternoon.

The meeting was largely attended, and much interest was shown by the tax payers in the affairs of the schools.

The efficient manner in which the schools, (Washingtonville and Greenbrook), were conducted by the five trustees in their untiring efforts to bring them up to a high standard of proficiency, was rewarded by electing all of them to remain on the board, except Andrew Wilson, who contemplates moving out of the township into the borough.

The following were the officers elected at the meeting, as well as the trustees:

John Morris, chairman; Andrew Wilson, secretary; George Bettman and Theodore Leurseer, tellers.

Trustees—3 years, M. Duffey, John Morris, Philip Acker. 2 years, H. Coddington, Theodore Leursser, John Doty. 1 year, George Stewart, Pool Voorhees, Robert Clark, Jr.

$200 was voted for special money to be expended for incidentals.

The trustees will meet to transact business of importance Friday night. The number of trustees was raised to nine at the suggestion of the old board.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

☞Sold by druggists, price 75 cts. per bottle.

BY THE WAY.

—Compton's block on West Front street is receiving exterior painting improvements.

—Special prayer meetings for boys will be held in Warren Chapel every Friday and Sunday evening commencing at 7.

—The authorship of the false report that a baby was born to Mrs. Fries has been traced to Mr. Spriggs of Howard street.

—Hendrickson's last Washington tour of the season leaves Plainfield March 28, as advertised. The entire expense is covered by $14 50.

—A gymnastic exhibition will be given by the boys at the Y. M. C. A., Tuesday afternoon, April 2, from 4 to 5. All parents are invited to be present.

—The report has gone out that E. M. Laing, the hatter, intends removing his store. The report is untrue; he remaining at his old stand, 105 Park avenue.

—Those desiro s of becoming charter members of Plainfield Council, Order of Chosen Friends, will do well to consult Friend Councilor Lantz before March 24 The charter closes March 26

—A select subscription sociable will be given Thursday night, April 18, in the Olympia, 415 Sycamore street, under the committeeship of G. T. Dunham, W. C. Walker and J. D. Anderson. The grand march will begin at 9.

—Thos. J. McGann, who has charge of the sandpit on Grant avenue near South Second street, wishes The Press to inform the public that if pedestrains keep to the sidewalk there is no danger whatever from the pit, as said pit is on private property.

—The regular meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Congregational Church will be held Thursday afternoon, March 21, at 2:45, instead of 3, in the church parlors. Mrs. C. L. Goodrich will give a paper on "Medical Work Among Missions". The usual current missionary news from the various stations also will be expected.

DEAD AT THE AGE OF 113 YEARS.

Abby Smith, Who For 100 Years "Worked Around," Passes Away.

Abby Smith, who without doubt was the oldest person in the Nutmeg State, died at the home of Justice Charles A. Johnson, of Bozrah, eight miles northwest of Norwich, aged 113 years. Her death was due to debility. It is not known that she had ever been ill until three years ago, and then her indisposition was caused rather by a natural decline than any actual disease. For more than 100 years she had worked in country homesteads, a faithful house hand, who toiled as hard as ever woman could. It was not until she was 110 years old that she ceased to be able to support herself and do all her household duties and chores. She was a sprightly, clean built, cheery faced, helpful old lady, who by turns trotted into one house and then another among the neighbors "jest ter help 'em on with the work," and her coming there was as good as a sunbeam twinkling in at the windows after dull and cheerless weather. She never dropped in upon a county homestead that she was not welcome there, and the only trouble with her visitations, said the neighbors, was that they were too brief and far between.

In her extreme old age she was a bowed, withered, and dried up little person, her visage checkered with a thousand tiny wrinkles, but her eyes were as bright, shrewd, and kindly, and her sunny smile was the reflection of a temper that was never ruffled. In sickness or health her hand was always helpful, and she could mind the crossest babe with a mollifying effect that seemed magical. After Abby had become disabled from doing active work she went to live with Peace Justice Johnson's family, who treated her with the utmost kindness, so that her closing years were those of pleasantness and peace.

"Well, the old lady is gone!" said more than one rugged ruralist regretfully, after her death; "and a better woman never lived," they all added. Said Justice Johnson:

"A more honorable example of vigorous and sturdy womanhood was seldom seen. Her freshness of mind and vitality remained with her to an astonishing degree. Perhaps her most remarkable feature was her green and retensive memory, and she was a cyclopædia of all the every day news of Bozrah for an age."

Futhermore, she was one of the last survivors of a race of household hands, peculiar to New England, who "jest worked 'round for a livin'," like the Yankee "hired man," and toiled early and late, with unexampled fidelity and loyalty, for a very small pecuniary compensation. Yet they were as independent and proud as you please, and it wouldn't do at all to proffer to them the chilly and humiliating hand of charity. In a certain degree, perhaps, a corresponding class of home helpers was met with before the war in faithful old plantation hands in Virginia and Kentucky. In respect of old Abby Smith's exact age, there was always somewhat of doubt on the part of her neighbors, and the general opinion was that she was a trifle older—perhaps a year or so—than she believed herself to be.

—Barnum is coming in May.

—Wm. Hand & Son has moved Charles Brownell from 125 Watchung avenue to 426 West Second street.

—The regular Thursday afternoon meeting of the W.C.T.U. will be held in their rooms at 3:30. Subject: "Interrogation Points". General officers please meet at 2:30. CARA L. PECK, President.

—Wm. Hand & Son have moved G. T Rhodes from West Sixth street to 610 Central avenue; P. L. Conde from East Front street to 117 West Sixth street; and Josiah Unangst from East Third street to Elm place.

—The annual business meeting of the Home Mission Circle of the Park Avenue Baptist Church was held at the home of Mrs. J. K. Fisk, First place, yesterday The report of the various officers showed the organization to be in a prosperous condition with 33 members. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. J. K. Fisk; Vice-President, Mrs James Middleditch; Secretary, Mrs. E. V. Fisk; Treasurer, Mrs. Walter Freeman.

—A new bill which has recently become a law in this State is causing considerable discussion. It relates to township officers holding over from their last election, and those who claim to know about it say that the collector, assessor, freeholder, town committeemen and justices of the peace are legislated out of office. There is a little uneasiness in North Plainfield township in regard to the matter. It appears that the bill was drawn to affect Bridgewater township.

J. T. Case of 11 Vine street is confined to his home by severe illness.

Miss Lillian Pope of Duer street is confined to her home with illness.

Grandma Stead of Washington Valley is much improved from her illness.

A New World

opens to the man who finds quick relief from wearing pain. That is the testimony of multitudes who have used

Allcock's

Porous Plaster

for all sorts of aches and pains, lameness, stiffness of the muscles and joints of the back, limbs or side.

Make Sure and get the genuine. Never put up with imitations "Just as good as ALLCOCK'S."

Allcock's Corn Shields,
Allcock's Bunion Shields,

Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

Brandreth's Pills

relieve rheumatism and any disease arising from impurity of the blood.

KEAN IS AFTER IT.

Doesn't Withdraw from the Gubernatorial Race Just 'Cause Voorhees Has Entered.

(From The Elizabeth Journal.)

Trenton, March 19—Hon. John Kean, Congressman Fowler, Frank Bergen, E. M. Wood, George T. Parrot, B. V. Lindabury and Sheriff Kyte were among the Union County representatives who were present at the State Capitol last night While the legislative bodies were in session these gentlemen talked politics.

Senator Voorhees experienced one of the liveliest evenings of his political existence. About 7 a number of copies of the Elizabeth Journal reached the State House, and every other kind of business was for the time being forgotten in the authorized announcement of Mr. Voorhees's candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination. The representatives of the New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania papers left their desks, left their stories of the Senate Investigation, and completely surrounded Mr. Voorhees. The latter acknowledged smilingly the interest manifested by the reporters, all of whom are his friends and the recipients of many favors for years past, and stated that his position was correctly set forth by the Journal.

When Mr. Kean appeared at the State House he also was besieged, and was plied with questions from all sides. He expressed his surprise at Mr. Voorhees's announcement, but freely acknowledged the latter's right to enter the canvass.

"What have you to say with reference to this matter?"—asked our reporter.

"I am still a candidate"—replied Mr. Kean.

LEGISLATIVE ADJOURNMENT.

This Week to End the Formal Session of the Legislature—Adjournment Till March 27, and Then Till June.

Trenton, March 19—The Steering Committee of the Legislature in conference today decided that the Legislature shall adjourn next Friday until Wednesday, March 27, when veto messages only shall be considered. When the vetoes are disposed of the Legislature will take a recess until June. The exact date for reassembling will be fixed.

In the intervening period, the Senate Investigating Committee will finish its labors.

FIRST WOMAN APPOINTED.

Miss Mary Steele of Somerville Made a Commissioner of Deeds.

Trenton, March 19—The first woman appointed as a commissioner of deeds under the new law was named by the joint meeting this morning. It is Miss Mary V. Steele of Somerville, daughter of late Congressman Steele of the old fourth district. She is employed in Alvah Clark's office.

A severe rheumatic pain in the left shoulder had troubled Mr. J. H. Loper, a well known druggist of Des Moines, Iowa, for over six months. At times the pain was so severe that he could not lift anything. With all he could do he could not get rid of it until he applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm. "I only made three applications of it," he says, "and have since been free from all pain." He now recommends it to persons similarly afflicted. It is for sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North avenues. T. S. Armstrong, manager

Tennis Club Nominees.

The Nominating Committee of the Hillside Tennis Club have posted the following list of names, which they recommend for election at the annual meeting of the Club to be held April 3:

President, Dexter O. Tiffany; Vice-president, Robert L. Burnett; Secretary, Arthur Lovell; Treasurer, Josiah Browne; Governing Committee, James T. Murray, Fred W. Weis.

To Settle It.

The bowling game between Plainfield and Roselle at the latter place next Tuesday evening will probably decide the championship of the Jersey Central section of the Elizabeth Journal league, and therefore will be of great interest. The Plainfield team will be composed of Messrs Maltby, Vail, Wilbur, Van Alstyne, Patrie and Van Emburgh.

PHYSICIANS AND SCIENTISTS

Fail to Help Mrs N. Whitney.

HILLSBORO BRIDGE, N. H.—There is no more highly respected resident of this village than Mrs. N. E. Whitney. Her long and serious illness and her remarkable recovery through the aid of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, has made that medicine a necessity in many New Hampshire households.

Mrs. Whitney in speaking about her sickness said: "I had been gradually failing in health for a number of years, and was told by my physicians that I was in the last stages of Bright's disease I had been under the treatment at various times of six physicians, two clairvoyants and a Christian scientist, but received no benefit from any of them. It seemed to me that every means of ever being cured had been tried except to use Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, which had been recommended. I purchased a bottle, and by the time I had used the second bottle I was greatly improved, and from that on I gained daily, and it was not long before I was doing my regular household work. No tongue can tell how I suffered for the three years before I used Favorite Remedy. My age is 56 and I now weigh 35 pounds more than I ever did. Favorite Remedy restored me to health and strength."

As a prominent physician recently said: "Anyone suffering from kidney or urinary troubles, rheumatism or dyspepsia, should use Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy; it will cure them if their disease is within the reach of medicine."

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

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Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

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Address letters to, the office of this paper.

[illegible]

THE SECOND PROMISE
By
Howard Fielding

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CHAPTER I.

THE BIRD THAT WAS SET FREE.

Perfumes appeal to the memory in an extraordinary degree. This is sound scientific doctrine, and it is true, besides. Take that old glove out of its casket, my venerable and lonely friend. You may look upon it with a steady eye, perhaps; but if there linger in it the fragrance of the hand it held so long ago, you dare not raise it to your lips and say you have forgotten.

The sights of spring delight us for their promise, but the scented breeze blows out of the past, and we turn our face toward it. To Arthur Lynde, stretched upon his couch by the open window, the breath of early June came laden with more than a single season's sweetness—with the fragrance of blossoms that had grown to fruit, and ripened, and fallen to the ground. Whether the memories it brought were joyous, or trivial, or sad, he turned to the past willingly, for there was no future. His life lay all behind him. He could look upon it without shame or any sharp regret for opportunities neglected. It had been a happy life and a short one. Thirty years measured it.

Among the scenes that came back to him in the spring morning was one of trifling importance; but it came with singular vividness, and great persistance. He was a little boy then, and he had been quite ill, so that he lay in bed while the spirit of the springtime beckoned to him from outside the window, and he could not go. It was hard to wait for returning health, and sometimes he became desperately impatient, taxing the ingenuity of his mother to amuse him, but not her love to bear with him.

There was a canary in a cage in his room. His mother had given him the bird, and he felt most tenderly toward it. He had never before thought its lot hard, but, being then in captivity himself, he was moved to pity the little prisoner; so he besought his mother to open the door of the cage and give the bird at least the freedom of the room. She yielded to his entreaties, but, unhappily, neglected to close all the windows. Thus it chanced that the canary gained its freedom altogether and returned no more. Arthur grieved exceedingly, and quite unselfishly, for he thought less of his own loss than of the fate of the little bird which, bred in a cage, was unfit for liberty and would almost certainly perish. To console him, his mother said that the canary would realize its danger and would return, being provided with an infallible instinct as a guide. Believing implicitly what his mother said, and observing that the bird did not come back, Arthur accepted the logical conclusion that it preferred freedom even at the price.

This small tragedy of his childhood was all in the June breeze, as he lay by the open window and inhaled the scent of blossoms.

Suddenly there was a sound in the room not dissimilar to the whir of a bird's wings, and then a voice cried:

"Good morning, Arthur, dear; I've come to keep you company."

He turned his pale face toward her, and she fluttered down beside the couch and kissed him. She was a picture in the soft tints of the blossoms, with blue and gold added.

"Don't you feel a great deal stronger this morning?" she asked. "Surely you must on such a day as this."

"I wish I could say so truly, for your sake," he replied. "But I am no better to-day; and, what is much more to be regretted, I am no worse."

"Don't speak like that," she cried. "I had hoped so much that Dr. Marston would help you."

"I think the time has come," he said, "to lay such hopes aside. Dr. Marston is older in practice and a more competent physician than I am. I would have said a year ago that his opinion in such a case was worth more than that of any other man in this part of the world—certainly far more than mine. But it isn't. They are both equally valueless. I do not know what is the matter with me, and neither does he; and that's all about it. His view of the probabilities of the case is exactly what mine is; that I shall lie here for months, perhaps for years, and pass from death-in-life to rest, at my appointed hour, which nobody can predict."

She drew away from him, and sank into a great chair, sobbing like a child.

"You always make me cry," she said. "If you would only be more cheerful."

"As to that," he replied, "I have a plan. It is impossible for me to be cheerful, but why should my gloom envelop you? It has done so, for nearly a year, since this illness came upon me. Every day you have brought the light of your presence to me, dear little wife, and God knows I am unspeakably grateful. But I am not so selfish as to permit this to continue. This room has been a prison to you as it has to me. I am going to open the door."

She looked at him uneasily. How had she shown him that she felt herself a prisoner?

"You have tried to do too much," he said, "and the inevitable consequence has come. It is all my fault. My selfishness was very short-sighted. If I had been wise enough at first to regulate your self-sacrifice, I might not now be the burden upon you that I am. You have read to me, talked to me, sung to me, and have been my consolation by day and by night. But what have I been to you? A sorrow and a care, the embodiment of misfortune, a spectacle of death with which your young and vigorous life could have no sympathy. What can come of it? Only unhappiness. I tell you that when nature has determined to sever a tie, it snaps; and those who cling the longest when she bids them part, suffer the most."

Her lips quivered, and a tear rolled from each of her eyes. She only half understood him; but, misled by conscience, she thought he was reproving her. It was true that she had found it very hard to give up so much of the gay life to which she had always been accustomed, yet she had done it for his sake. Why should he speak in this way? She took high ground with him.

"It is a wife's duty—" she began.

He smiled bitterly.

"It is a dead man's duty," he said, "to withdraw himself from the concerns of living persons. I have failed in that particular. Let us think less of your duty and more of mine. I am an utterly helpless creature. I cannot move either of my legs, and my right hand is just strong enough to hold my left upon my breast as I lie here, hour after hour."

"I love you," she sobbed.

"You pity me at this moment, but love me you cannot. Hereafter, when both of us are freed from the limitations of the flesh, it may be possible. But in this world, encumbered by these mortal bodies, love means life and health. It is reciprocal. It is a sentiment inspired by nature for her own purposes, and terminable at her pleasure. No human will can summon it or hold it. Am I the same to you as I was? Does your heart leap at the sound of my voice and tremble at a caress? I would not have it so. It would be unnatural, monstrous."

She tried very hard to turn him from his gloomy and desperate trend of thought.

"I am waiting," she said, "till you are well again."

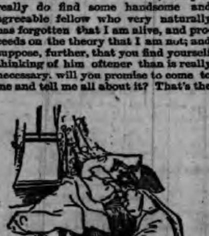
"Dear little girl," he said gently. "I shall never be well. And now let's see what's to be done about it. I have spoken too bitterly, and have frightened you. And yet it is my wish to make you happy. Listen! I want you to go out into the world, and live your life."

"What! Go away from you?"

"Now, don't be frightened. Of course you'll live here, and run into this cage of mine whenever you wish to have a look at me. I'll always be glad to see you. But don't ever think that you must come. Go out into society, and have people come here if they can stand it, knowing that my body's in the house. Get your old friends back again, and make new ones, both men and women. Dance, and play tennis, and ride in the park as you used to do. Spend a lot of money. There's plenty of it. I only wish I could help you do all these things, but, as I can't, you must do them twice as hard. And every time a gloomy thought of me comes over you, say to yourself: 'I'm doing what he wants me to do. I'm doing what will make him the happiest.' And if you fall in love—"

"Arthur!"

"Now, little girl, let's be reasonable. I've proven to you that you can't love me. And love comes when you least expect it. Suppose, just for the sake of the contract we're to make, that you really do find some handsome and agreeable fellow who very naturally has forgotten that I am alive, and proceeds on the theory that I am not; and suppose, further, that you find yourself thinking of him oftener than is really necessary, will you promise to come to me and tell me all about it? That's the contract I mentioned. It's like this: You're to be perfectly free, the absolute mistress of your own heart and conduct. I renounce all claims. And in consideration of my generosity, you agree to tell me when you fall in love with somebody else."


SHE FELL ON HER KNEES BESIDE THE COUCH.

She fell on her knees beside the couch, and, clasping his hand, shed tears upon it.

"I have been cruel to you," she sobbed. "I have let you see that sometimes I was restless and impatient of my duty. And this is my punishment. You have ceased to love me, and you no longer care what I do. You wish to drive me away from you."

"Promise!"

"To love you always."

"You made that promise two years ago—to love me while I lived. You have kept it. You have loved me while I lived. Now for the second promise. You would remember me in my grave if a new love came to you, and would hesitate for the sake of that memory. Your faith would whisper to you: 'He knows. Will he forgive?' I tell you in advance, I will. But, in this living death, I crave the power of the angels. I would know. Will you promise?"

And, protesting that it was a sacrilege, she promised.

Then he spoke very calmly and cheerfully to her.

"You see I had to make a scene of this," he said, "or we never should have come to any decision about it. I've tried, before, to make you go back into society, but you would not understand me. It was necessary to startle you as I have done. But after you think it over you'll see that I have only considered your health and happiness. As to what I've said about love, it's all true enough and I hold you to your promise. But don't make a nightmare of it. You're not obliged to fall in love with somebody else, you know, just because I've suggested the possibility. You're not obliged to do anything, in fact. That's the point; you are free. We've discussed the subject, and we've decided that it is not your duty to give all your waking thoughts to me; that, in short, you are absolved, by the nature of the case, from any duty whatever so far as I am concerned. Your own self respect is quite enough. And now we've settled the whole matter, so run away and play, little girl, with a light heart."

He would not permit her to speak seriously any more. He forced her to leave him, and promise that she would go out into the air. Presently he saw her in the garden whence she threw a kiss to him.

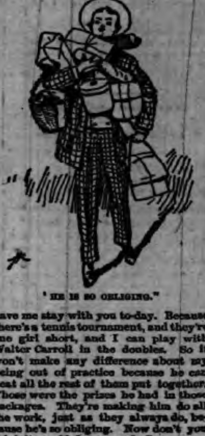
A little later she was in earnest conference across the garden fence with a big, good-looking young fellow who was ridiculously encumbered by a great variety of bundles and boxes. Lynde recognized him as Walter Carroll, a great swell in college athletics up to his graduation a year before. He passed on and directly Mrs. Lynde ran breathlessly into her husband's room.

"Arthur," she said, "if you really mean it—"

He turned pale and then laughed.

"Upon my word, you startled me," he cried. "Walter is a very fascinating young man, and—"

"Now don't be absurd any more. What I want to know is whether you were in earnest about not caring to have me stay with you to-day. Because there's a tennis tournament, and they're one girl short, and I can play with Walter Carroll in the doubles. So it won't make any difference about my being out of practice because he can beat all the rest of them put together. Those were the prizes he had in those packages. They're making him do all the work, just as they always do, because he's so obliging. Now don't you think it would do me good—"


"HE IS SO OBLIGING."

"My dear child," he said, "of course I think so. Play, by all means, and win a prize. I don't see how you can help it, considering the number of them. Now run away, and get out your prettiest tennis dress and—"

She was gone like a flash.

"Well, I didn't think she'd take this quite so easily," muttered Lynde, "but then I never did understand women."

CHAPTER II.

DAVID CHASE'S FAVORITE GAME.

Most New Englanders are content if they can find the roots of their family tree in the soil about Plymouth Rock. They can hardly lay claim to genuine Americanism, however, in the presence of Mr. David Chase, who traces his descent to the Penobscot Indians. He has proof that his ancestors were great chiefs, and, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, it is hard to dispute his assertion.

Mr. Chase somewhat resembles an Indian, though the rough lines of that type have been softened by the lapse of centuries and the admixture of the invader's blood. He has a dark and powerful countenance, with remarkably keen eyes. His hair is straight, and black as ebony. In person he is somewhat above the medium height; his slender frame is notably erect, and he has the grace and strength of a savage. His voice is low, soft and very pleasing to the ear. He is a bachelor, and lives in the Kensington, on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. He is in society, and is therefore acquainted with the Lyndes, who are Brooklyn people.

Nearly two months after the date of the occurrence described in the previous chapter, Mr. Chase—who by his general scheme of existence should have been at Newport long before—was standing with his back against the mantel in his parlor, addressing a young man who had called upon him. The visitor was Walter Carroll, who may be remembered as the organizer of tennis tournaments, already mentioned.

"This is very extraordinary, Mr. Carroll," he said, "I have been called to account for similar offenses many times, I am happy to say, but never by a person situated as you are."

Carroll was evidently abashed by Chase's manner, and not a little, too, by the nature of the business in hand.

"Of course I know it's very absurd," he said. "I haven't any right to represent Dr. Lynde, and I hardly know enough to venture to address you in a matter of this kind. But, hang it, you know, a fellow 's got to have some kind of principle; and I've tied up to the good, old fashioned golden rule. I'd want somebody to do this for me, and that's why I'm doing it for you."

"So it's on my account, is it?"

"Well, partly. I'm inclined to like you, confound it, and I hate to see you doing something that isn't right; isn't even gentlemanly or decent, if you come to that. Great Scott, man, it's too low down! There isn't anybody but a cursed cad who would take advantage of a fellow in Lynde's position. Yet it's a fact and I'm bound to say it, that your name is coupled with Mrs. Lynde's more often than you've any idea of. I hear at the club—heard it half a dozen times to-night—and I can't stand it. You know I was very good friends with her—used to go to school with her, and all that sort of thing. Of course that doesn't give me any special right to do this, but, by Jove, my right is as good as anybody's. There isn't a man left in either family, except her brother, and he's in Australia."

Chase regarded him for ten seconds with a peculiar smile.

"My dear fellow," he said, at last, "do you wish me to tell you the truth about this?"

"Why, of course! what the dickens else should you do?"

"I might get angry," responded Chase gently, "or I might lie. Probably that would be the wise thing to do. But, contrary to my custom, I am disposed to tell the truth—on one condition. You are to give me your word of honor not to repeat what I say."

"Repeat?" Carroll paused in amazement with his mouth wide open. "Why, man alive," he continued, "isn't it bad enough that we should stand here discussing a woman's reputation without our going around talking about it afterwards?"

"I have your word of honor, then?"

"Well, I should say so!"

"Remember, you are at liberty to act upon the information in any way you please, so long as you do not tell that you and I have spoken of this matter. If that information can help Amy Lynde, why that is all in the game. It's in the nature of odds. You may also profit personally by what I say, and that's partly why I say it. You were good enough to announce that you liked me. Well, I'm interested in you, and I have an idea that you're missing the best part of life."

Carroll shook his head slowly.

"I don't know just what you're driving at," he said.

"You will know immediately," rejoined Chase. "Let me say, to begin with, that your suspicions regarding me are entirely just. I am at present engaged in a most interesting game, my favorite game, the only game that is really worth while—the pursuit of a pretty woman. Amy Lynde—"

"Look here, Chase," cried Carroll, getting upon his feet with a suddenness that upset his chair, "I'm a good deal of a brute myself, but I draw the line somewhere; and you'll have to, while I'm present."

Chase courteously waved his hand.

"As you please," he said. "We will, if you prefer, confine our conversation to general philosophical principles. With most respectful consideration we will now dismiss Mrs. Lynde from our thoughts."

He pulled a box of cigars out of a drawer of his writing-table, and passed it to Carroll, who declined. Then Chase selected a cigar for himself; lifted a half-filled bottle of champagne from the floor, where it had previously been unnoticed by his visitor, and poured out a glassful for himself, after Carroll had refused the vintage by a shake of the head. While this was being done, Carroll noticed for the first time that his host was in the earlier stages of intoxication.

"As to women," Chase continued, sipping the wine, "they are the natural objects of men's pursuit. It seems strange to announce so palpable a fact seriously, but I verily believe that you have not hitherto considered the subject in that light."

"You're right," said Carroll; "I have not."

"Most men so consider them," rejoined Chase, "and most women prefer to be so considered. It is, as I have previously remarked, a game. There is no other to compare with it. A clever woman is the worthy adversary of any man. You observe that I am not one of those who underrate the intelligence of the sex. On the contrary, I have the greatest respect for woman. I drink to her—" with his left hand he motioned Carroll back— "in the abstract. I drink to woman in general. It is in that way that the sex should be regarded by philosophers. Of course we are obliged to deal with individuals, when it's a question of putting our principles into practice. The game is fought single-handed. It is a beautiful thing to see a woman play it, when she knows that she herself is the stake."

"And what, may I ask, is your stake when you play?"

"The bitterness of failure," responded Chase.

"You don't ask very much in the way of odds," said Carroll. "Hold on! I don't care to hear you expound your philosophy further. I have met plenty of rascals before, and the worst of them were members of your peculiar sect. But I confess that you have surprised me. I came here believing you to be a gentleman misled by impulse. Now I know the contrary to be the fact and I might as well face it. You have confessed to me that you are trying to win Mrs. Lynde's love, knowing that her husband is a defenseless cripple who needs her presence and her affection every hour. Now, while, in one sense, she is as safe from you, because of her own purity of heart, as if she were already in Heaven and you on the other side of the great gulf, I am willing to admit that there is an element of peril in the situation. She likes you; most women do. She can be betrayed into many innocent indiscretions. You are shrewd, and infamously experienced. Now what can I do about it? I can break my promise and repeat to her what you have said. But I won't do that, and you know it."

"I was in hopes you would, my dear fellow," said Chase, quickly. "It would show her that you love her, and that would give me a rival, which is always an advantage. Besides she wouldn't believe you."

"I've given you my word, and there's an end of it," replied Carroll, gloomily. "There's nothing I can do but keep an eye on you. I know the world too well already to open my mouth and start a scandal. You must go your own way up to a certain point. But, David Chase, if you pass the line which I shall mark out for you there'll be a stake in the game on your side that you haven't counted yet, and you'll lose it."

"You refer to my life," said Chase, filling his glass again. "I've played for it before and shall be delighted to do it again. Don't fancy that I underrate the odds. A man in your position is [illegible] forty [illegible]. But why not play fairly against me and let the woman be the stake? Of course I have a considerable advantage. For instance I've been over there this evening, and I don't mind telling you."

He sprang up a little unsteadily. Carroll checked himself and let his hands slowly open, while he took note of the other's condition. Then he seized his hat from the table and hurried out of the room. Chase sank back into his chair and laughed.

Turn the hands of the clock back an hour and you may see Amy Lynde standing at the foot of the stairs which led up to her husband's apartments. Since the early days of his illness he had wisely separated himself from her by night, that his sleep might be undisturbed. He had slept little and had often read till dawn.

She thought, as she stood there, that he would be reading on his couch with the gigantic negro, who was his body servant, as his sole companion. She had made up her mind to do a very foolish thing—to keep her promise. There was a conflict in her mind as she stood at the foot of the stairs, with her white hands clasped about the banister rail. She had taken the freedom he had offered her, without in the least meaning to do so. He had seemed quite contented, and, for her own part, she could not deny that active life and the renewal of associations broken a year before had been delightful. Then she had begun to feel Chase's black eyes upon her. She had known him for several years, but he had never had any part in her life. It seemed strange to her that she could have overlooked so remarkable a man. His tremendous energy appealed to her admiration. Profoundly respectful, and serving her as a student of women can learn to do, he made himself desirable. And at last he made himself desired.

She did not love him; of that she was perfectly certain. Yet he came within her husband's definition when he had that promise. She thought of him much oftener than she dared to confess to her own heart. He was a strong man, and she had nursed a weak one, and had felt that dangerous sentiment of pity. That evening she had been much more disturbed than ever before, and she had remembered her promise.

Continued on page 8.

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RIGHT Material to give the best service.
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CHILDREN'S, 25c. to 75c. MISSES, 50c. to $1. LADIES, $1 to $2.

Choked to Death.

Clarence, the three year old son of Robert H. Lowry of Madison avenue, died very suddenly yesterday afternoon from choking. The child had been ill 36 hours with membraneous croup, and at 2 yesterday afternoon a piece of the membrane became detached and clogged up the windpipe, and the little fellow choked to death in a minute and a half. Dr. Endicott was the attending physician, but by the time he reached his side life had become extinct. He was the only child, and the affliction is a grievous one.

—The Summer residence of Walter Williams at Netherwood is receiving repairs preparatory to occupancy.

—Students in Washington School are doing considerable studying outside of school hours in the endeavor to secure promotion ahead of the regular school work laid out by teachers.

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Christian Endeavor Workers.

The chairmen of the various committees of the Christian Endeavor Society of the First Baptist Church have appointed assistants as follows:

Missionary—W. T. Spangenberg, (chairman), Charles Covover, Miss I. B. Yerkes. Prayer Meeting—Miss Alice G. Woodland, (chairman), Misses Ella Serrell, May H. Howlett, Bertha B. Needham and Charles Fountain. Social—Miss Grace Yerkes, (chairman), Mrs. Fannie Batchelor, Miss —elle Vail, Mrs. Charles Conover and Harry J. Bremer. Lookout—George F. Brown, (chairman), Arthur E. Crane, R. W. Barnes, Misses Laura Runyon and Florence Marsh. Welcome—R. W. Barnes, Robert Love, Grace Yerkes, Miss Runyon and Miss Woodland. Music—Miss Marsh, William Runyon, Florence Dodge, Clifford Brady and Harold Serrell. Press—R. W. Barnes, (chairman), Miss Emily Coriell and J. Henry Crane.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

(Anthracite coal used exclusively insuring cleanliness and comfort.)

Station in New York foot of Liberty Street. Time Table in Effect, Nov. [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave New York from foot of Liberty street [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Newark [illegible]

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Somerville [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

Leave Easton [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

LEAVE PLAINFIELD.

[illegible]

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia [illegible]

[illegible]

J. H. OLHAUSEN, General Supt.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

FRED DOUGLASS.

STORIES OF THE EMINENT BLACK MAN'S CHARACTER.

His Dislike of the Notoriety Which Was Prompted by Curiosity. How He Squelched a Southern Senator's Son. An Imposing Orator.

The passing away of Frederick Douglass recalls a remarkable personality. Who that ever listened to him can forget the marvelous oratory, the splendid appearing man? Frederick Douglass looked the great man, and nowhere more so than when speaking. There was something in his pose, in his bearing, the manner of that straight, towering six feet of humanity which, to my way of thinking, surpassed all others, and, so far as ability was concerned, where were one more worthy to be a Senator of the United States.

For years, as many will remember, Mr. Douglass was in great demand on the lecture platform; and when I lived in an Illinois town he lectured one evening—following Gen. Howard in the course—at a town about a mile distant. He was stopping at a hotel, and as he was a friend of my grandfather, at whose house I had met him, I called to pay my respects. I was shown to his room, where I found him sitting in a rocking chair mending the fire with a large pair of tongs. He seemed very distant, if not surly at first, merely bowing and not in the slightest relaxing his efforts with the tongs. But on my mentioning the name of my grandfather, and informing him that I was that tremendously important personage—the village minister, and on his apparently sensing the idea that I hadn't called out of curiosity, but really to pay my respects, his manner changed at once and entirely.

He laid down the tongs, rose from his chair, and walking toward me, offered his hand, saying: "Pardon me, sir; I am very glad to see you. I thought—pray be seated"—with which he handed me a chair, reseating himself in his rocking chair, laid his head back and began talking. After a short time the proprietor entered the room and informed Mr. Douglass that tea was ready.

"Thank you," he replied, "I will take tea later"—and when the landlord had departed he said:

"I have been annoyed so many times at public tables that I never venture if I can avoid it." Expressing some surprise at this, he said: "Yes, I have had people leave the table when I took my seat; and the many black, scowling looks are quite as bad." Recalling his remark that Mr. Lincoln was the only man who, in the course of a visit, did not remind him in some way that he was a colored man, I held my peace. In about half an hour the landlord again appeared, and extending me an invitation, I went down with Mr. Douglass and had the pleasure of taking supper with him.

His lecture that evening was on "The Evils That Beset the Republic," and during the first part of it he read largely from his manuscript. He appeared to be ill at ease, and was, I observed continually working at the lapel of his coat with his left hand. Before long, however, he turned from the desk and notes, walked slowly round to the front of the platform, buttoned his coat, gave his mane a sort of shake, and then for nearly two hours made that kind of a speech which but few men in this world have been able to make.

At its close I went up to him to express the pleasure I had felt, and I recall that, as he walked toward me, he had unbuttoned his coat and put both hands in his vest pockets—expressive apparently of honest pride and satisfaction at the performance.

When I had finished my edifying remarks, he said: "I delivered that lecture some time ago in Baltimore, and at its conclusion a pompous young Southerner came up to me and began what he was going to say with the remark: 'Mr. Douglass, I am the son of a United States Senator.' I cut him short," said Douglass, "by saying: 'I have good reason for believing that I, too, am the son of a United States Senator.' The young man," he added, "didn't say another word, but looked at me turned and left the platform."

How a Dog Became a Teetotaler.

A lady at Westgate-on-Sea tells a remarkable anecdote of a dog who was cured of its evil habit of love for liquor. Some mischievous persons had so often given to her father's great dog bits of bread soaked in beer that Neptune grew fond of the artificial dainty. One day, when a large party was returning from a picnic, Nep was put on the box seat beside the driver of the carriage as he seemed too tired to run home all the way. He must have drunk some liquor at the feast, for on the road he fell from the carriage to the ground. No bones were broken, though he must have got a severe shake and a fright in the fall. The result was that Nep never once after that day could be induced to touch bread soaked with liquor, turning from it with loathing and contempt, the very smell of it being repulsive. In fact, he became a teetotaler.

Economizing the Time.

"We will wait a few minutes longer," said the pastor, "in order to give an opportunity for those who may wish to unite with the church to come forward and do so."

A solemn hush fell upon the congregation, but nobody moved.

At last a tall, slender, lantern jawed, long whiskered man sitting near the door rose up and said:

"While the young people in the audience are making up their minds on this all important question I should like to offer a few thoughts on the subject of free coinage."—Chicago Tribune.

Her Sweet Content.

In the impenetrable darkness she was alone with her thoughts. The chill of morning was stealing into her chamber.

"He comes," she murmured. "My husband comes."

Tears sprang to her eyes.

"Unfeeling man."

She hearkened yet again.

"Unfeeling man," she whispered, as she distinctly heard him run his face against the mattress.

A sense of sweet content possessed her now.—Puck.

The Great Modern Remedy.

"Poor Thompson! I'm dreadfully sorry for him."

"What ails Thompson?"

"Why, he's laid up with rheumatism. Can't find a doctor who can help him."

"Why doesn't he try shooting ducks in

SHE RIDES A BIKE.

OUR GREATEST TEMPERANCE APOSTLE DONS DIVIDED SKIRTS.

Miss Frances Willard, Fair, Fat and 55, Tells of Her English Experiences. She Don't Like the Cockney Accent and Won't Use It.

Miss Frances Willard is 55 and she tells it. She came back to her native land a better American and a stronger woman than ever.

England and English society agreed with her. She has primroses in her complexion and flesh on her restless little body. She brings a brain load of ideas and the manuscript of a new book.

To a reporter she said:

"God Bless America! I love it. My stay with Lady Henry Somerset was a day dream. I met most delightful people. I came near being killed with kindness. But I have been kept crying with joy ever since I returned."

"Did you get the English accent, Miss Willard?"

"No, I didn't."

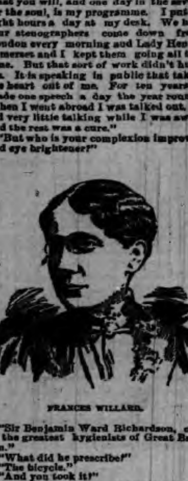
"Not just a few broad a's?"

"Not one. I didn't learn to say clark for clerk, luggage for baggage, railway for railroad, tram for street cars, brasses for checks, or gowns for dresses. I do say station for depot because I think it more expressive. And I did learn to soften my pronunciation of the word American. It is a most beautiful word and I feel justified in speaking it as beautifully as I can."

When asked the secrets of her good looks she said:

"I have had a good rest. I am an eight hour woman. Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep and eight hours for what you will, and one day in the seven for the soul, is my programme. I put in eight hours a day at my desk. We had four stenographers come down from London every morning and Lady Henry Somerset and I kept them going all the time. But that sort of work didn't hurt me. It is speaking in public that takes the heart out of me. For ten years I made one speech a day the year round. When I went abroad I was talked out. I did very little talking while I was away and the rest was a cure."

"But who is your complexion improver and eye brightener?"



FRANCES WILLARD.

"Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, one of the greatest hygienists of Great Britain."

"What did he prescribe?"

"The bicycle."

"And you took it?"

"Yes, in large doses. It took me thirty hours to learn. First, I began with three assistants. Then I got along with two. For a long while I rode with one and now I go alone. I had a short blue suit, sweater and divided skirts, cap and shoes and I exercised every day, winter and warm weather, for half or a full hour. It was hard work but I was determined to master it."

"Did you get many black and blue spots?"

"No, because I didn't fall. I wasn't allowed. My girls took too good care of me. Even after I conquered they came with me. While I was learning I wrote a book. I simply talked and a stenographer reported me. I have called it, 'How I Learned the Bicycle and Reflections by the Way.'"

"How did you learn to ride the bicycle?"

"Well, I had two rules and I rode up to them. The major promise I took was 'I will not fall.' That is rule one. There is an old Yorkshire proverb. 'It's dogged as does it,' which I took for rule two. I used to repeat it a dozen times, and although it made the girls laugh it helped me. When I got my courage up to pitch I would tell the girl to stand aside and exert her moral influence and it sustained me. I learned to ride as I learned to walk. I define bicycling as walking six inches above ground. The pedals are six inches from the ground and the same confidence by which the child learns to walk helps the adult to ride.

"No, I didn't go out on the highway. Lady Henry Somerset had a tricycle and we took our exercise on the grounds. The estate is immense and the roads and drives left nothing to be desired. I brought my wheel with me. She presented it to me. If I had bought one, of course, I should have selected an American bicycle, for I am too loyal to believe that American labor or American skill is second to any workmanship. I called it the 'Gladys,' because it made me gladsome in my spirit. The day I took my first ride I gave Gladys the white ribbon."

DWELT IN A MINE.

The Domicile of Two Miners and Their Families at Wheeling.

A few days ago a sad case of destitution was found on the South Side, among some miners and their families who had recently removed from an Ohio mining camp to this city. Two miners and their families came to the southern portion of Wheeling about two weeks ago, and they were so poor that they had not the means to rent a house. They were fortunate enough to find some employment in the mines of a South Side man. The two families took up their abode in one of the deserted chambers in the mine, and here they remained until they could make enough money to buy sufficient lumber with which to erect a small cottage near the mines.

The house was completed a day or so ago, and now the two families have a better place to live. The men are apparently worthy in every respect, and the owner of the mine has given them all the work he has on hand. How they managed to live for ten days in a dark, damp mine is something not easily explained.—Wheeling News.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

TO CONNECT THE GREAT LAKES WITH THE HUDSON RIVER.

Erie Canal Avoided in the Project. Anti-Snappers for Postmasters in New York. Hill Recommends One Candidate, but He is Turned Down.

A reward of $100,000 for a successful invention is very liberal, and this is the amount offered by Congress to any inventor, of any nation, who shall, before the year 1900, construct an aerial vessel capable of going thirty miles an hour through the air and carrying passengers and freight. The sum of $100,000 might be a trifle to the fortune that would await the man who should construct and cover with patents the air ship thus called for.

The statue of Gen. Grant, which was designed to be erected in Statuary Hall, at the Capitol, by the Grand Army of the Republic, has arrived in Washington. It bears no resemblance to the dead soldier. It is a monstrosity—a perversion. It is to be hoped that the Joint Committee of the two Houses will refuse to allow it to be set up. There is a big principal at stake. The committee of veterans who accepted the work cannot be pardoned, for, though it does not follow that, because a man is brave and a good fighter, he is therefore a judge in matters of art, yet they ought to have insisted on something like a likeness. Statuary Hall is our national Westminster Abbey. It should be seen to that none of the eyesores which encumber the latter place get into our memorial chamber.

Before adjournment Senator Allison introduced a bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal of North America. It authorizes the construction of navigable canals through the territory of the United States between the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River and tidewater in the Hudson River and entrances, and terminal and other works necessary and desirable in connection therewith, and proposes to regulate commerce on and over such canals and works and to establish the same as military and post roads. The capital stock of the canal company is fixed at $10,000,000, and a bonded indebtedness of $300,000,000 is authorized. The company is empowered to construct a canal from some point near the head of tidewater navigation on the Hudson to some point on Lake Champlain; also from some point at or near the head of Lake Frances to some point on the St. Lawrence above the rapids known as the "Long Sault;" also from a point at or near Lewiston on the Niagara River to some point on the same river above the Falls, of such dimensions as to make navigable channels at least twenty feet deep and of dimensions sufficient to admit of two of the largest vessels drawing twenty feet of water and passing each other in the channel at full speed. The plans for the construction of this canal are to be approved by the Secretary of War; all tolls are to be approved by the Inter State Commerce Commission. Work is to begin within five years from the passage of the act, and the canal to be completed in ten years. There is no provision for the guarantee of bonds by the Government, but the Government may take possession of the property at any time at a value to be fixed by a Board of Arbitration.

President Cleveland's nomination of G. H. Colton to be Postmaster at Elmira, was a genuine surprise to those who have, thought that a reconciliation had been effected between Mr. Cleveland and Senator Hill. Since the latter dined at the White House it has been generally supposed that the hatchet had been buried, and that thereafter the senior New York Senator would be consulted about appointments, as other Senators are. Mr. Hill's repeated appearances as the defender of the President in the Senate and the advocate of his policies, caused a belief that he and the President had become allies and friends. The appointment of Mr. Colton, however, destroys this assumption, for he is not by any means a man whom Mr. Hill would have recommended had he been consulted. The nomination was a surprise to Senator Hill, and he frankly said that he knew little about Mr. Colton, and that he did not recommend him and was not asked for his opinion. The President sent to the Senate recently a long list of nominations of Postmasters at small towns in New York State. All of the nominees are anti-snappers. Some time ago Senator Hill and Senator Murphy broke through their rule of refusing to recommend any one to President Cleveland for appointment, and, because of extenuating circumstances, recommended a certain man to be Postmaster at Gloversville. A nomination came in for that office, but the nominee is not the man indorsed by the two New York Senators. Instead, he is a man especially obnoxious to both of them, and who is the very last person that they would like to see appointed to any office.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall, President of the National Council of Women, has received a great deal of praise for the capable manner in which she presided over the meeting of the organization in Washington. She is a strong minded woman, but is always richly and tastefully attired. Mrs. Sewall is a native of Wisconsin, though both her parents came from New England.

The nomination of William L. Wilson to be Postmaster-General seems to be satisfactory to everybody in Washington. When it was first reported that Mr. Wilson would be the successor of Mr. Bissell in the Cabinet it was said that the Senate might not be disposed to confirm him because of his criticism of certain Senators last summer during the struggle over the Tariff bill. There was no member of the Senate, however, who resented Mr. Wilson's attack earnestly enough to cause him to oppose the confirmation, and the Republicans were as willing as the Democrats to pay him the compliment of a prompt confirmation. Those who know Mr. Wilson best are surprised that he is willing to accept an office the duties of which are so onerous, and where he can hardly expect to make a reputation as an executive officer.

ROBERT LEWIS.

Beating About the Bush.

A.—What! You call me a swindler?

B.—No. But I am prepared to give 10 marks to any one who proves to me the contrary.—Deutsche Wespen.

It Aroused Enthusiasm.

Redbourn—I wonder why the Irish selected green as the color of their flag?

Chesney—It's the color of the United States currency.—Puck.

PERSEVERANCE AND GRIT.

Ten Years of Misery—A Simple Remedy.

LINCOLN CENTER, ME.—"I thank God that I used Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy." Such were the words of Asa T. Griffin of this place, and any one acquainted with the benefit he derived from its use, knows that he has great reason to feel thankful. The history of Mr. Griffin's case is of so much interest that your correspondent obtained full particulars.

"For ten years past," to use Mr. Griffin's own words, "I have suffered with constant pain in my back which was brought about by a diseased condition of my kidneys. The suffering I endured at times is beyond words. I doctored and took all manner of medicines, but to no purpose. I began to be despondent for haying was coming on and I wanted to get to work. One day I was reading of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and I told my wife I would try it, and I am thankful I did so. I had used it but a short while when the pain disappeared; and I then started in and worked all through haying and helped to get in twenty three acres of grain and am feeling better than I have for years. My wife, who has also taken Favorite Remedy for the sickness women are usually troubled with, has induced many others to try this valuable medicine, and in every case it has cured, where a cure was possible." One of our local physicians recently said: "Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has cured more people of dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney, liver and urinary troubles, and women who are suffering from illness peculiar to their sex, than any known treatment. The great value of Favorite Remedy lies in the fact that it dissolves the excess of uric acid in the blood, expels it from the system, thus curing the disease."

In diabetes, Bright's disease and gravel, it has cured where all else failed. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy can be purchased of any dealer of medicines at $1 a bottle.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

J. H. McVey is home from Buffalo.

B. Fosgate has recovered from a severe attack of neuralgia.

James Trainor is confined to his home on West Third street with illness.

Charles Lippencott of Griffin's has accepted a position with Edward White.

Chief Marshal Pangborn of the borough is on duty again after a few-days illness.

David S. Dunavan has been compelled to take to his bed on account of severe illness.

Miss Haines of Summit avenue is visiting her brother Jonathan Moore, at Liberty Corner.

Mrs. P. Lane of Mountain View is visiting at the home of J. VanEps on East Fifth street.

Charles E. Stover has accepted a position with Coley & VanBuren, a New York banking firm.

William G. Gray, Jr., of Grant avenue is spending a few days with friends and relatives in Jersey City.

Miss Louise Holmes of East Front street, who has been very ill with pleuro-pneumonia, is much better.

Miss Bullock, principal of the Bryant School, expects to spend her Summer vacation traveling through Europe.

Mrs. George A. Vosseller of Somerville is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Holmes of Grandview avenue.

Mrs. William Hanglighter, formerly of this city and now of Philadelphia, is spending a few days with friends in town.

F. F. Couch of Atwood's Pharmacy, Broadway, New York, was a guest Wednesday of his classmate, Druggist Howard Leggett.

Capt. Nellie Merritt of the Plainfield Salvation Army Corps, who has been suffering from grip, has so far recovered as to be able to be out.

William Nicholson, formerly of the West End, who has been in Allentown, Pa., some time, has returned to this city, and expects to live here.

Mr. Travell spent part of Friday at school, and will resume his regular duties on Monday. His class will be glad to see him back, although they will be sorry to lose Miss Sherwin.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Batchelor, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Spratt, Miss Belle Carkhuff and Robert Barnes have purchased new wheels and are planning for many pleasant rides this Summer.

Invitations have been issued for the coming marriage of Fannie A. Westphal to George Gray, both of this city, which will take place March 27 at the home of the bride's parents, South Second st.

BY THE WAY.

—Watson J. Tunison of Watchung avenue has purchased a fine team of bays.

—Several feet of snow still remain in certain places along the road between Plainfield and Scotch Plains.

—Rev. C. E. Herring has not moved to East Third street, unreliable papers to the contrary notwithstanding.

—The Somerset County Christian Endeavor Union reports that 25 have been booked already, as delegates from that Union, for the 14th International Convention.

—Special Easter services will be held in the German Lutheran Church Sunday, April 14, after which first communion will be extended to the newly confirmed members.

—S. H. Whitney's store on East Front street, near the City Bank, is being freshened up and brightened by kalsomine, under the skilful direction of E. E. Marshall.

—The civil engineers, under direction of H. G. VanEmburgh, who started Wednesday on West Seventh street to stake out the streets for the 17 miles of new city sewers, have been compelled to suspend operations on account of the frozen ground.

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIABLE.

Guessing at Charades Affords Fun for Endeavorers and Their Friends.

A feast of good things for the mind and for the inner man was given to those who attended the sociable of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Congregational Church given in the church parlors Friday evening. Quite a number of the young people gathered together and spent the evening in social chat and listening to the excellent programme provided.

A recitation, given in a charming manner by Miss Kathryn Dwight, was the commencement of the entertainment, after which a charade followed. The word selected was Madagascar, and it was divided into Madder-gas-car. Madder was represented by the scene in which H. Oscar Nightingale, the artist, was sketching his model, Miss Edna Howell, and kept repeatedly calling for "madder".

The model was draped with a sheet in Grecian fashion but the sketch showed a young lady of today with the usual balloon-like sleeves.

The next scene, representing "gas", was laid in a dentist's office where George Fuller, the dentist, was instructing his assistant, Lyman R. Allen, in the tricks of the trade. A knock and a mournful groan were heard and Miss Mary Robinson, accompanied by Joseph Robinson, entered. Mr. Robinson's face was covered with an immense bandage and he gave utterance to the most agonizing groans. He was placed in the chair but it gave way and he was sent sprawling. At last he was given gas but not the kind he expected, and the cause of all his agony, which proved to be a cure-all fastened on his face, was shot away with a pop-gun by Mr. Allen, while Mr. Robinson supposed his tooth was being extracted. The patient departed delighted and the dentist congratulated his assistant on his successful use of "gas".

A number of school girls who were waiting for the "car" and said good-bye as it approached was the next scene.

The entire word "Madagascar" was represented in the next scene. It was a country school with Miss Mary Robinson as teacher and Miss Julia Belknap, Miss Maud Belknap, Miss Bessie Belknap, H. Oscar Nightingale, Lyman R. Allen, and Joseph Robinson as pupils. They tried to bound New Jersey, but "Ossie" would sneeze, "Julie" would laugh and talk, and "Lyman" would tell "Jole" what was in the book. But at last it was settled that New Jersey was bounded on the south by "Madagascar." After a good deal of guessing the word was found.

A violin solo by Charles Davis was the next number on the programme, and he was heartily encored.

Another charade followed. "Lohengrin" was the word, and much laughter caused. Those who took part were: Miss Edna Howell, Miss Julia Belknap, Miss Maud Belknap, Miss Mary Robinson, Miss Nellie Winckler, Miss Bessie Pound, Lyman R. Allen, George Fuller, H. Oscar Nightingale, and Joseph Robinson.

Another recitation by Miss Kathryn Dwight followed, and then ice cream and cake were served.

Miss Adeline Parsons is chairman of the social committee, but the entertainment was under the direction of George Fuller, a member of the committee, and showed in a pleasing manner the result of his energetic efforts. The rest of the committee, who ably assisted in carrying out his plans were Miss Mary Robinson and Joseph Robinson.

President Homer.

The Junior Christian Endeavor society of the Congregational Church held its semi annual election of officers Friday afternoon in the church parlors. It resulted as follows:

President—Harold Homer.
Vice-president—Edwin Weseman.
Secretary—Miss Emma LaBoyteaux.
Treasurer—Willie Whiting.

The chairmen of the different committees are:

Lookout—Edward Suffren.
Prayer-meeting—Miss Agnes LaBoyteaux.
Missionary—James Beekman.
Social—Warren Weseman.
Scrapbook—Miss Carrie Fuller.

After the election, a sociable was held and the young people enjoyed themselves. Refreshments were served during the afternoon.

The Whist Tourney.

The New Jersey Whist League began their games yesterday, and the score complete to this morning is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Park Club	2	0
Fanwood	2	0
Montclair	2	0
Elizabeth Athletic Club	2	0
Newark	1	0
Elizabeth Whist Club	1	1
Orange	1	1

The Park Club is defended by S. St. John McCutchen, George Rogers, Samuel Townsend and Charles A. Reed.

Change of Landlord.

Through the agency of Wallace Vail the West Side Hotel, Scotch Plains, was today transferred by John Force to Wm. H. Lee, who will take charge immediately.

—The German Lutheran Church now has 63 members, all services being well attended.

—Wm. Hand & Son have moved Sam'l Schuyler from Somerset street to 131 West Second street.

—The uneven spots along the car tracks on West Front street have been leveled off with crushed stone.

—Writing cannot do justice to the beauty of the goods at Peck's; neither

DID NOT GET FAR.

Lawyer Quinn's Effort to Move Checked by Creditors.

S. W. Quinn is a New York lawyer, and up to last night resided on the corner of West Front street and Plainfield avenue, in this city, with his family.

Some time ago he decided to remove to the metropolis, but was somewhat hindered in carrying this undertaking out by reason of merchants who interposed objections to the removal of his furniture. Last night he packed his goods in two large vans, and, taking a roundabout route through various streets, started on the Scotch Plains road for New York.

Previous to this, however, A. G. Vogeler, the West Front street meat market man, the Plainfield Ice and Cold Storage Company, and Alexander worth, received an inkling of his intended removal, and on the strength of the debts which he owed them, secured writs of attachments against his goods. They were placed in the hands of Constable Rodenfellow, who started on the trail of the movers, overtook them at Scotch Plains, where the papers were served, and returned with them to a livery stable on North avenue. The goods now stand in front of the stable in the two vans and will probably not be released until the accounts are liquidated.

DUNELLEN.

Miss Irene Day of New Market spent yesterday with Mrs. George W. Day.

Mrs. H. Fields and son Clarence, of Bayonne, are spending a few days with friends in town.

Mrs. Harry W. Hull is spending the day with friends in New York.

C. W. Johnson called on Plainfield friends this morning.

Willis W. Masters of Pasadena, who has been visiting E. H. TenEyke, left yesterday for Cleveland.

Hiram Hornish at Rest.

Many called at the rooms of the late Hiram Hornish on North avenue Friday to take a last look on the form of one whom they had known for many years, and that to love; and at 3 in the afternoon, the time for the funeral services, there was a goodly number present.

Rev. J. W. Richardson followed out the desire of decedent, and nothing but a prayer was offered. It was Mr. Hornish's wish that no remarks be made at the service.

The body was taken to Easton on the 5:20 train, in charge of his nephew, Wm. Tronso, and was today buried at that place, with the same simple ceremony that was held here.

L. W. Randolph and M. C. Dobbins went to Easton this morning, and the will of Mr. Hornish will be read before the relatives, after which Mr. Randolph will see that it is offered for probate at the proper time. They will, as executors look after the personal effects of the decedent.

Plainfield Man Sues for Libel.

F. X. Schoonmaker, well known in this city, has instituted a suit for $100,000 damages for libel against the Chicago Evening Post. The alleged libel consisted in the publication of certain statements concerning his arrest for the alleged attempt to raise money by false pretences on his claim on the Eickemeyer collection in the Plainfield Public Library, the facts of which are well known to the reading public. Mr. Schoonmaker was exonerated from the charges by the courts, and now seeks further vindication by mulcting the Evening Post for $100,000. Carlisle & Strong of Chicago are his attorneys, a representative of whom was in Plainfield yesterday looking up the case.

Plato Knocks Out Aristotle.

The Kappa Delta Phi of the High School met yesterday afternoon. After a short address by Superintendent Maxson, a debate was held on the subject "Was Plato a greater philosopher than Aristotle?" The affirmative was ably supported by John V. Beekman, Jr., and Lewis E. Rand. The negative speakers were J. Haselwood Craig and Henry Eggerding. After an interesting, and, toward the last, an exciting debate, the affirmative was given the victory by a vote of the society. One new member was elected.

North Plainfield Solons.

The North Plainfield Borough Council will meet Monday evening to organize for the coming year. This year there is one Democrat in the Council, Mr. Howell. The Council will elect a president, who presides in the Mayor's absence.

The newly-elected Township Committee will meet to organize Monday evening at Demler's Hotel, Washingtonville. Horace J. Martin has one more year to serve as clerk, having been elected for three years in 1893. It is thought that after the first meeting all future meetings will be held in the Borough Council rooms.

Day's Opening.

James J. Day, who was recently licensed to keep an inn and tavern at his West Third street, held his formal opening Thursday. Several hundred persons were present during the afternoon and evening. The layout was more than usual on such occasions, and the menu included baked fish, salads of different varieties, and raw clams.

During the evening Mr. Day treated his guests in a most hospitable manner, and his friends and patrons wished him long life and prosperity in his undertaking.

—Druggist Mattinson has a handsome new marble in front of his soda-water

ACCOUNTS QUESTIONED.

A Plainfield Estate Under Investigation.

HEIRS SAY FRAUD WAS DONE.

Theodore J. Miller Accused of Improper Administration of the Sarah Conklin Property.

From The Press of March 15.

The Elizabeth papers of yesterday report that at the Court of Special Sessions, held yesterday morning, Counselor Craig A. Marsh of Plainfield, in behalf of the heirs of the late Sarah Conklin, asked that Theodore J. Miller, appointed as sole executor of the will of the said Sarah Conklin, be obliged to show cause why the account closed February 13 should not be reopened.

The petitioners, Edwin W. and Henry B. Conklin of Plainfield, charge Theodore Miller, the said executor of the estate, with fraud and deceit. They hold that through fraud he succeeded in being named as executor, and that in his final account it was plainly shown that he from the estate paid himself $4,925, which he claims was due him for services rendered by him to the deceased, Sarah Conklin, during her lifetime. This, the petitioners claim, is clearly a piece of fraud.

The Elizabeth Journal reports that Mr. Marsh stated that it was one of the most glaring frauds he recollected ever having been presented to this court.

Miller was the sole executor, and on Feb. 13, 1895, he filed his final accounting, charging the value of the estate at $31,545 30; debts, $7,775 59, and for distribution among the heirs, $25,778 51.

Mr. Marsh said that the will shows that Miller was made a legatee for one-ninth of the estate, in lieu of all commission and for his services to Mrs. Conklin during her lifetime. He read this clause in the will after Mrs. Conklin's death, and accepted the bequest. The will was written by Miller.

Judge McCormick took the papers presented by Mr. Marsh, and said he would consider the question of granting a rule to show cause why the accounting should not be reopened.

A BOROUGH COMMUTER'S GROWL.

Dissatisfied With a Service Which is a Losing Investment to the Company.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY PRESS:—The Street Railway Company has heretofore had a time-table which started their cars from the depot every twelve minutes; and the same in the return by the Somerset street line, with which line I am more familiar than the Front street. This enabled anyone, by simply keeping accurate time, to meet the car at the depot end of the route without losing time, and, by a slight calculation, he could also catch it anywhere on route.

Time is money, and to business men it is out of the question to ask them to stand on the sidewalk perhaps ten minutes to wait for a chance car. Under the system just adopted, of starting a car every eleven minutes, the even hour is made, I am informed, only once in the day. The result is utter confusion in the time-tables, and for one I would prefer to walk a quarter of a mile, without troubling myself to meet a car, to the uncertainty. In fact, it has been impossible since the new arrangement to meet a car except by chance, and I have friends who, like myself, have been riding on the cars every day, but who now walk instead. No doubt that is or will be the case all over the city.

There are two remedies only: one is a return to the twelve-minute system (if a ten-minute system cannot be inaugurated) and the other is the printing of time-cards and their distribution. The former is the true plan, as no one wants to be continually watching a time-card to see when to board a street car.

DAILY TRAVELER.

A March Freshet.

A small sized flood was caused on West Third street between Liberty street and Plainfield avenue yesterday by the breaking of a water main. The roadway and walks for a considerable distance were almost completely inundated until workmen from the water-works company arrived and cut off the supply for that section, and repaired the break. Last Fall West Third street was leveled off, necessitating the removal of several inches of dirt, and this left the pipes without sufficient protection from the frost, which caused the break.

Telescope Won.

The Kappa Delta Phi of the High School recently debated "Resolved, That the revelations of the telescope are more wonderful than those of the microscope". The speakers for the affirmative were Charles B. Morse and George A. Horne. The negative was defended by Wilbur F. Cornwell and John V. Beekman, Jr. After a most exciting debate, a committee composed of Charles Noble, Frederick [illegible] and Carlos C. Gallup, decided in favor of the affirmative.

Hospitable Socialists.

The Socialists of the West End wish to inform the people of Plainfield through the columns of The Press that their rooms on [illegible] avenue are always open, and a pleasant evening can be spent there in reading, playing games, and various

MEADOWS' WARNING.

I went down to Meadows' place one Sunday afternoon with the intention of telling Lizzie how it was with me and of asking her to be my wife. It would be the best way, I thought, of putting an end to the talk of the village, which did not please me, though it caused me no anxiety. I had lately had a rise in my wages, and was promised a further increase at the end of the year, so I hoped to satisfy Meadows as to my prospects.

I cannot tell if he suspected my intention; but it was in vain I sought for an opportunity of speaking to Lizzie that evening. Meadows talked without ceasing, and Lizzie herself seemed more occupied than usual. Instead of sitting still, she flitted about the kitchen, doing one thing or another; now reaching down plates from the topmost shelf of the dresser, then bending over the fire, where, contrary to her custom on a Sunday, she had two or three pots to attend to. I was so absorbed in watching her movements that I fear I made but an indifferent listener to Meadows' old time yarns.

We had not sat there long before I saw Ben Holding in the distance, evidently making his way toward us. So little did I fear him, that I was actually glad to see him, thinking he would take off Meadows' attention and give me a chance of a word with Lizzie. But I soon saw that was not to be. After shaking hands with us Ben strode into the kitchen, and though we followed immediately he had found time to give her a little note, for I saw her hide it in her dress as I came in.

I soon discovered he had been invited to supper, and the dishes Lizzie had been taking so much pains with were prepared in his honor. When we sat down to table the talk turned on matters of which I knew nothing, and could take no part in. Lizzie asked question after question about Holding's cottage, and displayed such an intimate knowledge of its arrangements that it was clear to me the subject had been often discussed between them. What could this mean but that the house was furnished for her as Holding's wife.

Meadows smiled placidly, and looked on with an air of approval that well nigh maddened me. I turned cold and sick; but though I never spoke, and hardly touched a morsel on my plate, they paid no heed, but continued to laugh and joke over their own affairs. At last I could stand it no longer, and, rising from the table, abruptly said it was time to go home. Then, for the first time, Lizzie seemed to perceive my agitation, for she blushed and looked confused.

"Are you going out, to-morrow, George?" Meadows asked, as I bade him good night.

"Of course," I said, briefly. "Why not?"

"I don't like the look of the weather," he explained. "I was just going to say so when Ben came up this evening. I am not one to counsel any man to stay at home when there's work to be done, but industry is one thing and rashness another. It's blowing up a gale, take my word for it, lads. There'll be mischief to-morrow, I warn you."

"What then?" I rejoined, sullenly. "Twon't be the first gale I've been out in, nor the last, maybe. And if it is, nobody will care."

I went out, and, to my surprise, Holding followed me. I hurried on, thinking to avoid him, but he soon caught me up. The sky was cloudy and dark, and on one side was an irregular streak of grayish yellow light, where the moon was struggling to break through. I saw no cause of old Luke's warning, nor did Holding, it appeared, for he began: "What can Meadows mean, Powell? It is a dirty night, no doubt; but 'twill clear before morning, I should think. What say you?"

"I think so, too," I answered between my set teeth.

"But he is not one to croak, and he is very rarely out in his predictions," Ben continued. "Would it not be wiser to stay on shore?"

"Do so, by all means, if you are afraid," I replied with a sneer. "You are your own master."

The taunt stung him, I could see, dark as it was, but he kept his temper and only said: "I don't deserve that, George, and no one knows it better than you. What ails you to-night?"

"'Taint your business."

"Powell, listen—" he began, but I would not stay to hear; I broke away from him and ran down a narrow lane that led to my lodging. I was boiling over with wrath and his coolness irritated me past all bearing.

Before sunrise next morning I was out and on my way to the beach. The morning broke gloomy and dull; the clouds were ragged and torn at the edges; telling of wind; but the sea just then was calm enough. The barometer at the coast guard station was lower than it had been for weeks. Still I had gone out many a day more stormy looking than this and I made up my mind that if Ford wished to go I would say nothing to dissuade him. It was not likely he would care to stay on shore. He was a bold, determined fellow and knew his boat, the Vixen, to be one of the stoutest and best built in the place.

He came down presently and, with a shrug of his shoulders and the remark, "We'll get a wetting to-day, more than likely," motioned to me to shove off. Ford was a man of few words.

We got on much as usual till about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Then I saw Meadows' prediction would be verified. Thunder rumbled in the distance and the waves were high and sullen. Suddenly the wind sprang up and it was all we could do to shorten sail before it was down upon us. Ford said it was a squall and we had seen the worst of it; but he was wrong, as the event proved. The gusts of wind followed each other fast. Every wave threatened to engulf the Vixen and her crew and it soon became a struggle for life. For my own safety I cared little; life had ceased to have any attractions for me; but remembering Ford's wife and children, I worked manfully to keep the boat on her course.

"Who would have thought it would blow like this?" Ford said in his usual phlegmatic fashion, as we crouched together in the stern.

"Meadows said last night 'twould be rougher than common," I rejoined. "But he is getting old now and thinks more of a hatful of wind than he used to do."

"You should have told me that," said Ford gravely. "It's never safe to go agin old Luke—he knows the weather signs better than any man. I say, George, isn't that the Mermaid yonder?"

It was not easy to distinguish anything, for my eyes were full of salt water

It was madness on his part not to put back hours ago, for he knew well enough how little the Mermaid was fitted to encounter such a sea as this. For a few minutes the wind lulled and we came within speaking distance.

"George," Holding shouted as soon as he could make himself heard, "Meadows knew what he was about last night, eh? I was a fool not to take his advice. I shall never set foot on shore again."

Ford stood up, a rope in his hand, and called to him to come on board the Vixen. But Holding shook his head. He was seaman enough to know that to attempt such a thing would in all probability swamp us all and he would not risk it.

"Tell the folks you saw us," he said calmly, though his face was white as death. "Bid them good by. I know Meadows will look after my little girl, God bless her! And you, George—Lizzie—"

His voice was lost in the roar of the waves, and indeed my heart beat so fast I should hardly have made out his words in any case. A flash of lightning, more vivid than any we had yet, half blinded me, and at the same moment we shipped a sea that nearly washed us from our seats. When we had succeeded in bailing out the water and were able to look about us I sought in all directions for the Mermaid, but she was nowhere to be seen.

I cast myself down at the bottom of the boat, overcome with horror. To have my rival thus suddenly swept from my path was more than I could bear. Last night I would have hailed with joy anything that severed him from Lizzie. Now I felt like a murderer. It was I who had lured him to his doom and wrecked the life of the girl I loved. I tried to pray for God's forgiveness, but no words would come. In my misery I would have thrown myself into the water, but I had no strength to move. Ford called to me, but his voice fell on deaf ears. I lay stunned and motionless.

I must have remained in that state for some time. Ford thought I had been struck by lightning; but it was out of his power to help me; it was all he could do, single handed, to guide our little craft. Fortunately for us both, the storm began to abate, or we should never have reached the shore.

It was dusk when we landed, and the harbor lights flashing into my eyes roused me from the lethargy into which I had fallen. A crowd was assembled on the beach, eager to welcome the friends they had given up for lost. I soon made out the tall figure of Meadows, with his granddaughter clinging to him as if for support, and I bowed my head in agony at the thought of the fatal news I had to give her. Suddenly a voice sounded in my ear, clear and sharp above the rest, and I started. It was a voice I never expected to hear again in this world.

"Here they are at last!" Ben Holding cried joyfully. "Lizzie, look up. Powell is safe, thank God! He is here!"

I staggered toward them, dizzy and faint. The joy was overpowering. By what miracle had Holding escaped with his life? He seized me by the hand and drew me forward. Lizzie said something I could not hear, and would have fallen to the ground had not some one caught her and laid her, white as a lily, in her grandfather's arms. Then ensued a babel of voices.

All the fishermen in the village seemed thronging to shake hands with me and Ford. I gathered from their talk that great anxiety had been felt on our account, that a lifeboat had been sent to our aid and had fallen in with the Mermaid only just in time to save the lives of those on board, for she had capsized and left them all struggling in the water. By the time this was effected the wind went down; and, finding the Vixen was not in pressing need of assistance, the lifeboat made for shore, where she arrived long before we did.

I was borne on the shoulders of my comrades to Meadows' house, where a good glass of grog helped to steady my nerves. But as soon as I was able to walk I insisted on going home, giving as an excuse that I wanted to turn in. To remain under Meadows' roof was intolerable.

"Well, if go you must," Luke exclaimed, when he found I would stay no longer, "I will see you to your door. Don't cry, my girl; he will be all right in the morning. Ben and I will look after him."

"Powell," Holding began, as soon as I reached my room, "you and I have a little matter to settle, and the sooner it is done the better. I know what's troubling you. I knew it last night, and I would have set you right then if you would have listened to me. I don't deny I was put out by what you said—but—Well, I have been very near death to-day, and such things seem of no importance. You think Lizzie and I are lovers, don't you? All the village thinks so. Because I have taken a little house of my own I am going to take a wife, they say. And so I am. Mary Blake and I hope to come together at Christmas. She lives at the place where I've been working all summer.

"As I haven't a creature belonging to me, I came to Lizzie for help: for what do I know of how things ought to look, or what a girl likes to have about her? But you've no call to be jealous; Lizzie is yours heart and soul. I've thought so many a day, and now I'm sure of it. I confess I pretended to make love to her last night, but it was only a bit of fun. Will you forget and forgive?"

What a relief those words were to me! I tried to tell him of all the wicked thoughts that had filled my brain, and to ask his pardon for them; but he would not let me speak, and presently went away, leaving me alone with Luke Meadows.

I could do no less than confess the state of my heart to the old man, though I was scarcely in a condition to talk coherently. But Lizzie's grief and terror during the storm had softened him; and instead of repelling me as I had feared he would do, he smiled as he said it was true he had vowed never to part with his little girl; but if I liked to come and live at the cottage, I might marry her when I pleased, and the sooner the better.

But that happy day was not to dawn yet awhile. The next morning found me unable to rise from my bed, and many weeks passed before I could leave it again. Through the fever that followed, Holding nursed me like a brother, even putting off his own wedding rather than leave me to strange hands; and I verily believe it was owing to his watchful care that I ever recovered my health—as it was to him I owed the restoration of my peace of mind.

Winter had passed away, and the

Lizzie's old playfellows came to the church to see her married, and wish her happiness with the lad she had chosen, but no one's words touched me so nearly as did those of Ben Holding.

"Ah, Ben," I whispered as I wrung his hand, "I don't deserve my happiness, and no one knows that better than you do."

Of course he assured me it was all nonsense, and I must not let such thoughts trouble me; but I know well that the recollection of that terrible day will never fade from my memory.—Chambers's Journal.

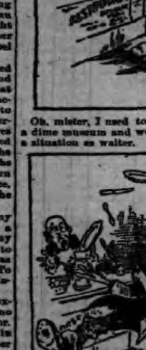
A RECORD BREAKING DIAMOND.

Leo XIII Presented With a 971 Carat Gem Found in the Transvaal.

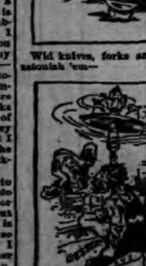
The Pall Mall Gazette says the Pope has received from the President of the Transvaal Republic a diamond weighing 971 carats. The stone was found by an African chief in the mines at Jagersfontein, and is the largest known. It is of a bluish white cast and practically perfect, its only blemish being a tiny spot, which is invisible to the naked eye.

If the description of the diamond referred to is correct it is a phenomenal gem. The Kohinoor, one of the most celebrated diamonds in the world, weighed when it came into the possession of the British Crown 186 1-16 carats, and was reduced by cutting to 106 1-16 carats. The Great Mogul, which mysteriously disappeared at the sacking of Delhi, is said to weigh 280 carats. The Orloff mounted in the imperial scepter of Russia, weighs 193 carats. The Regent, another historically famous gem, and among the most perfect in water and cutting, originally known as the Pitt diamond, weighed in the rough state 410 carats, which was reduced in cutting to 136 3-4 carats. The stone, purchased by the Duke of Orleans in 1717 for the French Crown is now the property of the French Republic and is valued at $2,500,000. The price paid for it was $675,000. The Victoria or Imperial diamond weighs 180 carats, and was purchased by the Nizam of Hyderabad for $1,500,000. Another large diamond is the De Beers. It weighs 128 carats, but its value is considerably lessened by the fact that it is of a light yellow color. It is owned by an Indian prince. It will, perhaps, be also interesting to know that a carat is 3.2 grains troy, so that the diamond just presented to the Pope weighs very nearly 6 1-2 ounces.

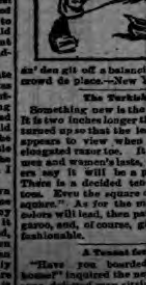
A Handy Man.



Oh, mister, I used to be a juggler in a dime museum and would like ter git a situation as waiter.



Wid knives, forks an' plates I could astonish 'em—



an' den git off a balancing act dat would crowd de place.—New York Herald.

The Turkish Toe.

Something new is the "Turkish toe." It is two inches longer than the foot, and turned up so that the least bit of the sole appears to view when worn. It is an elongated razor toe. It is made on both men and women's lasts, and manufacturers say it will be a permanent style. There is a decided tendency to narrow toes. Even the square ones are "narrow square." As for the material in shoes, colors will lead, then patent leather, kangaroo, and, of course, glazed kid will be fashionable.

A Tenant for Life.

"Have you boarded long at this house?" inquired the new boarder of the sour, dejected man sitting next to him.

"About ten years."

"I don't see how you can stand it. Why haven't you left long ago?"

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*

"THE LAND OF FLOWERS."

Last Personally-Conducted Tour of the Season to Florida by Way of Pennsylvania Railroad.

If the general sentiment concerning the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally-conducted tours to Florida is to be taken as an index of their popularity, they may in all verity be styled the ideal tours.

The next and last of this season's series of tours to Jacksonville will leave New York and Philadelphia March 26, and the rate, including round-trip transportation and meals and Pullman berth on special train going, is $50 from New York and $48 from Philadelphia; proportionate rates from other points. Tickets for this tour will be good for return passage on regular trains until May 31.

The number of persons for which accommodations can be provided is necessarily limited, and it would therefore be prudent for those who desire to join this party to make early application for space.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents, or address Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, to whom application for space should also be made.

A Tribute of Love.

The committee appointed to prepare a memorial of the late Rev. J. Judson Pierson, ex-President of the State Christian Endeavor Union, formerly of North Plainfield, have reported the following:

IN MEMORY OF REV. *J. JUDSON PIERSON*.

The death of a servant of Christ, seals his life with all its victories and righteous fruitage, to the glory of God, and the future good of man.

When our beloved brother, Rev. J. Judson Pierson, passed away, on the 18th day of January last, a hand, strong in service to God, fell, and a noble heart ceased to beat.

We miss him from the ranks of consecrated toilers, but we cannot, we dare not, grieve for him. We glory in his eternal victory; and, while we express our warmest and most prayerful sympathy for his loved ones who are left to mourn his departure, we at the same time congratulate them on their priceless heritage of a memory so sacred, which the passing years will serve to render more precious still.

We, the officers of the New Jersey Christian Endeavor Union, most heartily pay this tribute of love to our departed brother.

ARTHUR W. SPOONER,
W. D. STULTS,
CAROLINE H. BROOKFIELD,
Committee on Resolutions.

B. Fay Mills to Preach.

The Chairman of the Programme Committee of the next Christian Endeavor State Convention, Rev. A. W. Spooner, reports that Rev. B. Fay Mills has been invited to preach the convention sermon. The Programme Committee as appointed at the recent meeting of the Board of Trustees at Trenton, are: Rev. A. W. Spooner, Camden; Rev. A. DeWitt Mason, Morristown; Joseph H. Wright, Trenton. A meeting of this committee will be called soon to outline the programme. Atlantic City has been elected as the place for the next State convention. The dates are Oct. 9-11. Preparations are in progress to make this a grand success. The convention fires will be kept burning right through the hot weather.

A Joint Field Day.

The Plainfield High School Athletic Association has decided to unite with Leal's School and give a field day in the Spring, open either to the schools of the State or those within a radius of 20 miles. The committee to confer with Leal's consists of Charles B. Morse, Carlos C. Gallup and Wilbur F. Cornwell. As soon as the preliminary arrangements have been made work will go on in earnest.

Brilliant and Brainy.

(From The Bound Brook Chronicle.)

North Plainfield is to be congratulated upon electing for Mayor the brilliant young Republican, B. A. Hegeman, Jr. He is a man of brains.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

MEDICINE IN TABLETS.

From the New York Sun of February 3, 1895.

Increasing Use of Drugs in This Form Instead of Compounding by Prescription.

A comparatively recent invention, vastly extended in its application within three or four years, has wrought a curious change in the practice of medicine. Country physicians 100 years ago, when there were few druggists outside of considerable towns, carried in their saddle bags or medicine chests a variety of drugs, pills, powders, **R** potions, lotions and what not. Such physicians made up their own prescriptions and furnished their patients with medicines. The use of medicines in the form of tablets tends more and more toward a return of modern physicians to the methods of their predecessors. Physicians everywhere now write fewer prescriptions than they wrote ten years ago, or even two years ago, and **I** the use of medicine in the form of tablets is extending every day.

It is only ten or fifteen years since compressed tablets of chlorate of potash began to be used. Other simple drugs were then put up in tablet form, and gradually the variety of drugs and prescriptions thus prepared was extended until now it includes **P** thousands of compounds. Any physician may now have almost any prescription of his own made up into tablets. The usual requirement is that at least 5,000 tablets shall be ordered. Many well-known prescriptions of famous physicians have already attained a wide celebrity in the medical world through their use in tablet form. Hundreds of liquid prescriptions are thus used by **A** saturating inert material with the mixture, just as homoeopathic remedies are prepared in the form of sugar pellets. The tablet factories are constantly experimenting with a view to reducing further drugs and prescriptions to tablet form. They are ready to vary known prescriptions in accordance with the fancy of individual **N** physicians, and to combine one or more prescriptions in a single tablet. The general use of tablets instead of prescriptions has greatly simplified the practice of medicine. The physician, instead of writing a prescription and instructing his patient to have it compounded by a druggist, leaves the necessary number of tablets, with instructions as to the time and manner of **S** taking. Nearly every physician is provided with some such tablets, and many use them in great quantities. Tons of drugs are now put up in this form. It is the wholesale method of modern life applied to the preparation of medicines. Apothecaries have felt the effects of the change in practice through the lessening in the **•** number of prescriptions to be compounded. For the patient it has cheapened the cost of doctoring, for the physician obtains the tablets at so low a rate that he usually makes no charge for those supplied to his patients. New as the use of **T** tablets is, the form of the tablet has been greatly improved since their introduction into medical practice. Tablets are smaller and more compressed than they were a few years ago. The machinery for making them originally was, and **A** perhaps still is, controlled by a single wholesale drug house of this city, but there are many manufacturers of tablets here and elsewhere. When the patentees first began to call their products to the attention of physicians, the tablets very **B** slowly made their way, because the patentees were not widely known in the medical profession. Then they associated themselves with a famous drug house, and the tablets soon began to go.

Only the simpler drugs and remedies put up in tablet form are accessible to the general public. The compounds are not even known by name outside the medical **U** profession. As they are not patent medicines they are not advertised in other than medical newspapers. They come to physicians with a label that proclaims the ingredients and their proportions. Physicians have the good repute of the manufacturer as guarantee that tablets are made of pure drugs and carefully compounded. The best tablet manufacturers employ skilled **L** and careful apothecaries and buy their drugs in large quantities directly from manufacturers.

INTERESTING SECRET HISTORY OF AN OLD-TIME REMEDY.

A certain well-known preparation is so largely prescribed by physicians that its use by them may be said to be universal. Conversationally it is spoken of among themselves as the "R. & S. Compo." If you are ill and call the doctor, no matter what else **E** you get, you are moderately certain to get some one of the forms of the "R. & S." prescription. Its use has been growing more general for a hundred years, and has been vastly increased of late by slight improvements found to be important in effects. The prescription, especially in rural districts, is usually prepared in fluid form, sometimes in powders; but of late it has been found possible to prepare it in tablets, the form now so popular with physicians for all standard medicines. So enormous **S** is the demand, from physicians solely, for the various forms of this preparation that a single manufacturing chemist in New York City made and sold 350,000 pounds of these tablets in the year 1893—and this, be it borne in mind, was to physicians alone, or to fill orders from dealers from whom physicians obtain their supplies. Every physician of eminence has his "R. & S." formula, varying more or less from the original, but substantially the same—that is, depending upon the bases indicated by the letters R. & S.

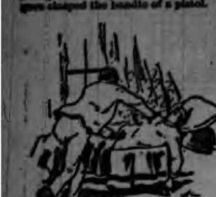
RIPANS TABULES.

The Ripans Tabules represent the latest and most improved form of this preparation. The separate letters composing the word R-I-P-A-N-S are the initials of the six ingredients. Any doctor knows what they are. The A and N represent the principal change, and have been found of **•** vast importance. No person who has occasion to make use of a dyspepsia remedy, and has once experienced the beneficial results of these tabules in a case of biliousness, headache or any disorder of the stomach, liver or bowels, will ever afterward consent to be without a supply near at hand. A single one gives prompt relief. Price 50 cents a box; at druggists, or by mail.

THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 Spruce St., New York.

MEN WANTED

She went slowly up the stairs and softly approached the half-open door. She peeped in. He lay upon the couch perfectly still. His left arm hung straight down by his side and the fingers clasped the handle of a pistol.



THE SERVANT APPEARED, RUSHING TOWARD THE COUCH.

As she stood there, utterly incapable of speech or motion, she heard a cry, and instantly the servant appeared, rushing toward the couch. He flung himself down beside it, seizing the pistol with both hands as he fell.

CHAPTER III.

CHASE SCORES SEVERAL POINTS AND CARROLL ONE.

"Frightened you, eh?" said Lynde, as the negro regained his feet, panting with excitement. "What did you think I was going to do?"

"'Deed, sah," replied the trembling fellow, "I was 'fraid yo' might hurt yo'self with that pistol. What yo' got it beside me?"

"It's been under the couch for six months," said Lynde, calmly. "I got it out of my trunk just before I absolutely lost the use of my legs. It occurred to me that I might need it. Don't look so frightened, Andrew. There wasn't any danger. If I'd been disposed to hurt myself with it I couldn't have done so. I was only trying to shift the thing from the left to the right side of the couch because my left arm is getting weaker all the time. But I waited too long. There was no need of any hurry on your part. I had just strength enough to hold the pistol. I couldn't have lifted it to my head if I wished to without the aid of a derrick. By Jove! what a picture of utter helplessness I was at that moment!"

Amy, who had been leaning, almost fainting, against the casing of the door, recovered herself sufficiently to stagger into the room. When Lynde saw her a great change swept over his face.

"Did you see all this, Amy?" he asked, gently.

She sank down beside him, weeping like a frightened child. He soothed her, laying the hand that still obeyed him upon her golden hair.

"I must be a particularly melancholy rascal," he said, "that you and this great fellow should jump at once to the conclusion that I was going to end it."

He motioned to the negro to leave the room, and then continued:

"It's useless, little one, for me to palter with the palpable facts. I'd better tell you the exact truth about all this. And here it is: Life has been cruel to me, and, for myself, I can expect nothing of this world. But as long as you are in it, I want to stay. This room is a prison, but if it were a dungeon, and I were racked with every torment, I would still wish to live if you lived too. While there's room enough for both of us I'll take what comes. I'm useless, certainly, but that I can endure. It's only when I become worse than useless to you that I shall wish to go. I'll know when that time comes; you've promised me that I shall. Let's not think about that. Doubtless I shall wear out first. I'm deadly sorry that this foolishness of mine frightened you so, but now you know the truth, and you won't be frightened any more. Afflicted in this dreadful way, I'm happier at this moment with you beside me than I was in the old days of youth and health before you had given me your love."

She begged to be permitted to resume her former life, devoting herself entirely to him. If David Chase could have heard her plead for that sad privilege, he might have felt like giving up the game, for he was a good judge of sincerity.

Arthur Lynde would not listen to his wife's request.

"On the contrary," he said, "I've made up my mind to send you away from the city altogether. Brooklyn is not my ideal of a summer resort. If I had been able to put a foot upon the ground we would have been away long ago; but never will I be carried about the country on a shutter. His own house is the place for a man like me. I'd have sent you away, but you seemed to be having a good time until recently. Now you must go. You know I'm to have that soulless German scientist in the house after to-morrow, and he'll probably want to experiment with me twenty-four hours a day. He can't cure me, but he can have lots of fun with me, and, if I'm a judge of men, he won't let any of it escape him. So you see I could hardly have you with me very much of the time. The summer isn't over yet, and the heat of the city is telling upon you. I'm going to send you to join Mrs. Mason's party at Crescent Beach."

Although she outwardly resisted this suggestion, Amy inwardly welcomed it. Perhaps it would be the easiest way of separating herself from Chase. She would stay only a little while, she told herself, and would then return to her duty. The details were arranged without difficulty, and on the third day after the suggestion had been made, she departed for Crescent Beach.

She was warmly welcomed by Mrs. Mason and many other friends, among whom was Walter Carroll, who had arrived the day before. This young man had learned of her intended journey, and had communed with himself very seriously.

"It would be highly improper," he had said to himself, "for me to follow Mrs. Lynde. Chase might do it, but I will not. And the only way to avoid doing it is to get to Crescent Beach first and wait for her."

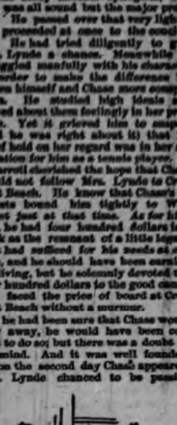
Carroll had secretly appointed himself the guardian of Mrs. Lynde. He had loved her when they were boy and girl together at school, and had never gotten over it. Her marriage had hurt him worse than all the other ills of his life combined. And second to that was the spectacle of Chase's influence over her. But for his complete confidence in her, the second would have been worse than the first.

What is a man to do in such a case as that? To see a good woman dazzled by the fascinations of a thorough scoundrel is one of the commonest spectacles of this mortal life, but a method of procedure which will be effective and steer clear of scandal is most difficult to frame. Carroll was young, and naturally deficient in strategy. The only scheme he could devise, after cogitation so fervent as to be akin to prayer, was to make his society so agreeable to Mrs. Lynde that she would not care for Chase's. This design would bear the severest test of reason. He argued somewhat thus: "A good woman naturally prefers a good man; I am a much better man than Chase—blast him! Therefore Mrs. Lynde will prefer me to him, if I give her a fair chance."

Like many another syllogism, this one was all sound but the major premise. He passed over that very lightly and proceeded at once to the conclusion. He had tried diligently to give Mrs. Lynde a chance. Meanwhile he struggled manfully with his character in order to make the difference between himself and Chase more conspicuous. He studied high ideals and talked about them feelingly in her presence. Yet it grieved him to suspect (and he was right about it) that his chief hold on her regard was in her admiration for him as a tennis player.

Carroll cherished the hope that Chase would not follow Mrs. Lynde to Crescent Beach. He knew that Chase's interests bound him tightly to Wall street just at that time. As for himself, he had four hundred dollars in a bank as the remnant of a little legacy that had sufficed for his needs at college, and he should have been earning his living, but he solemnly devoted the four hundred dollars to the good cause, and faced the price of board at Crescent Beach without a murmur.

If he had been sure that Chase would stay away, he would have been content to do so; but there was a doubt in his mind. And it was well founded, for on the second day Chase appeared. Mrs. Lynde chanced to be passing through the hall of the hotel where Mrs. Mason's party was domiciled, at the moment when Chase inscribed his name in the register, and at the sight of him she grasped Mrs. Mason's arm in a manner which betrayed to that experienced matron the exact state of affairs.



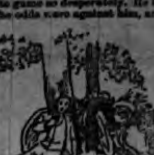
SHE GRASPED MRS. MASON'S ARM.

To Chase, looking out of the corner of his eye, the gesture was a welcome sign. He came forward to greet the ladies with as plausible a lie upon his lips as ever the recording angel charged against a sinner. The rascal at that moment felt triumphant, and nothing was ever more becoming to him. Mrs. Lynde was forced to contrast him favorably with the other men at Crescent Beach. He was so deferential, yet so masterful. He always knew just what to say and do. There was absolutely nothing in his manner or his speech or his attire that could offend. He had studied her tastes to such a nicety that of two synonymous words in the language he always used the one which she liked best. It was a point in the game, and he played with a master's attention to detail.

From that time on the condition of Walter Carroll must have been a subject of pity among the angels. He continually made mistakes and Chase made none. His plans failed and Chase's always succeeded. His motives were misconstrued, and so were Chase's—to the advantage of the latter and the undoing of the former. Mrs. Lynde began to believe that he was pursuing her; and as he was such a boy—being not more than a year older than herself—she took him frankly to task about it. She told him that his conduct was foolish, not to say dishonorable, and took occasion to mention the fact that Dr. Lynde had been a good friend to the youth. Then, while Carroll went away to meditate upon suicide, Mrs. Lynde took a stroll with Chase on the long pier, and with undisguised admiration heard him expound his well-worn theory of Platonic friendship. Ah, Chase was a noble soul, until one knew him.

This was only an incident. There were many others. The bicycle is a great invention. Forty people may go riding together with the greatest decorum, and never get into each other's way after the first half mile. Society cycled at the beach that summer. Chase's wheel always slipped an adjustment precisely at the right time, and nobody was ever near to help him but Mrs. Lynde. Many a chat they had under a tree by the roadside, waiting for a chaperone to climb a long hill.

The situation was becoming desperate. It was beginning to alarm Mrs. Mason, who had been to Narragansett Pier in the old days, and couldn't be easily frightened. There is more hypnotism in the world than most people know of, and Mrs. Lynde was under an influence which she did not understand. Chase was deliberately compromising her, and she could not see it. As for him, he had never played his favorite game so desperately. He knew that the odds were against him, and he was prepared to be easily satisfied. He would have accounted it a victory, if he could have made this woman say she loved him, even if she had fled from him that instant, and he had never seen her face again.



WAITING FOR A CHAPERONE.

And a time came when he felt fairly sure of it. She had already permitted him to speak to her in a way that she dared not remember when she was alone. He found it, however, increasingly difficult to be alone with her. Mrs. Mason on the one hand and Carroll on the other were exceedingly annoying. Of course he played the old game of exciting her resentment against them because of their unjust suspicions; and it was so successful that at last he persuaded her to consent to a really secret interview.

There was a hop at the hotel that evening. It was an especially swell hop, and everybody was sure to be there. For that reason nobody was likely to be down on the long pier, which was on ordinary nights a favorite resort. That was why Chase was there at eleven o'clock when the ball was at its height.

There were some low buildings on the end of the pier which obscured his view landward, but they would also, later on, obscure anybody's view seaward. Chase paced back and forth impatiently. There was a little boat made fast at the pier head, and there was a steam yacht anchored in the offing which had nobody aboard but the crew, and would not be required by the owner—a friend of Chase's—during the evening. It is an interesting thing to view a handsome yacht by moonlight, and quite worth the risk of a rowboat.

Chase heard a light, quick step. He turned suddenly, and confronted Carroll who was notably light of foot for a man weighing a hundred and ninety.

"Look here, by the eternal heavens," cried Carroll in a guarded tone, "you're going to meet Mrs. Lynde here, and I won't have it. You've crossed the line. Now get out. Get away from here, quick, or something will happen to you."

He stood for a moment on the end of the pier and glanced down at the little rowboat which was tugging at her painter in a three-knot tide. Chase, meanwhile, was silent, regarding the young man earnestly. Carroll had the faculty for looking twice as big when he was angry as at other times, and he was quite big enough at any time. Chase did not like the look of him. He turned away with affected contempt.

"You're a fool," he said. "And as to Mrs. Lynde, you're absurdly mistaken. You insult her. But I don't propose to stand here quarreling with you, and if you want the entire pier to yourself you can have it."

"Not that way!" cried Carroll, heading him off at the corner of the pavilion. "You're too late. She's coming."

He advanced upon Chase who, seriously alarmed, retreated before him.

"Can you swim?" exclaimed Carroll, between his teeth. "Answer me! But never mind. I remember to have seen you. Well, that settles your fate!"

Without another word, he seized Chase in his powerful hands, lifted him high in the air, and hurled him from the pier. For a moment Carroll stood panting on the edge. Then he saw Chase come to the surface and strike out for the shore. He could not swim back to the pier against the tide even if he had dared to do it. And he would not cry out; he was not the man to confess defeat in the presence of a woman. But there was murder in his heart as the tide swept him away.

A minute later Mrs. Lynde came hurriedly upon the pier. Carroll had withdrawn into the shadows, and for an instant she mistook him. Then she saw who it was.

"Yes; I know," he said. "You expected somebody else. He was here a little while ago, but he couldn't wait. He's gone up along the shore."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Love Gives a Wheel.

To the one who purchases of him the largest amount of wall-paper, carpets, shades, paints or oils, at his store, corner of North and Watchung avenues, before June 1, Love will give a beautiful Remington wheel. Love is offering beautiful wall-paper at 5 cents, and an elegant lot of gold embossed paper at 10 cents. The rush is now on.

"Perhaps you would not think so, but a very large proportion of diseases in New York comes from carelessness about catching cold," says Dr. Cyrus Edson. "It is such a simple thing and so common that very few people, unless it is a case of pneumonia, pay any attention to a cold. New York is one of the healthiest places on the Atlantic coast and yet there are a great many cases of catarrh and consumption which have their origin in this neglect of the simplest precaution of every day life. The most sensible advice is, when you have one get rid of it as soon as possible. By all means do not neglect it." Dr. Edson does not tell you how to cure a cold but we will. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will relieve the lungs, aid expectoration, open the secretions and soon effect a permanent cure. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North avenues. T. S. Armstrong, manager.

BLACKMAIL AS A HERITAGE.

The Foundations of Police Blackmail in New York Laid in Peter Stuyvesant's Day.

In Stuyvesant's time many abuses of power and assessment were grafted upon the stern customs of the town. Shortly after his arrival he observed that "one full fourth part of the city of New Amsterdam have become houses for the sale of ardent spirits, of tobacco and beer;" on some of the business streets this proportion still holds good. He inaugurated Sunday closing, with the result, perpetuated to our time, of sidedoor opening. Fines were established for this, that and the other infraction of regulations which afforded the constables a legal basis for making reprisals. In 1658 eight men were constituted the rattle watch and were authorized to take "lock up" money and fees, which sums were to be brought into the house of the captain of the watch and held for the benefit of the members, a "divvy," as it is now called, occurring four times a year.

Thus extortion was put, as it were, upon a basis of police discretion and right; but there was a rule against setting up a social club on the proceeds. So the habit of police collections, contracted as a pleasurable duty, has been handed down as a vast and secret perquisite of the guardians of the public peace; and it must not be overlooked that from those days to these the police of the city have been in the personnel a continuing body. It was as necessary then as now to admonish the police not to use violence upon peaceful burghers.

"Burgher right," after the Dutch custom, was granted by Stuyvesant to please the citizens, and prevailed as a trading and electoral qualification of "freemen" into our own century. Stuyvesant fixed the fee of "great burghers," from whom municipal officers were chosen, at fifty florins; and of "small burghers," qualified to pursue a trade or to keep shop, at twenty-five florins. Partly from this seed has grown the Tammany code of assessments and reprisals on merchants.

Followers of shady callings in the early days were the spoil of the autocratic authorities, just as they have been to-day of equally irresponsible blackmailers. Some of the earliest settlers were freebooters from the Spanish main. Smuggling was as common as Indian cheating, and Stuyvesant and other governors, English as well as Dutch, were openly charged with sharing in the profits of illicit trade. Subsequent to the Dutch governors piracy found in Manhattan its chief emporium. Even reputable merchants devised moral and legal quibbles for engaging in sea poaching, usually under the cover of so-called privateering. The great William Kidd was peculiarly a Manhattan product. Gov. Fletcher in 1696 admitted that he had exchanged "presents" with the notorious pirate Thomas Tew, but explained that his chief desire in seeking his "amusing conversation" was "to reclaim him from a vile habit of swearing"—which parallels the Tammany theory that a proper way to reclaim malefactors is to appoint them to public office. In 1698 the Earl of Bellomont, who had succeeded Fletcher as governor, complained to the English lords of trade that he had endeavored to place four merchantmen, about to clear for Madagascar, under bonds not to supply pirates at that notorious trysting place with supplies, and bring their booty to Manhattan; "but the council, some of them being concerned in these ships," he writes, "unanimously opposed this method, as not prescribed by law, and because it was never practiced here before, so I was forced to discharge the said ships."—Century.

Realism in the Witness Box.

When Searcy resumed the stand, looking fresh and chipper, Mr. White handed him a 44 calibre Colt's revolver, and asked him if he knew it. He said he did; that it was Charlie Morgan's pistol; that he used it at the Aquia Creek train robbery. Then Searcy turned it over to Lawyer Shay for cross examination. Mr. Shay's examination was exhaustive, and traced the whole course of Searcy's life. Searcy's replies were terse and pointed. After telling of his travels in this country, Central and South America, Searcy got to the time of the train robbery.

His story differed only in minor details from what had already been narrated by the other witnesses until he came to describe the manner in which their masks were put on when Mr. Shay dramatically whipped out of his pocket a large red bandana handkerchief and asked Searcy to put it on in the manner the masks were worn.

"Are the holes cut?" asked Searcy.

"No," replied Attorney Shay.

"Please cut them," said Searcy.

"I am not posted in the business," said Shay; "you cut them."

Some one produced a pair of shears and Searcy cut holes in the handkerchief, which he then put on in the manner in which he said they were worn on the night of the robbery. Then Morgan's hat was produced and Searcy was requested to put that on, and there he stood, the observed of all observers, an ideal train robber.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

A Gray Rabbit's Nest.

Just as small boats always keep near shore, the short legged rabbit is never found far from a hiding place of some sort. Nature gave the gray rabbit a coat with a color that is a very great protection to him; and when he furls his ears and lies close to the ground, one can sometimes actually step over him without seeing that he is there. The ways of this little creature have surprised me many times; but he never actually paralyzed me with astonishment until one fine spring day when the mowers in the Smithsonian grounds were cutting the grass on the lawn, not over a hundred feet from the National Museum building. And there, on a bit of ground utterly without shrubs, bushes, or even flowers, covered with nothing but lawn grass, at that time only four inches in height, with a busy roadway and walk circling round on three sides, with the office of the curator of mammals in easy stone's throw on the other, a shop full of deadly taxidermists and osteologists looming up on the east, and dogs and bad boys literally swarming all about—there, on that naked lawn, was the nest of a gray rabbit, containing four young ones already so large that they filled the nest as full as it would hold!—St. Nicholas.

The Procession.

"Yes," remarked Mrs. Malaprop, "it was a great sight. First came the king, carrying a skeptic in his hand and wearing a beautiful red mantle all trimmed with vermin. It was a grand sight."—Truth.

Delightful Appropriateness.

It is proposed to locate a creamery on Cow Creek.—[illegible]

BAMBERGER'S

THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

NEWARK, N. J.

Whatever fashion favors in

Coats, Capes, Suits, Separate Skirts

will be found in our greatly enlarged department now the biggest, the lightest, the most complete in New Jersey. Astonishingly small as the prices are they represent new goods only, for not one of last season's garments finds a place in our magnificent collection.

New Spring Capes

in all styles of cloths, in silks, in velvets, in velours, in moire in laces effects and crepons

$1.98 to $27.50

NEW

Spring Jackets

in black and colored, of every fashionable material, made in the latest style, with extra large sleeves, from

$3.98 to $10

Misses and Children's Dresses of cloths, cashmeres and wash fabrics, in desirable designs and choice colors, from

49c to $7.50

NEW

Separate Skirts

of desirable materials made in the very latest styles lined and interlined from

$1.98 to $25

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S REEFERS

The greatest assortment ever shown; a large variety of cloths and styles, from

98c to $7.50

WRAPPERS AND

House Dresses

Our best previous efforts have been surpassed. Our line incomparably great; prices from

44c to $5

L. BAMBERGER & CO.,

147 and 149 Market Street,

Near Broad Street

Newark, N. J.

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient.

I suffered terribly from roaring in my head during an attack of catarrh, and became very deaf, used Ely's Cream Balm and in three weeks could hear as well as ever.—A. E. Newman, Grayling, Mich.

One of my children had a very bad discharge from the nose. Physicians prescribed without benefit. After using Ely's Cream Balm a short time the disease was cured.—O. A. Cary, Corning, N. Y.

Price of Cream Balm is fifty cents.

DIRECTIONS for using

CREAM BALM

Apply a particle of the Balm well up into the nostrils. After a moment draw a strong breath through the nose. Use three times a day, after meals preferred, and before retiring.

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

ELY'S CREAM BALM opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50c. at druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Standard Railway of America

Protected throughout by the Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

On and after Jan 20, 1895, trains will leave Elizabeth as follows:

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia 12 30 p m daily with Pullman Vestibule parlor and sleeping cars for Pittsburg, Northern and Eastern Pennsylvania.

6.17 p. m. WESTERN EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, dining car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, daily except Saturday, for Toledo, Williamsport, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

6.32 p. m.—SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping car, daily, to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Memphis. Dining car Altoona to Richmond.

9 45 p. m.—PACIFIC EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping cars, daily, for Pittsburg, Columbus, Chicago and Toledo, daily, except Saturday for Cleveland.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South—[illegible]

Sundays, [illegible]

For Baltimore only 1 57 p. m., week-days

For Newark and New York—[illegible] p. m. Sundays [illegible] p. m.

For New York only, 6 10 a. m. daily.

For Philadelphia—[illegible]

FOR ATLANTIC CITY

(3.25p.m. with through Buffet parlor car) Sundays 6 50 a. m.

Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City 1 57 p. m. weekdays.

For Rahway—[illegible] night week-days. Sundays, [illegible] p. m.

For New Brunswick—[illegible] p. m. Sundays, [illegible] p. m.

For Woodbridge—1 42 a. m. daily except Monday, [illegible] night, week-days. Sundays [illegible] p. m.

For Perth Amboy—1 42 a. m. daily except Monday, [illegible] Sundays, [illegible] p m.

For East Millstone—7 30 a. m., 12 08, 2 48 and 5 40 p. m., week-days.

For Trenton—[illegible]

For Lambertville, Phillipsburg and Belvidere via Trenton—7 30 A. M., 1 48 and 4.38 p. m., and 6.40 p.m. Sunday.

For Flemington—7 30 A. M.; 1 48 P. M.

For Freehold—7 50, 11 43 a. m. 4 38, 5 09 p. m. via. Monmouth Junction, week-days.

For Jamesburg, via Monmouth Junction—7 50 and 11 43 a. m., 4 38 and 5 09 p. m., week days.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, and points on New York and Long Branch R. R.—9 45, 12 45, 4 19 5 44 p. m., 12 21 night week-days. Sundays, [illegible] a. m., and 5 44 p. m.—[illegible] do not stop at Asbury Park on Sundays.

For Sea Side Park, Island Heights and Toms River—12 45, p. m.

For Boston—5 44 p. m., daily.

For Brooklyn N Y.—All through trains connect at Jersey City with boats to Brooklyn annex, affording direct transfer to and from Fulton Street, avoiding double ferriage and journey across New York City.

Leave New York for Elizabeth—[illegible]

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager.

[illegible]

DEATHS.

[illegible]—At [illegible], N. J., March 14, [illegible]. Funeral services on Tuesday morning [illegible].

VOORHEES—At Rahway March 15, 1895, [illegible] Voorhees, mother of Mrs. John B. [illegible], of this city, aged [illegible] years. Funeral Monday at 2 p. m., from the residence of her son-in-law, W. L. Tier, Rahway, N. J.

FINE—On Thursday morning, March 14, 1895, Eliza E., wife of Christopher M. Fine. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, [illegible] West Front st., Sunday, March 17, at 2:30 p. m. Somerville papers please copy.

LOWRY—In this city Friday, March 15, 1895, Clarence Lowry, only child of Robert H. and Lizzie D. Lowry, aged 3 years, 7 months and 11 days. Funeral private.

RANDOLPH—At Newark N. J., March 14, 1895, George F. Randolph. Funeral services at Mt. Olive Baptist Church on Sunday, March 17, at 2:30 p. m.

CONWAY—In this city March 14, 1895, Robert Conway, aged 57 years. Funeral services at No. 3, The Row, West Fourth st. Saturday March 16, at 4 p. m.

COLLINS—In Brooklyn N. Y. March 13, 1895, Evelyn T. wife of George A. Collins. Funeral services from her late residence 25 Prospect Place, North Plainfield, Saturday March 16, at 2 p. m.

The Finderne,

FINDERNE, Somerset Co., N. J.

Open all the year as a resort of the highest order. Driving and sleighing parties will receive every attention.

HIGH-CLASS SUNDAY DINNERS.

(Table d' Hote from 1 to 3:30) Steam heat; inclosed piazzas; everything immaculate. When out driving let us entertain you.

A. E. WHITE, Manager,
Finderne, N. J.

2 0 tf

SHERIFF'S SALE—New Jersey Supreme Court. The City National Bank of Plainfield vs. [illegible] Y. Wilson, impld., etc. Fi. fa. de bo. et ter. In case.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House, in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., on

WEDNESDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1895,

at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to all the following tract or parcel of land and premises, situate in the city of Plainfield, Union county, New Jersey:

Beginning at a point in Washington avenue and corner of land of formerly Phineas F. Randolph; thence running in a northwesterly course to the abutment wall of the bridge; thence running in a southwesterly course [illegible] hundred and twenty-eight feet to a point in line of said Randolph's land, or formerly his; thence running in a southeasterly course one hundred and forty-two feet more or less to a stake and corner; thence running in a northeasterly course two hundred and twenty-eight feet more or less to the place of beginning.

GEORGE KYTE, Sheriff.

J. B. Coward, Att'y.

mh 4 4d EDJAC Fees $[illegible]

Notice of Order to Limit Creditors.

Somerset County Surrogate's Office.

Estate of John Jacob Lang, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on the sixth day of February, A. D. 1895, on the application of the undersigned, executrix of John Jacob Lang, deceased, an order was made by the Surrogate requiring the creditors of John Jacob Lang, deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said decedent, under oath or affirmation, and present the same to the subscriber within nine months from the date of said order; and in default thereof any such creditor should be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the subscriber.

ANNA ELIZABETH LANG,
Executrix.

2 14 9

Corporation Notice.

The undersigned commissioners heretofore appointed by the Common Council of the City of Plainfield to make an estimate and assessment of damages that any owner or owners of land will sustain by the widening and laying out of Madison avenue from the southeasterly side line of West Front street to the Northwesterly line of the right of way of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, pursuant to the ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to widen Madison avenue from the Southeasterly side line of West Front street to the Northwesterly line of the right of way of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey," approved June 5th, [illegible], and also to ascertain the amount of damages that shall be assessed as aforesaid and of the necessary expenses incident to such widening and laying out, and to make a just and equitable assessment thereof among the owners and occupants of the lands, tenements and real estate benefited thereby in proportion to the benefits each shall be deemed to acquire, such assessment to be made pursuant to the laws now in force in the State of New Jersey governing such assessments, any of the additional provisions of the City Charter to the contrary notwithstanding, hereby give notice that they have this day filed their report and statement in the office of the City Clerk and that the same is open to inspection of the public and will be presented to the Common Council at the meeting of that body to be held at the City Council Chamber, No. [illegible] Park avenue in the City of Plainfield, New Jersey, on Monday the [illegible] day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-five at eight o'clock P. M.

Dated, Plainfield, N. J., March 20th 1895.

EDWARD C. [illegible]

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXVII. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1895. No 13

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—MADISON.

PARK CLUB A TRUMP.

Its Whisters Jump into Great Exaltation.

QUAKERS GIVE UP THE SILVER CUP,

And Championship of Nation—The Philadelphia Players Swell Get a Surprise Most Thorough, Amazed to Meet Such Smart Defeat from Jersey's Little Borough.

The whist championship of the United States is now held in Plainfield, the Park Club 4 having on Saturday afternoon and evening defeated the Hamilton Whist Club of Philadelphia in a challenge game for the trophy. This is a large solid silver loving cup, suitably inscribed, given by the American Whist League, the National Association of Whist Clubs, as a championship emblem to be contested for by the clubs constituting the League.

The Parks will hold the trophy until beaten by some challenging club. The Park Club 4 consisted of Messrs. Townsend, Howell, Rogers and McCutcheon.

The American Whist League of the United States is composed of about 108 clubs of the strongest players known; and teams from Boston, Providence, Brooklyn, New York, Albany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and North Plainfield, are included in its membership.

The first half of the game was played in the afternoon, in about three hours, after which the Parks were taken to the Union League Club's elegant home and given an elaborate dinner by the Hamiltons.

In the evening play was resumed, and the last half of the game was finished. Not until the game was concluded did the teams know the score, and the excitement was intense. At times five minutes would pass before a card was played. At the close, the scores told the following story:

AFTERNOON PLAY.

PARKS.		HAMILTONS.	
McCutcheon and Howell		Remak and Ballard	
Townsend and Rogers	1	Work and Mogridge	6
McCutcheon and Rogers		Remak and Mogridge	
Townsend and Howell	5	Work and Ballard	2
Rogers and Howell		Mogridge and Ballard	
Townsend and McCutchen	5	Work and Remak	2
	11		10

EVENING PLAY.

PARKS.		HAMILTONS.	
Howell and McCutchen		Remak and Ballard	
Rogers and Townsend	7	Work and Ballard	5
McCutchen and Rogers		Remak and Mogridge	
Townsend and Howell	3	Work and Ballard	2
McCutchen and Townsend		Work and Remak	
Howell and Rogers	3	Mogridge and Ballard	5
	13		12
Total	24	Total	22

SEBRING WAS ELECTED.

Under the New Law, He Takes the Office Which R. M. Fountain Vacates.

As has already been told in The Press, a law was passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor a few days previous to the late township election in North Plainfield which legislated all members out of the office of Town Committeeman who resided in boroughs. This law legislates Robert M. Fountain out of office in North Plainfield, and it now transpires that therefore he will be succeeded by Charles P. Sebring, who ran on the Republican ticket but was defeated by Frank Kalen who ran on a citizens ticket. Mr. Fountain was elected as treasurer immediately upon the organizing of the committee just after election.

Peter H. Smith, a member of the Bridgewater Town Committee who resides in the Bound Brook borough, suffers the same fate as Mr. Fountain.

Republic Loan.

The following board of directors was elected at the last meeting of the Republic Savings and Loan Association J A Hubbard, A M Griffen, W B Grannatt, Jr, F J Pope, J J Heddkoff, T B Van-Zandt, F S Runyon, J B Coward, D W Littell, S N Spencer, E H McCullough, J D Baker, L G Timpson, Alex Thorn, A V D Honeyman, J L Blackford, N B Smalley, J F Hoeman, and Frank Bowley. They will meet Thursday evening to elect officers.

—G. S. Naylor is erecting a house at the corner of LaGrande avenue and [illegible] street. F. M. Mosher is doing the plumbing and tinning work.

TOWN IMPROVEMENT.

Plainfield Men and Women Discuss Public Ways.

FACTS AND IDEALS MINGLED.

Dr. Murray Points Out the Need of a Pesthouse and Health Inspector—Suggests Less Gilt-Edge and More Practical Utility—The Former Orders Wants Trees on the Business Streets—Playground for the Poor Suggested.

The progressive women members of the Plainfield Branch Alliance listened to paper on public improvements and public works, at their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in All Souls Church. The first paper was read by Dr. W. H. Murray on "Means taken for the preservation of public health". Dr. T. H. Tomlinson was to have furnished the paper, but owing to his wife's illness was unable to do so, and Dr. Murray at the last moment took what notes he had made on the subject, added some to them, and presented a very interesting talk on but brief preparation.

He said that health was a great preservative of the city's welfare, and it was the duty of its citizens to foster it by preventing disease rather than curing it. The local Board of Health has plenty of ordinances seeking that end, but it was impossible to enforce them properly because of the lack of funds to employ a skilled inspector. This is an officer, he said, that is greatly needed, but private citizens as well as public officials display great indifference to this portion of municipal government. Such a person could not be employed for less than $1,500 a year, he stated, but it would be an economical expenditure for the city. The construction of a pest-house was delayed because of the inability to purchase ground on which to erect it—owners fearing that it would decrease the value of surrounding property. As yet the city has had no occasion to use such a house, but a contingency was liable to arise at any time, and it is always well to be prepared.

In closing he urged that the burning of rubbish and leaves in the street be prohibited, and suggested that gilt-edge hose-carts might be disposed of. The money expended thereon might be invested to better advantage by the city in purchasing anti-toxine to be distributed among such families as may be afflicted with diphtheria and unable to purchase the remedy themselves—a single prescription costing $12.

Mrs. Alexander Gilbert followed with an exhaustive paper on "Water supply and street lighting—how managed".

She first took up the water supply, and recited the circumstances under which the water company secured its charter. A very interesting portion of her paper was a description of the source of the water supply coming from the "underground river", which receives the water shed from an area of 10 miles. She concluded her paper with a sketch of the introduction of electric lights into Plainfield, and the change from 60 arc lights to 670 incandescents, the latter illuminating four times the area at an increase of only 50 per cent. in cost.

A paper on "Preservation of trees and care of streets", prepared by James E. Martine, was read by Mrs. Brown, in which the writer advocated the setting of trees on all thoroughfares—business as well as residence. He considered the maple preferable for shade trees, because if fruit trees were permitted to grow the lads were quite liable to violate the Eighth Commandment and the owners the Third.

Mrs. Brown also made suggestions, and spoke in favor of the establishment of a playground for the children of the poor who have not proper romping-places at their own homes.

The programme of the afternoon was closed by Miss E. L. Adams, who told of the work of the Public Library and Art Gallery.

She said that the Library endeavored to educate the taste of those who used it, to read books that would elevate them. As a rule the middle class drew more substantial books than any other portion of the community. In the circulating department, she said, books of fiction were in the greatest demand. What was needed to extend the influence of the Library was the co-operation of the outside public.

For seven years or more Mrs. W. D. Louder, of Quincey, Ky., was subject to severe attacks of cramp colic. Mr. S. R. Morse, a druggist of that place, recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which has effected a permanent cure, saving her much suffering besides the trouble and expense of sending for a doctor, which was often necessary. For sale at Reynolds' Pharmacy, Park and North avenues; T. S. Armstrong,

FOUR YEARS OLD.

C. E. Society Has a Birthday Celebration.

WASHINGTONVILLE WIDE-AWAKE.

Plainfield Societies Send Greetings to Their Sister Over the Mountain—Interesting Reports and Promising Outlook.

Four years ago a Christian Endeavor society was organized at Washingtonville, and since that time its growth spiritually as well as in numbers has been a source of much gratification and encouragement to all. Last evening the society celebrated its fourth anniversary in the pretty chapel on the hill, when not only the Senior but the Junior society was present, as were also representatives from the Park Avenue Baptist, Trinity Reformed, Warren Chapel and First Baptist Church societies.

The service opened with a song service which was followed with a report of the society read by the president, Miss Nettie Beeching. It was a very interesting one and all Christian Endeavorers might learn many points of advantage to them. It was as follows:

Our society has turned another leaf in its book of life, and we find ourselves tonight just four years old.

In looking over the past year's work we see many mistakes, many opportunities neglected, but we also see much that encourages us.

Our Prayer Meeting Committee have earnestly labored to elevate the standard of our prayer meetings, and many of us can testify of the blessings we have received from week to week, and we feel we have grown stronger in our Spiritual life. Open air meetings were held during the month of August, and attended with a great deal of interest.

Our Lookout Committee have been active, and report the whole number attending through the year of 1,794, averaging at each meeting 34.5.

Through the efforts of our Missionary Committee we have been brought into closer sympathy with the Master's work in foreign fields. We send our money to China, and at our last meeting souvenir cards containing the active members pledge in Chinese were given to all the members.

Our Temperance Committee have been busy. Two pleasing programmes of bright music and earnest addresses were given which have enthused us with greater zeal for this branch of Christian Endeavor work. Temperance leaflets have also been freely distributed.

As we look upon this new page so clean and white we naturally wonder what it will tell at the end of the year. We know that the greater part of the responsibility rests with us whether we will make use of the opportunities, whether we are willing to be used by God to do His will, we know His strength is sufficient that if if we abide in Him and His word abides in us we may ask whatsoever we will and He will give it to us. So we start out trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ for strength, praying that we may be more useful, more earnest, and that the influence we are exerting may tell upon the hearts and lives of all those with whom we come in contact, and advance Christian Endeavor for Christ and the Church.

R. E. Anthony of the Trinity Society was then called on by John Bicknell who presided, and made a most helpful address on Christian work. Many very interesting points were given that all thoroughly enjoyed, and that will prove a benefit to workers in the society.

Miss Bessie Blair then sang a pretty solo, "Come Unto Me", accompanied by Rev. G. E. Herring on the organ.

Mr. Herring was introduced and gave a talk on the Christian Endeavor pledge, dividing it into five parts and giving a brief explanation of each. He said the Christian Endeavor pledge was a most wonderful thing and was perfect in every respect, and there was nothing in it that any Christian could not take. In fact, a person who could not take the pledge could not be a Christian.

In speaking about different methods of praying, Mr. Herring said that he liked to walk back and forth in his study when alone and pray, that he felt a nearness to God which was not experienced in any other way.

The pledge was thoroughly analyzed, and the very best thoughts were given to the Endeavorers.

At the close of Mr. Herring's remarks, the Junior Society sang a very pleasing selection.

Miss Nettie Beeching, who has had charge of the Junior Society, then read the following report:

What is more pleasant to the eye than to see a company of Junior Endeavorers, boys and girls interested in doing the Master's work while in their youth. Our Juniors are very enthusiastic, and our committees very faithful. The members when unable to be present send their excuse, not only to the consecration meetings but all the others, setting an example that the Seniors might follow. Our Missionary Committee reports $5.20 sent to foreign missions. Our secretary reports a membership of 41, 30 active and 11 associate members, 20 of whom are boys. The number attending for the year is 1,432, giving us an average of 28. The Social Committee left many pleasant remembrances. We recall the pleasant afternoon we spent in the woods picking the beautiful hepaticas and arranging them in small bouquets for the sick in Muhlenberg Hospital. We also remember another day in the woods, when our society enjoyed a basket picnic with lots of good things to eat, and swings, hammocks and games adding to our pleasure. Among the new features of our work is the Scrapbook Committee. Short interesting stories are brought in once a month and are placed in envelopes to be sent to the children's wards in various hospitals. We have also added the "Golden Circle", each member who wills giving one-tenth of what they earn to the Lord, the money to be used for any of the members who may be sick or needy. And last, but not least, is the memory-work. Each week the Juniors have been asked to find something of interest or to learn a verse or date, and we trust the seed sown may bring forth fruit a hundred fold for Christ and the church.

Miss Beeching as president of the Senior society made a few remarks that were full of precious thoughts, and will be helpful to the members this coming year. She asked for the hearty support of all to carry on the work of the society. The services closed with a prayer by Mr. Bicknell.

A short time was spent after the services in sociability and getting acquainted with one another, during which time the members served coffee and cake in abundance.

The fourth milestone in the history of this society will be a memorable one to all.

SCHEPFLIN, SCHULTZ & CO., ASSIGN.

After Superhuman Efforts, They Forced to Close Business.

Schepflin, Schultz & Co., after almost superhuman efforts to avoid it, were compelled to make an assignment Saturday for the equal benefit of their creditors.

The assignment was made to J. Fred MacDonald. Elias R. Pope was unable to act as assignee, because of unavoidable absence from the State next month. Craig A. Marsh has been retained as counsel. The sympathy of the entire community will go out to Mr. Schepflin and his partners, for it is well known that they have made every possible self-denial in their efforts to pay their creditors in full.

HIRAM HORNISH'S WILL.

Personal Property Bestowed on Kindred and Friends.

The will of the late Hiram Hornish, the veteran nurse was offered for probate in the Surrogate's office, Elizabeth, Monday, when L. W. Randolph and M. C. Dobbins were sworn in as executors.

Of the decedent's personal property the following disposition was made:

To his sister, Mrs. Mary Funk of Easton, $500, his clothing and furniture, and all that is left after settlement.

To his nephew, William Transeau, $500.

His cabinet, curiosities, watch, clock and a number of small things are left to L. W. Randolph, M. C. Dobbins, Dr. J. T. Frittz and Frank W. Campbell of New York.

The executors are given three months in which to make a settlement.

Appointments by Gov. Werts.

Gov. Werts has made the following ad-interim appointments of persons whose nominations were rejected by the Senate last week: For law judge of Middlesex County, J. Kearney Rice; for prosecutor of Middlesex County, Robert Adrain; for prosecutor of Gloucester County, A. H. Swackhamer; for lay judge of Gloucester County, S. Bowman Cox; for lay judge of Salem County, William Newell.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists, price 75 cts. per

LOW BID FOR SEWERS.

Only $42,000 Wanted for the 17 Miles.

HONAN & SONS OF CHESTER, PA.

Their Figure the Lowest, and They Are Likely to be Given the Contract—Common Council Adopts the New Building Ordinance, and Does Much Other Work—Street Railway Consents Withdrawn.

Under suspension of the rules, the first business of the Common Council last night was the opening of bids for sewer construction. Clerk MacMurray unsealed the envelopes and announced the figures; he was assisted by Councilmen Fisk and Ginna. The lobby was filled with contractors and pipe-supply men, and there was much computation among them to reach the totals of the bidders in an effort to see who would likely get the contract. All of the bids were in detail, and the aggregate had to be found by many multiplications and additions.

The bidders were as follows: Bernard Brady, Plainfield; Thos. Redling, Perth Amboy; Honan & Sons, Chester, Pa.; James J. Cogan, Bayonne; Thos. F. Moore, Buffalo; William H. Watters, Bayonne; George W. Buch, Philadelphia; F. H. Harrison & Sons, Newark; Thos. Siddall, Trenton; Patrick T. Plunkett, Jersey City; Bogert & Farrell, Brooklyn; Rehill & Nelson, Dunellen; Dodge & McGregor, Buffalo; McGuire, McKnight & Co., East Orange; Gardner & Barnett, Akron, Ohio; James F. Gillem, Brooklyn; Prout & Love, Plainfield; John Marsden, Utica.

The pipe-men figured at once that Honan & Sons of Chester, Pa., were likely the lowest bidders, and today it was found that their bid was less than $42,000 for the entire 17 miles. This is an unusually low figure, in face of the fact that the price of pipe has gone up ten per cent. The next lowest bidders are Thomas F. Moore of Buffalo, and Bogert & Farrell of Brooklyn.

The successful bidder will be announced at the April meeting of the Council. The original estimate of the cost of the sewers was $90,000 for 20 miles. The five miles already laid cost less than $19,000, and the 22 miles will therefore cost only about $60,000.

After the sewer bids were read there was an exodus of the contractors army. The long, important ordinance concerning buildings was adopted on second reading and ordered engrossed and advertised, as was also that establishing the office of inspector of buildings.

At 10:10 the regular order of business was taken up.

An impudent letter from a disgruntled foreign contractor, who charged that a small piece of business was done in discriminating in favor of those bidders who could give bonds in Union County, was received and filed.

Licenses were granted as follows:

Cartmen—John A. Scott, A. Parsons, Moses Carey, L. J. Combs, Wm. Phillips. Peddler—K. Sachar, Edward Cline, John J. Goff, Wm. Pixle. Truckmen—William Hand & Son, Thomas Finney. Stage—G. A. Schenck. Auctioneer—Wm. Hand.

Petitions were received and referred to the proper committees as follows: For a sidewalk on West Fourth street from Plainfield avenue to Grant avenue; an extension of Fred Caspar's East Front street building; for repairs to the building of E. H. Holmes at 308 West Second street; from the Y. M. C. A. for the extension of Watchung avenue; for the erection of a frame-building by Thaddeus G. Smith at 417 Madison avenue; from J. A. Smith & Bro. for the construction of the big box sign already up surrounding their awning; for crosswalks at Plainfield avenue and Short Second street, and East Sixth street and Franklin place.

Mr. Frasee said that the sign of the Smiths was an improvement, and ought to be permitted to remain up. Mr. Fisk said it was distinctly against the ordinance, and that many other signs would have to come down.

The joint memorial detail of the two G. A. R. posts was granted $100 for the decoration of the soldiers' graves.

The Public Library tax was fixed at $3,400.

The following property-holders announced that they had withdrawn their consents for the proposed Madison avenue route of the street railway: Elizabeth Tyrardt, R. E. Runyon, Mary E. Voorhies, estate Rhoda Moore, S. H. C. Dunham, Jeremiah Moore, C. F. Randolph, T. C. Smith, J. Elizabeth Titsworth, Elizabeth Runyon, A. M. Runyon, Marietta Rogers, R. Rogers, Frank Bushnell. Twenty-five dollars was advanced to the Chief of Police for witnesses' fees and traveling and similar expenses.

The bonds of Delinquent Collector Nash and E. A. Mosher were ordered cancelled.

Mr. Glenn presented the anti-saloon petition of the W. C. T. U., which has already been published in The Press. It had been addressed to him personally, and had not reached him till two days after the Council meeting.

The saloon license of Henry Hausen at 118 East Front street was granted, Messrs. Ginna and Stockton voting No.

Council adjourned.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Ex-Senator Adrain Nominated to Be Prosecutor of Middlesex, and a Commission Appointed to Codify the Marriage Laws.

Governor Werts sent the following nominations to the Senate Friday:

For President Judge of the courts of Middlesex County, J. Kearny Rice, reappointed; present term expires April, 1895.

Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Gloucester, Bowman Cox.

Prosecutor of the Pleas of the County of Middlesex, Robert Adrain.

Prosecutor of the pleas of the County of Gloucester, Austin H. Swackhamer.

Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Salem, William Newell.

Harbormaster for Hudson County, Peter H. Daly, reappointed.

Harbormaster for Elizabeth Harbor, John Driscoll, reappointed.

Commission to Codify Laws as to Marriage and Divorce, J. Frank Fort, of Orange; Frank Bergen of Elizabeth, and Joseph D. Bedle, of Jersey City.

Late in the afternoon an executive session was held at which all the nominations were rejected excepting Commissioners to examine the divorce and insolvency laws and for harbor masters, which which were confirmed. Among other confirmations was that of Judge J. D. Bartine.

PRESIDENT M'CUTCHEN.

North Plainfield School Board Reorganizes and Accepts a Flag.

The Board of Education of North Plainfield met last evening, pursuant to the law which requires them to meet within ten days of election to organize.

The Board elected S. St. J. McCutchen president, and S. B. Joseph, district clerk.

A communication was presented from Somerset Council, No. 104, J. O U. A. M., offering to donate to the school a United States flag.

This offer was accepted with the thanks of the Board.

White's Millinery Opening.

The opening of the Spring styles of millinery always interests every woman, and many took advantage yesterday to admire the many beautiful styles of the latest in the millinery art that was displayed by Miss Daly. Their millinery department has been enlarged to twice its original size, but even with the increased room there is none too much. All the women expressed the same opinion that the different styles, unique trimmings, and the moderate prices asked were much lower than other houses asked for inferior work.

A description of some of those most admired would not be amiss. Among them was a Dutch bonnet of shaded green straw, bow of blues ribbon with steel buckle in front and black violets; another a small yellow hat trimmed with black roses, straw ears, rhinestone buckles and egrets; another one much admired was a small bonnet of patent-leather braid, trimmed with black wings, black egrets and black velvet ribbons. They are all on exhibition in the show window.

For Foreign Missions.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the First M. E. Church was held yesterday afternoon, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. Edward Winter.

Vice-presidents—Mrs. G. E. Barnes, Mrs. Anson Sperry.

Recording Secretary—Miss M. B Sharp.

Corresponding Secretary—Miss Rachel A. Day.

Treasurer—Miss Susie E. Jackson.

"Perhaps you would not think so, but a very large proportion of diseases in New York comes from carelessness about catching cold," says Dr. Cyrus Edson. "It is such a simple thing and so common that very few people, unless it is a case of pneumonia, pay any attention to a cold. New York is one of the healthiest places on the Atlantic coast and yet there are a great many cases of catarrh and consumption which have their origin in this neglect of the simplest precautions of every day life. The most sensible advice is, when you have one get rid of it as soon as possible. By all means do not neglect it." Dr. Edson does not tell you how to cure a cold but we will. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will relieve the lungs, aid expectoration, open the secretions and soon effect a permanent cure. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds' pharmacy, Park and North avenues. T. S. Armstrong, manager.

THE SECOND PROMISE
By Howard Fielding

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CHAPTER IV.

AN INSTRUCTIVE EPISODE.

Under the influence of strong emotion even a very ordinary fellow like Walter Carroll can talk well. He is always at the disadvantage in comparison with such a man as Chase that he has not studied his story in advance and has probably rehearsed it with not more than one or two other women. Yet, if his heart is right, he can get along fairly.

Carroll threw conventionality to the winds, and he talked the queen's English to Amy Lynde till she believed him in spite of the fact that he was telling the truth. He painted a portrait of Chase that would not have flattered him even as he looked at that moment, crawling out of the water—in evening dress, by the way—a quarter of a mile up the beach.

The upshot of it was that Mrs. Lynde became very angry with Carroll, and assured him that he baselessly maligned her character and totally misconstrued her motives. But since he was determined to make trouble, and see a scandal in a perfectly innocent friendship—when he himself had persecuted her with his attentions most shamefully—why, such being the case, she would leave Crescent Beach next day, which was just what Carroll wanted her to do.

In her heart, though she did not forgive Carroll, she bitterly accused herself. She was also quite severe upon Chase, whose cowardly disappearance from the appointed place she was unable to understand—for of course Carroll did not tell her that he had thrown the fellow overboard.

Alone in her room, she re-read her husband's letters. He had written at first in good spirits. The "cold-blooded German scientist" had seemed to throw the first light upon the mystery of his illness. Then came a letter in which Arthur wrote that the treatment had failed; it might succeed in prolonging his existence, but he would be only a cripple at the best. After that there were no allusions to his health. He wrote only of her. She had failed to understand what he had said. At one time he seemed to be covertly urging her to the very course which she felt to be dangerous; again he pleaded for her love, though he had only a soul with which to love her. On the whole, he had not strengthened his case with these letters. She did not comprehend the language of suffering, having never suffered greatly, either in body or mind. After reading the letters she felt a strong disinclination to return to her husband. She knew that she could not tell him all the truth. She would have preferred to be alone.

The next day Carroll did a really clever thing. He lied to a young woman of his acquaintance in such a way that she was led to repeat it to Chase, who was thereby entirely deceived about Mrs. Lynde, and permitted her to leave Crescent Beach without exchanging a word with him. She took the train with the intention of returning to Brooklyn, but changed her mind when she reached New York; and, without seeing her husband, she fled to an old school friend who had married a rustic in the wilds of northern New York. From that place she wrote to her husband, telling him that she was weary of everything in the world and wished to be alone. He replied, in due course, that she had doubtless chosen wisely. As for her coming home, the scientist had turned the house upside down, and had invented sanitary conditions which no well person could live in. She would better make up her mind to remain away at least a month.

The days slipped by. Amy lived the most monotonous life that she had ever known, and had a great deal to say about fate in her confidential talks with her friend. Nobody knew what had become of her. The celebrated Tascott did not accomplish a more mysterious disappearance. Chase and Carroll had returned to Brooklyn, and there had been no collision between them. The latter was satisfied and the former was biding his time. Chase had by no means given up the game. He was using his best endeavors to find out where Mrs. Lynde had gone. Meanwhile Carroll, equally ignorant, amused himself by throwing false information in Chase's way, and succeeded in causing Chase to make a large number of unnecessary journeys.

In every letter which Amy received from her husband there was some excuse to delay her return. When at last she had determined to go, her friend fell very ill, and Amy could not desert her. For a month or more she worked harder than ever before in her life, and she was sainted in that household ever afterwards.

At last her release came. She was going home. Her husband had written that he could bear her absence no longer, and she had replied with words of affection that she would not delay. But she did not look forward to her return with pleasure. She had worn herself out in a sick room, and she was about to enter another. There is in healthy people an instinctive protest against disease. It is so truly an instinct and so far from reason that it very frequently includes the sufferer in its condemnation, and visits a sort of blame upon him for his misfortune. Amy felt this unjust sentiment toward her husband though she fought against it. If David Chase had known of this, he would have regarded it as most favorable.

On the day when Amy left her friend's house she received this telegram:

"I have found you out, and I must see you. Meet me in Albany on your way back. My husband and I will be at the Delavan.

"ISABEL MASON."

It did not strike Amy as peculiar that Mrs. Mason had learned of her whereabouts and of her intended return. Doubtless she had obtained the information directly from Dr. Lynde.

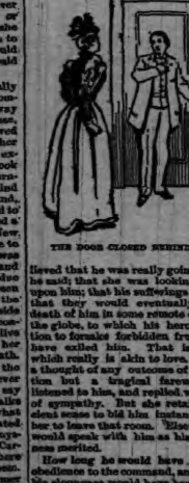
It was late in the afternoon when she arrived in Albany. She had decided to take a night train for New York, and there was time to call at the Delavan. From the parlor of the hotel she sent her card to the Masons, and a servant immediately showed her to a suite. She knocked, and entered. The door closed quickly behind her, and there was David Chase with his back against it.

What arguments he found to justify his preposterous conduct, must be left to the imagination. Certainly he had never done better in his life. At first Amy was so utterly astounded that she was bereft even of the power to scream. And then she was utterly carried away by the flow of his eloquence. He protested by every false oath in the book of lies, that his sole thought was for her good. He had something of the gravest importance to tell her, and he had taken this desperate means of intercepting her before she reached her home. With the utmost cleverness he piqued her curiosity, and delayed to satisfy it. She was ashamed and afraid to raise an outcry, and there stood Chase before the door talking incessantly.

They were in a little parlor; it was scarcely worse, he urged, than meeting in the public parlor of the hotel. And in an instant he hurried from that subject to tell her of the murderous assault committed upon him by Carroll who, in that version of the story, had clandestinely stolen upon him, and pushed him into the dangerous current of the bay, with the design, of course, of taking his place in the rendezvous. He made it look like sheer murder, and Amy was horrified.

She had delayed too long. Before she was aware of it, Chase was on his knees protesting undying love, and a devotion which no suffering could measure and no peril check. He realized the hopelessness of it, and he was taking the only means that the experienced of the race had discovered to cure his wound. He was going to leave her forever. His exile had begun. He was even then on his way westward, beyond the limits of the continent, to a land on which the sun, which had set for them, was rising even as he spoke. Could she deny him a last word, or be unforgiving if he had gained the opportunity of speaking it, by a bold and desperate stroke?

There is no lie that, when properly presented, is beyond the credence of woman. And rarely has that old and extra durable falsehood been better told that it was then. Amy believed that he was really going to do as he said; that she was looking her last upon him; that his sufferings were real; that they would eventually be the death of him in some remote quarter of the globe, to which his heroic resolution to forsake forbidden fruit should have exiled him. That is the pity which really is akin to love. Without a thought of any outcome of the situation but a tragical farewell, Amy listened to him, and replied with words of sympathy. But she retained sufficient sense to bid him instantly permit her to leave that room. Elsewhere she would speak with him as his unhappiness merited.



THE DOOR CLOSED BEHIND HER.

How long he would have stayed off obedience to the command, and whether his eloquence would have been equal to the unfolding of the remainder of the well-known story, is a problem impossible of solution, for just as he had come to that part of it which introduces the possibility of return—that familiar promise to brave a thousand deaths if ever she should need and summon him—he was interrupted by a strange and hideous sound.

It was low at first—a sort of shuddering murmur that ran through the vast hostelry; the sound of a cry far off and muffled by closed doors; a clamor rising from the street; and so, at length, the articulate name of deadly peril—fire!

Chase got upon his feet, and at first he was inclined to congratulate himself. There could be little danger. Here was a chance to prove that he was a real hero.

"Don't be frightened," he said. "Come."

He took her hand and led her to the door. She was white as marble and scarcely able to stand. The instant that that cry had fallen upon her ears she saw a judgment in it. She had listened to this man, had pitied and almost loved him, and for her sin she had been called to meet the most horrible of deaths.

Chase opened the door. The corridor looked just as it had when he had seen it last. There was a sound of hurrying feet, but for the moment no person was visible. They were in an angle, and the main exit could not be seen. He advanced calmly, leading her.

And then in an instant, as if with the discharge of a cannon, there came a puff of smoke, filling the corridor. He dropped her hand and ran ahead, calling to her. At the junction of that

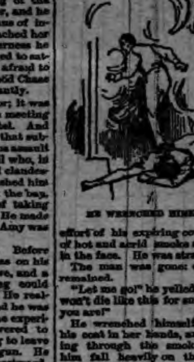
The smoke was already so thick that, looking back, he could hardly see her groping after him.

Terror seized him by the throat. The voice with which he called to her was hoarse and choked. He heard her cry: "Save me! Save me!" Then she fell at his feet. He tried to lift her in his arms, but it is only in romance that slender young men, with no air but only smoke in their lungs, pick up robust young women and run away with them.

He stumbled and fell. She clung to him. He heard her speaking fast and wildly, in hysterical terror.

"You have tried to kill my soul," she said. "Save me from bodily death, and we may both be forgiven."

Her hands clutched him. How much he would have given, so short awhile before, for that embrace! He opened his mouth to speak. It was the last effort of his expiring courage. A puff of hot and acrid smoke struck him full in the face. He was strangling.



HE WRENCHED HIMSELF FREE

The man was gone: only the brute remained.

"Let me go!" he yelled, hoarsely. "I won't die like this for such a woman as you are!"

He wrenched himself free, leaving his coat in her hands, and went plunging through the smoke. She heard him fall heavily on the stairs. She dared not follow him.

A sort of resignation came to her. She flung herself prone on the floor with no thought of further effort. But there was pure air down there. One full breath of it in her lungs, and the love of life came back.

She sprang to her feet. She reached the stairs and got a hand upon the banister rail. She reached the foot of the stairs without falling. It was very dark.

Suddenly she felt a rush of hot air. A lurid light cleft the smoke and struck straight into her face. She was blinded by it.

Then a voice cried:

"There she is! Thank God! Thank God!"

It was Walter Carroll's voice. She felt herself seized by powerful hands. Then consciousness deserted her.

CHAPTER V.

DARKNESS AND THEN LIGHT.

When Amy awoke she was lying in total darkness. There seemed to be a great weight upon her, and especially it pressed upon her face.

The most horrible thought that can be was the first that came to her. She believed that she had been buried alive. But the sound of a human voice drove away that terror. It was a woman's voice, and very gentle and sympathetic.

"You must lie still," it said. "Don't be frightened. You're in a hospital, but you're not much hurt."

"Why is my face covered?" she cried, in terror.

"Your eyes have been somewhat injured, but—"

"Blind! Was not death punishment enough?"

"No, my child, you are not blind, and your eyes will soon be as serviceable as ever they were. You were struck in the face by a jet of flame which might well have killed or blinded you. But it did neither. You will not even be disfigured."

"Does my husband know?"

"Yes."

"All?"

"I do not understand."

Amy was silent for a moment.

"Who told my husband?" she asked, at last.

"We have communicated with him," said the sister, for such was the nurse.

"Is Mr. Carroll here?"

"I do not know whether he is now in the hospital. He was here till early morning."

"Have I been unconscious all night?"

"It is now about seven o'clock."

Amy renewed her inquiries about Carroll. The sister left the room and returned immediately with the information that the young man was in the waiting-room, but that the hospital physician would not permit the patient to talk any more. If she would go to sleep, she could speak with Mr. Carroll when she woke. Having no alternative, and, being exhausted beyond measure, Amy went to sleep. It was a wonder to her, as her senses slipped away, that she could enjoy that blessing, for her body was racked with pain and every breath was agony, as a result of the smoke which she had inhaled.

She awoke much refreshed, a little after noon. The first question was whether any word had come from her husband. In reply the sister read a message full of loving sympathy. He would be beside her in spirit, he wrote, so long as she was called upon to suffer and to wait. Having heard this message twice, she renewed her request to speak with Carroll.

He came in response to the sister's summons. She asked anxiously if he had suffered any injury, and he replied jocularly that he had lost one eyebrow and a part of his hair, and considered himself exceedingly lucky.

She began to overwhelm him with thanks for having rescued her. He checked her.

"Don't make a hero out of me," he said. "I'm on the other side of the ledger. I'm one of the saved, as you are. It is true that I helped carry you out, but there was a time when I don't believe I'd have gone any further, if I hadn't had help. I'm breathing nothing but three-cornered files even now, and I was a mighty slight worse off then."

"How did you happen to be there?"

"I followed Chase," he said, with considerable hesitation.

She shuddered.

"What has become of him?" she asked.

"Heaven knows. He got out of the hotel all right, and then he skipped. You needn't say anything. I know why he has gone. He deserted you."

"How did you know that?"

"Oh, I understand his whole plot. I know how he got the information as to your hiding place. He bribed a letter-carrier after failing with all your servants. He got the postmark, of course, in that way. I learned what he was up to and watched him. It was none of my business, you know, as I told you that evening on the pier, but I was bound to do it."

"I shall thank you as long as I live."

"Don't think of it. Well, I found out that he was to leave town for Albany. I missed his train, but caught the next, and was only a little behind him. It wasn't very hard to trace him to the Delavan, but it took time. As soon as I saw 'Mr. and Mrs. Mason' on the register in his handwriting, I saw the whole game. He'd made an appointment for you in Mrs. Mason's name."

Carroll's voice trembled as he recalled his emotions at the moment of that discovery.

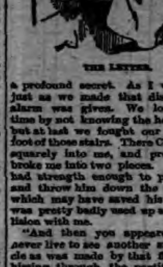
"Just as we—that is, just as I—" he continued.

"Was there some one with you?" cried Amy.

"Well, yes; I had a shrewd fellow with me, and he deserves most of the credit."

"A detective?"

"Oh, he's perfectly trustworthy. He has every reason for keeping this affair a profound secret. As I was saying, just as we made that discovery, the alarm was given. We lost precious time by not knowing the hotel better, but at last we fought our way to the foot of those stairs. There Chase dashed squarely into me, and pretty nearly broke me into two pieces. However, I had strength enough to pick him up and throw him down the next flight, which may have saved his life, for he was pretty badly used up after his collision with me.



THE LETTER.

"And then you appeared. I shall never live to see another such spectacle as was made by that flash of fire hissing through the partition beside you, and revealing you to us. The rest needs no telling. Here we are, thank heaven, and not much hurt, though I shall miss that mass of yellow curls for a time, and so will some one who has a better right. But I take the liberty of including myself in that remark as my sole recompense for helping to carry you out of that smoke and fire."

"It will not be your sole reward, if my gratitude and my friendship are worth anything."

Carroll choked as he strove to reply.

"You see my throat's pretty bad yet," he said. "And now let me put myself at your service. I know there is something I can do for you."

"I thought at first that there was," she said, "but now I see my duty clearer. I had intended to ask you to keep all this from him, but that would be a miserable mistake. I shall write him the whole story; the good sister will be my amanuensis."

"Gladly, my child," said the sister.

With many expressions of gratitude, Amy dismissed Carroll, and then she dictated a letter that was clearer than crystal. It revealed her heart from the very first moment when she had permitted her revolt against her husband's hard fate to alienate her from him. She confessed that she had taken her freedom gladly when he had given it to her; and that she had made wretched misuse of it. She wished for nothing better than to return to him and never leave him again. She commended Carroll to her husband as one who had proven a true friend.

She told Carroll that she had done this when he came next day, and he pretended that he could have asked for nothing more in the world.

"And, by the way," he added, "I ought to tell you now to be prepared for a considerable change when you see Dr. Lynde. I'm told you'll be able to see in a few days, and as soon as your eyes are all right you can go home at once."

"A change?"

"He is considerably improved."

"I thank God for it; but whether he is to regain his health or to remain a hopeless invalid, I shall never leave him again when once we are reunited. I believe that I have always had a deep feeling for the sacredness of the marriage tie; but I have a thousand times more now. If one wishes to know how holy it is, he must get a glimpse into the soul of one who is striving to break and dishonor it."

"I guess you've stated it rightly," said Carroll, thoughtfully. "I don't really know how such a fellow feels, but I'm dead sure of one thing—he doesn't love the woman."

Which is a very homely way of stating an important fact.

As Carroll spoke some one entered the room.

"Who is that?" cried Amy.

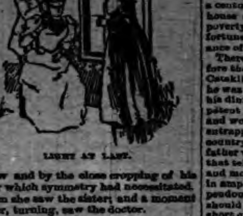
"It's the doctor," responded Carroll.

"He says that you may see to-day," said the sister, gently, "but it will only be for a little while."

[illegible] years since I have been blind. How long must time have seemed to him," she added softly.

She was sitting in a great chair; and after the window had been somewhat darkened the doctor passed behind her, and proceeded to undo the bandage that covered her eyes.

In an instant she saw Carroll, curiously disfigured by the loss of his eyebrow and by the close cropping of his hair which symmetry had necessitated. Then she saw the sister; and a moment later, turning, saw the doctor.



LIGHT AT LAST.

It was Dr. Lynde.

They were alone in the room when she recovered from her surprise and looked around for the others.

Then they sat together for a long time while he told of his recovery. It appeared that his case from the first had been totally misunderstood. It had been a surgical, not a medical case, depending upon a direct injury to the spine, which, upon discovery, had been recognized as remediable. The soulless scientist from the fatherland had accomplished it.

Lynde had wished his wife to know nothing about this until he was fully restored, and for that reason had delayed her return to him.

The reader will not need to be informed that Lynde was the shrewd and discreet friend who had accompanied Carroll to Albany, and to whose indomitable courage the escape of all of them from the burning hotel was due.

Nor is there need to carry the fortunate conclusion of the story into detail, for it goes without saying that two persons whose lives had come so near to shipwreck would be just the very ones to "live happily ever afterwards."

[THE END.]

THE BOWLING TOURNEY.

Each Team Has Four Games Still to Bowl.

Cranfords and Westfields break even in the Journal Association five-man tournament. Five times have they met in battle array, and each team has won two victories. They rolled their third and fourth games Wednesday night, with these scores: Cranford, 761; Westfield, 743. Cranford, 739; Westfield, 750.

In the city section the Alcyones twice defeated the Y. M. C. L. A. Scores: 818 to 721; 739 to 716.

The remaining schedule in the Journal Association series is as follows:

March 23,	Roselle	at	Westfield
March 2[illegible],	Y.M.C.L.A.	at	E.A.C.
March 2[illegible],	Alcyone	at	A.K.A.
March 2[illegible],	Cranford	at	Plainfield
March 2[illegible],	Roselle	at	Cranford
March 2[illegible],	Plainfield	at	Westfield
March 29,	A.K.A.	at	Y.M.C.L.A.
March 29,	E.A.C.	at	Alcyone

The record:

CITY SECTION.

Team	Won	Lost	To Play
Alcyone B. C.	6	2	4
Arthur Kulls	5	3	4
Elizabeth A. C.	3	5	4
Y. M. C. L. A.	2	6	4

COUNTY SECTION.

Team	Won	Lost	To Play
Roselle	7	1	4
Plainfield	5	3	4
Cranford	2	6	4
Westfield	2	6	4

Captain Morrell of the Elizabeth B. C. tried to get his men together Wednesday night to bowl the postponed game with Plainfield, but failed. He said yesterday that the game might be rolled next Tuesday or Wednesday night.

A Cent for Each Year.

Each member of the congregation of the Congregational Church received a little cheesecloth bag, yesterday, containing a slip of paper bearing the following rhyme:

This "Birthday Party" is given to you;
'Tis something novel, 'tis something new.
We send you each a little sack—
Please either send or bring it back
With as many cents as years you're old;
We promise the number shall never be told.
Kind friends will give you something to eat,
And others will furnish a musical treat.
The Ladies' Aid with greetings most hearty,
Feel sure you'll attend your own "Birthday Party".

On the other side of the paper it is stated that the "Birthday Party" will be held in the Congregational Church Friday evening, March 29, at 8.

DUNELLEN.

W Webber of Newark is in town on business.

Miss Gertrude Brander of Plainfield spent yesterday afternoon with her sister, Miss Elsa Brander.

Harry Peacoyre of Newark is the guest of Dwer Randolph.

Mrs Harold Tomlinson of Plainfield is visiting her mother, Mrs A Dunham.

Mrs W H Stage is in Salem.

Mrs Fred Nelson is entertaining friends from Brooklyn.

Mrs H Fields and son Clarence returned to their home in Bayonne City after spending several days pleasantly with friends in town.

LeRoye Jennings is somewhat better today.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

HOUSE OF GOULD.

OF RECENT ORIGIN THOUGH OF ANCIENT LINEAGE.

The Founder and His Famous Invention of a Mouse Trap. Titles Made Possible by the Clever Foresight and Manipulation of a Pretty Little American Actress.

Told in the book of peerages the House of Gould is not so ancient as the House of Castellane by some centuries, though doubtless the ancestors of both, if one did but know it, went back to the ark and Eden. It is only something like half a century since the founder of the former house emerged from his obscurity and poverty, and laid the foundations of the fortune which makes possible the alliance of this winter.

There were no Goulds to speak of before the original Jay came down from the Catskills, where he was born, and where he was glad to do a piece of surveying for his dinner and a half dollar, and, with his patent mousetrap, began to lay his deep and wonderfully successful plans for the entrapping of mice and men. But in this country what boots it what your grandfather was? It is not the tale of blood that tells so much as the tale of brains and money, and as the Goulds have both in ample measure and the latter is stupendous, there is no reason why anyone should wonder that it is able to take the short cut to position—a something which it is popular to say that money cannot buy, but which the events of late years have proven to be as commercial a commodity as anything that sells on the exchanges or over the counters of the world.

Time was when the second generation had no chance to step into the rose colored precincts of society, no matter what its bank account. But that time is past. What William H. Vanderbilt failed to do, George Jay Gould has succeeded in accomplishing. Like his father before him, he has done the "impossible." And when the Goulds adopt their family crest, if they have not already got one, they should put "Veni, vidi, vici" upon it as a motto. They have certainly earned the right.

So long as Jay Gould lived there was no "family." Thousands and tens of thousands of columns were written about the Little Wizard of Wall street, whose schemes kept more than the nation on the qui vive, whose campaigns of aggression were Napoleonic in their extent and their successfulness, though he never quite found his Waterloo; but absolutely nothing was written about his family. It was known that he had one, and that was about all. Toward the end of his life it was known that the elder son, George, a quiet, steady lad, with a wonderful genius for hard work and a nature apparently as secretive as his father's, had been trained to take up the burden when the father laid it down, and was given a large say in the father's business. It was not known until after his death, however, that the father had given George a power of attorney with the widest possible scope.

He could have done what he pleased with the father's property, and as he had the combination to the safe deposit vaults in which Jay Gould kept his wealth of securities he might have walked off with millions and his father would have had no legal redress. Something was known about George, but comparatively little, and all of that had to do with his business life, save when he married an actress, and those that talked at all about such things said that the young man had destroyed all chances for social preferment. How little the prophets knew that that marriage with the beautiful and accomplished Edith Kingdon would be the first stepping stone toward the attainment of that "impossible" which the House of Gould had already reached, and that the deft hand and shrewd brain of the dark eyed beauty, belonging to a profession which society has ever sneered at, would point out the short cut across lots to the point at which society would bow down to the Goulds and blue blood would be glad to form a profitable alliance with one of its fair daughters.

The sunlight of publicity first fell upon the family of Jay Gould when Jay Gould died. There was a scurrying for information then, for the family had always been so secretive that little was known about it save that the eldest daughter had become somewhat famous for good deeds, and the second son, Edwin, had been heard of in a lively escapade or two. It was found that there were six children—George Jay, Edwin, Helen, Howard, Anna and Frank.

The mother, a good, generous hearted Christian lady, after whom Helen patterns, died a short time previous. And when the will was opened—the will which Jay Gould had given to George to keep before his death—it was found that each of these children was an equal sharer in the father's wealth, with the exception of $5,000,000 paid to George "for services rendered to his father" during the last years of his life. Then the sunlight of publicity began to beat fiercely upon these interesting orphans, some of whom were yet in their teens and charges upon their elder brothers and sisters.

The Utility of Flattery.

"Say," began Raggles, as he stopped the man on the street, "you see before you—"

"Oh, I know what you're going to say," interrupted the man. "Your wife is sick, your children are starving, your house leaks, and you yourself haven't had anything to eat for 30 hours. You can't get work, and—"

"You're on to me, ain't you?" returned Raggles.

"Well, I should say I was."

"Been round a good deal, ain't you?"

"That's what I have!" and he straightened out proudly.

"It's a pretty smart man that works you for a coin. I knowed that when I first seen you. I says to myself, that a man with such an intelligent face as you has can't be fooled. But I goes against my better judgment and tries it, and now see what a fool I've made of myself. I humbly axes your pardon!" and Raggles made a humble obeisance.

"Oh, you needn't feel so bad about it," replied the man. "Here, take this," and he deposited a quarter in Raggles's uncalloused palm, and strode on with his head in the air.

"Flattery pays and it don't cost much," said Raggles to himself as he started to find his friend Dusty, and tell him to head off the soft and shining mark on the next block.—Indianapolis News.

Coogan (below)—Say, Murphy?

Murphy (above)—Phwat do yez want?

Coogan—[illegible]

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

AN ARMY FUNERAL.

Plainfield Witnesses an Unusual Spectacle.

CAPTAIN ANNIE M'IVER AT REST.

Public Services in the Barracks, With Notable Officers Attending; and Parade to the Grave in Hillside Cemetery.

The funeral of Capt. Annie McIver of the Salvation Army in the West Second street barracks on Friday was attended by a vast concourse of people who filled every seat and left a large number standing in the rear of the hall. Curious to see the manner in which an army funeral was conducted, they witnessed a service that was very impressive, though devoid of the usual funereal solemnity, and which carried into the minds of those present the conviction that the army lads and lassies are possessed of some subtle influence which checks the flow of tears and represses the sorrowfulness of mind in a moment that all others seem to feel an affliction of grief. Convinced of their departed comrade's ascension to a place of eternal reward, they sang songs of joy and hopefulness, and with smiling countenances and blissful words told of their great love and work for the Redeemer.

In a word, the funeral services were nothing more than the regulation army meeting, augmented in interest by the attendance of a number of out-of-town officers. Perhaps the feeling of those who might be considered mourners was best expressed in the words of Staff-Captain McIver, who conducted the meeting, and said:

"We don't feel that the Captain is dead. She has only fallen asleep to things that are unreal."

The remains of Captain McIver reposed in a black casket, covered over with white roses and lilies, while at the foot stood a floral cross, a tribute from the Plainfield barracks. On the casket also lay that distinguishing mark of membership—the plain black *poke bonnet*, with its little red band of ribbon sewed across the front of the hat on which was inscribed "Salvation Army". This was the bonnet which the departed comrade wore in her warfare out on the highways and among the hedges, and stood as a memorial to her sacrifice for humanity.

From the front of the platform the Army flag on the right and the Stars and Stripes on the left stood furled at half angle, with a white ribbon in the centre holding the emblems of Salvation and Liberty in place. Running back from the flags to the rear end of the platform the Army officers and recruits sat, the women on the right and the men on the left. Thrown over the shoulder of the women was a white sash, and around the left arm of each man a white band of ribbon was tied. Each one wore the regulation Army uniform.

The service was opened by the audience rising and singing "My Jesus I Love Thee," accompanied by piano, cornet and the beating of tune on the drums. Prayers were offered by Adjutant Sammons of Trenton, and Adjutant Wood of Morristown, after which Staff-Captain Keith of New York arose and said that Captain McIver had spent her life pleading for souls, and that now her spirit was there pleading with the unsaved sinner. She and Captain McIver had been together in the London Training School of the Army twelve years ago, and she knew the great sacrifice she was obliged to make to enter the work in which she died. Her parents forsook her when she joined the army, but when she came to this country she found a father and mother in Brigadier and Mrs. Evans, at whose home in Plainfield she died.

The remarks of the Staff-Captain were interspersed with fervent comments which are so characteristic of the army member, such as "hallelujah", "amen", etc. And when Mrs. Evans was referred to as "Mother Evans" some lasses said "God bless mother", at which there was an intermingling response of "yes, God bless mother", "Amen", "hallelujah". The Captain had not time to resume before another feminine voice cried out "and God bless father, too". "Amen", shouted the army.

After Ensign McKenzie had sung a solo, Captain Keith asked for testimony from those who had been benefited by the influence of Captain McIver or who had known of her good among others. One recruit in the rear of the stage arose and told what an inspiration she had been to him, and though he was not a fluent talker his earnestness impressed the audience.

Sergt-Maj Ferrigh lawyer of Jersey City, who has charge of the legal business of the army, spoke of her great slumming work in Jersey City.

Ensign Evans, daughter of Brigadier Evans, said that Captain McIver had resided with them for nine years, and during all this time had practiced at home what she had preached on the platform.

Ensign McKenzie read a few verses from the Bible and made a plea for souls, drawing an example from the dead Captain's life as an argument to take the first step. Her work in life, she said, had been to make hearts soft, tender and mellow, and she pleaded over her dead body for sinners to come forward and consecrate themselves to the work Captain McIver had left behind.

After prayer was offered the audience was permitted to view the remains, and for a half hour fully 1,200 people filed up the side aisles to where the casket lay, and then out through the centre aisle.

When the audience had mostly left the hall, the Army came down from the platform and took a last look at their departed comrade. Tears filled the eyes of some of the young women who commenced their Army work under the instruction of Captain McIver as they looked at her lifeless features, but restraining their emotion they passed on and gathered in groups to greet each other with their familiar "How do you do, God bless you".

Some as they passed caressed the dead woman's forehead, as though to give comfort to a suffering mind and body, but it was only to evince their great love for her. After all had passed before the casket hands were joined, and a parting song was rendered with a sympathetic and fervid feeling that made the scene pathetic, yet joyful.

At the close of the services the scene resembled more the breaking up of an entertainment in which all had become enthused with good fellowship, rather than the end of all that is earthly to a human being.

The visiting officers were as follows: Adjutant Dunham and wife, Ensign Damon, Capt. March and Capt. Taylor of New York; Capt. Watkins, Lieut. Sweet and soldiers from Bound Brook; Captain Shaw and Capt. Havering of Brooklyn; Capt. Waldron and Lieut. Mills of Elizabeth; Adjutant Agnew of New York; Lieut. Marriston of Morristown.

A short service was held in the barracks on Saturday at 10, after which a procession was formed, and the remains were escorted to Hillside Cemetery, where the interment took place. The Army returned from the grave to the inspiring march by the band of "Onward Christian Soldiers".

St. Andrew's Brotherhood.

The young men in the Church of the Redeemer have organized a chapter of this brotherhood and received their charter. The chapter will be duly instituted tomorrow at the afternoon service. A cordial invitation is extended to all young men to be present at that service.

St. Andrew's Brotherhood was started in 1883 by twelve young men in St. James Church, Chicago. They met on St. Andrew's Day and agreed to pray daily for the spread of Christ's Kingdom among young men, and to make an earnest effort each week to bring at least one young man within the hearing of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. These two rules of prayer and service have throughout its history characterized the brotherhood, which has spread throughout the United States and Canada, and there are also chapters in England, Scotland, and Australia. It has been the means of bringing many young men not only into the church but making them active workers in it. Dr. Johnstone is very much pleased at the organization of this chapter and his address at the afternoon service will have special reference to the work of young men for Christ.

A Free Race.

Every good citizen of Plainfield believes in the Watchung avenue extension, and hopes our city fathers will see that a beautiful avenue runs in the Fall from the hills to the mountains.

Love is doing all possible to bring business to that beautiful avenue by offering immense bargains in wall-paper which he sells as low as five cents, while some beautiful embossed gold papers are offered on the bargain counter at ten cents.

In fact Love says he will give his goods away to bring people there, and offers a fine Remington wheel to the largest purchaser of wall-paper, carpets, rugs, paints and oils before June 1. Why don't you try to win the prize? It is a free race open to all.

Miss Annie Negley of Monroe, N. Y., is visiting friends in this city.

Mrs. Julia Lytel and daughter of Newark are visiting relatives in Plainfield.

Henry Talmadge of Netherwood is registered at the Arlington Hotel, Washington.

Louis C. J. Randolph of Evona, who has been ill with the grip some time, is improving.

Mrs. Mabel VanBon Thoesen and Anna Valkwar of Brooklyn are visiting friends on Liberty street.

Andrew Milligan of Lansdowne, Hunterdon County, is visiting his sister-in-law, Mrs. Milligan of West Fourth street.

Frederick L. DuBois, son of L. H. DuBois of 1104 Putnam avenue, died Friday, March 22, at Thomasville, Ga. He was about 19 years old.

Dr. Ard, the eye specialist of Watchung avenue, successfully performed a critical operation on the three-year-old daughter of W. R. Mosher of 416 East Front street.

THE CLARKSON WILL.

Endows the Jennie Clarkson Home for Children.

LIFE INTERESTS HELD IN TRUST.

Mayor Gilbert and Ex-Mayor Randolph Executors—$5,000 to Y. M. C. A. and $3,000 to Muhlenberg Hospital.

The will and codicil of William B. Clarkson, late of this city, were filed for probate in New York Saturday. Mr. Clarkson gives to the Baptist Home Society $5,000, to the Baptist Ministers' Home Society of West Farms $5,000, to the Young Men's Christian Association of Plainfield $2,000, to the Muhlenberg Hospital of Plainfield $3,000, and to Rev. Frank B. Morse, D. D., $2,000. He gives to his wife, Annie E. Clarkson, in trust one-half of the residue of his estate. The other half is to be held in trust for his sister, Mary V. Ayers.

The Jennie Clarkson Baptist Orphanage was incorporated in 1893. Mr. Clarkson directs that in case the name of this corporation is legally changed to the Jennie Clarkson Home for Children, it shall receive his residuary estate subject to the life estates of his wife and sister, half to be paid over upon the death of either the wife or sister, and the other half upon the death of the survivor. If the name is not changed the will provides that Rev. Frank B. Morse, D. D., Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, D. D., Lewis V. F. Randolph of Plainfield, Thompson E. F. Randolph, and Alexander Gilbert of Plainfield, perfect the organization of a benevolent corporation to be known as the Jennie Clarkson Home for Children, to receive all the residue of the estate, subject to the life estates of the testator's wife and sister. The executors are ex-Mayor Randolph and Mayor Gilbert.

THE PRESS WAS RIGHT.

The Court Decides as It Held, in the Tingley-Runyon Case.

The Tingley-Runyon litigation apparently reached the final stage yesterday, when Judge McCormick handed down his decision that the verdict in the trespass case entitled Mrs. Tingley to costs of suit. The first suit was brought to recover a few inches of land. The case was tried in the Supreme Court and Mrs. Tingley was successful. The next case was brought in the Common Pleas Court for cutting some trees on those few inches of land and in that case Mr. Runyon called for a jury of view. The jury under the charge of the Sheriff came to Plainfield and inspected the premises and then heard the evidence and arguments of counsel and charge of the Court and decided in Mrs. Tingley's favor, fixing her damages at one hundred dollars.

The Press, in reporting the verdict, stated that it carried costs. Statements to the contrary appeared in other newspapers. The Press, as usual, was right, as the Court decided yesterday. It was the closest kind of a question and necessitated what was practically a third trial. Yesterday Craig A. Marsh, the successful counsel in all three cases, was granted an order to enter up judgment in favor of Mrs. Tingley with all costs.

THE RULE GRANTED.

Contesting the Accounts of the Conklin Estate.

The Orphans Court, after taking time to consider the matter, Saturday decided to grant a rule requiring Sarah Conklin's executor to appear and show cause why his account should not be reopened on the ground of alleged fraud. The papers were placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Moffett, and the hearing is to take place in Elizabeth April 12.

An Appreciative Groom.

The editor of The Railroad Employe has been getting married, and in his paper's account of it says: "The bride is a beautiful woman, and her charms were enhanced."

Newark Trolley to Elizabeth.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new trolley line along the Newark boulevard to Elizabeth, and it is expected that cars will be running by April 15. There will be through cars from any point on the Broad street line to Elizabeth.

—Several Plainfielders expect to attend a reception at the Cranford opera house Easter week.

—The hand scraper is being used to good advantage by Street Commissioner Mosher's men on Park avenue.

—Howard Starrett, ventriloquist, caricaturist and shadowgraphist, with other artists, will appear at the Monroe Avenue Chapel entertainment Tuesday, April 2, at 8 p. m.

—Robert Rushmore of Grant avenue has purchased a fine Hambletonian trotter with a strain of Trilby, and the boys of Club-car Evona hope her kicking propensities will be slight.

—Owing to the illness of the carpenter, the work on the carriers room in the postoffice has been somewhat delayed, and it will yet be several days before it is ready for occupancy.

—A generous-hearted gentleman who does not want his identity known, is having the gutters paved with blue-stone flags in front of Trinity Church property, and abating the nuisance of a mud hole so long an annoyance.

SCHEMES TO WIN POPULARITY.

The New President of France Rapidly Becoming a Public Idol.

Felix Faure, the new President of the French Republic, rose up to his high office from a tanner's apprentice. He is proud of this. Always above his desk he keeps a picture of himself in his tanner's togs. This interesting picture was taken when he was nineteen years of age.

Felix Faure is in many ways the cleverest President the French Republic has yet had. He is up to all sort of tricks and devices and snares to get popularity and keep it.

Courtesy and kindness of heart are two of the chief characteristics of the people of France, and flattery has always been one of the strongest cards a French statesman or politician could play. With hardly an exception the French Presidents have prided themselves upon their diplomacy with the people.

Of all the Chief Executives, however, Felix Faure, the new President of France is now seen to be the greatest diplomat. The Parisian populace—and indeed the people of the provinces—are rapidly raising him to the pinnacle of hero worship. In France it takes, oftentimes, but an unimportant incident, perhaps only an apt phrase or two, to put a man upon the pedestal of popularity. Felix Faure is making his place secure in the hearts of the French people by a thousand and one little acts and speeches of this sort.

In France the President's official life is dependent upon the wind that listeth. Upon the support that is given him by the Deputies the fate of his ministry and himself hangs. An adverse vote or want of confidence may force him to resign at any time. With Faure the situation is particularly critical, for, elected by a small majority, he has all the Radical influence opposed to him, and the chances of a powerful cabal against any ministry he may name.

A man thoroughly of the people, who has come up from the ranks, President Faure well understands the manner of the men and women he is dealing with. His very first official act after taking his seat as President was most significant. With the aid of his friends in the Chamber, he had a general amnesty law passed for all condemned up to Jan. 28, for crimes or plots against the internal safety of the State, for the political offenders of the press, and for those concerned in electoral frauds. This act was made sweeping in its provisions, and under it a host of political exiles and refugees—notable among them Henri Rochefort—re-entered France.

Since then he has gone even further. Just within the past ten days he has decided to extend the amnesty law to cover the five hundred or more suits now pending against Paris coachmen for petty infractions of the statutes. His good will and clemency do not stop here even, and it is quite probable that through his influence the charges will be dismissed against a large number of writers condemned for offenses against public morality.

This is one of the ways in which the new president is rapidly and effectively winning a secure place in the hearts of the people. He is making even more friends by his charities and his acts of benevolence. Though his official duties are many and pressing, he is devoting his entire time on Thursday mornings to works of charity. Among his first acts on being elected president was the gift to the poor of Paris of 20,000 francs and 1,500 francs to the poor of Havre, his native city.

Another conspicuous bid for popularity was his gift of a large sum of money for wine with which the officers and men at the barracks might drink his health.

During the recent severe weather, which has thrown the Parisian poor into a state of unexampled suffering, he and Mme. Faure distributed large sums of money for the relief of the needy through the Assistance Publique and the mayors of various provincial cities as well. They also made many personal donations of food and clothing.

An Englishman's Geography.

"So you propose to make a tour through the United States, my boy," said Englishman No. 1 to Englishman No. 2, as they sat together in a London club room.

"Yes, I'm going to make a hurried trip through the States."

"What parts of the country are you going to visit?"

"Well, I shall land in the city of New Hampshire and give the town a pretty thorough visit. Then I shall sail up the Georgia river to Denver and visit its famous university. Then I shall put in a few weeks in the great forests of Cincinnati, hunting the antelope. I expect to make a trip across the vast prairies of Rhode Island and shoot an elephant or two. After that I shall winter in Bar Harbor and study American society among its most select representatives. Early in the spring I shall hire a guide and go on a fishing excursion up the California river into the lakes of Chicago."

"Going to visit New York?"

"Don't know as I shall get so far as that."

No Patience With Bunglers.

"H'mph!" ejaculated Fellaire (formerly Rusty Rufus), eyeing the wayworn pilgrim who had called at his kitchen door, "hungry, are you?"

"Yes'r," humbly answered the pilgrim. "I ain't had anything to eat fur"—

"That'll do," interrupted Fellaire. "If you'd had sense enough to wipe off the egg that's *sticking to your mouth* I wouldn't know you'd had a feed not ten minutes ago and I'd give you a good hand out and a couple of shiners. Now you get away from here and don't you come back till you've learned the business better. These blamed amateurs," added Fellaire, tossing a dime at him, "make me tired!"

With Malice Toward None.

Wiggles—Why did they call it a *charitable concert*, do you think?

Waggles—I don't know. Possibly because it is so often necessary to be charitable toward the performers.—Somerville Journal.

Better Than No Excuse.

"What is the meaning of this, Mary? This is the second time I have found a policeman in the kitchen."

"Lor, mum! I'm so afraid of the beetles."—Pall Mall Budget.

Salaries of Two Officials.

The superintendent of the poor farm of Barton County gets $152 a year and the county physician $137.—Kansas City Star.

HOW CONGRESS DIES.

SCENES OF DISGUSTING REVELRY AMID THE MAKERS OF LAWS.

A Prolonged Saturnalia, and Pandemonium Presided. Committee Rooms Are Made Bars and Disreputable Persons Join With Congressmen.

The closing scenes of every Congress are marked by incidents more or less emotional—sometimes exasperating, pathetic, disgusting.

No one who witnessed the going out of the late Congress at twelve o'clock Monday, March 4, will be likely to forget the impressive picture presented during the closing hours. It is a fact that nothing like it has been seen since the exit of the memorable body that was retired by the people on account of the "salary grab."

Congress drew its final official breath amid a wild saturnalia. Champagne flowed like water. Committee rooms became temporary brothels. Women of ill repute swarmed the corridors and sang songs in the public restaurants with inebriated Congressmen in the small hours of the morning between roll calls. Members staggered between their places and the bottle.

It was Sunday. The church bells were ringing out the usual invitation to divine *worship and their silvery sounds floated* upon the shimmering sunshine that bathed the nation's capital. The benign Goddess of Peace, from her snowy dome seemed to look down upon a nation and to bless and hallow it. The doors of the churches were wide open, and the streets were full of well dressed people. All business had ceased in accordance with custom and law. But these people were not going to church. If the surpliced priests, thus deserted by their congregations, could have seen what was going on beneath that stately mask of purity and peace they might have preached sermons that would have been heard from one end of the country to the other.

Congress had sat through the greater part of the night before. Congress was on its last legs, and so overburdened was it with the sudden weight of the public business that it staggered under it. In fact, some of Congress had not only staggered during the night, but had actually fallen.

And so it happened that at the very moment the church bells were merrily ringing the public business had settled down to a hard liquor basis, and the committee tables were groaning with plain Congressional drunks.

Against this attraction the churches played to poor business.

Given the holy Sabbath, the last day of Congress and wide open bars at both ends of the Capitol, and you have the foundation for any amount of excitement amusement and private instruction. On such an occasion nearly every committee room is a barroom, though its ministrations are confined to select parties of committeemen and their friends, male and female.

"I have seventy-five dozen glasses out," said Tom Murrey, the disgusted caterer of the House restaurant. "That tells the story of the committee rooms better than any words I could utter. The capacity of this House for liquor is something astonishing. I am simply and purely a head barkeeper; the restaurant end of it is nothing but a cheap lower Broadway lunch stand. I feel degraded myself and that I have unwittingly degraded a noble calling. I never kept bar before and would not accept this position again if I were offered $25,000 a year above my expenses. I might as well be a dive keeper on Sixth avenue, New York, with a pull with the police! This Congress is never hungry; it is always thirsty. It is overstocking this House with eatables to furnish more than a loaf of bread to a gallon of whiskey."

Rarely was there ever at the Capitol on closing day such a vast and variegated crowd. Men women and children; statesmen, politicians, strangers, citizens, working people, lobbyists, bums, Sunday school children, fast women, government officials, great and small; a motley concourse ten thousand strong.

The galleries are packed hours before the time set for the expiration of the recess of the night session begun a few hours previously. The corridors swarm with the populace in Sunday clothes. The rotunda presents a curious picture of an uneasy, shifting crowd, in the absence of other occupation gazing at the frescoes under the dome and criticising the historic paintings on the circular walls. Long rows of surplus expectants are coiled in the upper corridors at every gallery door.—New York Herald.

A Kindly Warning.

A little girl in Washington, in saying her prayers the other night, was told to pray for her father and mother, who are both very ill, and for one of the servants who had lost her husband. She did as instructed, and concluded her petition with these words: "And now, O God, take good care of yourself, because if anything should happen to you we would all go to pieces. Amen."

Useless.

Watts—I see that some one has invented an automatic cradle for rocking the baby. I wonder if it would be an infringement if a fellow were to get up an automatic spanking machine?

Potts—It wouldn't be an infringement, but neither would it sell. What satisfaction could an outraged parent get out of a mere machine?

Fishing Tackle.

The daughter was going over her father's fishing tackle, straightening it up for him to be ready for the spring campaign, when she came across a corkscrew.

"Why, mamma," she exclaimed, "what's this for?"

"Um!" sniffed mamma, "I guess that's a hook to catch bait with."—Detroit Free Press.

The Punishment Was Postponed.

"Katie," sternly exclaimed the little girl's father at the breakfast table, "you are too noisy! I shall certainly have to punish you."

"Well, there ain't anybody holdin' you, is there?" said Katie, with flashing eye and quivering lip.—Chicago Tribune.

When Bedtime Comes Too Soon.

The clocks don't know their A B C's,
And so they cannot spell;
But yet they count much more than I,
And seem to count quite well.

But what good so much counting does
I'd really like to know!—
Just sending people off to bed
Before they want to go.

MEDICINE IN TABLETS.
From the New York Sun of February 3, 1895.

Increasing Use of Drugs in This Form Instead of Compounding by Prescription.

A comparatively recent invention, vastly extended in its application within three or four years, has wrought a curious change in the practice of medicine. Country physicians 100 years ago, when there were few druggists outside of considerable towns, carried in their saddle bags or medicine chests a variety of drugs, pills, powders, potions, lotions and what not. Such physicians made up their own prescriptions and furnished their patients with medicines. The use of medicines in the form of tablets tends more and more toward a return of modern physicians to the methods of their predecessors. Physicians everywhere write fewer prescriptions than they wrote ten years ago, or even two years ago, and the use of medicine in the form of tablets is extending every day.

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It is only ten or fifteen years since compressed tablets of chlorate of potash began to be used. Other simple drugs were then put up in tablet form, and gradually the variety of drugs and prescriptions thus prepared was extended until now it includes thousands of compounds. Any physician may now have almost any prescription of his own made up into tablets. The usual requirement is that at least 5,000 tablets shall be ordered. Many well-known prescriptions of famous physicians have already attained a wide celebrity in the medical world through their use in tablet form. Hundreds of liquid prescriptions are thus used by saturating inert material with the mixture, just as homœopathic remedies are prepared in the form of sugar pellets. The tablet factories are constantly experimenting with a view to reducing further drugs and prescriptions to tablet form. They are ready to vary known prescriptions in accordance with the fancy of individual physicians, and to combine one or more prescriptions in a single tablet. The general use of tablets instead of prescriptions has greatly simplified the practice of medicine. The physician, instead of writing a prescription and instructing his patient to have it compounded by a druggist, leaves the necessary number of tablets, with instructions as to the time and manner of taking. Nearly every physician is provided with some such tablets, and many use them in great quantities. Tons of drugs are now put up in this form. It is the wholesale method of modern life applied to the preparation of medicines. Apothecaries have felt the effects of the change in practice through the lessening in the number of prescriptions to be compounded. For the patient it has cheapened the cost of doctoring, for the physician obtains the tablets at so low a rate that he usually makes no charge for those supplied to his patients. Now as to the use of tablets is, the form of the tablet has been greatly improved since their introduction into medical practice. Tablets are smaller and more compressed than they were a few years ago. The machinery for making them originally was, and perhaps still is, controlled by a single wholesale drug house of this city, but there are many manufacturers of tablets here and elsewhere. When the patentees first began to call their products to the attention of physicians, the tablets very slowly made their way, because the patentees were not widely known in the medical profession. Then they associated themselves with a famous drug house, and the tablets soon began to go.

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Only the simpler drugs and remedies put up in tablet form are accessible to the general public. The compounds are not even known by name outside the medical profession. As they are not patent medicines they are not advertised in other than medical newspapers. They come to physicians with a label that proclaims the ingredients and their proportions. Physicians have the good repute of the manufacturer as guarantee that tablets are made of pure drugs and carefully compounded. The best tablet manufacturers employ skilled and careful apothecaries and buy their drugs in large quantities directly from manufacturers.

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INTERESTING SECRET HISTORY OF AN OLD-TIME REMEDY.

A certain well-known preparation is so largely prescribed by physicians that its use by them may be said to be universal. Conversationally it is spoken of among themselves as the "R. & S. Compo." If you are ill and call the doctor, no matter what else you get, you are moderately certain to get some one of the forms of the "R. & S." prescription. Its use has been growing more general for a hundred years, and has been vastly increased of late by slight improvements found to be important in effects. The prescription, especially in rural districts, is usually prepared in fluid form, sometimes in powders; but of late it has been found possible to prepare it in tablets, the form now so popular with physicians for all standard medicines. So enormous is the demand, from physicians solely, for the various forms of this preparation that a single manufacturing chemist in New York City made and sold 350,000 pounds of these tablets in the year 1893—and this, be it borne in mind, was to physicians alone, or to fill orders from dealers from whom physicians obtain their supplies. Every physician of eminence has his "R. & S." formula, varying more or less from the original, but substantially the same—that is, depending upon the bases indicated by the letters R. & S.

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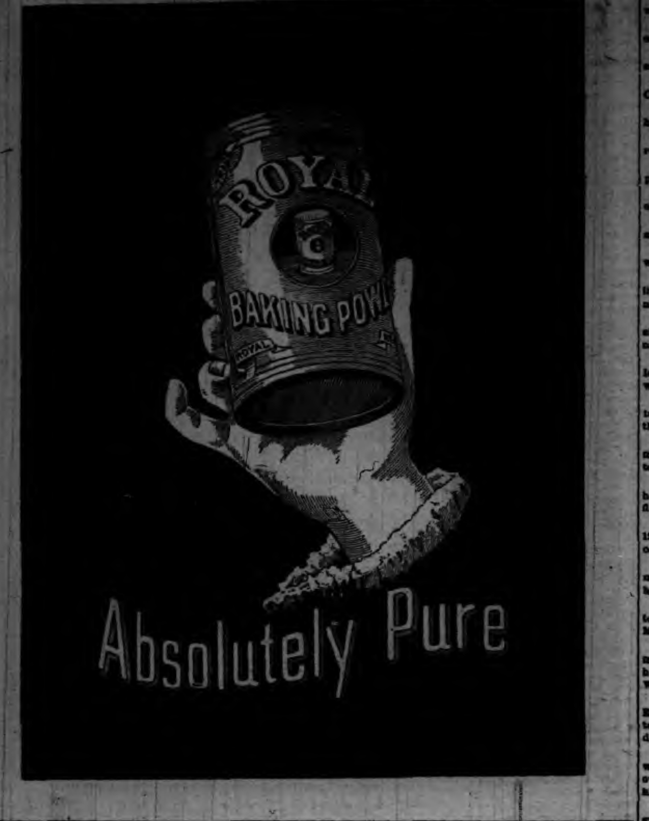
RIPANS TABULES.

The Ripans Tabules represent the latest and most improved form of this preparation. The separate letters composing the word R-I-P-A-N-S are the initials of the six ingredients. Any doctor knows what they are. The A and N represent the principal change, and have been found of vast importance. No person who has occasion to make use of a dyspepsia remedy, and has once experienced the beneficial results of these tabules in a case of biliousness, headache or any disorder of the stomach, liver or bowels, will ever afterward consent to be without a supply near at hand. A single one gives prompt relief. Price 50 cents a box; at druggists, or by mail.

THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 Spruce St., New York.

MEN WANTED [illegible]



LAST CHANCE GONE.

Plainfield Bowlers Will Not Get the County Championship.

The bowling game between Plainfield and Cranford last night on the Board of Trade alleys was devoid of particularly good playing, though the bowlers were considerably enthused over the games. The first game was won by Plainfield by 20 points and the second by Cranford by 15 points.

In the absence of Capt. VanEmburgh, James Petrie bowled in his stead.

The loss of one of these games practically ends the chances of the Plainfield bowlers to finish first in the county section of the Elizabeth Journal League, the winner of which is to play the winner of the Elizabeth city section, and the county championship decided on the play off. From present prospects Roselle will probably finish first in the county section.

The score follows:

FIRST GAME.

PLAINFIELD.		CRANFORD.	
Petrie	137	Sharp	154
VanAlstyne	171	Wilber	144
Wilbur	161	Rogers	155
Maltby	149	Pace	152
Vail	161	Cox	154
	779		759

SECOND GAME.

PLAINFIELD.		CRANFORD.	
Petrie	141	Sharp	156
VanAlstyne	157	Wilber	153
Wilbur	148	Rogers	156
Maltby	130	Pace	146
Vail	172	Cox	152
	748		763

Tantalizing Hoodlums.

Considerable excitement was rife on Madison avenue near Front street last night at 7, when two young hoodlums broke the street sign of A. Wolf, a Hebrew tailor, and otherwise tantalized the hapless foreigner so that he gave chase and finally caught the youngest. As soon as he grabbed hold of him the captive's comrade struck Wolf a terrible blow on the side of the face, with the result of both escaping and making their disappearance.

A gang of hoodlums have for some time taken particular delight in making as much trouble as possible for Wolf, who conducts his business in a peaceable manner in a small building on Madison avenue, between Front and Second streets, by breaking windows, tearing down signs, etc. If caught by the police they will doubtless be dealt severely with.

Dr. Deane's Dyspepsia Pills Cure Sick Headache.

At all druggists', 25c.

SICK HEADACHE is usually caused by indigestion. If you take Dr. Deane's Dyspepsia Pills, you won't have sick headache.

Send to us for a free sample.

DR. J. A. DEANE CO., Kingston, New York.

HYMENEAL.

Adams—Kurzhals.

A charming home wedding took place last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Kurzhals, 110 West Second street, when their daughter, Miss Emma Kurzhals, was married to Arthur G. Adams.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis at 7:30. The bride was gowned in white silk crepon, trimmed with white moire ribbons, and the bridesmaid wore a gown of white trimmed with white satin ribbons.

Harvey Thorne was best man, and Miss Anna Kingston bridesmaid.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams received a large number of handsome and useful presents, one of which was a dining room set of furniture from the groom's friends in the Jersey City office of the Jersey Central Railroad, where the groom has an excellent position.

Among those who witnessed the ceremony were the following: Mr and Mrs F J Sauermann and family, Bayonne; Mr and Mrs Decker, Elizabeth; Mrs Lequay, German Valley; Mrs Kiaffer and Miss Shultz, Long Island; Mr and Mrs H B Kurzhals, Westfield; John Porr, New York city; Mrs Kershaw, Greenville; Mr and Mrs P A VanFleet, Miss May VanFleet, Mr and Mrs Kingston and family, Mrs. Zeiss and family, Mr and Mrs Kesselring and family, the Misses VanDeventer, E H Clevely, Mr and Mrs Samuel C Terry, Sr, J H Adams, Samuel C Terry, Jr, Miss Rosa Adams, Mr and Mrs Ackerman and family, Theodore A Kurzhals, Jr, and others.

Mr. and Mrs Adams left on the 9:37 train for Washington and the South. They will probably visit Richmond before their return.

FOUNTAIN STAYS IN.

North Plainfield Town Committee Getting Down to Business.

Frank Mobus, chairman, R. M. Fountain, treasurer, Elias Allen, and Clerk H. J. Martin, North Plainfield Township Committee, met at Demler's Hotel last evening.

R. M. Fountain qualified as treasurer, and it was decided that according to the last law passed he was entitled to his seat in the Township Committee, as was stated in The Press yesterday.

The Commissioners of Appeal, Charles Mooney, Philip H. Acker, and Amos Vail, also qualified; and the bonds of the treasurer and Constables G. N. Stewart and J. W. Van Horn were accepted.

The bonds of the collector were reduced from $15,000 to $5,000; treasurer, from $7,500 to $3,000; and overseer of poor from $500 to $200. The constables' bonds remain the same, $500.

W. B. Codington was chosen township counsel. The committee adjourned to meet Saturday evening at 8, at the same place.

A PALACE OF BARGAINS.

Plainfield's Biggest Mercantile Show Opened to the Public.

For the past week the employes of Edsall's Commercial Palace have been constantly at work arranging for the opening of their annual Spring sale, and this morning the scene presented at the store was one of activity and beauty. A Daily Press reporter visited this establishment at noon today, and wending his way through the various departments was struck with the enterprise of its proprietor in providing such opportunities as are usually only found in metropolitan stores.

The three large display windows, filled with cut glass, bric-a-brac, dress goods, spring novelties and shoes are arranged with such taste as to attract the eye of all passers-by. Entering the store, with two little colored boys in blue suits and brass buttons to open the doors, the vision is greeted with two large lace arches, trimmed with a combination of Japanese lanterns and flowers. Turning to the right one meets the perfumery counter, the contents of which diffuse a fragrance all through the store. Going from here down through the main centre aisle, by picking your way through the crowds of customers that have been attracted there by the full-page advertisement published exclusively in The Press, the visitor's eyes see a profusion of varied colored bunting and ribbons strung across from counter to counter, the side decorations being a display of goods from the department which they front.

The grand staircase leading to the lower floor is arched over with bunting, supplemented with palms and lanterns. Two arches at the entrance of the underwear and suiting department composed of red, white and blue bunting, effect to make a pretty scene, while on the other side of the stairway lace curtains, silks and velvets set off the upholstery department to good advantage. Adjoining is the white goods department, and with its bright tints of wash goods relieves the sombre colors of the woollen goods.

The millinery department is resplendent with Easter bonnets, trimmed in a manner that pleases the feminine visitor.

Having viewed the first floor the visitor descends to the basement, and the first thing he views is a glittering spectacle of Bohemian cut glass, of fancy colors, arranged in a pyramid at the foot of the steps and shown off by lighted lamps.

In the grocery, woodenware and carpet departments everything is arranged with a neatness and novelty that completes the dazzling scene observed on the floor above.

The decorations were made under the supervision of Sidney Westmore, who is the buyer for all departments on the first floor.

—To manufacture vanilla and peptone is the purpose of the Elizabeth Chemical Company of which Cullen T. Pond of Plainfield is an incorporator.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

H. G. Thomas is confined to his room with an attack of lumbago.

John Schenck of the borough has recovered from an attack of grip.

Mark Schoenlin has moved from Somerset street to 16 Linden avenue.

Editor D. D. Clark of The Dunellen Call was in town today on business.

Dr. Charles E. Thiers is confined to his home on Grove street with the grip.

Rev. Hobart Clark will take up his residence on East Sixth street April 1.

Mrs. E. R. Hannigan of 15 Prospect place moved yesterday to 3 Craig place.

Lewis Brown of Prospect place has changed his residence to 25 Craig place.

Johnston Barber of Fanwood will move Thursday to Netherwood avenue.

Editor Hugh Boyd of the New Brunswick Home News was in town yesterday.

Rev. Mr. Miller of Brooklyn will deliver a sermon in Holy Cross Church tonight.

John Fellows and family of Grove street will move tomorrow to 1108 Putnam avenue.

John Henry Ross of North Branch has leased the house 29 Park place, where he will move April 1.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Vessey have returned to this city from a pleasant trip through the South.

E. C. Searing and family yesterday removed from Hart's flats on Park avenue to 520 West Fifth street.

Miss Anna Searing is confined to her home on Madison with an attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

J. A. Hasbrouck will move Friday from 19 to 128 Grove street into the house now occupied by John Fellows.

Fred Moffett of 4 Mercer avenue will move Friday to 26 Duer street, into the house just vacated by J. C. Martin.

Miss Julia Lytel returned yesterday to her home in Newark, after a visit with Mrs. George Vroom of Somerset street.

Albert Johnston of Scotch Plains has moved to 110 Netherwood avenue into the house formerly occupied by Walter C. Williams.

Hon. E. R. Pope and wife and Mulford Estil are booked for Honeyman's 41-day tour in California, which starts Thursday, April 11.

Brereton Clapp of Waynewood place wears a smile on his countenance today over the advent of a little brother into his family last night.

William P. Reed of Newark was the guest yesterday of his brother-in-law, F. M. Masker. He likes Plainfield so well that he is thinking of settling here.

On account of the illness of Wm. Stewart of West Fifth street the contemplated removal of Mr. Stewart and his mother to Somerville has been postponed till April 1.

Pierre Mall and family of Plainfield and New York were among the cabin passengers on the steamship Majestic, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool. They intend making a short European tour, and will return June 1 to their country-seat, East Front street, where they will spend the balance of the Summer. Mrs. Mall is the daughter of the late John Taylor Johnston.

The Best in Headwear, at Edsall's.

Edsall's millinery department, in charge of Miss Gayton, had its Spring opening this morning, and the gentler sex all say that is the place to patronize if one wants to be pleased both in designs and price.

The tasteful array of hats and bonnets for women's wear is enough in itself to please the most fastidious, but when one views the dainty trifles for the little ones, one longs to be young once more—so tempting is the arrangement of delicate tulle, flowers, laces and ribbons.

Dreier—Krone.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Sarah Krone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abr. Krone of Brooklyn, to Garrett Dreier of this city. The ceremony will take place Tuesday afternoon, April 2, at 5, at Posch Gallery, 345 Classon avenue, near Greene avenue, Brooklyn. A reception will be held in the evening at 8

THERE is but one way in the world to be sure of having the best paint, and that is to use only a well-established brand of strictly pure white lead, pure linseed oil, and pure colors.*

The following brands are standard, "Old Dutch" process, and are always absolutely

Strictly Pure White Lead

"Atlantic," "Jewett," "Brooklyn."

* If you want colored paint, tint any of the above strictly pure leads with National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each can being sufficient to tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade; they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination of perfectly pure colors in the handiest form to tint Strictly Pure White Lead.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CARPETS

Made and Laid With Paper Without Charge

Amos H. VanHorn, Limited,

73 Market Street, Near Plane Street.

are making and laying Carpets with paper without charge, which is a saving of 15c per yd.

Parties about going to housekeeping will find no larger stock of Parlor Suits and Bedroom Suits to select from at such low prices. All of the latest Spring styles of Bedroom Suits of the Hall & Lyon manufacture, and Parlor Suits of all the latest manufactures and of the latest designs and coverings.

Note the Name Amos Before Entering the Store.

All other goods suitable to furnish a house with in our line are sold at the lowest prices. Terms easy; one dollar per week.

The Portland Range!

The Court of Errors has just unanimously affirmed the opinion of the lower courts that no other dealer can take any range and put the name Portland on it and try to hoodwink the people that they are selling the original Portland Range, when such is not the case. 7,000 of these ranges now in use and not one complaint. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Goods delivered to all parts of the State free of charge.

Storing Furniture

Our new building just erected at 88, 90, 92 Bank street, seems to be the only building in the State to store furniture, the way it is being filled up. Furniture moved with vans at reasonable rates in city or country. Telephone 580.

AMOS H. VAN HORN, Limited,

73 Market st., near Plane st., Newark, N. J.

A Newsboy with Whiskers.

James H. Davis, minus one leg, is about the city today soliciting alms by presenting a piece of poetry termed "The Newsboy's Appeal". The "newsboy" has whiskers on his chin, and says he wants to engage in business in Plainfield.

—Wm. H. VanWinkle of Park place never gets left on raising early vegetables. He planted his peas last Saturday.

—A useful ornament adorns the wall of the ladies' private sanctum in the postoffice, one of the pretty calendars, with fire-alarm box locations, issued by The Daily Press.

—Wm. Hand & Son today moved C.D. Purdy from Westervelt avenue to 186 North avenue; Rev. Cornelius Schenck from East Second to his new house on West Front street; and H. O. Howell from East Third street to Westervelt avenue.

—The letter-carriers room in the Plainfield postoffice is now ready for occupancy during the carriers' leisure moments. All the furnishings of the room were donated by merchants of this city, and thanks to their generosity the carriers have very comfortable quarters.

—Samuel H. P. Meigs, who dropped dead in New York Monday, formerly lived on West Fifth street, Plainfield.

—The store on West Front street occupied by the Sherman Outfitting Company is receiving a coat of paint.

—Gavett's is the only place in Plainfield to buy the greatest gas burner ever invented, the Welsbach. If you give him an order to put one in your library you will not let him take it out. Call and see it burning at his crystal palace, East Front street.

—Mr. Tuller, special agent of the Orient Insurance Company, paid Edward Campbell the full amount of the policy on his furniture destroyed by fire Wednesday morning. The loss was paid by check in full, Friday. Lyman & Petrie were the agents.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives the best satisfaction of any cough medicine I handle, and as a seller leads all other preparations in this market. I recommend it because it is the best medicine I ever handled for coughs, colds and croup. A. W. Baldridge, Millersville, Ill. For sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North avenues. T. S. Armstrong, manager.

—Pharmacist Leggett has provided a most complete and convenient junior postoffice in his drug store, Park avenue and Front street.

—The boys connected with the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium will hereafter meet Thursday afternoons in addition to the other afternoons.

—Charles Matthews is having his driveway covered with crushed stone, and is making other improvements on his property, corner of Grove street and Prospect place.

—A meeting of all boys interested will be held in the small hall of the Y. M. C.A. Building, Saturday morning at 9, at which time a Junior Bicycle Club will be formed. Officers will be elected. A full attendance is desired.

—A rich treat is offered the lovers of high-class entertainment in the series of Shakespearean, Dickens and Sheridan recitals announced by the Circle of King's Daughters (young daughters of the King, Washington Park) to be given by Charles F. Underhill, who excels as a monologue impersonator. He gives condensations of whole plays, entirely from memory, with dramatic force.

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient.

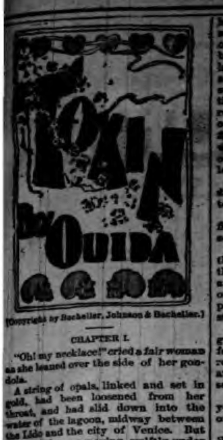
I suffered terribly from roaring in my head during an attack of catarrh, and became very deaf, used Ely's Cream Balm and in three weeks could hear as well as ever.—A. E. Newman, Grayling, Mich.

One of my children had a very bad discharge from the nose. Physicians prescribed without benefit. After using Ely's Cream Balm a short time the disease was cured.—O. A. Cary, Corning, N. Y.

Price of Cream Balm is fifty cents.

Fifty Dollars Given Away.

To raisers of poultry, the most wonderful and valuable monthly is The Poultry Keeper. The publishers offer fifty dollars free. Send for sample copy free and see how. Any of the following back numbers worth a dollar but sent post-paid for only five cents each: Brooders Incubators, Appliances, Poultry Houses (Illus) Aug. '89 Aug. '94. Worth $25. Poultry Houses, April '9[illegible], Oct. '93 and July '91 (60 illus). Preserving eggs, Sep. '91. Turkeys, Mar. '91. Poultry diseases Nov. '87. How to Feed for Eggs, Oct. '91. All About Lice, Oct. '87, Dec. '91. Feeding Eggs, June '91 and June '93. How to Make the Hot Water Incubator July '92. Sample free. Address The Poultry Keeper Co., Parkesburg, Pa.



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CHAPTER I.

"Oh! my necklace!" cried a fair woman as she leaned over the side of her gondola.

A string of opals, linked and set in gold, had been loosened from her throat, and had slid down into the water of the lagoon, midway between the Lido and the city of Venice. But the gondola was moving swiftly under the impulsion of a rower fore and aft, and, though they stopped a few moments after at her cry, the spot where it had fallen was already passed and left behind. She was vexed and provoked. She had many jewels, but the opal necklace was an heirloom, and of fine and curious workmanship. The gondoliers did their best to find it, but in vain. They were in the deeper water of the sailing roads, which were marked out by the lines of poles, and the necklace, a slight thing, had been borne away by the current setting in from the open sea.

Neither of the men could swim; many Venetians cannot; but they got over the side, and waded up to their waists in the water, and with their oars struck and sounded the sandy bottom; but the lagoon, which has been the grave of so many, kept the drowned opals.

"We will go back and send divers," she said to her men who, wet to their waists, were well content to turn the head of the gondola back to the city. They wore white clothes with red sashes and red ribbons round their straw hats; they were in her private service; they steered quickly home again over the calm waterway, and in and out the crowded craft by the Schiavone past the customs house, and S. Giorgio and the Salvature, until they reached a palace on the Grand canal, which was their mistress' residence, with poles painted red and white, with coronets on their tops, marking the landing stairs in the old Venetian fashion.

"I have lost my opals in the water!" she cried to a friend who was on one of the balconies of the first floor.

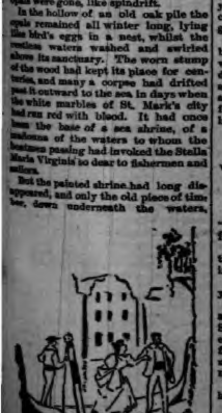
"I am glad you have lost them," replied her friend. "They are *pierres de malheur.*"

"Nonsense! They were beautiful, and they were Ninetta Laranigra's, poor Carlo's great-great-grandmother; they were one of her nuptial presents a hundred years ago. Her portrait hangs in the Belle Arte. She was beautiful, and had a tragic fate. I must have the men dive and dredge till they are found. The water is so shallow. I cannot think how they have vanished so completely in such a moment of time."

On the morrow, when it was known through Venice that the rich and generous Countess Laranigra had lost her jewels, all the best divers hurried to the place where it had dropped and worked sedulously from daybreak to find it, sailors and fishermen and boatmen all joining in the search, in hope to merit the reward she promised. But no one of them succeeded. Their efforts were useless. The tenacious water would not yield up its prey. The opals were gone, like spindrift.

In the hollow of an old oak pile the opals remained all winter long, lying like bird's eggs in a nest, whilst the restless waters washed and swirled above its sanctuary. The worn stump of the wood had kept its place for centuries, and many a corpse had drifted past it outward to the sea in days when the white marbles of St. Mark's city had run red with blood. It had once been the base of a sea shrine, of a madonna of the waters to whom the boatmen passing had invoked the Stella Maria Virginis so dear to fishermen and sailors.

But the painted shrine had long disappeared, and only the old piece of timber, down underneath the waters, rooted in the sand amongst the ribbon weed and mussels, had had power to resist the forces of the tide and tempest. All the winter long the old pile kept the opals safe and sound.



"I'VE LOST MY OPALS IN THE WATER."

But one day, when the peach and pear and plum trees had in turn burst into blossom on the isles, and the flocks of gulls who had survived the stress of famine and cold had returned to their feeding places on the outer lagoons, a barge from ship coming from the Black sea gave a rude shock in passing to the old oak pile; the top of it under the blow parted and fell asunder; the necklace was washed out of its hiding place, and, carried in the heavy trough of the steamer's path, was floated ashore up the creeks into the long grasses and reeds beneath the Devil's bridge at Torcello. The yellow water iris was then flowering, and two little reed warblers were nesting amongst the flags, as the opals were drifted up under some hemlock leaves and there rested.

"I think they are eggs, but they are all strung together," said the warbler to his mate.

"They look more like the spawn of a fish," said the little winged lady, with scorn.

A water rat came up and smelt at them, then went away disdainfully—they were not good to eat. For birds and beasts do not care for jewels; it is only humanity, which thinks itself superior to them, which sees any value in stones, and calls such toys precious.

There is nowhere in the world any grass richer than that of Torcello, and forget-me-nots, honeysuckles, and wild roses grow down to the water's edge and around the hoary stones of the deserted isle.

"What a God-forgotten place!" said a young man as he sprang from a boat on to the bank by the bridge.

"Torcello was the mother of Venice; the daughter has slain her;" replied an older man as he laid down his oars in the boat, and prepared to follow his companion.

His foot trod amongst the hemlock leaves and was entangled by them; he stooped, and his eyes, which were very keen, caught sight of the string of opals.

"A woman's necklace!" he said, as he drew it from under the salt seaweed and the dewy dock leaves. It was discolored, and had sand and mud on it, and bore little traces of its former beauty, but he recognized that it was a jewel of worth; he perceived, even dulled as they were, that the stones were opals.

"What have you there?" cried the younger man from above on the bank. "The skull of an archimandrite?"

The other threw the necklace upon the grass.

"You would have been a fitter finder of a woman's collar than I."

"Opals! The stones of sorrow!" said the younger man, gravely, as he raised it and brushed off the sand. "It has been beautiful," he added. "It will be so again. It is not really hurt, only a little bruised and tarnished."

"Lend me your glass," said the younger man. The glass was of strong magnifying power. When it was handed to him he looked through it at some little marks on the back of the clasp of the opal collar. "Laranigra, 1775," he read aloud. "Laranigra, is a Venetian name.

"There is a Ca' Laranigra on the Grand canal. It is next to the Laredan. You admired its Moorish windows on the second story this morning. Carlo Laranigra died young. He has a widow who is only twenty now. She was a daughter of the duke of Monfalcone, a family of the Trentino, but pure Italians in blood. Their place is in the mountains above Garizia. It must be she who owns this necklace, an heirloom, probably."

"Take it to her," said the finder of it, with indifference. "I cede you my rights."

The younger laughed.

"Ah! who knows what they may become?"

"Whatever they may become they are yours. I do not appreciate that kind of reward."

"Really?" said the younger man. "If so I pity you!"

"Nay; I pity you," said the elder.

The young man still stood with the opals in his hands; with a whisp of grass he had cleared the sand in a measure off them; the pearly softness and the roseate flame of the stone began to show here and there; two alone of their number were missing.

"Come," said his companion, with impatience. "Put that broken rubbish in your pocket and let us go and see the cathedral and S. Fosca, for it will soon grow dark."

They went, without visiting the basilica, back to Venice in the twilight which deepened into night as they drew near the city; the moon was high and the air still. They dined in the spacious rooms set aside in the hotel for Andreis. When the dinner was over he rose.

"Will you come?" he asked.

"Where?" asked Damer.

"To the Ca' Laranigra," said Andreis, with a boyish laugh.

"Not I," replied Damer.

"A rivederci, then," said Andreis.

But he lingered a moment.

"It will not be fair to you," he said, "for me to take the credit of having found this necklace."

"Whatever honor there may be in the salvage I cede it, I tell you, willingly."

"Of course I shall tell her that it was you."

"There is no need to do so; I am not a squire of dames. She will prefer a Sicilian prince to a plain man of science. However, you must find the lady first. The true owner lies under some moss-grown slab in some chapel crypt, no doubt."

"Why will you speak of death? I hate it."

"Hate it as you may, it will overtake you."

He looked at his companion as he spoke, and thought what he did not speak:

"Yes; strong as you are, and young as you are, and fortunate as you are, you too will die like the pauper and the cripple and the beggar!"

The reflection gratified him; for of the youth, of the beauty, of the fortune, he was envious, and with all his scorn of higher intellect he despised the childlike, happy, amorous temperament, and the uncultured mind, which went with them.

"If I had only his wealth," he thought often. "Or if he only had my knowledge!"

The sun was setting behind the Istrian hills, and they depended on their own oars to take them back to Venice in the rose-hued dusk, and a few seconds later the splash of the canal water beneath the balcony told his companion that the gondola was moving.

It was twelve o'clock when into the empty brilliantly lighted room Andreis entered and came across it to where Damer sat on the balcony.

"I have found her!" he said, with joyous triumph. The moonlight shone on his dark, starry eyes, his laughing mouth, his tall figure, full of grace and strength like the form of the Greek Hermes in the Vatican.

Damer laid aside his papers with impatience.

"And she has welcomed you, apparently? It is midnight and you look victorious."

Andreis made a gesture of vexed protestation.

"Pray do not suspect such things. I sent in my card and begged her majordomo to say I had found her necklace. She sent word for me to go upstairs that she might thank me. Of course my name was known to her. She had a duenna. It was all solemn and correct. She was enchanted to find her necklace. It was an heirloom which Laranigra gave her. He was killed in a duel, as I told you, two years ago. She is very beautiful and looks twenty years old, even less. I was very honest; I told her that an Englishman who was traveling with me had had the honor of finding the opals; and she wishes to see you tomorrow. I promised to take you in prima sera; you surely ought to be grateful."

Damer shrugged his shoulders and looked regretfully at his papers and pencils.

"WHY WILL YOU SPEAK OF DEATH?"

"Women only disturb one," he said, ungraciously.

Andreis laughed.

"It is that disturbance which perfumes our life and shakes the rose leaves over it. But I remember, to attract you a woman must be lying, dead or alive, on an operating table."

"Alive by preference," said Damer. "The dead are little use to us; their nervous system is still, like a stopped clock."

"A creature must suffer to interest you?"

"Certainly."

Andreis shuddered slightly.

"Why did you save me?"

Damer smiled.

"My dear prince, it is my duty to save when I can. I should have preferred to let you alone and study your natural powers of resistance in conflict with the destruction which was menacing them. But I could not follow my preferences. I was called in to assist your natural powers by affording them artificial resistance; and I was bound to do so."

Andreis made a grimace which signified disappointment and distaste.

"If my mother knew you looked at it in that way she would not adore you, my friend, as she does."

CHAPTER II.

Veronica Laranigra was charmed to find her necklace; she was still more charmed to find an adventure through it.

This beautiful youth with his starry eyes, soft with admiration, who had brought her back the opals, looked like a knight out of fairyland. She was young; she was weary of the seclusion of her widowhood; she was kept in close constraint by those who had authority over her; she was ready to reenter life in its enjoyments, its amusements, its affections, its desires. The tragic end of her husband had impressed and saddened her, but she had recovered from its shock. The marriage had been arranged by their respective families, and the hearts of neither had been consulted. Laranigra, however, had become much in love with her, and had left her all which it was in his power to leave, and that had been much.

"How clever it was of you to see my opals under the grass and the sand!" she said, a few minutes later, as Andreis presented Damer in the long, dim room hung with tapestries and rich in bronzes, marbles, pictures and mosaics.

She was like a picture of Caterina Cornaro as she stood on the balcony of her house; her gold hair was enclosed in a pearl-sown net, and her cloak of red satin, lined with sables, lay on her shoulders and fell to her feet like the robes of a Dogaressa; for her dead lord she had felt no regret. The balcony was filled with spiraea, whose white blossoms were like snow about her in the starlight and lamplight as the gondola which brought Andreis and his companion to her palace passed below at the water-stairs. She threw her cloak on a couch as she spoke; she was dressed in black, but the gauze sleeves of the gown showed her fair arms, and the bodice was slightly open on her bosom; her face was bright like a rose above the deep shadow of the gown; her hair had been a little ruffled by the

Continued on page 8.

FERRIS' GOOD SENSE Corset Waists
Quality, Workmanship, and Shapes, unexcelled.
Over A MILLION Mothers, Misses, and Children, wear them.
Modern ideas of healthful dress are perfected in this Corset Waist. For sale by all leading retailers. Children's, 25c. to 75c. Misses', 50c. to $1.00. Ladies', $1.00 to $2.00.

Clerk Toms Replies.

To the Editor of The Constitutionalist—In reply to the anonymous communications in The Constitutionalist of the 21st inst., in regard to school affairs of the Township of Warren, and the election of members of the Board of Education of said township, held at the Warrenville schoolhouse, Tuesday the 19th inst, will say: The board did ask for $450, which was not in excess of the amount thought to be necessary for the current expenses of the schools for the ensuing year. By a majority of the votes cast we were allowed $300. This may be a brilliant piece of financial engineering, but of this we have our doubts, as it will necessitate the calling of a special meeting for the raising of an additional amount to meet our expenses.

The statement that there was $1,000 spent last year for books, and that there was dissatisfaction over the manner of the purchase, is, to say the least, very misleading, and made without a knowledge of the facts. The actual amount spent last year by the board for books was less than $600, which is a small amount when it is taken into consideration that there are five schools in the township, and they were all supplied with books. The statement that some scholars had eleven books may be true in a sense, if a set of bookkeeping blanks is counted as separate books. The statement that a boy seven years of age had eight books, is also true, as he carried the books of an older sister. The board was also censured, by your correspondent, for the manner of the purchase of books; without a knowledge of the truth of the matter. The books were contracted for by the Board of Education with the agents of the several book companies, at a regular meeting of the board, and a contract price agreed upon, and signed by said agents, and by the President of the Board, and attested by the District Clerk; which precludes the possibility of any member of the board making a commission on said purchase. There was over $1,000 spent. But out of this amount there was nearly $800 spent for the painting of four of the schoolhouses, over $75 for supplies, and the balance was spent for current expenses, for which the District Clerk has an itemized account, and to which he is willing to make a sworn statement at any time he is required to do so.

Hoping this statement will prove satisfactory, and have the desired effect of quieting the nerves, and relieving the mind of your anonymous correspondent; and that he may not pass any sleepless nights, I will also say we have nothing to conceal, and that the books are open to the inspection of any one interested at any time. W. Howard Toms,
District Clerk.

Warrenville, N. J., March 27, 1895.

—The Constitutionalist was named by the Governor on Wednesday as an official paper to publish the laws.

—Contractor M. Uhdal is doing a very creditable piece of work in the grading of Martine avenue and Martine court. He thoroughly understands his business, and never fails to fulfil his contracts to the letter. During his many years of residence in Plainfield he has done a large amount of grading and landscaping, all of which are a credit to him.

The personal and professional regard in which W. R. Codington is held is shown in the fact that he is now chosen town counsel for Piscataway, Fanwood and North Plainfield.

Purity
of ingredients is essential in medicines, else they are apt to do more harm than good.
Allcock's
Porous Plaster
is absolutely pure. It can do no harm. It is effective. As an external remedy for pains in the chest, back or side, it is unequaled.
Let no Solicitation induce you to accept a substitute. ALLCOCK'S is absolutely the best.
Allcock's Corn Shields,
Allcock's Bunion Shields,
Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.
Brandreth's Pills
may be taken by old and young. They simply assist nature.

ELY'S
Cream Balm
CATARRH
Is quickly absorbed.
Cleanses the Nasal Passages,
Allays Pain and Inflammation.
Heals the Sores.
Protects the Membrane from Additional Cold.
Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.
COLD IN HEAD
IT WILL CURE. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50c. at druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren st., New York.

[illegible]

Now that the frost is out of the ground, the several teamsters who haul cracked stone from the Smalley stone crusher to the different parts of the city and borough come by the way of Grove street instead of Somerset, thus avoiding the trolley tracks. Grove street would make a splendid thoroughfare to the mountains, if the borough would have the upper end of the street macadamized, which could be done at small expense.

—A special business meeting of the W.T.A.S. will be held in Reform Hall tomorrow afternoon at 2.

A severe rheumatic pain in the left shoulder had troubled Mr. J. H. Loper, a well known druggist of Des Moines, Iowa, for over six months. At times the pain was so severe that he could not lift anything. With all he could do he could not get rid of it until he applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm. "I only made three applications of it," he says, "and have since been free from all pain." He now recommends it to persons similarly afflicted. It is for sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North avenues. T. S. Armstrong, manager.

JOHNSON'S FOURTH
Auction Sale
for 1895
OF HORSES,
At TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Dunellen,
Saturday, March 30
at 1 o'clock, rain or shine.
One Car Load of Western Horses,
suitable for all purposes. Also a number of Jersey Horses and Mares, suitable for farm or road.
Usual credit and guarantee given to every purchaser. 3 26 4-c 1

Telephone Rates
IN PLAINFIELD.
$40, $50, $60, according to number of local messages sent and joint use of line; full long distant equipment. Address The New York & New Jersey Telephone Co., 175 North avenue Plainfield.
3 22 2w-c 2

The Pennsylvania Railroad.
The Standard Railway of America
Protected throughout by the Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.
On and after Jan 20, 1895, trains will leave Elizabeth as follows:
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia 12 35 p m daily with Pullman Vestibule parlor and sleeping cars for Pittsburg, Northern and Eastern Pennsylvania.
4.57 p. m. WESTERN EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, dining car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, daily except Saturday, for Toledo, Williamsport, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
5.34 p.m.—SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping car, daily, to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Memphis. Dining car Altoona to Richmond.
8 48 p. m.—PACIFIC EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping cars, daily, for Pittsburg, Columbus, Chicago, and Toledo, daily, except Saturday for Cleveland.
For Baltimore, Washington and the South—[illegible]
Sundays, [illegible]
For Baltimore only [illegible] p. m., week-days.
For Newark and New York—[illegible]
For New York only, [illegible] a. m. daily.
For Philadelphia—[illegible]
FOR ATLANTIC CITY
[illegible]
Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City [illegible] p. m. weekdays.
For Rahway—[illegible]
For New Brunswick—[illegible]
For Woodbridge—[illegible] daily except Monday, [illegible]
For Perth Amboy—[illegible] daily except Monday, [illegible]
For East Millstone—[illegible] week-days.
For Trenton—[illegible]
For Lambertville, Phillipsburg and Belvidere via Trenton—[illegible]
For Flemington—[illegible]
For Freehold—[illegible] via Monmouth Junction, week-days.
For Jamesburg, via Monmouth Junction—[illegible] week days.
For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, and points on New York and Long Branch R. R.—[illegible]
For Sea Side Park, Island Heights and Toms River—[illegible]
For Boston—[illegible] p. m., daily.
For Brooklyn, N. Y.—All through trains connect at Jersey City with boats to Brooklyn annex, affording direct transfer to and from Fulton street, avoiding double ferriage and journey across New York City.
Leave New York for Elizabeth—[illegible]
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Prof. A. Wehner,
TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE.
ALSO VOICE CULTURE.
Graduate of the Conservatory of Leipsic, Germany, desires a few more pupils in Plainfield.
References given and required.
Address letters to the office of this paper.
1 21 tf-c

The Finderne,
FINDERNE, Somerset Co., N. J.
Open all the year as a resort of the highest order. Driving and sleighing parties will receive every attention.
HIGH-CLASS SUNDAY DINNERS.
(Table d' Hote from 1 to 3:30) Steam heat; inclosed piazzas; everything immaculate. When out driving let us entertain you.
A. E. WHITE, Manager,
Finderne, N. J.
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MANURES
ALBERT'S Horticultural, Garden, Special Garden, Vineyard, Fruit-tree. MANURES.
No Sand. No Dirt. No Organic Matter. Nothing but Pure, Soluble, and Immediately Available Plant-Foods COMBINED with each other.
Guaranteed Analysis: Nitrogen, [illegible] per cent; Available Phos. Acid, [illegible] per cent; Potash, [illegible] per cent. The others are equally concentrated. Prices and Booklet on request.
ROBT. L. MERWIN & CO., Gen'l Agts., United States
64 Wall Street, New York.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
(Anthracite coal used exclusively insuring cleanliness and comfort.)
Station in New York foot of Liberty Street. Time Table in Effect, Nov. 18, 1894.
PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.
Leave Plainfield [illegible]
Leave New York from foot of Liberty street [illegible]
PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.
Leave Plainfield [illegible]
Leave Newark [illegible]
Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.
PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.
Leave Plainfield [illegible]
Leave Somerville [illegible]
PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.
Leave Plainfield [illegible]
Leave Easton [illegible]
PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.
Leave Plainfield [illegible]
WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.
LEAVE PLAINFIELD.
[illegible] a. m. for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport and Tamaqua.
[illegible] a. m. for stations to High Bridge, connecting for stations on High Bridge branch.
[illegible] a. m. for Flemington, [illegible] Easton, Bangor and Mauch Chunk.
[illegible] a. m. for Flemington, High Bridge branch, D. L. & W. R. R., Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Shamokin, Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c. Through coach to Williamsport.
[illegible] p. m., way for Easton, connecting at Junction for stations on D. L. & W. R. R.
[illegible] p. m. for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Sunbury and Williamsport, Wilkes-Barre and Scranton. Buffet parlor car to Mauch Chunk.
[illegible] p. m., way for Easton, connecting at High Bridge for stations on High Bridge branch.
[illegible] p. m. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk, Shamokin and Tamaqua. Buffet parlor car to Scranton.
[illegible] p. m. for Flemington.
[illegible] p. m. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg.
[illegible] p. m. for Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown.
[illegible]
For Atlantic City, [illegible]
LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
Leave Plainfield [illegible]
For Perth Amboy, [illegible]
For Freehold, [illegible]
ROYAL BLUE LINE.
Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia, [illegible]
For Trenton [illegible]
For Baltimore and Washington [illegible]
For Chattanooga, New Orleans and all points south with through Pullman sleepers, via Shenandoah Valley Route [illegible]
For Buffalo, Chicago and all points west [illegible]
RETURNING—LEAVE PHILADELPHIA
[illegible]
From 24th and Chestnut streets, [illegible]
Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker streets, [illegible]
Plainfield passengers by trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.
Through tickets to all points at lowest rates may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.
J. H. OLHAUSEN, General Superintendent.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

A LUNAR ECLIPSE.

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE SEE IT IF THE SKIES ARE BRIGHT.

Every Eclipse From the Beginning of Time to the End of Time Can Be Calculated to a Second. Laws That Do Not Change.

The last total eclipse of the moon on the evening of March 11 was visible entire to North and South America and the Atlantic Ocean, and more or less to Europe, Africa and the Eastern Pacific Ocean.

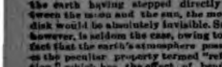
Observers at all points within this region saw the eclipse at exactly the same moment, though of course the clock time at various points differ according to the difference in longitude and the different methods of recording the time.

The eclipse was very nearly central; that is, the moon passed almost directly through the middle of the earth's shadow, so that the duration of totality fell much short of the greatest possible limit. Under circumstances the most favorable for a total lunar eclipse the moon may remain entirely within the shadow of the earth about two hours.

In an eclipse the shadow appears to move over the moon's disk, but in reality the eclipse is caused by the moon moving through the shadow. The instant when the last bright glimmer on the moon's western limb is blotted out is technically known as the beginning of totality.

One would naturally expect that then, the earth having stepped directly between the moon and the sun, the moon's disk would be absolutely invisible. Such, however, is seldom the case, owing to the fact that the earth's atmosphere possesses the peculiar property termed "refraction," which has the effect of bending the sun's rays into the shadow. The result is that when the moon has wholly entered the shadow her disk is usually distinctly visible, illuminated with a dull, copper colored light, which is sunlight deflected around the earth into the shadow cone. To an observer stationed on the moon the disk of the earth would appear to be *surrounded by a narrow* ring of brilliant sunshine, colored with sunset hues by the same vapor which tinge terrestial sunsets, but acting with double power because the light will have traversed a double thickness of our air.

If the weather happens to be very clear on the rim of the earth as seen from the moon, the quantity of light transmitted through the atmosphere is very considerable, *and the moon is strongly illuminated. If,* on the other hand, the weather happens to be stormy in this region, the clouds cut off nearly all the light. In the lunar eclipse of 1886 the moon was absolutely invisible to the naked eye.



From the beginning of totality, until the moon once more reveals herself, there is little to interest the ordinary observer. It is during this period, however, that the astronomers are especially active. At the time when the brilliant light of our satellite is cut off by the interposition of the earth between her and the sun it is possible to observe the moon's passage over small stars which suddenly spring *into prominence owing to the unusual* darkness.

As the copper colored limb of the eclipsed moon approaches one of these bright stars a very interesting phenomenon takes place. The star retains its full brightness until all at once it will vanish without the least warning. Its reappearance on the western limb of the moon is equally sudden and more startling. These occultations, as they are called, are of much importance in determining the exact position of the moon in her orbit. Not that there is much doubt as to this, but astronomy is an exact science, and astronomers eagerly seize upon any opportunity to detect a variation of a fraction of a second.

These occultations are also important in that they demonstrate the entire absence of atmosphere on the moon. The presence of even the slightest atmosphere would cause a gradual obscuring of the star's light until it finally passes behind the moon.

It is not generally known that a great many important dates in history have been fixed by means of lunar eclipses. Since these occur in obedience to absolute mathematical law, which is accurately understood by astronomers, it is possible not only to forecast every eclipse of the moon that will take place in the future, but also to reckon backward, and determine precisely the dates at which they have occurred in the past. Eclipses of the sun and moon were regarded with much awe by the ancients, and frequent instances have been recorded of their extraordinary behavior at the occurrence of these phenomena.

The Chinese supposed that the trouble was due to a large and greedy dragon which, in his effort to satisfy his extraordinary appetite, was devouring the moon or the sun, as the case should be. In order to avert this evil the people were accustomed to beat upon brazen instruments, to shout and make all possible noise. The dragon, frightened at the strange commotion, eventually disgorged his prey.

A familiar story is told of how Columbus forced the natives of an island to supply him with food by threatening to deprive them of the light of the moon if they refused. The Indians, *remaining* obdurate, and skeptical of the white man's power to perform this miracle, the eclipse duly began, whereupon they lavished food upon the famished sailors and implored the stranger to put back the moon in her place. Columbus promised to consider the matter and retired to a cabin for that purpose.

Shortly before the time for the moon to appear, Columbus also appeared and promised to restore the moon if they would be good Indians in the future. They promised, and the moon emerged from the shadow. It may be remarked that on this critical occasion Columbus was fortunately provided with a nautical almanac.

She Was a Kansas Girl.

"My task in life," said the pastor of one of our churches, complacently, "consists in saving young men." Whereupon one of our fair maidens, with a soulful longing replied, "Save a good one for me."—Troy Chief.

Conflicting Symptoms.

"Poor Chollyl What did he die of?"

"The doctors are not quite certain whether it was cigarettes or unrequited love."—Chicago Tribune.

THE SUN'S FASHIONS.

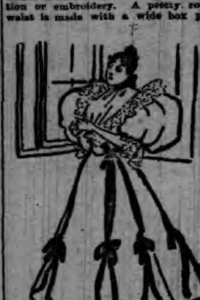
THE WISE WOMAN MAKING READY FOR HOT WEATHER.

New Styles in Skirts and Bodices, Ribbons and Trimmings. The Blouse in All Its Variations to Prevail in Thin Gowns. Piques for Cool Mornings.

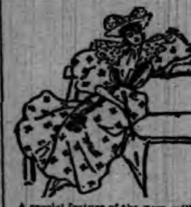
The fashions which are most anxiously anticipated are the styles for making up the various cotton fabrics into gowns to be worn in midsummer. The average woman is too wise to let the warm weather find her napping, so she prepares for the first hot day long before it comes by making all her outing costumes and dainty organdies in the early spring.

Last season's gowns are inspected and renovated for use again, and fortunately the ways *of fashioning these thin dresses* do not differ so materially from one season to another that this cannot be done with great success. The reigning box plaits, which must declare themselves many times in her summer outfit if she would be up to date can easily be added to a simple full waist made last year, and if the required material is lacking the blouse effect may be gained by bands of satin ribbon covered with embroidery. The blouse style of bodice, *in all its variations,* will prevail in all thin gowns, and for heavier materials, such as piques, cotton cheviots, duck and linens, short coats, turned back in front, with revers to show a shirt front, will be worn, as will also the Norfolk waists, with and without the basque effect.

Piques, some in lovely pale shades, make very effective gowns for cool mornings in summer. The skirts are usually plain, but *if desired they may be* trimmed with rows of heavy lace insertion or embroidery. A pretty round waist is made with a wide box plait up the middle of the back and down the front, and trimmed with a wide square collar, edged with the heavy lace or English open work embroidery. The belt and neckband may be made of the pique, covered with embroidery, or of satin ribbon in a contrasting color. Both colored and black velvet ribbons are used on these gowns. In fact ribbons of every description, and the new varieties, many *and charming, are to be a feature of all* thin summer gowns. The thin blouse waists of organdie, Swiss and nainsook have a decided droop in front over the satin ribbon belt and are striped lengthwise with lace or embroidered insertions or tucked in narrow tucks, which are edged with Valenciennes lace. This manner of trimming is quite new this season and especially dainty and pretty.



Valenciennes lace, in the narrow widths, *has revived its old time popularity,* and the deep cream shade is very effective on white or colored muslins. It trims silks with equally good effect. A very stylish waist, lately imported, is made of black accordion plaited point d'esprit and striped at intervals from neck to belt and on the puffed sleeves with bands of half inch black satin ribbon, on the edges of which is sewed narrow valenciennes lace and in the middle a tiny line of jet. It is almost needless to add that the effect is charming.



A special feature of the new millinery is that the *flowers and leaves are mostly* very large, the hydrangea being one of the favorite blossoms. Petunia is one of the most popular colors and appears in straw hats as well as flowers and ribbons. The wide effect gained by wings and outspreading bows is still a dominant characteristic of both hats and bonnets, but the broad Dutch bonnet, so fashionable all winter, has grown a little point in front, which makes it resemble the Marie Stuart shape, and is infinitely more becoming to the majority *of faces.*

The jet bonnets, with their bunches of bright flowers at either side, are very attractive. Three shades of one flower are usually grouped together, and three feathers also. Fine plaitings of chiffon, with either flowers or feathers, are arranged from both hats and bonnets to fall onto the hair at the back, and a curtain of lace caught up in the middle is another fancy. A pretty jet bonnet with widespreading wings of jet is trimmed with cream colored pansies above the ears. Violets and roses are used in combination, and roses in all the unnatural colors are mingled with the uncommon tints of the new ribbons, which are ovely with chine figures and both satin and velvet stripes.—New York Sun.

All Right.

Dobson—I am writing a verse to the landlady's daughter; give me a rhyme for "spoons."

Foggs—"Prunes."

"Doctor, I have an important physiological question to ask you. When I stand on my head the blood rushes into my head. Now, when I stand on my feet, why does it not rush into my feet?"

"Because your feet are not hollow."

PLAINFIELD'S GOOD HEALTH.

Sustaining Her Reputation for a Lower Death Rate Than the State's Average, Despite Her Being a Resort for Foreign Invalids.

The eighteenth annual report of the State Board of Health, for the year 1894, has just been issued, and contains very much information of great interest and value, including vital statistics and special articles giving many valuable suggestions for public and personal care of cleanliness and health.

The vital and mortuary statistics show some interesting facts. In the State the annual average number of marriages, births and deaths for fifteen years, 1878 to 1892, was: Marriages, 10,225; births, 26,843; deaths, 25,111.

Number of marriages, births and deaths, July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894: Marriages, 15,245; births, 33,662; deaths, 30,004.

In Union County, from June 30, 1893, to June 30, 1894, there were 530 marriages, 1,765 births, and 1,436 deaths.

In Clark Township there were no marriages; Cranford, 5; Elizabeth, 285; Fanwood, 4; Linden, 18; New Providence, 4; Plainfield, 96; Rahway, 69; Springfield, 4; Summit, 21; Union, 9; Westfield, 8.

In Clark there were 5 births; Cranford, 23; Elizabeth, 1,071; Fanwood, 22; Linden, 21; New Providence, 16; Plainfield, 277; Rahway, 93; Springfield, 17; Summit, 90; Union, 25; Westfield, 87.

The deaths were; In Clark, 5; Cranford, 19; Elizabeth, 801; Fanwood, 20; Linden, 57; New Providence, 15; Plainfield, 229; Rahway, 137; Springfield, 20; Summit 48; Union, 23; Westfield, 54.

Of the deaths in the State, 2,213 were children under one month, of which 1,559 died in large cities. *Of those dying under one year, 5,629 died in large cities.* Of the 11,477 that died under five years, 8,333 died in the large cities. The total death rate from consumption, as compared with total deaths, 11.44, the deaths being 2,313 in cities, 1,220 outside. The death rate per 1,000 inhabitants in the State was 19.09.

In Union County, of 1,436 deaths, 129 were children under one month, 244 under one year, 161 one to five years, 86 five to twenty, 471 twenty to sixty, 383 over sixty.

The death rate per 1,000 inhabitants in Elizabeth was 18.95; Plainfield, 17 53, (considerably lower than that of any other city of its size in the State); Rahway, 18 76; Orange, 19.37.

In Plainfield, with an estimated population of 13,151, the deaths were: Under one month, 13; between one month and one year, 34; one to five, 20; five to twenty, 18; twenty to sixty, 78: over sixty, 65. Causes: Remittent fever, 3; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 2; diphtheria and croup, 14; diarrhoeal diseases of children, 27; consumption, male, 11, female, 17; acute lung diseases, 36; brain and nervous diseases of children, 9; diseases of heart and circulation, 25; renal and cystic diseases, 11; adult brain and spinal diseases, 19; digestive and intestinal diseases, 12; cancer, 5; acute rheumatism, 2; puerperal, 1; violent deaths, 12. The scarcity of contagious diseases is marked.

North Plainfield had 59 deaths, 18 from lung trouble; 3 from cancer; 3 violent: 15 from digestive and intestinal troubles, the balance diversified.

Dr. Westcott for Fanwood reports, "a little more malarial trouble than in former years, especially along the brook which is the boundary line of portions of Somerset and Union counties. Here the dry summers, in connection with deposits from mills and sewage from Glenside Park, have caused much trouble." Fanwood had 20 deaths, 10 from lung troubles; 3 violent.

HAS A GOOD EYE.

Detective Blackford Calculated a Man was a Thief, and He Was.

Detective John Blackford saw a man on East Third street last Saturday. He mentally calculated that the man was a tramp and was bent on evil doing. The detective kept an eye on the man's movements, and very soon after saw him stealing coal from a car on the Jersey Central railroad. Now the railroad company pays good money for its coal and doesn't like to dispose of it without recompense. Besides it's a crime to take coal without asking for it and without paying for it. Detective Blackford knew this and also knew that it was his duty to arrest the man. So he concealed himself where he could see the man but the man could n't see him. That's part of his duty as a detective. Pretty soon he saw the man descend from the car and help another man carry a bag of coal down to Cottage place. The other man was on the car all the time but the detective had not seen his face, so he could arrest no one whose face he could not identify. Therefore he only arrested the man who he calculated was the tramp. The tramp said his name was Wm. Barry. He also said that he did n't steal coal. The way he happened to be there, so he said, was that he saw the man struggling with the bag. It was too heavy for him. Then he offered to lend him a helping hand. When he attempted to make good his offer the detective arrested him.

The tramp did n't think it was right for him to be arrested for stealing coal. He did n't own a stove, and did n't live in Plainfield. The only thing he stole was a ride on the train.

Judge Coddington did n't respect his plea and sentenced him to pay a fine of $8 or go to jail for 30 days. He went to jail.

THE PINK OF PERFECTION.

A Charming Progressive Euchre Party in the Borough.

Nine tables were filled with merry players at the progressive euchre party given by Miss Lillian A. Force at her home, 22 Duer street, Thursday. The parlors were a beautiful sight, decorated with a tasteful arrangement of choice cut flowers and palms, and illuminated with handsome banquet lamps. Full evening dress prevailed, and the toilettes of the fair sex were exquisite. Pink was the predominating color, and the effect was charming. The tally cards of the players were adorned with pink ribbons, and the designs were crescents and stars.

The tedium attending skilful attention to play was relieved by refreshments daintily served, and the sociability that reigned was of the cheeriest nature. After the victors were announced, and the prizes awarded, Tommy Atkins was introduced, and was a jolly entertainer till the happy gathering dispersed.

Mrs. Fred M. VanEmburgh was the winner of the first prize for the gentler sex, an elegant crystal vase of peachblow tint and gold. Miss A. DeCamp was awarded a handsome jewel case of Persian gold and enamel, second prize. For the men, J. G. McLaughlin won first prize, a silver coat-marker; and Edward O. Clark won second, a grip-marker of leather and silver.

Guests attended from Plainfield, Brooklyn, Wilmington, Somerville, Chester and Westfield, and were:

Mr and Mrs Fred M Van Emburgh, Mr and Mrs F S Cutter, Mr and Mrs W Y Williams, Mr and Mrs S W Clark, Mr and Mrs F E Woodruff, Mr and Mrs E A Meeker, Mr and Mrs T H Hardy, the Misses Todd, J Van Winkle, Ernestine Smith, May Stelle, E Gillies, M Woodruff, Gertrude Valck, L DeCamp, A DeCamp, E Krymer, and L A Force, and Messrs W Gaston, W Holmes, E O Rand, F Fulton, W O Dobbins, F L C Martin, H O VanEmburgh, G W Moreton, F Howland, David Sutphen, John G McLaughlin, J. Herbert Case, Robert M Clark, and Edward O Clark.

A WIT A BISHOP.

Plainfield Profits by a Chatty Paper on Sydney Smith.

An intellectual audience was present in All Souls Church Friday night to hear the second paper of the series on five great humorists, read by Miss Edith R. Leonard, whose subject was Sydney Smith.

In opening she said that Smith was above all things a laugher, and diffused brightness wherever he went. His great achievements as a reformer must not be forgotten, but his humor lent flavor to a somewhat monotonous life.

Born in 1771, he spent the best portion of his life as an obscure country clergyman, obtaining church advancement and prosperity only late in life. Unlike some other men of talent, he was as delightful a companion in his home as before the world. His description of building a house and getting settled in Yorkshire, and the hardships he had to overcome, told of one of the events of his life.

She told how the little country girl, *"Bunch", was made into the "best butler* in the county"; and also of his clever devices, "rheumatic armor" and "universal scratcher". His fun was never practical joking, but sometimes became boyish frolic as in "parsonic deer".

He was probably not acting out his true destiny in becoming a clergyman, but having assumed church duties he per*formed them faithfully and energetically,* and at the same time dispensed medicines with original names to his parishioners. His humor probably hindered his advancement in the church, because of the incongruity of making a noted society wit, a bishop. His character was shown in the boldness of criticising what seemed to him inconsistencies and abuses in the church.

An instance of his struggle for toleration was the "Letters of Peter Plymley". His frequent articles on political, social and ecclesiastical questions are not absorbingly interesting today, because they deal with dead issues, but display great thought. He was one of the most important contributors to the Edinburgh Review, of which he was one of the founders. Mrs. Jameson says that his wit almost always involved a thought worth remembering for its own sake, as in his description of dining out in the country. When in London he was greatly in demand, and his presence usually insured the success of any entertainment. Never coarse nor irreverent, he made fun of his friends without alienating their friendship.

In fact his friendships were warm and enduring, and some of them with interesting women. In closing, she said that perhaps he would not have been an acceptable conversationalist at the present day, but he was such a humorist as his age demanded, and left the world brighter, happier and better for his living in it.

At the conclusion of the paper, a general and open discussion followed, in which many interesting points were brought out.

—Cranford has a baby three weeks old, measuring 13 inches long and weighing 2½ lbs.

—West Front street from DeKalb avenue to the city limits has been improved by the use of crushed stone on the roadbed.

—The Stevens Indicator, the quarterly published by the Stevens Institute of Technology, will hereafter be found in the reading room of the Free Public Library. It is contributed by the editors.

MADISON AVENUE.

Official List of Benefits and Damages.

ASSESSMENTS FILED AT LAST.

E. C. Mulford, Wm. M. Stanford and J. F. MacDonald, commissioners, report the following assessments of damages and benefits:

DAMAGES AWARDED.

Madison avenue—	
Samuel Drier	$4,080 00
Henry Piker	244 19
Chas. E. Austin	486 60
Estate Theodore J. Gillies	600 00
Plainfield Gas and Electric Light Company	277 50
J. W. Jackson	585 00
E. H. & E. M. Holmes	487 50
Obstructing estimates on moving buildings, mason work, etc., and expenses of assessments assessed as damages	351 65
Total	$7,513 75

BENEFITS ASSESSED.

Madison avenue—	
Julia A. Rogers	$ 180 00
M. E. Church	1,250 10
Levi Hetfield	62 60
James Connelly	19 87
Catharine Flynn	44 10
Chas. S. Dawson	99 47
Estate Peter Ross	83 79
Keziah C. Dunham	36 13
Estate Rhoda Moore	35 23
David H. Thickstun	30 58
Marietta Rogers	24 60
Lizzie Titsworth	23 95
Frank Bushnell	66 25
Frank W. Rogers	36 18
John A. Thickstun	23 31
Spicer & Hubbard	106 90
Levi Hetfield	90 92
Seventh-Day Baptist Church	60 95
Phineas M. French	28 60
Elizabeth Runyon	32 88
Alex. M. Runyon	25 27
Estate Jas. Brand	30 46
Seventh-Day Baptist Church	45 95
S. H. C. Dunshee	24 50
Estate I. F. Randolph	77 47
Eva H. VanSlyckle	25 51
F. A. Dunham	25 20
Elmer E. Runyon	21 00
J. Frank Hubbard	21 00
West Front street—	
T. J. Carey	55 60
Christian Schepflin	98 25
A. C. Baldwin	110 00
Estate George H. Babcock	125 45
Estate George H. Babcock	251 61
Catharine B. Sebring	63 53
James Clark	73 68
Estate C. H. Stillman	122 66
Amelia H. French	30 39
Levi Hetfield and E. V. Lindabury	23 24
Henry Liefke	24 30
Amelia H. French	25 88
E. S. Pope and J. F. Hubbard	87 38
Joseph A. Patterson	64 45
William W. Coriell	38 12
Frank Linke	26 67
Walter England	56 49
Daniel W. Martine	113 65
Elizabeth Stevens	199 10
Philip J. Kriestling	77 23
M. E. Church	171 90
L. L. Manning	60 08
L. L. Manning	45 45
Joel Manning	77 48
Charles P. Sebring	49 39
West Second street—	
Julia A. Rogers	31 08
Hattie N. King	28 45
Charles B. Clifton	33 76
W. M. Stillman	31 07
F. B. Gillette	13 85
William Howell	17 18
John Darling	109 27
Estate Warren Ackerman	64 81
Estate E. F. Randolph	47 77
Mary Vermeule	30 08
Rebecca M. Holmes	42 00
Plainfield Gas and Electric Light Co.	115 20
Estate John C. Sutphen	27 39
West Third Street—	
Maria McDermott and Margaret K. Vail	62 08
Levi Hetfield	67 60
West Fourth street—	
Frank S. Wells	32 17
Michael F. Marcley	24 50
Gertrude Vandenberg	39 65
Kate Fisher	29 51
Francis T. Humbert	11 76
Sam'l D. Collins	24 50
Susan S. Collins	28 52
Jeremiah Moore	27 82
Estate Geo. H. Babcock	38 40
John W. Murray, Jr.	23 75
West Fifth street—	
Joseph F. Sheppard	16 79
Ellen Mullen	11 20
Charlotte Hallock	15 73
Cornelia A. Gavett	19 20
Elizabeth A. Golding	14 60
R. Frank Coriell	15 80
Estate Geo. H. Babcock	24 31
West Sixth street—	
Lucy Hooley	10 80
Estate Geo. H. Babcock	17 90
Chas. Stimpson	26 40
Lizzie Taylor	8 40
West Seventh street—	
Congregational Church	40 12
Union County Country Club	30 14
J. Frank Hubbard	31 08
Fanny C. Cox	30 61
Benefits assessed upon the inhabitants of the city of Plainfield	2,832 15
Total	$7,613 75

Now that the project to widen the avenue is assuming definite shape, it is to be hoped that for the benefit of the town the plan to extend the avenue into North Plainfield will be forthwith revived and consummated. This great public improvement should be no longer delayed.

SPECIAL VACATION.

Easter Holiday Tour to Washington, D. C., via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of those who have been unable to take advantage of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's tours to Washington, D. C., during the Lenten season, that company has arranged a Special Easter Holiday Tour, to leave New York and Philadelphia Thursday, April 18, returning on the following Saturday.

The rates, including accommodations at Washington's best hotels, are $12 50 from New York and $11.50 from Philadelphia; proportionate rates from other points.

Detailed itinerary will be sent on application to Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

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1 in.	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$2.50	$4.00	$5.00	$9.50
2 in.	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.50	8.00	12.00
3 in.	2.50	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00	18.00
4 in.	3.00	3.50	5.00	6.00	9.00	16.00	20.00
5 in.	3.50	4.50	6.00	8.00	12.50	18.00	25.00
¼ col.	4.50	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	30.00
½ col.	7.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	24.00	32.00	54.00
1 col.	12.00	16.00	20.00	25.00	35.00	50.00	85.00

All Electro's must be solid metal.

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The best nickel cigar in the State, and
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CLEAR HAVANA SEGARS A SPECIALT
A large assortment of the Choicest Bra
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PAINTERS SUPPLIES. 143-145 NORTH

QUEER TRADE MARKS

UNCLE SAM HAS REGISTERED 26,000 OF THEM.

Some of the Official Marks Are Absurd as Well as Queer. Grounds Upon Which Registration May Be Refused. Favorite Designs and Newly Coined Words.

Uncle Sam registered trade mark No. 26,000 the other day. The fee paid was, as usual, $25. This is a very profitable part of the business of the patent office. It is governed by regulations which in many respects are both odd and interesting. The trade marks themselves are curiosities and not a few of them freaks, for a device of this kind is more valuable if absurd than if sensible.

The newer an invention the more valuable it is. If it has been in public use for so short a time as two years it cannot be patented. With a trade mark the case is exactly opposite; its worth grows steadily with age. It represents a business or a marketable article, with the growth of sale of which it obtains value progressively. It is the symbol of a trade. When one buys a cigar he looks on the box not for the name of the manufacturer but for the trade mark. If the cigar does not correspond to the trade mark you are annoyed and the maker of the cigar to which that trade mark properly belongs is injured.

It is the same way with any other sort of goods. You pick up a newspaper and you find the advertising columns full of trade marks. Here is the "Diana" flour, pure as the virgin snow. Your wife never buys any other brand. She doesn't *even know* the name of the manufacturer. The same remark applies to "Hygeia" hams. The trade mark is the business, an infringement is robbery. Accordingly the law protects it. Great fortunes are frequently at stake in suits that have *to do with* these trade emblems.

Anybody may get a trade mark for nothing. He has only to adopt it and it becomes his exclusive property, so long as nobody has taken it previously for designating goods of the same sort. Furthermore, the law will defend him in this right. But if he is a prudent man he has the trademark registered—that is to say, put on record at the patent office. The $25 paid for this is money well spent. He thus obtains the privilege of suing in the United States courts in case of infringement. The practice of these courts in such matters is settled, so that justice is pretty sure to be done. Otherwise he would be obliged to go to the State courts, where the outcome of legal proceedings on these grounds is more doubtful.

There is another good reason for registering a trade mark. The word "registered" appears to signify that the owner is disposed to defend his property, and thus it is apt to scare off persons who might be tempted to infringe. A registration is good for thirty years and may be renewed indefinitely. But an unregistered trade mark is a legal right in perpetuity and can never die, unless the business which it represents goes out of existence. It is common law property and passes from hand to hand with the business. Another odd thing about a trade mark is that it may possess considerable value, though the article for which it stands be utterly worthless.

The purpose of a trade mark is to identify origin and ownership. It ought to denote nothing else. Under the regulations it must not be descriptive of the ingredients of which an article is composed or in any other way. On that ground the patent office has refused to register the name "Fruit Butter" as a trade mark. It has likewise ruled against "Egg Macaroni" as being descriptive or calculated to deceive. Here was a case where the name signified that certain materials were used in making the food. If these materials were not so used people would be misled. If they were actually employed the term was objectionable on the ground already mentioned. Similar rulings have been made against "Snow White" for flour, "Think Back" for saws, and "Tasteless."

"Gold Prize" has been ruled out as either descriptive or deceptive. If no gold prize was given to the article the purchaser might be deceived. A similar instance was that of the legend "There's Money In It" on soap boxes. Registration for this also was refused. It was decided by a recent commissioner of patents that the word "stylographic," being generic for pens, could not be used as a trademark for an ink specially adapted for stylographic pens. Other adverse rulings have been made respecting "Shake" blown into bottles and "Burglar Alarm." "'Alf an' 'Alf" was shut out because the trade mark "1-2 and 1-2" had been previously registered in the class of drinkables. On the descriptive ground "Chili Colorow" was not allowed as a trade mark for pickles because it is provincial Spanish for red pepper.

People often try to secure the registration of trade marks that embody figures or emblems associated with religion. This is severely frowned upon by the patent office. For example, not long ago a design of this sort submitted included a representation of the Virgin Mary. It was promptly rejected as offensive. Acting in a spirit of broad catholicity, this ruling is not applied merely to matters having to do with Christianity. On one occasion it shut out a picture of a Chinese god. The red Greek cross is objected to also, though on other grounds. It will not do as a trademark for any article that might serve to supply invalid soldiers. The reason for this is quite obvious. It is the emblem of the Red Cross Society, an international organization. Its use as a trade mark on certain classes of goods might lead people to imagine that those goods were indorsed or actually manufactured by the society.

Favorite designs for trade marks are figures representing Hercules, Atlas supporting the world, an Indian, an alchemist, a saint and a good samaritan. The star and crescent frequently occur, separately or together. The owl is found in a variety of classes of marketable articles, being very old in the tobacco trade. The crow is conspicuous in pills, dyes and leather dressings. An odd emblem is a railway train for "Express Ointment." Another is a bottle shaped like a watch and containing pills. Yet another for pills is a conventionalized Roman candle shooting its balls, the latter being termed "Rheumatic Bullets." The more odd, and even nonsensical, a design, the better it serves for a trade mark.

Any man's signature will do for a trade mark. A word from the dictionary will serve the same purpose, likewise the name of a god or goddess of mythology. "Eureka" or "Excelsior" will pass, but not so if anybody has previously registered the same word or name in the same class of goods. For example, if Jones has adopted and registered the name "Hygeia" for his pills, Smith must select *some other name for his pellets of* health. Objection is raised against geographical names, but rulings on this point have been somewhat contradictory. A while ago the word "Concord" was submitted and the application was refused. On appeal to the commissioner of patents it was successfully argued that "concord" was recognized in the English language as having a meaning entirely apart from its geographical significance. So it went through. On the strength of this precedent "Atlanta" was admitted, the contention being that the word was historically derived from a period far more remote than the founding of the capital city of Georgia.

However, it is not necessary that a *word should be accepted by lexicographers* in order that it may serve for a trade mark. People engaged in introducing new articles into the market commonly coin words to fit their purposes. This they do very often by adding the *terminations "in," "ine" and "line"*—as "Lamina," "Absorbine," "Epidermaline," and "Vulnerine." One purpose of the trade mark, and a very important purpose incidental to advertising, is to attract attention. "Society Polish" is a first rate name for a leather dressing, for instance. It has a double meaning, you see. The same idea is illustrated by such trade marks as "Skin Success," "Bile Beans" and "Chill and Fever Breakers."

From what *has been said already* it will appear that the same trade mark may be used over and over again in different classes of marketable articles. The prohibition is against its employment in any way that may lead to mistake on the part of the purchaser. On this ground many applications for rights in the name "Liebig" have been rejected. But obviously "Owl" pills could not be mixed up in anybody's mind with "Owl" sheetings. The cross is no trade mark—that is to say, nobody is permitted to monopolize it in all of its patterns in any class of goods. Having numerous typical shapes—the Greek, Roman, etc.—it may only be made proprietary in a specific pattern. An opposite rule applies to the eagle. There are several species of eagles in the world, but only one type is recognized by the patent office, simply for the reason that the public at large does not differentiate the bald eagle from the golden eagle, and so forth.

Rebuses and monograms are peculiar as trade marks. In many cases one finds the familiar "I-X-L." Geographical names are admissible if printed in some distinctive manner. For example, "Baltimore" would not be registerable if printed in ordinary type, but in red script it would go. Arbitrary arrangements of words and letters will serve as trade marks, inasmuch as in a manner they represent new designs. Representations of the United States flag or coat of arms are not allowed, because the proprietor must have exclusive ownership of the design. An arrangement of colors will not do for a trade mark, unless associated with some emblem or other design. In other words, form as well as color is required.

A portrait may be a trade mark. Manufacturers of patent medicines commonly use their likenesses for this purpose. The portrait of a public man, or of any other living person, may be employed lawfully, with the consent of the individual. But when the person is dead his portrait ceases to be his private property and may be utilized for advertising purposes for anybody. Thus Washington and Franklin are most frequently made use of to give a post-mortem indorsement to articles which in many cases they would doubtless disapprove of most highly.

One of the oddest of registered trade marks is the "Angel Belt"—a medicinal belt that is represented in the design as hung upon a ladder. *This ladder*, of course, is the one that is supposed to lead to heaven. Labels, it should be said, cannot be registered as a rule. Either they contain descriptive matter or they include trade marks registered as such. There is a journal in this country called the Trademark Record, which is published chiefly for the purpose of recording proceedings instituted in the courts in behalf of rights secured by trade marks.—Boston Transcript.

The Country Preferable to Chicago.

A farmer in central Illinois wrote that he wanted to hire a married man to help him on the farm. The wife was to do the housework and the pay for the couple was to be $25 a month, not a large sum, but much more than many a family in Chicago has at the end of the month after paying house rent and grocery bills. In a few days the bureau found an honest appearing and willing German who had *been out of work* for a long time and who gladly went with his wife to accept the offer. Two weeks later the couple sent for the wife's sister, who was a widow, and her two children.

The sister became housekeeper for a neighboring farmer. *Within two months* the German sent for his parents, whom he had been compelled to support. They had been paying $6 a month house rent in Chicago. He found a cottage and garden patch which could be rented for $3 a month.

The colony wrote back to the bureau that the change was for the better.—Chicago Record.

The Chicago Man's Tale.

"It is my experience," *said the Chicago* man, "that a rat terrier makes the best kind of bird dog.

"I have a trained rat terrier that can locate a covey of birds at any distance. Now, the minute he gets a covey located he begins *tapping with his tail*. We have a code arranged between us. He gives me the signals under the Morse system of dots and dashes. For instance, the last time I was out with him he stopped suddenly and began marking off the dots and dashes with his tail. I kept count and read: 'P—C—30.' That meant 'prairie chickens 30 yards ahead.'

"'How many?' I whispered to him.

"He sneaked up a little distance and counted off forty-three. I slipped in one of my special *make cartridges*, which are so flattened that the shot spread from side to side, but not up and down. By the use of these cartridges when a covey of chickens rise in a line I can bag the whole lot.

"When *the chickens* lifted I blazed away, and not one of them fell—at least I didn't see any fall—but I walked up to the place and the ground was literally covered with the feet of prairie chickens. I had aimed just a little bit too low. I *counted the feet* and there were exactly eighty-six—two for each chicken. I did it merely to *check* up the dog's count. It shows how well the dog is trained."—Chicago Record.

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J C Field, Somerville
J B Gutteridge, Netherwood
Hotel Albion, Park ave and 8th street

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Adams, Dr D C	40 Grove st
Adams H C	115 E 6th st
Addis & Fen	122 North av
Andrews F H	615 Central av
Albion Hotel, The	Park av and 9th st
Alert Hose Co. No 1	W 2d st
Babcock, Geo H	8th and Union sts
Barnaby F A	Plainfield
Brakeley, P W Dr	Dunellen
Boone G W Dr	7th and Liberty sts
Bushnell, John	Central ave. and 9th st
Bearbower, J E	Park av and 2d st
Berg, Jos F, M D	123 E 5th st
Blair A G	140 North av
Boice, Runyon & Co	246 Park av
Board of Education	8th st and Arlington av
Booth, E H	Central av
Brookside Sanitarium	Somerset st
Brown J M	612 Central av
Central Times	108 E Front st
Clark, E B	131 Crescent av
Children's Home	Jackson ave
Chace Fred F	651 North av
Clawson, James T	Richmond and Front sts
Constitutionalist Office	105 North av
Cooley, Dr J H	Manning and Westervelt aves
Cox, Rowland	230 W Seventh st
Chapman, Mrs F A	16 LaGrande av
Cruikshank, E A	Belvidere av
Carman, J H, M D	49 Somerset st
Chase, E F M	Somerset st
Central Pharmacy	Park av & Front st
Daily Press	105 North ave
Davis, Dr T S	Cor 6th st & Park av
Day, B M	Rockview ave
Decker, F—pay station	Westfield, N J
Doane, T O—Chief F F D	428 W 5th st
Dunn Fred W	Park and North av
Dumont, John B	151 E 7th st
Endicott, Dr Geo W	Park ave. and 7th st
Hose No 1	West 2d st
Engine No 2	2d st near Park av
Engine No 3	Somerset st
Evans, Geo C	37 Washington ave
Fanwood, pay station	Fanwood station
Force A L	25 Duer st
Fisk, Chas. J	211 West 7th st
Fisk, Pliny	6 W 7th st
Freight House	C. RR. Depot
French Bros	Somerset st
Fritts, Dr J T	428 Park av
Fleming, Howard	1012 Park av
French, C Frank	60 Somerset st
do do	327 Park av
Gaston, M. D., W F	5th and New st
Grant, Geo W Chief of Police	418 W 6th st
Griffen, A M	119 E Front st
Gilbert, A	Cor Central av & 8th st
Hegeman, B. A	107 Sycamore avenue
Hedges, Dr. Ellis W	700 Watchung av
Hedden, Albert	4th st. near Park ave
Hoagland's City Express	161 North av
Howell E O	191 North av
Holmes E H	208 Madison av
Hogan Chas W	28 Rockview av
Hummer & Mulford	229 Park av
Ivins D C	211 Watchung av
Jenkins, Dr. O. L	213 W Front st
Kaufman W T	633 W 7th st
Keely & Son	LaGrande av and Scott pl
Kirkner, J	5th and Division sts
Leggett Pharmacy	Park av and Front st
Linnett W S	120 Jackson av
Lowrie R H, Dr	612 Park av
Lowry, Rev Robert	Madison ave and 9th st
Lovell, L N	Crescent ave
Linke, Frank	227 W Front st
Lounsbury, F C	Plainfield av
Mallinson A D	205 North av
Matthews, Chas	49 Grove st
MacDonald, J F	116 E Front st
Marsh Craig A	108 E Front st
Mathewson W B Dr	Babcock Bldg
do do	97 Rockview av
McQuaide James R	731 W 7th st
McGee, Henry A	Willow ave
McGee, James	Willow ave
Moy G W V	Park av and 4th st
Muhlenberg Hospital	610 W 3rd st
Murray, Dr. W H	737 Watchung av
Murray J W	313 W 4th st
Music Hall	495
Myers, J K	139 E 7th st
Newhall, Henry B	144 E 7th st
N Y & N J Telephone Co	175 North av
Park Club The	Washington av
Fenton T B jr	Rockview av
Perkins Ed C	Central av
Plainfield Beef Co	254 E 3rd st
do Electric Light Co	Madison av
do Gas Light Co	E 4th st
do Street Railway Co	Grant av
do Water Supply Co	Netherwood
Police Station	Park av and Railroad
do Chief Office	Park av
Pond Machine Tool Co	8 2nd st
Pope J C & Co	E Front st
Postal Telegraph & Cable Co	104 Park av
Potter, C jr	427 W 7th st
Potter Printing Press Co	605 South av
Probasco J B Dr	E Front st
Randolph, L W	143 Front st
Reynolds, H P	Park and North ave
Reynolds, H. P	Washington avenue
Reed Chas A	27 Myrtle av
Reed & Coddington	Babcock Bldg
Reinhart J W	69 Belvidere av
Rheaume L A	Watchung av and 4th st
Rogers W H	408 W 6th st
Rowley Frank	45 Somerset st
Roberts, D S	137 North av
Rockfellow, Geo W	Park and 4th st
Rogers, D W	232 W 2d st
Roome, Mrs J	Cor. Mercer & Sycamore aves
Runyon, A M & Son	402 Park av
Runyon, A M & Son	416 Madison av
Rushmore, Dr Edward	429 Park av near Fifth st
Runkle, H. G	531 6th st
Runyon, Chas W	169 North av
Rice, R. W. & Co	cor. Emily and Duer sts
Rushmore Robert	3rd st and Grant av
Saunders W L	95 Mercer av
Serrell, Lemuel W	825 W Front st
Scott, Walter & Co	South ave
Shaw, E J	Front st. opp. Park ave
Shepard A D	Fanwood
Slater F M	27 Jackson av
Smalley Bros	North av
Smith, W P	Belvidere av., Netherwood
Smith, Jas A	125 W Front st
Streuli, H A	1308 Hillside av
Stevens F E	702 South av
Stevens Geo O	Grant av and W Front st
Stephenson W J	148 North av
Sykes T F	Front st Fanwood
Talmadge, Henry P	Netherwood
Taylor Mrs M S	10 Rockview Terrace
Telegraph Office	Plainfield station
Terrill & Cole	209 W 2d st
Thompson, A D	147-149 North av
Thompson, A D	Farragut road
Thickstun, Jas A	225 Madison av
Titsworth, Jos M	413 W 7th st
Tomlinson, Dr T H	228 La Grande av
Tobin Geo J	127 North av
Tracy, J Evarts	440 9th st
Tunison W J	742 Watchung av
Tweedy, G. B	129 Crescent av
Ulrich & Blatz	118 W Front st
Union Beef Co	309 E 3rd st
United States Express Co	125 North av
Union Co Country Club	Cor 7th st & Arlington
Van Sickle J W	122 North av
Wadsworth, W H	437 8th st
Western Union Telegraph Company	at Depot
Wharton, Clifton jr	516 3rd Place
Woltman, E	509 West Seventh st
Wiechers, J F	W 8th st., near Grant ave
Wiertz Bros	544 W Front st

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Boonton N J...45c	Long Branch N J...50c
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Eatontown N J...60c	Passaic N J...35c
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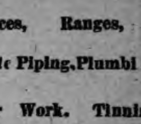

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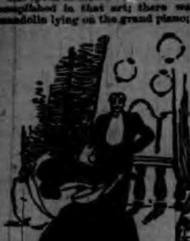
wind of the evening as she had stood on the balcony.

"Madam," said Damer, as he bowed to her with a strange and unwelcome sense of embarrassment, "Prince Andreis should not have told you that I had such good fortune. I am no fit bearer of diamonds; he is."

She did not catch his meaning. She turned from him a little impatiently, and addressed Andreis.

She spoke of music. Andreis was accomplished in that art; there was a mandolin lying on the grand piano; he



THEY SANG TOGETHER.

took it up and sang to it a Sicilian love-song; she took it from him and sang Venetian barcarolle and stornelli; then they sang together, and their clear, youthful voices blent harmoniously. People passing on the canal stopped their gondolas under the balcony to listen; some Venetian professional musicians in a boat applauded. Damer sat in the shadow and listened, and looked at them. Music said little or nothing to him; he had scarcely any comprehension of it; but something in the sound of those blended voices touched a chord in his nature—made him feel vaguely sad, restlessly desirous, foolishly irritated. The light fell on the handsome head of Andreis, on the carnations at the lady's throat, on the rings on their hands which touched as they took the mandolin one from the other; behind them was the open casement, the balcony with its white spiræa; the lighted frontage of a palace on the opposite side of the canal. As they ceased to sing the people below on the water applauded again, and cried: "Brava! brava! brava!"

"Prince Andreis is a poet," said Damer, with a harsh tone in his voice.

"Who never wrote a verse," said Andreis, as he handed a cup of coffee to his hostess.

Through the closed windows the sounds of a chorus sung by the strolling singers below came faintly and muffled into the room; the lamplight shone on the white spray of the spiræa, which looked like a crystal of snow.

"If I had found the opals I should have been inspired by them," he added. "As it is, I am dumb and unhappy."

Veronica Laranigra smiled.

"If you are dumb, so was Orpheus."

"And if you are unhappy," added Damer, "you are only so out of wantonness because the gods have given you *too many gifts*."

"Or because he has stolen a piece of spiræa," said Veronica.

"I may keep my theft?" asked Andreis.

"Yes. For you brought back the opals, though you did not find them."

Soon after they took their leave of her and went down to the waiting gondola. The boatload of musicians had drifted upwards towards Rialto, the colors of their paper lanthorns glowing through the dark. There was no moon. They did not speak to each other in the few minutes which carried them to their hotel. When they reached it they parted with a brief good night. Neither asked the other what his impressions of the evening had been.

When the young Sicilian prince, Lionello Andreis, head of an ancient Hispano Italian family, had met with a hunting accident and the tusks of an old boar had brought him near to death, an English surgeon, by name Frederic Damer, who was then in Palermo, did for him what none of the Italian surgeons dared to do, and, so far as the phrase can ever be correct of human action, saved his life. A year had passed since then; the splendid vitality of the Sicilian had returned to all its natural vigor; he was only twenty-four years of age and naturally strong as a young oak in the woods of Etna. But he had a mother who loved him, and was anxious; she begged the Englishman to remain awhile near him; the Sicilian laughed but submitted; he and Damer had traveled together during several months, and were now about in another month to part company; the Sicilian to return to his own people, the Englishman to occupy a chair of physiology in a town of northern Europe. Their lives had been briefly united by accident and would have parted in peace; a collar of opals was by chance washed up amongst the flags and burdocks of Torcello and the shape of their fate was altered.

Damer was the son of a country physician, but his father had been poor, the family numerous, and he, a third son, had been sent out into the world with only his education as his capital. He practiced surgery to live; he practiced physiology to reach through it that power and celebrity for which his nature craved and his mental capacity fitted him. But at every step his narrow means galled and fretted him, and he had been a demonstrator, an assistant, a professor in schools, when his vast ability and relentless will fitted him for the position of a Helmholtz or a Virchow in that new priesthood which had arisen to claim the rule of mankind, and sacrifices to itself all sentient races.

In Andreis he saw all the powers of youth and wealth concentrated in one who merely used them for a careless enjoyment and a thoughtless good nature which seemed to himself as senseless as the dance in the sun of an amorous negro. Andreis and the whole of his family had shown him the utmost gratitude, liberality and consideration, and the young prince bore from him good-humoredly sarcasms and satires which he would not have supported from an emperor; but Damer in his turn felt for the Sicilian and his people nothing but the contempt of the great intellect for the uncultured mind, the irritation of the wise man who sees a child gayly making a kite to divert itself out of the parchments of a treatise in an unknown tongue which, studied, might have yielded up to the student the secret of perished creeds and of lost nations. There is no pride so arrogant, no supremacy so unbending, as those of the intellect. It may stand, like Belisarius, a beggar at the gate; but, like Belisarius, it deems itself the superior of all the crowds who drop their alms to it, and while it stretches out its hand to them its lips curse them.

"I wish I had lived when this collar was new," Veronica Laranigra said, when her jewelers returned to her the opals restored to their pristine brilliancy. "Life in Venice was one long festa then. I have read of it. It was all masque and serenade and courtship and magnificence. People were not philosophical about life then; they lived—Mina Laranigra was a beautiful woman. They have her portrait in the Belle Arte. It is by Lucchi. She holds a rose to her lips and laughs. She was killed by her husband for an amour. She had these opals on her throat when he drove the stiletto through it. At least so Carlo used to tell me. But perhaps it was not true."

"Do not wear them," said Andreis, to whom she was speaking. "Do not wear them if they are blood-stained. You know they are *pierres de malheur*."

She laughed.

"You Sicilians are superstitious. We northerners are not. I like to wear them for that very reason of their tragedy."

She took up the necklace and clasped it round her throat; some tendrils of her hair caught in the clasp; she gave an involuntary little cry of pain; Andreis hastened to release her hair from the clasp. His hand trembled; their eyes met, and said much to each other. Damer, who was near, drew nearer. She was silent, looking at him with that mixture of curiosity, interest and vague apprehension which he always aroused in her. She was not very intelligent, but she had quick susceptibilities; there was that in him which alarmed them and yet fascinated them.

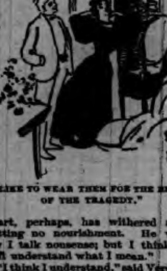
"He awes me," she said later in the day to Andreis. "So often one cannot follow his meaning, but one always feels his reserve of power."

It was a grave speech for a light-hearted lover of pleasure. Andreis heard it with vexation, but he was loyal to the man who had saved his life.

"He is a person of great intellect," he answered; "we are pigmies beside him. But—"

"But what?"

"He used his brains to save my body. So I must not dispute the virtue of his use of them. But sometimes I fancy that he has no heart. I think all the forces in him have only nourished his mind, which is immense. But his



"I LIKE TO WEAR THEM FOR THE REASON OF THE TRAGEDY."

heart, perhaps, has withered away, getting no nourishment. He would say I talk nonsense; but I think you will understand what I mean."

"I think I understand," said Veronica, thoughtfully.

She had thought very little in her careless young life. She had begun to think more since these two men had come into it.

"Andreis merits more than you give him," said her duenna to her. "How long will you keep him in suspense? You ought to remember 'what hell it is in waiting to abide.'"

"A hell!" said Veronica, with the color in her face. "You mean a paradise."

"A fool's paradise, I fear," replied the elder woman. "And what does that other man do here? He told me he was due at some university in Germany."

"How can I tell you why either of them stays?" said Veronica, disingenuously, as her conscience told her. "Venice allures many people, especially in her spring season."

"So does a woman in her spring," said the elder lady, dryly, with an impatient gesture.

"You are angry with me."

"No, my dear. It is as useless to be angry with you as to be angry with a young cat because in its gambols it breaks a vase of which it knows nothing of the preciousness."

Veronica Laranigra did not resent or reply. She knew the vase was precious. She did not mean to break it; but she wanted to be free awhile longer. Mutual love was sweet, but it was not freedom. And what she felt ashamed of was a certain reluctance which she felt to allow Damer to see or know that she loved a man of so little intellectual force as Andreis, a man who had nothing but his physical beauty and his gay, glad temper and kind heart.

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Unequalled in the History of Medicine. Remedy, Excellence, Faithfulness Fitly Rewarded.

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Never in the history of medicine has the demand for one particular remedy for female diseases equalled that attained by *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound and never in the history of *Mrs.* Pinkhams wonderful Compound has the demand for it been so great as it is today. From Maine to California,

from the Gulf to the St. Lawrence, come the glad tidings of woman's suffering relieved by it; and thousands upon thousands of letters are pouring in from grateful women, saying that it WILL and does positively cure those painful

Ailments of Women.

It will cure the worst forms of female complaints, all ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration, falling and displacements of the womb, and consequent spinal weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the change of life.

Every time it will cure

Backache.

It has cured more cases of leucorrhœa by removing the cause, than any remedy the world has ever known; it is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick-headache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is frequently found of great value for local application. Correspondence is freely solicited by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., and the strictest confidence assured. All druggists sell the Pinkham's remedies. The Vegetable Compound in three forms,—Liquid, Pills, and Lozenges.

"Do you want nothing more than these?" the gaze of Damer seemed in her imagination to say to her.

Andreis was delightful to her; his beauty, his gayety, and his homage were all sympathetic to her. She knew that he loved her, but she prevented him telling her so; she liked her lately acquired liberty; she did not want a declaration which would force her to decide in one way or another what to do with her future. And she was affected without being aware of it by the scarcely disguised contempt which his companion had for him. It was seldom outspoken, but it was visible in every word of Damer, in every glance.

"He is beautiful, yes," he said once to her. "So is an animal."

"Do you like animals?"

"I do not like or dislike them. The geologist does not like or dislike the stones he breaks up, the metallurgist does not like or dislike the ore he fuses."

"You are what they call a physiologist?" she said once, suddenly.

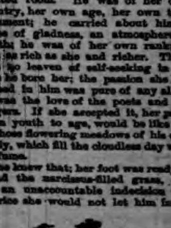
"I am," replied Damer.

She looked at him under her long silky lashes as a child looks at what it fears in the dusk of a fading day. He attracted her and repelled her, as when she had herself been a child she had been at once charmed and frightened by the great ghostly figures on the tapestries, and the white and gray busts of gods and sages on the grand winged staircase of her father's house in the Trentino. She would have liked to ask him many things, things of mystery and of horror, but she was afraid. After all, how much better were the sea, the sunshine, the dog rose, the barcarolle, the laughter, the lute!

CHAPTER III.

She turned to Andreis, who at that moment came along the sands of the beach, his hands filled with spoils from the blossoming hedges—turned to him as when, a little child on the staircase in the dusk, she had run to reach the shelter of a warmed and lighted room. He was of her own country, her own age, her own temperament; he carried about him a sense of gladness, an atmosphere of youth; he was of her own rank; he was as rich as she and richer. There was no leaven of self-seeking in the love he bore her; the passion she had roused in him was pure of any alloy; it was the love of the poets and the singers. If she accepted it, her path, from youth to age, would be like one of those flowering meadows of his own Sicily, which fill the cloudless day with perfume.

She knew that; her foot was ready to tread the narcissus-filled grass, but by an unaccountable indecision and caprice she would not let him invite



SHE TURNED TO ANDREIS.

her thither. She continually evaded or eluded the final words which would have united them or parted them.

"Have you given up your appointment?" he asked once, directly.

Damer merely answered: "No." He did not offer any explanation; but he continued to stay on in Venice, though he had removed from the fine apartments occupied by his friend to a house on the Fondamente Nuovi, where he had hired two chambers.

Andreis, who was very generous and had always a grateful and uneasy sense of unrepaid obligation, vainly urged him to remain at his hotel. But Damer, somewhat rudely, refused.

"I cannot pursue any studies there," he replied.

The house he had chosen was obscure and uninviting, standing amidst the clang of coppersmiths' hammers and the stench of iron foundries in what was once the most patrician and beautiful garden-quarter of Venice, and which is now befouled, blackened, filled with smoke, and clamour, and vileness, where once the rose terraces and the clematis-covered pergole ran down to the lagoon and the marble stairs were white as snow under silken awnings.

"What do you do there?" Veronica wished to ask him; but she never did so; she felt vaguely afraid as a woman of the middle age would have feared to ask a magician what he did with his alembics and his spheres.

Although the eyes of lovers are proverbially washed by the collyrium of jealousy, those of Andreis were blind to the passion which Damer, like himself, had conceived. The reserve and power of self-restraint in Damer were extreme, and served to screen his secret from the not very discerning mind of his companion. Moreover, the pride of race which was born and bred in Andreis rendered it impossible for him to suspect that he possessed a rival in one who was, however mentally *superior, so far socially inferior*, to himself and to the woman he loved.

That a man who was going to receive a stipend as a teacher in a German university could lift his eyes to Veronica Laranigra would have seemed wholly impossible to one who had been reared in patrician and conservative tenets. He never noticed the fires which slumbered in the cold, wide-open eyes of his friend and monitor. He never observed how frequently Damer watched him and her when they were together, listened from afar to their conversation, and invariably interrupted them at any moment when their words verged on more tender or familiar themes. He was himself tenderly, passionately, romantically enamoured; his temper was full of a romance to which he could not often give adequate expression; his love for her had the timidity of all sincere nascent passion; he was pained and chafed by the manner in which she avoided the definite declaration of it, but he did not for a moment trace it to its right cause—the magnetic influence which Damer had upon her, the hesitation which was given her by vague hypnotic suggestion. If any looker-on had warned him he would have laughed and said that days of magic were past.

Damer read the young man's heart like an open book and he knew that it was wholly filled with the image of Veronica. He had never liked Andreis; he had no liking for youth or for physical beauty, or for kindliness and sweetness and simplicity of character. Such qualities were not in tune with him; they were no more to him than the soft, thick fur of the cat in his laboratory, which he stripped off her body that he might lay bare her spinal cord; the pretty, warm skin was nothing to science.

He had saved the life of Andreis because it had interested him and recompensed him to do so; he had traveled with him for a year because it suited him financially to do so; but he had never liked him, he had never been touched by any one of the many generous and delicate acts of the young man, nor by the trust which the mother of Andreis continually expressed in her letters to himself. Where jealousy sits on the threshold of the soul, goodness and kindness and faith knock in vain for admittance. Envy is hatred in embryo and only waits in the womb of time for birth.

One day Veronica asked him to go and see an old servant of the Laranigra household who was very ill and in hospital; they had begged him not to go to the hospital, but he had wished to do so, and had been allowed to fulfill his wish. Damer went to see him. He found the man at death's door with cancer of the food and air passages.

"If he be not operated on he will die in a week," said Damer.

None of the hospital surgeons dared perform such an operation.

"I will operate if you consent," said Damer.

The surgeons acquiesced.

"Will Biancon recover?" asked Veronica, when he returned and told her on what they had decided.

"In his present state he cannot live a week," replied Damer, evasively.

"Does he wish for the operation?"

"He can be no judge. He cannot know his own condition."

"But it will be frightful suffering."

"He will be under anæsthetics."

"But will he recover?"

"Madame, I am not the master of fate."

"But what is probable?"

"What is certain is that the man will die if left as he is."

He performed the operation next day. The man ceased to breathe as it was ended; the shock to the nervous system had killed him. When Veronica heard that he was dead she burst into tears.

"Oh! why, oh! why," she said passionately to Damer, later in the day, "if you knew he must die, did you torture him in his last moments?"

"I gave him a chance," he replied, indifferently. "Anyhow he would never have survived the operation more than a few weeks."

"Why did you torture him with it then?" said Veronica, indignantly.

"It was a rare and almost unique opportunity. I have solved by it a doubt which has never been solved before and never could have been without a human subject."

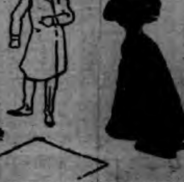
She shrank from him in horror.

"You are a wicked man!" she said, faintly. "Oh, how I wish, how I wish I had never asked you to see my poor Biancon! He might have lived!"

"He would most certainly have died," said Damer, unmoved. "The life of a man at sixty is not an especially valuable thing, and I believe he did nothing all his life except polish your palace floors with beeswax or oil; I forget which it is they use in Venice."

She looked at him with a mixture of horror and fear.

"But you have killed him!—and you can jest."



"BUT YOU HAVE KILLED HIM!"

"I did not kill him. His disease killed him," replied Damer, with calm indifference. "And his end has been a source of knowledge. I should wish my own end to be as fruitful."

She shuddered, and motioned to him to leave her.

"Go away, go away, you have no heart, and no conscience."

Damer smiled slightly.

"I have a scientific conscience; it is as good as a moral one, and does better work."

Andreis began to desire the exile of his companion, though his loyalty withheld him from trying to obtain it by any unfair means or unjust attack. He began to perceive that Damer had an influence on Countess Veronica which was contrary to his own, and adverse to his interests. He did not attach importance to it, because he saw that it was purely intellectual; but he would have preferred that it had not existed. So would she.

"Pierres de malheur! Pierres de malheur!" she said, as she looked at the opals that night. "Why did you bring that cruel man into my life?"

She might banish him, as Andreis had said, but she felt that she would never have courage to do it. Damer awed her. She felt something of what the poor women in the salpetière had felt, when he had hypnotised them and made them believe that they clasped their hands on red-hot iron, or were being dragged by ropes to the scaffold. She strove to resist and conquer the impression, but she was subjugated by it against her will.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

—The Lenten sermon in the usual course in St. Mary's Church will be given this evening by Rev. Eugene Carroll of Elizabeth.

Mothers

have never found a preparation so well adapted to the needs of *thin, delicate children*, as Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites.

Children almost universally like the taste of it, which makes its administration easy, and it supplies their blood with the food properties that overcome wasting tendencies.

Scott's Emulsion enriches the blood, promotes the making of healthy flesh, and aids in a healthy formation of the bones.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute.

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in all styles of cloths, in silks, in velvets, in velours, in moire, in laces, flects and crepons.

$1.98 to $27.50

NEW

Spring Jackets

in black and colored, of every fashionable material, made in the latest style, with extra large sleeves, from

$3.98 to $10

Misses and Childrens Dresses of cloths, cashmeres and wash fabrics, in desirable designs and choice colors, from

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of desirable materials, made in the very latest styles, lined and interlined, from

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WRAPPERS AND

House Dresses

Our best previous efforts have been surpassed. Our line incomparably great; prices from

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Near Broad Street. Newark, N. J.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMS—KURZHALS—At the home of the bride's parents 130 West Second street on the evening of March 26, 1896, by Rev. A. H. Lewis, D. D., Mr. Arthur Gilbert Adams, to Miss Emma Kate Kurzhals.

HOUSE and building lots for sale in Westfield, N. J., high ground, good neighborhood, convenient to depot. Address box 104 Westfield N. J.

3 24 6-3 26 4 e

IN MEMORIAM.

LAING—In loving remembrance of our mother Avis Mosher Laing, who died in Washington D. C., who died one year ago today, Thursday March 26, [illegible].

Buried one year, our true and loving mother,
The heart that beat responsive to our own;
We start, we pause, we gaze at one another,
Then wondering ask, can she, indeed, be gone?
Vanished the gentle smile by which she won us
Ever to duty's path; and must we say
Of all the love and truth she lavished on us
We buried it one year ago today.

BY HER CHILDREN,
Augustus and Eva.

DEATHS.

MORALLEE—In this city March 24, 1896, Anna wife of Lewis Morallee, aged 54 years.

Funeral services from her late residence, 109 West 3d street, Tuesday, March 26, at 9 a. m., and from St. Mary's R. C. Church at 9:30.

DU BOIS—At Thomasville, Georgia, Friday, March 20, Frederick L. son of L. H. and E. DuBois, of 1124 Putnam avenue, Plainfield.

STURTEVANT—In this city March 23, 1896, Ann S. wife of Austin Sturtevant, and daughter of the late Charles Bell, in her 61st year. Funeral services from her late residence, 25 Liberty street, Monday afternoon March 25, at 3. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Newark and Paterson Sunday papers please copy.

SHERIFF'S SALE—New Jersey Supreme Court. The City National Bank of Plainfield vs. Jas. Y. Wilson, impld., etc. Fi. fa. de bo. et ter. In case.

By virtue of the abo[illegible] ciae to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House, in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., on

WEDNESDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1896,

at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all the right, title [illegible] of the above named defendant in and to all the following tract or parcel of land and premises situate in the city of Plainfield, Union county, New Jersey:

Beginning at a point in Washington avenue and corner of land of formerly Phineas F. Randolph; thence running in a northwesterly course to the [illegible] wall of the bridge; thence running [illegible] southwesterly course five hundred and [illegible]-eight feet to a point in line of said Randolph's land, or formerly his; thence running in a southeasterly course one hundred and forty-two feet more or less to a stake and corner; thence running in a northeasterly course two hundred and twenty-eight feet more or less to the place of beginning.

GEORGE KYTE, Sheriff.

J. B. Coward, Att'y.
mh 4 td EDJ&C Fees $[illegible]

Notice of Order to Limit Creditors.

Somerset County Surrogate's Office.

Estate of John Jacob Lang[illegible].

Notice is hereby given that on the sixth day of February, A. D. 1896, on the application of the undersigned, executrix of John Jacob Lang, deceased, an order was made by the Surrogate requiring the creditors of John Jacob Lang, deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said decedent, under oath or affirmation, and present the same to the subscriber within nine months from the date of said order; and in default thereof any such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the subscriber.

ANNA ELIZABETH LANG,
Executrix.

2 14 9 [illegible]

Corporation Notice.

The undersigned commissioners heretofore appointed by the Common Council of the City of Plainfield to make an estimate and assessment of damages that any owner or owners of land will sustain by the widening and laying out of Madison avenue from the southeasterly side line of West Front street to the northwesterly line of the right of way of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, pursuant to the ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to widen Madison avenue from the southeasterly side line of West Front street to the northwesterly line of the right of way of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey," approved June 5th, [illegible], and also to ascertain the amount of damages that shall be assessed as aforesaid and of all necessary expenses incident to such widening and laying out, and to make a just and equitable assessment thereof upon the owners and occupants of the lands, tenements and real estate benefited thereby, in proportion to the benefits each shall be deemed to acquire, [illegible] assessment to be made pursuant to the [illegible] laws now in force in the State of New Jersey governing [illegible] [illegible] of the City Charter to the same, [illegible] they have this day filed their report and assessment in the office of the City Clerk and that the same is open to inspection of the public and will be presented to the Common Council at the [illegible] meeting of that body to be held at the Council Chamber, No. [illegible] Park avenue in the City of Plainfield, New Jersey, on Monday the [illegible] day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, at eight o'clock P. M.

Dated, Plainfield, N. J., March [illegible], 1896.

EDWARD C. MULFORD.
WM. M. SANDFORD,
J. FRED MACDONALD,
Commissioners.

[illegible]

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXVII. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1895. No 14

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—MADISON.

THE TOWN TROLLEY.

Council at Last Presents the Extension Ordinance.

CARS ARE TO COVER THE TOWN.

Various Routes Provided for the Speeding of the Electric Cars, and Many Safeguards Stipulated for the Protection and Revenue of the City—Even Through-Line Trains Must Stop at the Signal of Citizens—Successful Sewer Bidder Announced—Other Important Municipal Business.

When the Common Council Monday got to business at 8:45 the sewer matter was immediately taken up, and the contract was awarded to Michael Honan & Sons of Chester, Pa., they being the lowest bidders, and having qualified with the American Surety Co. as bondsmen. Mr. Honan was present, and as soon as the result was announced he said "Good night, gentlemen, much obliged!" and left. The certified checks of the unsuccessful bidders were ordered returned.

The report of the commissioners on the proposed widening of Madison avenue was filed, and the Finance Committee instructed to ascertain the city's position in regard to the assessment against it, also the city's liability for damages, etc.

E. P. Thorn applied for a liquor license. The application was referred to the License Committee.

Application of the Street Railway Company for extension privileges was received and filed, with map accompanying.

Mr. Fisk presented the following ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE

locating the tracks of the extension of the Plainfield Street Railway Company, and regulating the construction and operation of the same, and also concerning the compensation to be paid by said Plainfield Street Railway Company to the City of Plainfield.

The inhabitants of the City of Plainfield, by their Common Council, do enact as follows:

Sec. 1. That the tracks of the extension of the Plainfield Street Railway Company's railway be and are hereby located in the following streets, roads and alleys of the city of Plainfield:

1. From the present terminus of the road in Watchung avenue through Watchung avenue to East Fifth street, through East Fifth street to Richmond street, through Richmond street to Putnam avenue, and through Putnam avenue to Woodland avenue, through Woodland avenue to South avenue, through South avenue to the station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, at Netherwood.

2. From the present terminus of the road in Watchung avenue, through Watchung avenue to East Third street, through East Third street to Richmond street, through Richmond street to North avenue, through North avenue to the city line at the township of Fanwood.

3. From the present terminus of the road in Watchung avenue, through Watchung avenue to Fourth street, through Fourth street to Madison avenue, and through Madison avenue to Sixth street.

4. From the present terminus of the road in Front street at Grant avenue through Front street to the city line at Dunellen.

5. From the present terminus of the road in Watchung avenue, through Watchung avenue to Fourth street and through Fourth street to Grant avenue.

And in those portions of said streets, roads and alleys marked out and shown on map filed in the office of the city clerk of said city April 1, 1895, entitled "Map showing location of tracks, turn-outs, poles, etc., of Plainfield Street Railway Company's extension, dated, April 1, 1895", to which reference is made and the same hereby made a part of this ordinance; and the said company is hereby given the right to construct, maintain and operate its extension to a street railway in said portions of said streets, roads and alleys under and subject to certain restrictions and regulations hereinafter specified or referred to; the same being such restrictions and regulations as the common council hereby deem requisite for the public interests, as well as subject to such further reasonable regulations as may be hereafter enacted by said common council. A detailed plan of construction shall be filed with the city clerk by said company, and be approved by said common council before any work is done under the permission herein granted.

Sec. 2. That the said company shall construct, maintain and operate a single track railway for said extension, to be laid upon the middle line of the street, and shall construct the tracks, switches, turnouts and poles in the manner and at the points and places indicated on the same on said map.

Sec. 3. That said company shall keep in repair to the satisfaction of the Committee on Streets, the paving or other surface materials of the portion of streets, roads and bridges occupied by its tracks, and in addition shall so keep in repair eighteen inches on each side of the portion of said streets, roads and bridges occupied by its tracks. In case of double tracks, or switches or turnouts, the expression "occupied by its tracks" shall be construed to mean all space in the street between the outermost rails. In case the city shall at any time determine to pave or repave any street or section of a street, the said company shall forthwith repave any portion of said street or section of street which may be occupied by the company's tracks and for eighteen inches beyond, with same material and in same manner, and shall do so at the company's expense under the supervision of the street commissioner. If said company shall at any time fail to comply with any of the requirements of this section, the work or repairs hereinbefore specified may be done or made by or under the direction of said committee on streets, and to their satisfaction, and the expense thereof shall on demand be paid by said company to said city; provided that the said committee on streets or a majority of them shall give at least ten days notice in writing of the intention to do such work or make such repairs, said notice to be served upon any officer or employe of said company who may be found at their office or depot.

Sec. 4. The said company and its officers, agents, servants or employees shall not, nor shall any or either of them be allowed to shovel, throw or place any snow, ice or slush alongside the said track or tracks, in any street or avenue, in such manner as to obstruct other public travel thereon; but, when removing said snow, ice or slush from said track or tracks, the said company or its officers, servants, agents or employees shall cause the same to be immediately levelled between said track or tracks and the gutter lines on each side thereof, unless the fall of snow shall have been too heavy to make it practicable to level the same, in which latter case the said company shall pay its pro rata of the expense of the removal of said snow. Upon violation of any of the provisions of this section, there shall be incurred a penalty of twenty dollars for any city block in which any such violation shall take place, to be paid to the city by said company or by any of its said officers, agents or employees so offending, for each and every offence.

Sec. 5. That the rights and privileges intended to be given by this ordinance to said company are subject to all limitations, provisions, terms and conditions set forth and contained in sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17 and 18 of the ordinance of the city, entitled, "An ordinance locating the tracks of the Plainfield Street Railway Company and regulating the construction and operation of the same and granting permission to said company to use electric motors as the propelling power of its cars", approved April 27, 1891, to the same extent and with the same effect as if said sections were re-enacted in full as a part of this ordinance.

Sec. 6. That the gauge of the tracks of said company to be hereafter laid shall be four feet eight and one-half inches, and the other tracks of said company already laid may be made of the same gauge. That all the cars of the said company shall be similar to those now in use by it or such as shall be approved by the common council of said city. They shall be lighted by electricity, and properly heated in winter. Said company shall use upon its cars the Climax or other noiseless gearing and equip said cars with proper bells or gongs, and said cars shall be run at a speed of not more than twelve miles an hour. No salt shall be used by said company on any part of its tracks, except on the curves and cross-overs. For violation of any of the provisions of this section there shall be incurred a penalty of ten dollars for each offence and ten dollars additional for every day that such violation shall continue not exceeding one hundred dollars on any one conviction.

Sec. 7. That said company shall on or before the first day of August, 1895, equip each street railway car by it operated or run within the city of Plainfield, with fenders of the most improved pattern, to be selected by a commission of 3 appointed by the Mayor, and so attached to the car as best to protect from injury persons or vehicles using the streets or riding on the said cars; that after said last mentioned date no street railway car, the motive power of which is electricity, shall be operated or run upon any of the streets of said city, unless such car is equipped with fenders as above required, and in case any such car is operated or run contrary thereto the said company and every person or persons who shall either as president, manager, conductor or motorman or otherwise be engaged in so operating or running any such car shall be deemed to have violated this section and on conviction shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars for each day during which such violation shall continue, not exceeding one hundred dollars in any one conviction.

Sec. 8. If the said company shall fail to build or construct its extension in Fourth street from Madison avenue to Grant avenue within six months from the time when so directed by the common council, or shall fail to build or construct the remaining extensions herein provided for with turnouts and switches in the manner aforesaid, and put the same into complete operation for the transportation of passengers within nine months next after the passage of this ordinance, or shall afterwards fail or neglect to operate the same as aforesaid daily and every day for the space of three consecutive months, all the rights, powers and privileges and every one of them of said company, their successors or assigns, under and by virtue of this supplemental ordinance, shall thereupon cease and determine, and this ordinance shall be null and void so far as the grant of any such right, power and privilege to said company is concerned, and in either of such cases the common council expressly reserve the right to cause the said railroad or any part or parts thereof, so constructed, to be removed from said street or streets, or any of them, and to sell and dispose of the materials thereof by public auction, and, after paying all the expenses of such removal and sale and of repairing the said street or streets, and of restoring the same as nearly as possible to its or their original condition, to pay the balance of the proceeds of such sale to the said company, or its successors or assigns, provided, that no notice of such sale shall be required to be given, other than an advertisement, signed by the city clerk, and published in any one or more newspapers printed and published in said city.

The time during which the said company shall be delayed in the prosecution of its work or in the operation of its road or in any section thereof by injunction or other legal proceedings in the courts of New Jersey, or the federal courts in New Jersey, shall not be included within the nine months within which the said extensions are to be constructed and put into complete operation.

Sec. 9. That the said company shall for each and every mile of track laid already or that shall hereafter be laid, whether under the provisions of the ordinance hereinabove referred to, approved April 27, 1891, or the amendment thereof approved May 4, 1892, or under the ordinance entitled "An Ordinance authorizing the Plainfield Street Railway Company to extend the location of its tracks", approved Oct. 4, 1892, or under this ordinance, or under any other ordinance, and also for every mile of track that may be owned or operated or that may hereafter be owned or operated by said company within the limits of the city of Plainfield, pay or cause to be paid to the collector of taxes of said city for the use of the said city, the following sums, to wit: For the year beginning Jan. 1, 1896, fifty dollars a mile; for the year beginning Jan. 1, 1897, seventy-five dollars a mile; for the year beginning Jan. 1, 1898, seventy-five dollars a mile; for the year beginning Jan 1, 1899, one hundred dollars a mile; for the year beginning Jan. 1, 1900, one hundred dollars a mile; for the year beginning Jan. 1, 1901, one hundred and twenty-five dollars a mile, for each and every mile of track; said payments to be made each and every year in advance. For the years succeeding that beginning 1901 the said company shall pay at the same rate as for the year 1901, provided that when the gross receipts in any one year from the entire system within the city of Plainfield and the borough of North Plainfield shall equal or exceed eighty thousand dollars, then for that year and annually thereafter, the said company shall pay annually to said city collector for the use of said city five per cent. of the gross earnings of said company, and said gross earnings shall be construed to include all earnings of said company and full proportion on all earnings on through traffic to be calculated according to the proportion between the entire length of the journey and the number of miles travelled within the limits of the city of Plainfield or the borough of North Plainfield or both as the case may be. That to enable the city to ascertain from time to time the amount of gross earnings of said company the books of the company shall be open to inspection by the finance committee of the common council or such other person or persons as the common council shall for that purpose designate.

Sec. 10. That the tracks and cars of said company shall be used for the carrying of passengers only; that no freight shall be carried by said company or over its tracks, and that no baggage other than hand baggage actually carried by passengers shall be carried or allowed upon the cars of said company or any other cars passing over said tracks. That cars shall not be run in trains of more than two cars over any of the tracks of said company, and that all cars shall stop upon being signalled by any foot passenger at any street corner past which said tracks are or shall be laid and passengers shall be freely allowed to board said cars or alight therefrom at any of said street corners. Any violation of any of the provisions of this section by said company or any of its employes shall be subject to a penalty of twenty dollars fine for each and every offence.

Sec. 11. That in case said company shall lease its tracks or any portion of the same, or sell, or assign its franchises, or attempt so to do, said company will cause to be inserted in any such lease, deed, bill of sale, assignment or other transfer, a stipulation and covenant and condition that the same is made subject to the provisions of this ordinance, and that the lessee, vendee, assignee or other person to whom such lease, conveyance, assignment or transfer may be made or intended to be made in accepting the same agrees to be bound thereby and to conform thereto, and will in turn insert a clause similar to that required by this section in case of any lease, conveyance, assignment or transfer to be made, so that no persons or corporations shall acquire any rights in the premises except subject to the same terms and conditions as herein provided.

Sec. 12. That said company upon the final adoption of this ordinance and before exercising any of the rights and privileges granted hereby, shall as a condition precedent file with the city clerk of the city of Plainfield a contract to be executed by said company and duly approved by the corporation counsel, wherein said company covenant and agree with the inhabitants of the city of Plainfield, to abide by and perform all the matters and things herein, on the part of said company, required to be observed, kept and performed; that it will, at any and all times hereafter, fully indemnify and protect the city of Plainfield of and from any and all suits, actions and proceedings that may be brought and maintained, or sought to be brought and maintained, by any person or corporation for, on account of or by reason of, the adoption or maintenance by said company, its successors or assigns, of said electric system aforesaid, or the construction or maintenance of said electric system or anything connected therewith, or any act of omission or commission by said company, its successors or assigns or any of its agents or servants, at any time or times, and shall whenever requested by said city, fully defend any and every such action, suit or proceeding.

Sec. 13. That said company shall also at the same time herein above specified for filing said contract, file a bond to the city in the sum of twenty thousand dollars to be approved as to form by the common council and corporation counsel of said city, conditioned for the full and faithful keeping, observance and performance of the terms and conditions in this ordinance contained, on part of said company to be kept, observed or performed. And in case the conditions or terms upon which said company is granted permission to locate its tracks and maintain and operate its road or any of the terms or conditions of the said contract are violated, the city reserves the right to revoke the permission herein granted, to remove the tracks of the said company and all the constructions made in the streets of the city by the said company, its successors or assigns.

Sec. 14. The company shall file with the city clerk, within thirty days next after the passage of this ordinance, their acceptance, under their corporate seal and signed by their president, of the terms and provisions, restrictions, and regulations hereof, and every one of them, and, in default thereof, it shall be understood and held that they decline to accept the same, and thereupon all rights, powers and privileges, to them granted hereby, shall forever cease and be at an end, in the same manner and with the same effect as if this ordinance had never been passed.

The ordinance was tabled after reading, to enable all to examine and discuss it at the next meeting.

The Council adjourned to meet again Monday night, April 8, when all interested in the street railway extension will be given a chance to be heard.

THE SCHOOL BOARD MEETS.

Fire Escapes and Building Repairs the Chief Topics of Consideration.

Little business of importance was transacted at the regular April meeting of the Board of Education, held last evening.

All the members were present, and President Probasco was in the chair.

Considerable time was occupied in auditing the many monthly bills.

The matter of fire escapes for the school buildings was brought up, and after a short discussion was referred to the proper committee.

The question of school repairs came in for considerable amount of discussion, some thinking that the bills for this work were running up too high; but explanations were made; and when all understood that none except necessary repairs had been made, the subject was dropped.

Collector Johnson reported $500 collected as school-tax money, the same having been deposited in the bank.

The Board made a request that the City Assessor make the rate of .45 per cent. on taxable valuation of the city property for the coming year's expenses.

It was voted to raise $4,000 this year for mortgage indebtedness. $1,406.87 was reported as having been received from County Superintendent Holmes.

Mr. Lovell, chairman of committee on teachers, stated that there was too much crowding in the schools, and suggested that an additional room be opened in the Wadsworth building and used as a kindergarten.

The need of a flag walk across the grounds at the Bryant School was reported, also that of a curb on the Sixth street side. They will be looked after by the Board.

A cement walk was reported as being laid in the Bryant School to replace the wornout board floor in the basement. It was decided that city water be placed in all the schools not having the same.

It was stated that the need of new furniture in the Wadsworth building was paramount. The matter was left with the proper committee.

Chandler Riker communicated with Board asking for consent to run the trolley through Fourth street. The Board was not inclined to sign for it, unless the company would promise not to go through Arlington avenue.

The matter will be considered, and legal advice will be obtained.

This Car Beats Two.

The new passenger elevator which is being placed in the Babcock Building by the Elektron Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Mass., will be of quartered oak, with combination gas and electric lights, capable of carrying 2,000 pounds or 10 people. The work of placing the elevator in position is under the supervision of F. A. Wallace, an expert in this line of work.

It will be an agreeable surprise to persons subject to attacks of bilious colic to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In many instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy, Park and North aves. T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

PARK CLUB HOLDS IT.

Still Whist Champion of the United States.

THE FOUR WIN BY 3 POINTS.

Quaker City Again Routed, in an Intensely Absorbing Contest for the Challenge Silver Trophy—Other Experts to Try Their Mettle.

The Park Club whist team again displayed their superior skill at this great American game of cards, Saturday, when they defeated the Philadelphia Whist Club of Philadelphia, by the score of 21 to 18, for the silver championship trophy of the American Whist League, which is composed of the crack whist clubs of the principal cities in the United States.

The score:

AFTERNOON GAME.

PARKS.		PHILADELPHIA.	
Townsend and Rogers McCutcheon and Howell	4	Lowry and Hart Neff and Hill	3
Townsend and Howell Rogers and McCutcheon	2	Neff and Hart Hill and Lowry	2
Rogers and Howell Townsend and McCutcheon	3	Lowry and Neff Hill and Hart	4
Totals	9		10

EVENING PLAY.

PARKS.		PHILADELPHIA.	
Townsend and Rogers McCutcheon and Howell	5	Lowry and Hart Neff and Hill	3
Townsend and Howell Rogers and McCutcheon	3	Neff and Hart Hill and Lowry	4
Rogers and Howell Townsend and McCutcheon	5	Lowry and Neff Hill and Hart	1
Totals	12		8

Park Club	21
Philadelphia Club	18

Examination for Admission to West Point and Annapolis.

Hon. Charles N. Fowler, member of Congress from this district, has issued the following notice:

The examination of applicants for the appointments to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, and the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis will be held at 9 Saturday, June 1, 1895, at the Pingry School Building, in Elizabeth.

The appointment at West Point, having become vacant, must be filled at once.

The candidates for the appointment at the naval academy must be between the ages of 15 and 20. The candidates for the appointment at the military academy must be between the ages of 17 and 22.

All candidates must be free from any deformity, disease or infirmity which may render them unfit for service, and should be physically sound, well formed and of robust constitution.

All candidates must be well-versed in reading, in writing, including orthography, in arithmetic, and have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography and of the history of the United States.

Will Meet the Crack Shots.

Neaf Apgar went to Paterson today to participate in the great American handicap shooting match, in which 57 of the best amateur and wing shots of the country have paid an entrance fee of $25 to contest for the valuable prizes to be given to the winners. The conditions of the shoot are 25 live birds, with handicaps ranging from 26 to 33 yards, 50 yards boundary and a 33-yard dead line. Mr. Apgar's shooting number is 24, handicapped at 30 yards. The New York Sun speaks of Mr. Apgar as one of the best amateur shots in the contest.

—John Powers of Grove street is improving his property by raising the sidewalk up to the grade and setting out trees.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

☞Sold by druggists, price 75 cts. per bottle.

OBITUARY.

Louis J. Denton.

Just as the sun had passed below the western horizon Saturday evening, the life of one of God's noblest works, an honest man, passed peacefully away, to awake in the fullness of eternal glory.

For the past eleven weeks Louis J. Denton of Prospect Hill has been a sufferer from chronic cystitis and inflammation of the stomach, until Saturday evening when the end came.

He asked those who had watched so lovingly and tenderly by his bedside if they would turn his face to the West, that he might once more see the sinking sun. This wish was gratified, and as he was placed thus upon his bed his life went out so quietly and gently that the change was scarcely noticeable.

Not once during the eleven-weeks illness did one impatient word pass his lips. He rested entirely on the arm of Him who was his strength. The disease which had fastened its grip upon him caused considerable restlessness, and often during the night when this uneasiness would seem to get the best of him, his sister, Mrs. Bliss, would read selections to him from the Psalms. The comfort and ease given would call forth the words, "That 's beautiful! That's grand!"

Mr. Denton's life was a quiet one, and made up of deeds more than words. As a thorough Christian man he followed closely the lines of duty, and his identity with aggressive religious movements was marked, and his activity in the First Baptist Church and its missions was cause for much encouragement to all. His attendance at divine services was regular, and previous to his illness he had missed only three Sundays at church services in thirteen years. It was his delight to be with God's people, and assist in the work that was so near and dear to his heart. Before he passed away he called to his bedside his employes, and his regret seemed to be that he had n't done enough for them. He urged them to place their trust in his heavenly father.

Louis James Denton, who was next to the youngest of eight children, was born in Benton, Yates County, N. Y., June 16, 1838, and was nearly 57 years old. His boyhood days were spent in Benton, and at an early age the family moved to Penn Yan, a few miles distant, where he lived for some time. At the age of 16 he united with the Penn Yan Baptist Church, and was a member until the family moved to Plainfield in 1859. When the family had settled here an impressive incident occurred, when the family of seven united with the First Baptist Church. Louis and his brother Sylvester formed a partnership, and started the nursery on Prospect Hill, where it stands today. After the death of Sylvester Louis continued the business, and up to the time of his illness was very active in it.

September 15, 1881, Mr. Denton married Emma D. Brown of Dunellen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moses D. Brown, who with faithful wifely attentions ministered to every want and comfort that could make happy his closing days. Mrs. Denton and three children, Sarah Pauline Denton, Arthur Lewis Denton and Frank Chester Denton, are left. Two sisters, Miss Clara R. Denton and Mrs. Bliss, wife of Rev. E. W. Bliss of Washington, also survive him.

The funeral services will be held Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 from his late home. Interment will be private.

ANOTHER INDUSTRY.

Plainfield to Have the Only Chamois-Skin Finishing Plant in the United States.

Within the course of a few weeks ground will be broken on the land situated between Evona station and Rock avenue, on South Second street, for the erection of an immense chamois-skin finishing plant. For some time New York capitalists have been considering the investment of money in such a plant, and last week, through the real-estate agency of Bacon & Vail, a deal was consummated whereby the promoters have purchased 800 feet of ground fronting on South Second street, from the New Jersey Land Improvement Company, with the privilege of buying 400 feet additional when desired.

Plans for the erection of buildings necessary to conduct the business, are now in the hands of New York architects, and as soon as finished will be put into the hands of contractors, who will immediately break ground for the structures.

This will be the only factory of its kind in the United States, and will in all probability give employment to a large number of Plainfield people, especially young women.

—The letter-box which was attached to the signpost in front of F. L. C. Martin's bicycle headquarters on Park avenue was removed yesterday afternoon to Moy's corner.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Legacy of $200 Received from the Joanna Craig Estate—Plan to Make the Y. M. C. A. Building a Central Delivery Station.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Plainfield Public Library and Reading-room, held last evening, there were present M. W. Tyler, W. S. Larrabee, J. B. Dumont, Rowland Cox, and Wm. M. Stillman. The minutes of the meetings of Feb. 5, March 5, and March 8, were read and approved.

The treasurer reported that he had received from the estate of Joanna K. Craig the legacy of $200 bequeathed by Mrs. Craig to the Library.

His report was received and approved, and he was directed to set aside the money received as a special fund for the improvement and extension of the Library building.

The following bills were ordered paid from the general fund: Miss E. L. Adams, $50; Morrill Bros., $9; Plainfield Gas and Electric Light Co., $11.90; E. E. Davis, $30; Thorpe & Ivins $11.50; W. H. Williams, $12.45; Samuel H. Allen, $41.85; and the following will come out of the special fund, derived from the Babcock houses: D. J. Van Norstrand Co., subscription to magazines, etc., $62.25.

The following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That this Board do hereby adopt a common seal."

The secretary was directed to obtain such a seal, and keep the same in his custody.

A communication from the Young Men's Christian Association referring to the Library using their building as a delivery station, was referred to the Library Committee with power.

Librarian's Report for the Month of March, 1895.

Volumes on accession-book, Feb. 28, 1895	12,[illegible]
" added by purchase	59
Volumes added by gift	25
Volumes now in the library	12,[illegible]
Number of card-holders	2,[illegible]
Cash rec'd from fines	$ 19.12
" " " non-resident subscriptions	$ 4.00
Cash received from sale of catalogues	$ 2.00
House Circulation.	
Fiction	1479
Juvenile	640
Biography	199
Travel	229
Philosophy	30
Religion	48
Sociology	73
Philology	1
Natural science	89
Useful arts	46
Fine arts	49
Literature	296
History	164
General works	58
Total	2877
Total for March, '94	[illegible]
Increase	199
Average circulation per day	115
Visitors to building	5,734

Gifts during the month—

Mch 5. From State of New Jersey, Report of Geological Survey, 1893.

Mch 5. From Mrs. Ephraim Miller, Hinton's "History of the U. S."

Mch 11. From Miss H. Gardner, Dickens's Works, 15 vols.

Mch 14. From Chas. Bullman, Muhleman's "Money of the U. S."

Mch 15. From Smithsonian Inst., Rockhill's "Journey Thro' Mongolia".

Mch 30. From Mrs. W. H. Sampson, New York Hist. Society Collections, 6 vols.

EMMA L. ADAMS,
Librarian.

Dunellen Election.

The following ticket was elected in Dunellen yesterday:

Borough Commissioners — Peter W Brakeley, Fred E Wilcox,

Assessor—Chas A Coriell.

Collector—Geo W Day.

Freeholder—Firman H Giles.

Justice of the Peace—Peter V Huff.

Commissioners of Appeal—Samuel Lockey for 3 years, John P Apgar for 2 years, Henry V Dunham for 1 year.

Pound Master—C Wesley Risler.

Overseer of the Poor—Wm H Cole.

Constable—Albert W Warden.

Appropriations — Borough purposes, $1,600; Poor, $200.

—Alexander Adams is erecting a barn on his property on Netherwood avenue.

Those who never read the advertisements in their newspapers miss more than they presume. Jonathan Koniken, of Bolan, Worth Co., who had been troubled with rheumatism in his back, arms and shoulders, read an item in his paper about how a prominent German citizen of Fort Madison had been cured. He procured the same medicine, and he uses his own words: "It cured me right up." He also says: A neighbor and his wife were both sick in bed with rheumatism. Their boy was over to my house and said they were so bad that he had to do the cooking. I told him of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and how it had cured me, he procured a bottle of it and it cured them up in a week. 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy, Park and North aves. T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

TOXIN
By
OUIDA

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CHAPTER IV.

After the death of the servingman Biancon the name of the English scientist and surgeon became known and revered amongst the persons of his profession in Venice. The poor man had died certainly from the shock to the nerves, but that was of small moment. The operation had been eminently successful, as science counts success. It had been admirably performed, and had, as he had said to Veronica, cleared up a doubt which could not, without a human subject, have been satisfactorily dissipated. His skill, his manual dexterity, his courage, were themes of universal praise, and more than one rich person of the Veneto entreated his examination, and were submitted to his treatment.

Andreis saw but little of him in the daytime, but most evenings in prima sera they met in the Palazzo Laranigra. Then Damer spoke little, but he spoke with effect; and, when he was silent, it seemed to this young mistress of the house that his silence was odiously eloquent, for it appeared always to say to her: "What a mindless creature you are! What a mindless creature you love!"

"You play with your happiness," said her duenna, angrily, to her.

"I do not play, indeed," she answered, seriously, but said no more.

Even in broad daylight, and on the sunlit waters of the lagoon, as she saw in the distance the foundry flames and factory smoke of the Fondamente, where Damer's tower stood, she shuddered in the hot midsummer noon. It seemed as if even from that distance the eyes of the strange Englishman could see her and lay silence on her lips and terror on her heart. It was but a morbid fancy—she knew that; but she could not shake off the impression. Even when far out on the green waves of the Adriatic, when Venice had long dropped away out of sight, the chilliness and oppression of the hallucination remained with her.

As summer drew on Andreis decided if he could not persuade her to promise herself to him in Venice he would follow her to the hills above Cadara, and there decide his fate. He had little doubt that he would succeed before the summer should have wholly fled.

He went out one day to make some purchases of glass and metal work for which one of his sisters had written him. He thought that when they were completed it would be but courtesy to go and tell Damer that he himself was about to leave the city, and offer him his yacht to go in, if he desired it, to Trieste. The indulgent kindliness of Andreis made him wish to part friends with a man to whom he considered that he owed his life.

He bade his gondolier steer northwards to the Fondamente. In passing the Ponte del Paradiso, a sandalo, in which there was one person alone, fouled his own in the narrow channel, and that solitary person was Damer.

"I was just going to your apartments," cried Andreis, while his gondolier swore as his prow grazed the wall of Palazzo Narni.

"I am going to the hospital, and shall not be at home till dark," replied Damer, ungraciously.

"I was coming to tell you that I am about to leave Venice."

"And are going to Goritz, no doubt," said Damer, with a dark, brief smile.

"I may be and I may not," replied Andreis, in a tone which implied that wherever he chose to go was no business of anyone's. "Anyhow, I am led to say that the schooner is entirely at your disposition if you remain here or if you cross to Trieste."

"Thanks. Yachts are rich men's toys for which I have no use," answered Damer, without saying where he was going or what he intended to do. "Send yours to her docks in Messina, if you do not require her yourself."

"You might be a little more polite," said Andreis, half angrily, half jestingly. "I should be glad to do you any services."

"Poor men cannot accept such services."

"Why do you constantly speak of your poverty? You have intellect; that is much rarer than riches."

"And much less esteemed," said Damer, with that brief, dull smile which always depressed and troubled Andreis. "I fear I cannot stay to gossip," he added. "I am already rather late for a conference at the hospital."

They were about to part—Damer to pass underneath the bridge, Andreis to pursue his way to a coppersmith's workshop, when a weak, infantine cry smote on their ears, echoed by other shriller childish voices.

Some children were playing on the black barges which were laden with firewood and coal. They were small creatures, half naked in the warm air and sportive as young rabbits. They ran, leaped, climbed the piles of fuel, caught each other in mimic wrestling and screamed with glad laughter. There was only one who did not join in the games, a little boy who lay languidly and motionless on some sacks, and watched the others with heavy

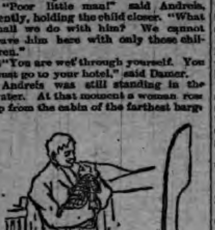
As their gambols passed under that wall the sporting children, growing wilder and more reckless, rushed in their course past and over the little sick boy, and jostled him so roughly that they pushed him over the edge of the barge, and he fell, with a shrill cry, into the water. The others, frightened at what had befallen them, gathered together, whispering and afraid, irresolute and incapable. The fallen child disappeared. The water hereabouts is thick and dark, and sewage flows unchecked into it. It was in that instant of his fall that his cry, and the shrieks of his companions, rose shrilly on the morning silence. In a second Andreis had sprung from the gondola, dived for the child, who had drifted underneath the barge, and brought him up in his arms. He was a child of some five years old, with a pretty pale face and naked limbs; his small, curly head fell in exhaustion on the young man's shoulder, his ragged clothes were dripping.

Damer looked at him with professional insight. "That boy is ill," he said to Andreis. "You had better put him out of your arms."

"Poor little man!" said Andreis, gently, holding the child closer. "What shall we do with him? We cannot leave him here with only those children."

"You are wet through yourself. You must go to your hotel," said Damer.

Andreis was still standing in the water. At that moment a woman rose up from the cabin of the farthest barge



"POOR LITTLE MAN!" SAID ANDREIS.

and came leaping wildly from one barge to another, screaming: "The child! the child! my Carlino!"

She was his mother. Andreis gave him to her outstretched arms and slipped some money into the little ragged shirt.

"I will come and see how he is in an hour," he said to her, amidst her prayers and blessings. "He is not well. You must take care of him—not leave him alone."

The child opened his eyes and smiled. Andreis stooped and kissed him.

"Go home by yourself. I will stay and see what is the matter with him," said Damer. Andreis went. Damer, bidding the woman go before him, walked over the barges until he reached the one in which she had a sort of rude deck-house or cabin, in which she and five children lived. There he examined the little boy.

"A sore throat," he said, simply. "I will bring you remedies."

He hailed a passing gondola and went to his house in the Fondamente.

"What is amiss with him?" said Andreis, later in the day.

"You would have done better to leave him in the canal water," replied Damer. "He is a weak little thing; he has never had any decent food; he will never recover."

"But what is it?"

"A sore throat," replied Damer as he had replied to the mother.

The went both to the Ca' Laranigra that evening. There were several people there; the night was very warm; the tall lilies and palms on the balcony glistened in the light of a full moon; there was music. Veronica held out the lute to Andreis.

"Will you not sing with me to-night?"

"Alas! You must forgive me. I am rather hoarse. I have no voice," he answered, with regret.

"I heard of what you did this morning," she murmured, in a low tone. "Your gondolier told mine. Perhaps you have taken a chill. I will go and see the little child to-morrow."

"We will go together," he replied, in the same soft whisper, while his hand touched hers in seeming only to take the lute. Damer saw the gesture where he sat in the embrasure of a window speaking of a frontier question of the hour with a German minister who was passing through Venice.

When they left the house two or three other men accompanied them on to the water-steps. Warm though as the night was, Andreis shivered a little as he wrapped his overcoat round him. "I could bear my sables," he said, as he descended the stairs. Damer looked at him in the moonlight, which was clear as the light of early morning.

"You should not plunge into sewage water and embrace little beggars," he said, coldly, as he accompanied one of the Venetian gentlemen whose palace was near the Fondamente, and who had offered him a seat in his gondola.

Andreis, refusing the entreaties of his companions to go and sup with them at Florian's, went to his rooms at the hotel. He had a flood of happiness at the well-springs of his heart, but in his body he felt feverish and cold.

"It is the sewage water. It got down my throat as I dived," he thought, recalling the words of his friend. "I shall sleep this chill off and be well again in the morning."

But he did not sleep; he drank some iced drinks thirstily, and only fell into a troubled and heavy slumber as the morning dawned red over the roofs of Venice, and the little cannon on the Giudecca saluted a new day.

He felt ill when he rose, but he bathed and dressed, and, though he had no appetite for breakfast, went down to his gondola, which he had bidden to be before the hotel at nine o'clock.

At parting from her he had arranged with Veronica that they should go at that hour to see the little child of the Bridge of Paradise.

As he stood on the steps and was about to descend Damer touched him on the arm.

"You are going to take the Countess Laranigra to the sick boy?"

"Yes," said Andreis, with a haughty accent; he did not like the tone of authority in which he was addressed.

"I forbid you to do so, then," said Damer. "She would only see a dead body, and that body infectious with disease."

Andreis was pained.

"Is the little thing dead?" he said, in a hushed voice. "Dead already?"

"He died twenty minutes ago. He had been ill for three days."

"Poor little pretty thing!" murmured Andreis. "I am sorry. I will go to the mother."

"You had better go to your bed. You are unwell. You did a foolish act yesterday."

"I am quite well. When I require your advice I will ask it," said Andreis, impatiently, as he entered his gondola and went to the house of Veronica. Damer, standing on the steps of the hotel, looked after him with a gaze which would have killed him could a look have slain.

Her house was bright in the morning radiance, the green water lapping its marbles, the lilies and palms fresh from the night's dew, the doors standing open showing the blossoming acacias in the garden behind.

She came to him at once in one of the smaller salons.

"I am ready," she said, gayly. "Look! I have got these fruits and toys for your little waif."

Then something in his expression checked her gladness.

"What is it?" she asked.

"The child is dead," said Andreis.

"Oh, how sad!" She put down the little gifts she had prepared on a table near her; she was tender-hearted and quickly moved; the tears came into her eyes for the little boy whom she had never seen.

Andreis drew nearer to her.

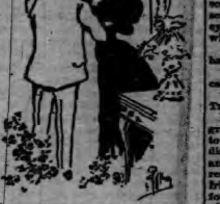
"Mia cara," he murmured. "Do not play with me any longer. Death is so near us always. I have told you a hundred times that I love you. I will make you so happy if you will trust to me. Tell me—tell me—"

She was softened by emotion, conquered by the answering passion which was in her; she did not speak, but her breast heaved, her lips trembled; she let him take her hands.

"You will be mine—mine—mine!" he cried, in delirious joy.

"I love you," she answered, in a voice so low that it was like the summer breeze passing softly over the lilies. "Hush! Leave me! Go now. Come back at three. *I shall be alone.*"

The doors were open and the windows; in a farther chamber two liveried servants stood; approaching through the ante-room was the figure of the major-domo of the palace.



"YOU WILL BE MINE—MINE—MINE!"

Andreis pressed her hands to his lips and left her. He was dizzy from ecstasy, or so he thought, as the busts and statues of the entrance hall reeled and swam before his sight, and his limbs felt so powerless and nerveless that, if one of his gondoliers had not caught and held him, he would have fallen headlong down the water-steps.

CHAPTER V.

When three of the clock chimed from the belfries of St. Mark she awaited him alone in her favorite room, clothed in white with a knot of tea-roses at her breast; she was full of gladness; she looked at herself in the many mirrors and saw that she was as fair as the fair June day.

"How beautiful our lives will be!" she thought. "Poor little dead child! It was his little hands joined ours. Perhaps he is an angel of God now, and will be always with us!"

She heard the swish of oars at the the water-stairs below; she heard steps ascending those stairs; she heard the voice of her head servant speaking. It was he! She put her hand to her heart; it beat so wildly that the leaves of the roses fell; she crossed herself and murmured a prayer; such happiness seemed to merit gratitude.

Through the vista of the ante-chambers came the figure of a man. But it was not that of Andreis.

Damer came up to her with his calm, expressionless face, his latent eyes, his hair of authority and of indifference.

"You expected the Prince Andreis," he said to her. "I regret to tell you, madame, that he is unable to keep his appointment with you. He has taken the disease of which that child on the barge died this morning. He has what the vulgar call diphtheria."

Andreis lay in the large salon where they had dined together in the evening after finding the opal necklace. Damer had caused a bed to be taken into it and placed in the center of the room, as affording more air from the four large windows than was to be obtained from the lesser bedchamber adjoining. He did not give the true name to the disease in speaking to the people of the hotel: he spoke merely of cold and fever from a plunge in the hot noonday into foul canal water; on the local doctor, whom he paid the compliment of calling in, he enjoined the same reserve.

"The prince is very rich," he said. "he will pay for any loss which may be incurred, any renewal of furniture and of draperies."

From Andreis he did not conceal the truth.

Indeed, Andreis himself said, in a hoarse, faint voice: "I have the disease which the child had. Cure me if you can, for—"

He did not add why life was more than ever beautiful to him, but the tears rose into his eyes; the other understood what remained unspoken.

When three in the afternoon sounded from the clock-tower on the south side of the hotel he raised his head, and, with a despairing gesture, said to Damer: "She expects me. Go and explain to her; say I am ill. Tell her I would get up and keep my tryst if I died at her feet, but I fear—I fear—the contagion—for her."

"Lie where you are, and you will probably be well in a few days," said Damer. "I will leave Stefanio with you and take your message. I shall soon return. Meanwhile your man knows what to do."

Stefanio was the valet.

The eyes of Andreis followed him from the room with longing and anguish. He was not yet so ill that the apathy of extreme illness dulled his desires and stilled his regrets. Both were intense as life still was intense in him. He would have risen and dragged himself to the Ca' Laranigra; but as he had said he feared the infection for her which would be in his voice, in his touch, in his breath, in his mere presence.

"She loves me, she loves me," he thought, and he like a coward, like a knave, must be untrue to the first meeting she had promised him!

"Why is it," he thought, as the tears welled up under his closed eyelids, "that *our* better, kinder impulses always cost us so much more heavily than all our egotisms and all our vices?"

If he had left the little child underneath the barge to drown, would it not have been better even for the child? The little thing had only suffered some eighteen hours longer through his rescue.

"What did you tell her?" he asked, breathlessly, when Damer at last returned.

"I told her the truth," replied Damer, as he placed the thermometer under the sick man's armpit. "You have worried and fretted; your fever has increased."

"What did she say? She is not angry—*offended?*"

"Who can be so at the misfortune of disease? Of course she knows that you have incurred this misfortune through your own folly."

"Did she say so?"

"No; I am not aware that she said so. But she no doubt thought it. She bade me tell you not to agitate yourself."

"Was that all?"

"She added—for her sake," said Damer, with a cold, slight smile. He was truthful in what he repeated; he scorned vulgar methods of misrepresentation and betrayal. The heavy eyes of Andreis gleamed and lightened with joy.

"Thanks," he said softly, and his hot hand pressed that of his friend.

"I will write to her," he added. "You can disinfect a note?"

"Yes. But do not exert yourself. Try to sleep."

He crossed the room and closed the green wooden blinds; he gave an order to Stefanio, and dipped his hands in a disinfecting fluid; then he sat down and took up a book. But he could not read. He saw before him that blanched, frightened face, which a little while before had been raised to his as the voice of Veronica had cried to him: "Save him! You will save him? You have so much knowledge, so much power. You will save him for my sake!"

He had promised her nothing; he had only said briefly, in the language of people who were fools, that the issue of life and of death was in the hands of Deity. He had promised her nothing; in his own way he was sincere. Up to that time he had done everything which science and experience could suggest to combat the disease.

He called in a second medical man of the town and two sisters of charity to replace Stefanio, who grew alarmed for his own safety and would no longer approach the bed.

"Send for my mother," said Andreis, in his choked voice.

"Certainly," answered his friend; but Damer telegraphed only to the Andreis' palace in Palermo, and he knew that it was unlikely she would be in that city in the summer heats of the end of June.

It might be forwarded or it might not; Italian households are careless in such matters.

The disease which had fastened on Andreis was not one which waits. But when he murmured once and again. "Send for my mother!" Damer could, with a clear conscience, reply: "I have telegraphed."

The day wore into night, and the night waned into dawn. All the animation of Venetian life began again to awake with the whirr of the pigeons taking their sunrise flight from dome and cupola and pinnacle and gutter. To the sisters of charity their patient seemed better; to the surgeons of the city also; Damer said nothing.

Andreis drew his pencil and paper to him and wrote feebly: "Veronica?"

Damer read the name.

"She came to see you an hour or two ago," he answered. "But I could not allow it. Your illness is infectious."

He spoke in his usual brief, calm, indifferent manner. Andreis sighed, but it was a sigh of content; he was half asleep; he turned on his pillows and drew the little note which he had hidden under them once more against his cheek.

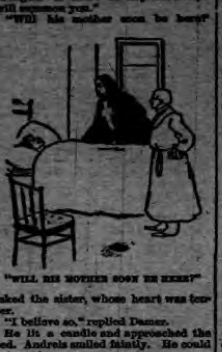
"He will sleep himself well," said the nun.

"Let us hope so," replied Damer; but she heard from his tone that he did not share her belief.

It was now eleven o'clock.

"Go and rest," he said to her. "You need it. I and his servant will watch to-night. If there be any necessity I will summon you."

"Will his mother soon be here?"



"WILL HIS MOTHER SOON BE HERE?"

asked the sister, whose heart was tender.

"I believe so," replied Damer.

He lit a candle and approached the bed. Andreis smiled faintly. He could not speak.

"Let me see your throat," said Damer.

He saw that the nun had spoken truly; the fungus growth was wasting, the false membrane was shrinking; there was a healthier look on the tongue. He set the lamp down and said nothing.

"Is he not better?" said the sister, anxiously.

"Perhaps," he replied. "If there be no re-formation of the false membrane he may be saved. Go, my good woman, and rest while you can."

She went, nothing loth, to her supper and her bed. Damer was alone with the man who trusted him and whose mother trusted him.

"Man cannot control circumstances," he thought, "but the wise man can assist circumstances, the fool does not."

Once it had suited him to save that young man's life; now it suited him to end it.

One action was as wrong or as righteous as the other. It was an exercise of power, as when the monarch grants an amnesty or signs a death warrant. Who blames the monarch who does but use his power? The prerogative of superior reason is higher than the prerogative of a monarch

His professional conscience would have shrunk from giving the disease, but it did not shrink from making death certain where it was merely possible. He did but add a stronger poison to that which nature had already poisoned.

Men slew their rivals in duels and no one blamed them; who should blame him because he used the finer weapon of science instead of the coarser weapon of steel? He did but carry out the doctrine of the laboratory to its just and logical sequence.

What he felt for Veronica was not love, but passion, and not passion alone, but the sense of dominion. He knew that the fair creature shrank from him, but submitted to him. All the intense instinctive tyranny of his nature longed to exercise itself on her, the beautiful and patrician thing, so far above him, so fragile and so fair. He knew that he would never possess her or command her except through fear; but this would suffice to him. The finer and more delicate elements of love were indifferent to him, were, indeed, unknown. They had existed in Andreis, whom he had despised; but in his own temperament they could find no dwelling-place.

Late at night and early at dawn messengers came from the Ca' Laranigra. Damer replied to all inquiries: "It is impossible to say what turn the disease may take."

Andreis had written at intervals various penciled notes to her; indistinct, feebly scrawled, but still coherent. He pointed to each when it was written and looked at his friend with supplicating eyes. He could not speak, for the false membrane filled his throat. Damer had taken each note.

"To Countess Laranigra?" he had asked.

Andreis gave mute assent. Damer had carried each note to the next room, read it, then disinfected it, then sent it to its destination. He was of too proud a temper to use the usual small arts of the traitor.

Once she wrote in reply.

"I cannot see, my eyes are too weak," Andreis scrawled on a scrap of paper. "Read it to me."

Damer opened and read it aloud. It was short, timid, simple, but a deep love and an intense anxiety spoke in it. Andreis took it and laid his cheek on it with a smile of ineffable peace. It seemed to give him firmer hold on life.

Damer sat by the bedside and watched him.

He believed that he would recover.

Andreis slept, his cheek on the little letter, as a child falls to sleep with a favorite toy on its pillow.

In the dark Damer was told that a lady who was below in her gondola desired to see him. He descended the stairs prepared to find Veronica Laranigra. She was veiled; he could not see her features, but he knew her by the turn of her head, the shape of her hand, before she spoke.

"You come for news of the prince?" he said, coldly and harshly. "I can give you none. The disease is always uncertain and deceptive."

"Let me see him! oh, let me see him!" she murmured. "I came for that. No matter what they say. No matter what danger there be. Only let me see him!"

"That is wholly impossible," replied Damer, in an unchanged tone. "Why do you come on such errands?"

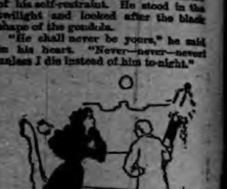
"Who should see him if not I? Who are you that you should keep me from him?"

"I am a man of science whose duty it is to protect you from yourself. Go home, madame, and pray for your betrothed. That is all that you can do."

"Why does she love him?" thought Damer. "Like to like. Fool to fool. Flower to flower!"

From his soul he despised her, poor, lovely, mindless, childlike creature! But her voice turned his blood to flame; the sound of her weeping deepened his scorn to hate; the touch of her ungloved hand was ecstasy and agony in one. He loved her with furious, brutal, unsparing passion, like lava under the ice of his self-restraint. He stood in the twilight and looked after the black shape of the gondola.

"He shall never be yours," he said in his heart. "Never—never—never! unless I die instead of him to-night."



"LET ME SEE HIM! OH! LET ME SEE HIM!"

CHAPTER VI.

He remained there some minutes whilst the water traffic passed by him unnoticed and the crowds flocked out from a novena in the Salute. One of the medicine men whom he had summoned came out on to the steps.

"The sisters say the prince is better. He seems so," said his colleague.

"What do they know?" said Damer; and added, less harshly: "It is too early to be able to make sure of recovery; it is a disease which is very treacherous."

"You have more knowledge than I," said the Venetian, who was a meek man, not very wise.

"Come to my laboratory in the Fondamente, and I will show you something and tell you something," said Damer.

His Italian colleague, flattered, complied with the request.

What he showed him were three animals, two rabbits and a cat—inoculated with and dying of diphtheria; what he explained to him were the theories of Loffler and Klebs and the discovery of the antidote by Behring; and displayed to him some serum which he had received from Roux, who was only then at the commencement of his applications of Behring's theory.

The Venetian doctor inspected and listened with deep respect.

"Why do you not try this treatment on the prince?" he said, which was what Damer desired and intended him to say.

"I will do so on my own responsibility if he is no better in the morning," he replied. "But you will admit that the responsibility will be great, the theory of the cure being at present unknown to the general public, and no one of his family being at present in Venice to authorize the experiment."

"We are there as your colleagues, and we shall support you," replied the more obscure man, touched and flattered by the deference of one who was in the confidence of French and German men of science.

"If there be no other way," said Damer, as he put the small phial of serum back into a locked case.

The dual meaning which lay in the words was like a devil's laugh in his ears.

When the Venetian doctor had left him he had taken the phial of serum, inoculating syringe, and another smaller bottle containing a clear liquid; he had put these together in the breast pocket of his coat. He looked up at the Ca' Laranigra as he passed it; its windows were all dark, and the white lilies had no light upon them save that from the rays of the moon. As he entered the lighted hall of the hotel they handed to him a telegram. It was from the Princess Andreis.

She had received his dispatch twelve hours late, as she had been in her summer palace in the mountains; she had left Sicily immediately, and said that she would travel without pause at the utmost speed possible. She added: "I commend my darling to God and you."

Damer crushed the paper up in his hand with a nervous gesture and flung it out, by the open doorway, into the water below.

Then he ascended the staircase, and entered his patient's room.

The night was very warm; the windows stood wide open; there was a shaded porcelain lamp on the table. One nun watched whilst the other slept. Andreis lay still on the great bed in the shadow; he was awake, his eyes were looking upward, his mouth was open, but his breathing was easier and less hard. The sister of charity whispered to Damer: "I think he is better. The fungus growth seems loosening. We have given the wine and the meat essence. He could swallow."

Damer said nothing. He was absorbed in meditation. The infliction of death was nothing to him; could be nothing; he was used to kill as he was used to torture with profound indifference, with no more hesitation than he ate or drank or fulfilled any natural function of his body. What was the man lying sleeping there to him? Only an organism like those which daily he broke up and destroyed and threw aside. Only an organism, filled by millions of other invisible organisms, by a myriad of parasite animalculæ, numerous as the star-dust in the skies.

He sat by the window and looked out absently at the night.

He knew that the nun was right; he knew that the disease was passing away from the sick man; that, if left alone, sleep and youth would restore him to health, to love, and joy.

Should he leave him alone?

The mother of Andreis could not be

there before another day, travel as rapidly as she would. He knew the effect of affection on the nervous system, and that the sight and sense of a beloved person near often gave to enfeebled frames the power of resistance and recovery. Those emotions were not in himself, but he recognized their existence, and he knew that to Andreis the emotions and the affections were very strong in proportion as the mental powers were slight.

"What thou doest, do quickly," he murmured in words which he had heard in his childhood as he had sat in the old parish church of his native village. He rose and walked to the bed.

Andreis still seemed to sleep, the breathing was heavy and forced chiefly through the nasal passage; but there was a look of returning serenity on his features—a look which the man of science is well aware precedes recovery, not death. As surely as anyone can gauge the unseen future, he was sure that if let alone Andreis would recover. He no longer hesitated; he no longer doubted. He went to the adjacent chamber, where the two nuns, still dressed, were sleeping. He awakened them.

"Come," he said gently. "He is worse. I am about to try the cure of Behring. It may succeed. It will be necessary to hold him. I require you both."

He was well aware that it would be unwise to essay that operation alone—it would rouse comment in the day to come.

"Hold him motionless," he said to the two women. "Do not awake him if you can avoid it."

He filled the inoculating syringe from one of the little phials which he had brought from the Lattere. He stood in the full light of the lamp so that the two sisters could see all that he did.

"Loosen his shirt," he said to them. Andreis still slept; in his predisposition to sleep the few drops of chloral had sufficed to render him almost insensible.

Damer bent over him and inserted the injecting needle into the side of his throat; the incision disturbed him without wholly loosening the bonds of the soporific; he struggled slightly, moaned a little, but the nuns succeeded in resisting his endeavor to rise.

The face of Damer in the lamplight was not paler than usual, but his hand trembled as he withdrew the syringe.

"What is Behring's cure?" asked the nun who felt most interest in her patient.

Damer had walked to the window and stood looking out at the moonlit water.

"An antitoxin; the serum of an immune beast," he answered, calmly, as he turned slightly towards her. The nun did not understand, but she was afraid of troubling him with other questions.

He had left on a table the syringe and the phial of serum which was half empty. But in the breast pocket of his coat he had the phial of toxin, which was wholly empty. The nuns, engaged in holding down Andreis, had not seen that the phial on the table was not the phial from which the syringe had been filled; and, when used, Damer had plunged the syringe immediately into a bowl of disinfecting acid. There was no trace anywhere that the toxin had been used—no trace whatever save in the tumifying vein of the sick man's throat.

"You had better stay, you may be wanted, and it is two o'clock," said Damer to the nurses. "I shall remain here. There will be, I hope, a great change soon."

He went out on to the balcony and turned his back on the watching women and leaned against the iron work, looking down on the canal, where nothing moved except the slow, scarcely-visible ripple of the water.

He did not repent or regret; he did not see any evil in his act. The right of the strong, the right of the sage was his; he had but exercised his reason to produce an issue he desired.

So he thought as he leaned against the iron scroll work and watched the thick, dark water glide by the Salute. There was a faint light in the sky on the east, but he could not see the east where he stood; it was still completely night between the walls of the Grand canal. The voice of a man called up to him from the darkness below.

"Madame sends me to know how goes it with the prince?"

Damer looked down. "Tell the Countess Laranigra that things are as they were. A new remedy has been essayed."

The man who had come by the calle retired by them, swinging a lantern in his hand.

The vulcans of the clock tower, hard by in St. Mark's square, struck four times upon their anvil. Damer looked up the darkness of the canal where nothing was to be seen but the lamps which burned on either side of it with their reflections, and the lanthorns tied to poles before some of the palaces. He could not see the Ca' Laranigra, which was not in sight even in the day, but he saw it in remembrance with its flowering balconies, its tapestried chambers, its red and white awnings, its great escutcheon over its portals. He saw her in his vision as she must be now—awake, listening for her messenger's return, in some white, loose gown no doubt, with her hair loose, too, upon her shoulders, her face white, her eyes strained in anxiety, as he had seen them that afternoon and evening. If Andreis had lived she would have been his wife; that was as certain as that the sea was beating on the bar of Malamocco underneath the moon.

"I have done well; I have exercised my right," he thought. "We have right of life and death over all birds and beasts and things which swim and crawl, by virtue of our greater brain; in like manner has the greater brain the right to deal as it will with the weaker brain when their paths meet and one must yield and go under. The fool hath said that there is sanctity in life, but the man of science has never said it. To him one organism or another has the same measure in his scales."

He was consistent enough and sincere enough to follow out the theories of the laboratory to their logical sequence without flinching. He honestly held himself without [illegible].

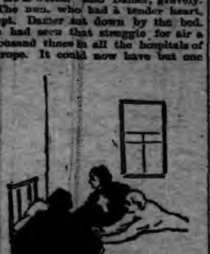
He called up to his command that power of will which had never failed him; he returned to the bedside as he would have returned to visit a dog dying under atmospheric pressure. Andreis still lay in the same position. About the almost invisible orifice where the needle had punctured there was a slight tumified swelling.

"He seems worse," whispered the nun.

The head of Andreis was thrown back on the pillows; his eyes were closed; his face was pallid and looked blue round the mouth and about the temples. He was now straining for breath like a horse fallen on the road, blown and broken.

"He is worse," said Damer, gravely.

The nun, who had a tender heart, wept. Damer sat down by the bed. He had seen that struggle for air a thousand times in all the hospitals of Europe. It could now have but one end. A little while after they brought him a note and a telegram. The first was from Veronica. It said: "How good you are. How I thank you."



THE NUNS SANK ON THEIR KNEES.

The second was from the mother of Andreis. It said: "I have reached Bologna. I shall soon be with you. God bless you for your goodness to my son."

He read them, and put them in his breast pocket beside the empty phial of toxin.

They would be useful if any called in question the too late usage of the Behring serum. They would show the complete confidence placed in him by the writers. At that moment his two Venetian colleagues arrived. The day had dawned. The women put out the light of the lamps.

"You have given the anti-toxin?" said the elder of the Venetians, glancing at the syringe.

"I have," replied Damer. "But, I believe, too late."

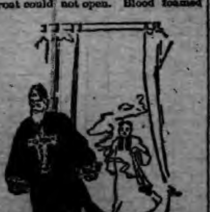
"I fear too late," replied the Venetian. "Not less admirable is your courage in accepting such responsibility."

The pure light of earliest daybreak was in the whole of the vast chamber.

It shone on that ghastly sight, a man dying in his youth, struggling and straining for a breath of air, fighting against suffocation.

The poisoned growth filled every chink of the air passages as though they were tubes mortared up and closed hermetically. His face grew purple and tumid, his eyes started from their sockets, his arms waved wildly, beckoning in space; he had no sense left except the mere instinctive mechanical effort to gasp for the air which he was never to breathe again. The five persons round him stood in silence, while the stifled sobs of the nun were heard, the splash of oars echoed from the water below, somewhere without a bird sang.

The minutes went on; the nuns sank on their knees; the one who wept hid her face on the coverlet of the bed. All which had been the youth, the form, the vitality of Andreis wrestled with death as a young lion tears at the walls of the den which imprisons him. The terrible choking sounds were heard through the air to which his closed throat could not open. Blood foamed in froth from his lips, which were curled up over the white teeth, and were cracked and blue. Damer ceased to look; almost he regretted.



IN THE CORRIDOR BEYOND WAS A PRIEST IN HIS CANONICALS.

"He is out of pain," said one of the Venetians.

"He is dead," said Damer.

The women crossed themselves.

The little bird outside sang loudly.

The door opened, and the mother of Andreis stood on the threshold.

In the corridor beyond was a priest in his canonicals and a boy bearing the Host.

Six months later the man who had killed him wedded Veronica Laranigra. Her family opposed and her friends warned her in vain; she shrank from him, she feared him, but the magnetism of his will governed hers till he shaped her conduct as the hand of the sculptor moulds the clay.

He became master of her person, of her fortune, of her destiny; but her soul, frightened and dumb, escapes from him, and hides in the caverns of memory and regret.

[THE END.]

A CENT FOR EACH YEAR.

Highly Enjoyable Birthday Party in the Congregational Church.

This "birthday party" is given to you;
'Tis something novel, 'tis something new,
We send you each a little sack,
Please either send or bring it back
With as many cents as years you're old;
We promise the number shall never be told.
Kind friends will give you something to eat,
And others will furnish a musical treat,
The Ladies Aid, with greetings most hearty,
Feel sure you'll attend your own "Birthday Party."

Such was the invitation, which, accompanied by a little cheese-cloth bag, was sent by the Ladies Aid Society of the Congregational Church to all the members of the church and congregation. In consequence, the pleasant parlors of the church were last evening filled to overflowing, and the evening was greatly enjoyed by all present.

The rooms presented a charming appearance. Dainty little tables stood about, supporting beautiful lamps, candles and books. Handsome rugs lay here and there, and some most comfortable chairs added to the homelike appearance. Not the least among the decorations were the lovely flowers sent by Mrs. W. H. Brower.

At about 8:30 the programme commenced with a selection by the Ladies Orchestra, "Les Sirenes", by Waldteufel. The members of the orchestra were: Miss Whiton, violin, Miss Mary Whiton, piano, Miss Whiting, guitar, Miss Morse, autoharp, Miss May Parmelee, banjo. An orchestra composed of these instruments was something entirely out of the usual, and after a very pleasing rendering of their selection, the young women were heartily applauded.

This was followed by the reading of an original poem, by Mrs. Esther K. Miller, one of the oldest and best loved members of the church.

Miss Nellie Winckler next played very acceptably a brilliant and difficult piano solo, Mattei's "Grande Valse de Concert", after which Miss May Parmelee recited that touching little poem, "Papa's Letter", which was much enjoyed.

Next followed a violin solo by Miss Walton, accompanied by Mrs. M. E. Dwight, a "Lullaby", by Brahms, to which the audience listened to with great pleasure.

L. B. Morgan then read an original poem, a reply to the invitation verse.

The programme closed with the presentation of the little sacks containing the birthday pennies. A collection plate was placed on a little table among flowers and lighted candles. Rev. C. L. Goodrich took his stand near this table and read a poetical extract descriptive of each month. At the close of the selection describing each month, those whose birthdays occurred in that month were requested to come forward and deposit their sacks in the plate, which soon vanished from sight under the mass of gayly-colored little bags, from the contents of which the Ladies Aid society realized a goodly sum.

An hour of sociability followed the sack depositing, and cake and coffee were served. The young women who assisted in the serving were Miss Parsons, Miss Shepherd, Miss Suffern, Miss Whiton, Miss Mary Whiton, Miss Morse, Miss Harriet Loomis of New York, Miss Jenkins, Miss Julia Belknap, Miss Howell.

The evening was a decided success, both socially and financially, and reflected great credit on the Ladies Aid Society of which Mrs. H. E. Nomer is the efficient president.

DESTITUTE THROUGH FIRE.

A Poor Family on the Mountain Burned Out of House and Home.

George Totten, who lives on top of the mountain back of Smalley's stone crusher, lost his house by fire yesterday afternoon, while he was at work.

The fire started at the chimney flue, and soon spread over the room. The room was speedily a blazing furnace.

Mrs. Totten had difficulty in the excitement in getting out the children, the hair of one being badly singed and its clothes burned.

They lost everything they had except the clothes they had on. He is a poor and deserving man, and has a family of small children. A subscription has been started to build him a new house. Any donations sent to The Daily Press office will be forwarded to him.

Artistic Progress.

People who like to see for themselves the evidences of the growth of inventive genius should go to Collier's and note the wonderful evidences there shown of artistic progress in designs of gold and silverware. Not only is the stock here shown remarkable in this regard—daintily elegant and of rare design—but each article constitutes a present to be kept and cherished; of intrinsic as well as sentimental value.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

GOODBYE TO THE PASTOR

Farewell Meeting of Monroe Avenue Methodists.

REV. H. B. MUNSON LEAVES TOWN

Much Regret Evinced at His Departure—Mr. McGee Makes a Speech, and Mr. Batson Reads a Poem.

The farewell reception given to Rev. Hubert B. Munson on Friday in Monroe Avenue Chapel was attended by a large number of his friends, who made this last meeting an occasion to express regret at his leave-taking after a pastorate of two years, and also to express appreciation for his effective work in bringing to the chapel much of its present success.

The exercises in the early part of the evening were composed of piano solos by Miss Isabella, singing by George Stevens, cornet solos by Raymond McGee, solos by L. B. Bond, and recitations by May Palmer. The various numbers were received with marked appreciation, and each entertainer was recalled.

At the close of the literary and musical features, Henry McGee delivered the farewell address on the part of the chapel to Rev. Mr. Munson. He said that whatever might be the history or success of the chapel in the future, its beginning of growth was during the ministry of the pastor who was about to leave for broader fields of labor. But in saying goodbye it was meant that the work which he had instituted would be carried on to accomplishment by the friends and co-workers he would leave behind. His work here in Plainfield had been largely successful because of the confidence which people felt in his endeavors.

In closing, he offered words of encouragement to Mr. Munson in the new field which he was about to enter.

Mr. Munson replied very feelingly, and tears filled his eyes at the close of his response, which attested better than anything else the regret which he felt in terminating the close acquaintances and friendships which he has enjoyed during his two-years pastorate in Plainfield. The most pleasant thought, he said, which he would carry with him, was the knowledge that the work he had commenced would be perpetuated and carried into its natural consequences.

At the conclusion of the response L. C. Batson read an original poem, in which he told a story of Mr. Munson's work in the chapel and of the mingled regret and pleasure which were aroused by his resignation.

During the serving of light refreshments, those present freely indulged in social chat, and nearly all as a finale to the reception gave Mr. Munson a parting handshake, and bade him success in his new work.

FITCHBURG & WEST SHORE.

Wm. Huston and E. A. Palmer's Experience.

There is no body of men who labor more hours continuously than railroad men. So constant and tiring are their responsible duties that there are few who do not suffer from overwork and nervous troubles, and it does not take long before the strongest constitution gives way to the ravages of disease. Dyspepsia, rheumatism, urinary and kidney troubles have incapacitated many a man that could have been saved if the proper precaution had been taken.

Engineer Wm. Huston, of the West Shore railroad, says: "For years I suffered from kidney trouble and dyspepsia; at times I was in so much pain. I thought I would have to give up my engine. I had been under the treatment of various physicians, but derived no benefit. Finally, one day Conductor Fraser, of our road, said to me, 'Huston, get a bottle of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy; it will do you more good than all the doctors in existence.' I followed this advice, and in a few days I began to feel better and I have been well ever since."

E. A. Palmer, of the Fitchburgh Railroad's freight department at Troy, N. Y., in speaking of the great good he had received from using Favorite Remedy, said. "I was troubled with urinary difficulty for a long time. My attention was called to Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy; I began its use, and in a few weeks was cured of the trouble. I have since used it as a family medicine with splendid results, especially in cases of constipation and stomach difficulty."

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is a natural antidote for diseases arising from uric acid in the blood; in cases of scrofula, sleeplessness or nervousness, it cures where all else fails.

In Honor of L. M. Alcott.

The North Plainfield Public School held a Louisa M. Alcott exercise, Friday. The programme was as follows: "The Fringed Gentian", Bryant. Sarah Douglass; "The Clover Song", Saxe Holme, Winnie Gulick; "The Ocean Depths", Percival, Florence Duck. Song. Sketch—Ida Fountain. Extract from her journal on her childhood—Carrie Weiss. Miss Alcott's first poem, written at 8 years of age, "To a Robin"—Ada Van Horn. A sample of her lessons—Agnes Morse and Edna Moffett. Poem, "My Kingdom", written at 13 years—Mabel Ladd. A letter to her sister—Nellie Schutt. Singing. Extract from "Hospital Sketches"—Annie Emmons. "A Song from the Suds"—Bessie Martin. A letter to her mother—Mildred Everitt. A letter to her nephews—Josephine Feller. A letter to the editor of St. Nicholas, concerning the publication of "Jack and Jill"—Joan Anderson. "My Prayer"—Julia Williams. Singing.

—Peck says he is proud of his goods this season, and likes to show them off.

—S. E. Cheesly's restaurant and cigar store presents an improved exterior appearance because of the new coat of white paint.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*

DEATH OF ABRAHAM C. CORIELL.

He Was a Member of the Legislature in 1866 and 67.

The death occurred at his homestead in Greenbrook, at 11:30 Thursday, of Abraham C. Coriell. He would have completed his 76th year June 27, 1895.

Abraham C. Coriell was born at the old homestead near the present Dunellen station. The house in which he was born was moved to Front street when the station was built, and is now occupied by W. P. Stevens. He lived where he died, the past 18 or 20 years, and of late Jonathan Doty had farmed the place for him, and he and Mrs. Doty faithfully cared for him.

Four years ago Mr. Coriell had a stroke of paralysis, and had been unwell ever since, though able to be about. Another stroke came last night, and he was found helpless in his bed Saturday morning.

Mr. Coriell never married. He was always a strong Democrat, and served *the State as a member of Assembly in* 1866 and '67. He was a brother of W. McD. Coriell of Clinton avenue.

Rev. Mr. Martine will conduct the funeral services from the Greenbrook homestead Sunday afternoon at 2. The pall-bearers will be Masons, decedent having been a member of Jerusalem Lodge, F. and A. M.

Mr. Coriell was one of Dunellen's oldest residents, and was the youngest son of Ephraim and Sarah Coriell, who inherited most of the land which is now Dunellen. After the death of his parents the bulk of the property was sold to the Land Improvement Company, a town site was laid out, and some lots were sold at auction in 1868.

THE SEWER BIDDERS.

As The Press First Stated, Hosnan & Sons Are Lowest.

Following is the correct list of sewer bids submitted at the Council meeting Monday night:

Patrick T. Plunkett, Jersey City....	$54,384 11
Rehill & Nelson, Dunellen..............	57,652 19
Dodge & MacGregor, Buffalo............	64,824 56
Maguire, McKnight & Co., E. Orange.	51,316 55
Gardner & Barnett, Akron, Ohio.......	59,601 89
J. H. Hurley, Trenton....................	42,944 12
Thos. T. Moore, Buffalo..................	43,316 60
Bogert & Farrel, Brooklyn...............	56,093 0-
Bernard Brady, Plainfield................	58,824 21
Thos. Redding, Perth Amboy...........	66,866 50
Michael Hosnan & Sons, Chester, Pa..	41,887 92
James J. Cogan, Bayonne...............	47,144 65
Wm. H. Walters, Bayonne...............	56,320 37
Geo. W. Rush & Co., Philadelphia....	50,768 67
P. H. Harrison & Sons, Newark........	49,316 25
Thos. Siddall, Trenton....................	48,623 39
Jas. F. Gillen, Brooklyn..................	74,974 90
Prout & Love, Plainfield..................	51,261 66
John Marsden, Utica, N. Y...............	46,097 24

The engineering department is busy locating monuments and getting ready for active work.

Holy Week Services at All Saints Church, Scotch Plains.

On Palm Sunday, April 7, the Holy Communion will be administered at 9:30, a. m., the second service at 10:45 will consist of morning prayer, litany and sermon. The Sunday-school will meet at 3 p. m. as usual, and rehearse the Easter carols. At 7:30 p. m., by the courtesy and help of the Messrs. Hall of Fanwood, the Rector will deliver a lecture on "The Events of the First Palm Sunday", which will be illustrated by the gentlemen named above, by stereopticon views, including pictures of Bethany, the brook Kedron, Gethsemane, Jerusalem, etc. There will be no postponement of this service on account of the weather. On Wednesday following, at 8 p. m., there will the usual litany service and sermon on the "Betrayal of Christ". On Thursday there will be morning prayer, Holy Communion and sermon at 11 a. m., and evening prayer at 4 p. m. Good Friday, April 12, full morning service and sermon at 11 a. m., and evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 p. m. Easter-Even, (Saturday) there will be evening prayer with Holy Baptism at 4 p. m. On Easter-Day, there will be an early celebration of the Holy Communion at 8; full morning service, sermon and second celebration at 10:45 a. m. Evening prayer will be said at 4 p. m. The Children's Easter Festival, singing of carols and presentation of Easter gifts, will take place in the evening at 7:15. All the seats in this church are free, and strangers are cordially welcomed at all services.

Edw. H. Treat Rector.

—Miss Lucy Rafferty has resigned her position in the crockery department at Edsall's.

—The annex which W. H. Rogers has been adding to his bicycle emporium on West Fifth street is completed.

MEDICINE IN TABLETS.

From the New York Sun of February 3, 1895.

Increasing Use of Drugs in This Form Instead of Compounding for Prescriptions.

A comparatively recent invention, vastly extended in its application within three or four years, has wrought a curious change in the practice of medicine. Country physicians 100 years ago, when there were few druggists outside of considerable towns, carried in their saddle bags or medicine chests a **R** variety of drugs, pills, powders, potions, lotions and what not. Such physicians made up their own prescriptions and furnished their patients with medicines. The use of medicines in the form of tablets tends more and more toward a return of modern physicians to the methods of their predecessors. Physicians everywhere now write fewer prescriptions than they wrote ten years **I** ago, or even two years ago, and the use of medicine in the form of tablets is extending every day.

It is only ten or fifteen years since compressed tablets of chlorate of potash began to be used. Other simple drugs were then put up in tablet form, and gradually the variety of drugs and prescriptions thus prepared was **P** extended until now it includes thousands of compounds. Any physician may now have almost any prescription of his own made up into tablets. The usual requirement is that at least 5,000 tablets shall be ordered. Many well-known prescriptions of famous physicians have already attained a wide celebrity in the medical world through their use in tablet form. Hundreds of liquid prescriptions are thus used by **A** saturating inert material with the mixture, just as homoeopathic remedies are prepared in the form of sugar pellets. The tablet factories are constantly experimenting with a view to reducing further drugs and prescriptions to tablet form. They are ready to vary known prescriptions in accordance with the fancy of individual **N** physicians, and to combine one or more prescriptions in a single tablet. The general use of tablets instead of prescriptions has greatly simplified the practice of medicine. The physician, instead of writing a prescription and instructing his patient to have it compounded by a druggist, leaves the necessary number of tablets, with instructions as to the time and manner of **S** taking. Nearly every physician is provided with some such tablets, and many use them in great quantities. Tons of drugs are now put up in this form. It is the wholesale method of modern life applied to the preparation of medicines. Apothecaries have felt the effects of the change in practice **•** through the lessening in the number of prescriptions to be compounded. For the patient it has cheapened the cost of doctoring, for the physician obtains the tablets at so low a rate that he usually makes no charge for those supplied to **T** his patients. New as the use of tablets is, the form of the tablet has been greatly improved since their introduction into medical practice. Tablets are smaller and more compressed than they were a few years ago. The machinery for making **A** them originally was, and perhaps still is, controlled by a single wholesale drug house of this city, but there are many manufacturers of tablets here and elsewhere. When the patentees first began to call their products to the attention **B** of physicians, the tablets very slowly made their way, because the patentees were not widely known in the medical profession. Then they associated themselves with a famous drug house, and the tablets soon began to go.

Only the simpler drugs and remedies put up in tablet form are accessible to the general public. The compounds are not even known by name outside the medical **U** profession. As they are not patent medicines they are not advertised in other than medical newspapers. They come to physicians with a label that proclaims the ingredients and their proportions. Physicians have the good repute of the manufacturer as guarantee that tablets are made of pure drugs and carefully compounded. The best tablet **L** manufacturers employ skilled and careful apothecaries and buy their drugs in large quantities directly from manufacturers.

INTERESTING SECRET HISTORY OF AN OLD-TIME REMEDY.

A certain well-known preparation is so largely prescribed by physicians that its use by them may be said to be universal. Conversationally it is spoken of among themselves as the "R. & S. Compo." If you are ill and call the **E** doctor, no matter what else you get, you are moderately certain to get some one of the forms of the "R. & S." prescription. Its use has been growing more general for a hundred years, and has been vastly increased of late by slight improvements found to be important in effects. The prescription, especially in rural districts, is usually prepared in fluid form, sometimes in powders; but of late it has been found possible to prepare it in tablets, the form now so popular with physicians for all standard medicines. So enormous **S** is the demand, from physicians solely, for the various forms of this preparation that a single manufacturing chemist in New York City made and sold 350,000 pounds of these tablets in the year 1893—and this, be it borne in mind, was to physicians alone, or to fill orders from dealers from whom physicians obtain their supplies. Every physician of eminence has his "R. & S." formula, varying more or less from the original, but substantially the same—that is, depending upon the bases indicated by the letters R. & S.

RIPANS TABULES.

The Ripans Tabules represent the latest and most improved form of this preparation. The separate letters composing the word R-I-P-A-N-S are the initials of the six ingredients. Any doctor knows what they are. The A and N represent the principal change, and have **•** been found of vast importance. No person who has occasion to make use of a dyspepsia remedy, and who has once experienced the beneficial results of these tabules in a case of biliousness, headache or any disorder of the stomach, liver or bowels, will ever afterward consent to be without a supply near at hand. A single one gives prompt relief. Price 50 cents a box; at druggists, or by mail.

THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 Spruce St., New York.

MEN WANTED [illegible]

The Constitutionalist
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.
PUBLISHED AT
Plainfield, New Jersey.
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.
A. L. Force, Publisher & Proprietor.
Walter Irving Clarke, City Editor

CLEVER PERFORMERS.

Expert Artists Entertain a Monroe Avenue Audience.

Ventriloquism and shadow-graphy formed the principal part of the entertainment in the Monroe Avenue Chapel last evening. The room was comfortably filled with an appreciative audience. The programme commenced with a piano solo, artistically rendered by Mr. Jenke, which was heartily encored.

Howard S. Starrett was then introduced, and drew several crayon sketches, one of which, the Brooklyn bridge by moonlight, was very effective. The next number on the programme was a whistling solo by Mr. Evans. In response to the vigorous applause, Mr. Evans gave another selection.

Mr. Starrett now appeared with his dolls, "Tommy", "Joe", "Miss Jones" and Mr. Smith", with which he gave a very entertaining exhibition of ventriloquism. Mr. Starrett is certainly very proficient at that art, giving not the slightest sign when he spoke. "Mr. Smith" recited, "Miss Jones" sang, and "Tommy" kept up a running comment on everybody and everything. "Tommy" and "Joe" were at last returned to the box, where his repeated "Get over on your own side" kept the audience in roars of laughter.

Another piano solo by Mr. Jenke followed, and then Mr. Starrett gave a number of accurate representations. Mr. Evans gave another whistling solo, after which Mr. Starrett concluded the evening's entertainment with a very amusing exhibition of shadow graphy. The quickness of his fingers was marvelous, and rabbits, butterflies, and dogs, appeared in rapid succession. Then the figures became more complex, and men appeared. A love scene followed, in which the girl, the lover, and, of course, the enraged parent, all came on the scene. The man out rowing brought down the house, especially when he raised a bottle to his lips and began to drink. After a number of other equally amusing representations, the entertainment came to an end, and the audience dispersed.

FOR A CAMPFIRE.

Sons of Veterans Arranging Fraternal Festivities.

The meeting of John Hand Camp, No. 26, Sons of Veterans, held last evening, was largely attended, and a considerable amount of business was transacted. One recruit received the Degree of Loyalty.

The committee appointed to arrange with the Somerville and Flemington Camps for a campfire reported that Flemington had dropped out on account of the distance from either Somerville or Plainfield, and that the arrangements would be made with the latter Camp. It was decided that a delegation attend the next meeting of the Somerville Camp, Monday evening, April 15.

The committee to secure a stand of colors for the camp reported progress. It is the intention to have them by Decoration Day.

The matter of guns and equipments was brought up, and it was stated that the necessary steps had been taken to secure the same.

Until further notice Friday evening of each week was set as drill-night. Martin's Armory will be used for this purpose.

The question of the Camp joining the Funeral Benefit Association of the order was discussed, and was finally laid on the table till the next meeting. The programme for Decoration Day was talked about, and the committee appointed to confer with the joint detail from the G. A. R. Posts and Woman's Relief Corps stated what was done at the last meeting.

An invitation was extended the Camp to attend a reception Thursday evening, April 11, in the W. C. T. U. rooms, and was accepted.

Acute
pains require prompt relief. The best remedy is one that can be used immediately and by anybody.

Allcock's
Porous Plaster
meets the case exactly, for all sorts of pains and aches, as sprains, strains, lameness of the back or limbs.

When you buy Allcock's you obtain the best plaster. Don't be duped into taking any other.

Allcock's Corn Shields,
Allcock's Bunion Shields,
Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

Brandreth's Pills
purify the system, and thus remove the cause of many diseases.

BEAUTY IS POWER.

Perfection of Form, Feature, and Mind Render Women All-powerful.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

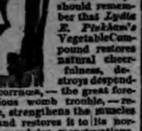
Yet blended with these perfections must be perfect health. Women are to-day stronger in their character, better in their nature, truer in their love, warmer in their affections, than they ever were.

But most women do not know themselves; and often when their influence is doing the most good, break down. They drift gradually and unconsciously into that tempestuous sea of woman's diseases.

Then they should remember that *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound restores natural cheerfulness, destroys despondency, cures leucorrhœa,—the great forerunner of serious womb trouble,—relieves backache, strengthens the muscles of the womb, and restores it to its normal condition, regulates menstruations, removes inflammation, ulceration, and tumors of the womb, etc.

It is a remedy of a woman for women. Millions of women owe the health they enjoy, and the influence they exert, to Mrs. Pinkham; and the success of her Vegetable Compound has never been equalled in the field of medicine for the relief and cure of all kinds of female complaints. So say the druggists.

Here is another one of thousands who speaks that others may know the truth:—



"For five years I suffered with falling of the womb, and all the dreadful aches and pains that accompany the disease. I tried several doctors and different medicines, until I lost all faith in everything. I had not tried your Compound. I watched your advertisements from day to day, and each day became more hopeful. At last I resolved to try it. I have taken seven bottles, and have gained forty pounds. My pains have all left me, and I am a well woman. I do all my own work, and can walk two miles without feeling tired. Your Compound has been worth its weight in gold to me. I cannot praise it enough." MATILDA ENNAN, Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Mrs. Elizabeth VanZandt Dies While Talking to Her Daughter.

Mrs. Elizabeth VanZandt, widow of the late John VanZandt, who has been a resident of Plainfield the past twelve years, died very suddenly yesterday while sitting in a chair talking with her daughter, Mrs. M. M. Dunham, at her home on Arlington avenue.

There was a sudden break in her talk, and Mrs. Dunham noticed that her head inclined slightly forward, and on a second look discovered that life had left the body. Death was caused by neuralgia of the heart.

Mrs. VanZandt was apparently in her usual good health, and the announcement of her death was a great shock to all.

Mrs. VanZandt was born near South Branch seventy-eight years ago, and later moved near Somerville, where she lived forty years. Her husband died fifteen years ago, leaving the widow and three daughters, Mrs. G. Q. Dolliver, Mrs. M. M. Dunham, and Miss VanZandt. Mrs. VanZandt lived among her daughters.

Decedent was a member of Trinity Reformed Church, and was an excellent Christian woman, beloved for her many amiable qualities.

The funeral services will be held Friday morning at 11:30 from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. M. Dunham. Interment will be in Somerville.

The death of Mrs. VanZandt was a fulfilment of a wish which she had expressed while waiting on the Dunhams. Mr. and Mrs. Dunham were ill, and she said "I hope I shan't have to linger and suffer like them. When I die, I want to go like a flash."

Mrs. Blair to Speak.

Mrs. Ellen A. D. Blair of Nebraska, National W. C. T. U. Organizer and Artist Lecturer, will give a chalk talk under the auspices of the Y's, in the chapel of the Crescent Avenue Church at 3:30 p. m., Saturday, April 6. The Loyal Temperance Legion and Junior C. E. societies will be present. Mrs. Blair delights young and old, and it is hoped that a large audience of children will enjoy the chalk-talk. Mrs. Blair will also speak in the First Presbyterian Church Sunday at 4 p. m., under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. All are invited.

Our better halves say they could not keep house without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is used in more than half the homes in Leeds. Sims Bros., Leeds, Iowa. This shows the esteem in which that remedy is held where it has been sold for years and is well known. Mothers have learned that there is nothing so good for colds, croup and whooping cough, that it cures these ailments quickly and permanently, and that it is pleasant and safe for children to take. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy, Park and North aves. T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

NEW OFFICERS INTRODUCED.

Young Ladies Mission Band Reception at Home and Education Abroad.

The Young Ladies Mission Band, which is composed of members from the First Presbyterian and Crescent Avenue churches, held their regular April meeting in the parlors of the First Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon. The newly-elected officers were introduced informally to the members. They are: President, Miss Emily Tracy; Vice-president, Miss Harriet Halloway; Secretary, Miss Kathrene Thorn; Treasurer, Miss Josephine Poirie; Board of Managers, Miss Marguerite Yerkes, Miss Bessie Hull, Miss Mary Brosson, Miss Louise Patten, Miss Etta Bilsch.

Business of a routine nature was transacted. The reports showed that the Band was in a flourishing condition. One hundred dollars was reported in the treasury, besides a contingency fund.

The Band contributes regularly to a school in Brazil, a teacher in India, and the Foreign Mission Board.

Rev. Dr. W. R. Richards was present at the meeting, and after the business was concluded he gave a most excellent and helpful talk on "Systematic Giving".

The membership of the Band is sixty active and six associate.

At the close of the meeting, chocolate and wafers were served, and a short time was spent socially.

JUNIOR GYMNASTS.

After Entertaining Their Visitors with Evolutions, They Have a Tug of War.

The Junior department of the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium gave their first public exhibition in the building yesterday, under the direction of Physical Director MacPhie. The number of visitors was large, and all thoroughly enjoyed the exhibition, which was highly creditable in every respect.

The different branches of work were all executed with piano accompaniment, and graceful changes were made from one apparatus to another. The 70 boys in the class were divided into four sections, according to age and size.

The dumb-bell drill was a pleasant feature of the exhibition, and was well performed.

An exciting tug of war was held at the close, the boys being very evenly matched. The first pull was won by Captain Walter Long's team, the second by Captain Irving Clark's, and the final by Captain Long's. Loud applause greeted the victors when the war was ended.

The teams were as follows: Captain Long's—A Finch, G Oberland, M Slater, John Hull, Stanley Peck, R T Phillips. Captain Irving Clark's—Fred Bonny, W A Townsend, Orville Waring, Aubrey Hull, Wilbur Opdyke, Donald McGee.

Dreier—Krone.

The imposing and pretty service of the Jewish Church made the wedding of Garrett Dreier of this city to Sarah Krone of Brooklyn, in Bouch's gallery, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon at 5, a brilliant affair. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Geisenheim of the Brooklyn Temple, assisted by Rev. Mr. Goodstein. Miss Bertha Dreier, sister of the groom, was maid of honor, and Peter Krone, brother of the bride, the best man. There were also four bridesmaids and four groomsmen. The bride was gowned in white satin. After the ceremony, an elaborate supper was served, during which Revs. Geisenheim and Goodstein and William Newcorn, of this city, made brief remarks. A dance followed the supper, at the conclusion of which the bridal couple left for a tour through the South.

Those present from Plainfield were Samuel Dreier and family, William Newcorn and wife and Henry Piker. The couple will reside in Brooklyn.

Two Wagons Collide.

While endeavoring to turn around in the roadway on Park avenue near Justice Nash's office this morning the buggy of Joseph W. Sandford of West Seventh street was struck broadside by the pole of the Metuchen stage and completely turned over on the side. The coachman was thrown out, but not injured. With the aid of Chief Grant and several bystanders the carriage was righted up and the driver proceeded home with nothing more serious than a mud-bespattered wagon.

A Beneficial Talk.

The meeting of the Christian Alliance at 317 East Front street last night, addressed by Miss Louise Sheppard of New York, was attended by about 125 persons. Miss Sheppard wrought great interest among her hearers with the logical and beneficial discussion which she developed from the subject of "Have you received the Holy Ghost since ye believed?" Her singing of the "Holy Guest", and "Days of Heaven", with a beautifully-trained soprano voice, also charmed those in attendance.

Death of Mrs. Cadmus.

The death occurred last evening of Mrs. G. W. Cadmus, widow of the late Jasper Cadmus, in her 84th year, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. R. Vail, Dear street. Her son, Clark Cadmus, was taken ill while on a visit here, and died only recently. Mrs. Cadmus was well known in Plainfield, having been a resident here for many years.

The funeral services will be held Friday afternoon at 2 from Grace P. E. Church.

—E. L. Tolles of Westervelt avenue is riding a new Cleveland wheel.

A WONDERFUL PUSSY.

"Nig" Exhibits Great Frenzy at the Sound of the Fire Gong.

There are dogs that howl when the fire gong sounds, and cats that run when the dogs howl, but for pussies to become frightened at the noise that induces the canines to bark is an uncommon thing, and is only practised by uncommon cats. Such a feline is "Nig", blacker in color than night, who makes her abode in the coal office of Boice, Runyon & Co. on Park avenue.

Though "Nig" pays no attention to the regular test blows of the gong at 12 noon and 5 at night, every time the gong sounds for a fire this wonderful pussy seems to become possessed of a wild desire to get into the open air, and if an avenue of escape through a door or window is not immediately provided by some one in the office, she goes around the room as though filled with Mephistopheles himself.

However, Messrs. Runyon and Newman, who are generally in the office, have become accustomed to this peculiar trait of "Nig", and every time the gong sounds they make haste to provide an exit for her. As soon as she gets out into the open air, she scoots into some secluded nook, not to put in an appearance again until all noise has quieted down. Then she comes wandering back, curling her tail and purring as though she was the happiest of all things. These peculiar actions are accounted for by the fact that three years ago when the old lumber yard of Boice, Runyon & Co., situated on the south side of the railroad, was burned, "Nig" had a narrow escape from being cremated while locked in the office, a portion of which was burned. Ever since then she has become filled with complete terror at the sound of the gong for a fire.

How she is able to distinguish the regular tests from the alarms is something that mystifies all who know of her actions, and still more how she ever learned in the first place what the gong signified. For fear that the cat might jump through a pane of glass in the window in her frenzy, she is never permitted to remain in the office after business hours.

"Nig" yesterday gave birth to four tiny pussies, and is now exercising a motherly oversight over her offsprings, too busy to be interviewed when the Daily Press reporter called to see her this morning. Her friends are wondering whether or not she will bring up her children with the same disposition she has evidenced towards conflagrations.

A Museum in Town.

The Nickel Plate Museum Company have opened a place in the store on East Front street formerly occupied by Druggist J. G. Miller. They have a wonderful collection which will interest everyone.

One of the great features is the "Seal Band", composed of two seals which are trained to do many clever tricks, such as beat drums, smoke a pipe, turn a grindstone, and play tambourines and bells.

A rare species of the armadillo, known as the Brazilian grave-robber, is also on exhibition.

A large collection of prairie dogs, well trained, is a pleasing sight, and two fine monkeys delight the children.

Three beautiful Australian cockatoos with their fine plumage are well worth the price of admission. There is also an excellent collection of alligators, "Florida's best", and a pet rat that is trained to perform many tricks.

J. T. Jordan, the celebrated glass blower, and a fortune teller, are additional attractions to this interesting museum.

The show is open from 1 p. m. to 10 p. m., and the admission is 10 cents.

Sons of Temperance.

Howell Division, S. of T., had a splendid meeting last night, and installed the following officers, Sylvester Scribner acting as deputy, and W. B. Mattox as grand conductor:

Worthy patriarch, Sarah A Mattox; worthy associate, Emma Cox; financial scribe, Wm B Ayers; grand scribe, Sylvester Scribner; treasurer, Annie Angleman; chaplain, Annetta Corwin; conductor, Sarah Keeyer; assistant-conductor, Harry Mattox; inside sentinel, James E Huntington; and outside sentinel, Wm E Keeyer.

Do not be deceived.
The following brands of White Lead are still made by the "Old Dutch" process of slow corrosion. They are standard, and always

Strictly Pure
White Lead

The recommendation of
"Atlantic," "Jewett,"
"Brooklyn." &c

to you by your merchant is an evidence of his reliability, as he can sell you cheap ready-mixed paints and bogus White Lead and make a larger profit. Many short-sighted dealers do so.

For Colors.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York.

What is
CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

CARPETS
Made and Laid With Paper Without Charge

Amos H. VanHorn, Limited,
73 Market Street, Near Plane Street

are making and laying Carpets with paper without charge, which is a saving of 15c per yd.

Parties about going to housekeeping will find no larger stock of Parlor Suits and Bedroom Suits to select from at such low prices. All of the latest Spring styles of Bedroom Suits of the Hall & Lyon manufacture, and Parlor Suits of all the latest manufactures and of the latest designs and coverings.

Note the Name Amos Before Entering the Store.

All other goods suitable to furnish a house with in our line are sold at the lowest prices. Terms easy; one dollar per week.

The Portland Range!

The Court of Errors has just unanimously affirmed the opinion of the lower courts that no other dealer can take any range and put the name Portland on it and try to hoodwink the people that they are selling the original Portland Range, when such is not the case. 7,000 of these ranges now in use and not one complaint. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Goods delivered to all parts of the State free of charge.

Storing Furniture

Our new building just erected at 88, 90, 92 Bank street, seems to be the only building in the State to store furniture, the way it is being filled up. Furniture moved with vans at reasonable rates in city or country. Telephone 580.

AMOS H. VAN HORN, Limited,
73 Market st., near Plane st., Newark, N. J.

EUTERPES ARE AWAKE.

They Will Give Plainfield a Startling Performance, With Many Novelties.

The Country Club Casino, judging from present indications, will hold as brilliant an audience, on the occasion of the first public musical entertainment of the Euterpe Society, April 25, as it has ever held.

The overture will be performed by three members of the society on one piano. Miss F. May Grant of the First Baptist Church will render an aria from Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet", accompanied by Miss Lillian A. Force. The genial and refined artist Hugh J. Emmett will appear in three numbers on the programme, giving his famous violin solos, imitations of various animals, and playing in every conceivable position and under many difficulties. The Musical Russells have added a number of new and novel instruments to their equipment since they last appeared in Plainfield, and are a host in themselves. The clever Martyne, from Keith's Theatre, Chicago, will stimulate his popular "sixty laughs in sixty minutes". He does it well, too, and is the only man who can laugh and cry at the same time, while delineating fifteen different people.

The Euterpe itself, although organized only a short time, has enjoyed a prosperous growth. It is composed of musical and literary people of this city, and friends who have a liking for the muses. Every two weeks meetings will be held, and selections rendered by those members present, who are always expected, when they attend, to assist with some entertainment in their particular line.

The organizers are H. A. Kerf, Murray Bartis, R. A. Lowe, J. de J. Costales, A. Costales, T. H. Cuming, Chas. Reisak and L. Spangenberg, who is president.

—Fifth street from Watchung to Park avenue, and Park avenue at the intersection of East Fifth street, are torn up today while an unfinished section of [illegible]

A Musical Veteran.

Marshal Pangborn took care of a colored veteran last night named Charles Carter, a member of the 26th U.S. Colored Troops, enlisted in Erie County, Pa. He was on his way to New York, and needed assistance. He had a violin made of a cigar box, and discoursed quaint music to the genial marshal, and along the streets today.

The Whist Championship.

The Albany Whist Club will contest the Park Club whist four for the American championship trophy the latter part of this week, under the same conditions that the Philadelphia Club was defeated last Saturday, except that the first half of the game will in all probability be played Friday night and the last half Saturday night, so as not to interfere with the business duties of the players.

I recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. There is no better liniment made. I have sold over 100 bottles of it this year and all were pleased who used it. J. F. Pierson, druggist, South Chicago, Ill. It is for sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy, Park and North aves. T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

—Joseph A. Blair moved his furniture yesterday from 72 Somerset street temporarily to the Arlington Hotel, while awaiting the completion of his house on Somerset street. Mr. and Mrs. Blair will make their home for a few weeks with Mrs. Blair's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Ulrich of East Fifth street.

Fifty Dollars Given Away.

To raisers of poultry, the most wonderful and valuable monthly is The Poultry Keeper. The publishers offer fifty dollars free. Send for sample copy free and see how. Any of the following back numbers worth a dollar but sent postpaid for only five cents each: Brooders Incubators, Appliances, Poultry Houses (illus) Aug. '90 Aug. '91. Worth $50, Poultry Houses, April '91, Oct. '89 and July '91 (80 illus). Preserving eggs, Sep. '91. Turkeys, Mar. '92. Poultry diseases, Nov. '91. How to Feed for Eggs, Oct. '91. All About Lice, Oct. '91, Dec. '91. Testing Eggs, June '91 and June '92. How to Make the Hot Water Incubator, July '92. Sample free. [illegible]

THE EXPLOITS OF BRIGADIER GERARD

How the Brigadier held the King

BY

A. CONAN DOYLE

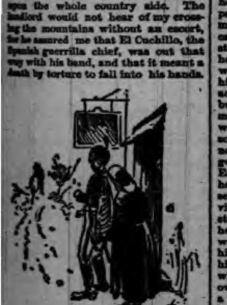
(Copyright, 1895, by Bacheller, Johnson and Bacheller.)

CHAPTER I.

I believe that the last story that I told you, my friends, was about how I received at the bidding of the emperor the cross for valor which I had, if I may be allowed to say so, so long deserved. Here upon the lapel of my coat you may see the ribbon, but the medal itself I keep in a leathern pouch at home, and I never venture to take it out unless one of the modern peace generals, or some foreigner of distinction who finds himself in our little town, takes advantage of the opportunity to pay his respects to the well-known Brigadier Gerard. Then I place it upon my breast, and I give my mustache the old Marengo twist which brings a gray point into either eye. Yet with it all I fear that neither they, nor you, either, my friends, will ever realise the man that I was. You know me only as a civilian—with an air and a manner it is true—but still merely as a civilian. Had you seen me as I stood in the doorway of the inn at Alamo on the first day of July in the year 1810 you would then have known what the hussar may attain to.

For a month I had lingered in that accursed village, and all on account of a lance thrust in my ankle which made it impossible for me to put my foot to the ground. There were three of us at first—old Bouvet, of the hussars; Jacques Regnier, of the cuirassiers, and a funny little voltigeur captain whose name I forget—but they all got well and hurried on to the front, while I sat gnawing my fingers and tearing my hair, and even, as I must confess, weeping from time to time as I thought of my hussars and the deplorable condition in which they must find themselves when deprived of their colonel. I was not a brigadier yet, you understand, although I already carried myself like one. But I was the youngest colonel in the whole service, and my regiment was wife and children to me. It went to my heart that they should be bereaved. It is true that Villaret, the senior major, was an excellent soldier, but still even among the best there are degrees of merit.

Ah, that happy July day of which I speak when first I limped to the door and stood in the golden Spanish sunshine! It was but the evening before that I had heard from the regiment. They were at Pastores on the other side of the mountains face to face with the English—not forty miles from me by road. But how was I to get to them? The same thrust which had pierced my ankle had slain my charger. I took advice from Gomez, the landlord, and from an old priest who had slept that night in the inn, but neither of them could do more than assure me that there was not so much as a colt left upon the whole country side. The landlord would not hear of my crossing the mountains without an escort, for he assured me that El Cuchillo, the Spanish guerrilla chief, was out that way with his band, and that it meant a death by torture to fall into his hands.



"IT IS I WHO CAN HELP YOU."

The old priest observed, however, that he did not think a French hussar would be deterred by that, and if I had had any doubts they would of course have been decided by his remark.

But a horse! How was I to get one? I was standing in the doorway plotting and planning when I heard the clink of shoes, and, looking up I saw a great bearded man with a blue cloak frogged across in military fashion coming towards me. He was riding a big black horse with one white stocking on his near foreleg.

"Hullo, comrade!" said I, as he came up to me.

"Hullo!" said he.

"I am Col. Gerard, of the hussars," said I. "I have lain here wounded for a month and I am now ready to rejoin my regiment at Pastores."

"I am M. Vidal, of the commissariat," he answered, "and I am myself upon my way to Pastores. I should be glad to have your company, colonel, for I hear that the mountains are far from safe."

"Alas!" said I, "I have no horse. But if you will sell me yours I will promise that an escort of hussars shall be sent back for you."

He would not hear of it, and it was in vain that the landlord told him dreadful stories of the doings of El Cuchillo, and that I pointed out the duty which he owed the army and to the country. He would not even argue but called loudly for a cup of wine. I craftily asked him to dismount and to drink with me, but he must have seen something in my face, for he shook his head, and then as I approached him with some thought of seizing him by the leg he jerked his heels into his horse's flanks and was off in a cloud of dust.

My faith, it was enough to make a man mad to see this fellow riding away so gayly to join his beef barrels and his brandy casks, and then to think of my five hundred beautiful hussars without their leader. I was gazing after him with bitter thoughts in my mind when who should touch me on the elbow but the little priest whom I have mentioned.

"It is I who can help you," said he. "I am myself traveling south."

I put my arms about him and as my ankle gave way at the same moment we nearly rolled upon the ground together.

"Get me to Pastores," I cried, "and you shall have a rosary of golden beads." I had taken one from the convent of Spiritu Sancto. It shows how necessary it is to take what you can when you are upon a campaign, and how the most unlikely things may become useful.

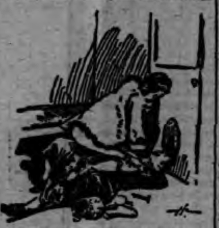
"I will take you," said he, in very excellent French, "not because I hope for any reward, but because it is my way always to do what I can to serve my countryman, and that is why I am so beloved wherever I go." With that he led me down to the village to an old cowhouse in which we found a tumbledown sort of diligence such as they used to run early in this century between some of our more remote villages. There were three old mules, too, none of which were strong enough to carry a man, but together they might draw the coach. The sight of their gaunt ribs and spavined legs gave me more delight than the whole two hundred and twenty hunters of the emperor which I have seen in their stalls at Fontainebleau. In ten minutes the owner was harnessing them into the coach, with no very good will, however, for he was in mortal dread of this terrible Cuchillo. It was only by promising him riches in this world, while the priest threatened him with damnation in the next, that we at last got him safely upon the box with the reins between his fingers. Then he was in such a hurry to get off out of fear lest we should find ourselves in the dark in the passes, that he hardly gave me time to renew my vows to the innkeeper's daughter. I cannot at this moment recall her name, but we wept together as we parted, and I can remember that she was a very beautiful woman. You will understand, my friends, that when a man like me, who has fought the men and kissed the women in fourteen separate kingdoms, gives a word of praise to the one or the other it has a little meaning of its own.

The little priest had seemed a trifle grave when we kissed good-bye, but he soon proved himself the best of companions in the diligence. All the way he amused me with tales of his little parish up in the mountains and I in my turn told him stories about the camp, but my faith I had to pick my steps, for when I said a word too much he would fidget in his seat and his face would show the pain that I had given him. And of course it is not the act of a gentleman to talk in anything but a proper manner to a religious man, though with all the care in the world one's words may get out of hand sometimes. He had come from the north of Spain, as he told me, and was going to see his mother in a village of Estremadura, and as he spoke about her little peasant home, and her joy in seeing him, it brought my mother so vividly to my thoughts that the tears started to my eyes. In his simplicity he showed me the little gifts which he was taking to her, and so kindly was his manner that I could readily believe him when he said that he was loved wherever he went. He examined my own uniform with as much curiosity as a child, admiring the plume of my busby and passing his fingers through the sable with which my dolman was trimmed. He drew my sword, too, and then when I told him how many men I had cut down with it, and set my fingers on the notch made by the shoulder bone of the Russian emperor's aide-de-camp, he shuddered and placed the weapon under the leathern cushion, declaring that it made him sick to look at it.

Well, we had been rolling and creaking on our way whilst this talk had been going forward, and as we reached the base of the mountains we could hear the rumbling of cannon far away upon the right. This came from Messena who was, as I knew, besieging Ciudad Rodrigo. There was nothing I should have wished better than to have gone straight to him, for he was the best Jew that I have heard of since Joshua's time, and if you are in sight of his beaky nose and bold, black eyes you are not likely to miss much of what is going on. Still a siege is always a poor sort of a pick-and-shovel business, and there were better prospects with my hussars in front of the English. Every mile that passed my heart grew lighter and lighter until I found myself shouting and singing like a young ensign fresh from Saint Cyr, just to think of seeing all my fine horses and my gallant fellows once more.

As we penetrated the mountains the road grew rougher and the pass more savage. At first we met a few muleteers, but now the whole country seemed deserted, which is not to be wondered at when you think that the French, the English and the guerrillas had each in turn had command over it. So bleak and wild was it, one great brown wrinkled cliff succeeding another, and the pass growing narrower and narrower, that I ceased to look out, but sat in silence thinking of this and that, of women whom I had loved and of horses which I had handled. I was suddenly brought back from my dreams, however, by observing the difficulties of my companion, who was trying with a sort of bradawl which he had drawn out to bore a hole through the leathern strap which held up his water flask. As he worked with twitching fingers the strap escaped his grasp and the wooden bottle fell at my feet. I stooped to pick it up, and as I did so the priest silently leaped upon my shoulders and drove his bradawl into my eye.

My friends, I am, as you know, a man steeled to face every danger. When one has served from the siege of Genoa to that last fatal day of Waterloo, and has had the special medal, which I keep at home in a leathern pouch, one can afford to confess when one is frightened. It may console some of you when your own nerves play you tricks to remember that you have heard even me, Brigadier Gerard, say that I have been scared. And besides my terror at this horrible attack, and the maddening pain of my wound, there was a sudden feeling of loathing such as you might feel were some filthy tarantula to strike its fangs into you. I clutched the creature in both hands and hurling him onto the floor of the coach I stamped on him with my heavy boots. He had drawn a pistol from the front of his soutane, but I kicked it out of his hand, and again I fell with my knees on his chest. Then for the first time he screamed horribly, while I, half blinded, felt about for the sword which he had so cunningly concealed. My hand had just lighted upon it, and I was dashing the blood from my face to see where he lay that I might transfix him, when the whole coach turned over upon its side, and my weapon was jerked out of my grasp by the shock. Before I could recover myself the door was burst open and I was dragged by the heels on to the road



THEN HE SCREAMED HORRIBLY.

CHAPTER II.

But even as I was torn out onto the flint stones and realised that thirty ruffians were standing around me, I was filled with joy, for my pelisse had been pulled over my head in the struggle and was covering one of my eyes, and it was with my wounded eye that I was seeing this band of brigands. You see for yourself by this pucker and scar how the thin blade passed between socket and ball, but it was only at that moment when I was dragged from the coach that I understood that my sight was not gone forever. The creature's intention, doubtless, was to drive it through my brain and, indeed, he loosened some portion of the inner bone of my head, so that I afterwards had more trouble from that wound than from any one of the seventeen which I have received.

They dragged me out, these sons of dogs, with curses and execrations, beating me with their fists and kicking me as I lay upon the ground. I had frequently observed that the mountaineers wore cloth swathed round their feet, but never did I imagine that I should have so much cause to be thankful for it. Presently, seeing the blood upon my head, and that I lay quiet, they thought that I was unconscious, whereas I was storing every ugly face among them in my memory, so that I might see them all safely hanged if ever my chance came around. Brawny rascals they were, with yellow handkerchiefs round their heads, and great red sashes stuffed with weapons. They had rolled two great rocks across the path, where it took a short turn, and it was these which had torn off one of the wheels of the coach and upset us. As to the reptile who had acted the priest so cleverly and had told me so much of his parish and his mother, he, of course, had known where the ambuscade was laid, and had attempted to put me beyond all resistance at the moment when we reached it.

I cannot tell you how frantic their rage was when they drew him out of the coach and saw the state to which I had reduced him. If he had not got all his deserts he had at least something as a souvenir of his meeting with Etienne Gerard, for his legs dangled aimlessly about, and though the upper part of his body was convulsed with rage and pain he sat straight down upon his feet when they tried to set him upright. But all the time his two little black eyes, which had seemed so kindly and so innocent in the coach, were glaring at me like a wounded cat, and he spat and spat and spat in my direction. My faith, when the wretches jerked me onto my feet again, and when I was dragged off up one of the mountain paths, I understood that a time was coming when I was to need all my courage and resources. My enemy was carried upon the shoulders of the men behind me, and I could hear his hissing and reviling first in one ear and then in the other as I was hurried up the winding track.

I suppose that it must have been an hour that we ascended, and what with my wounded ankle and the pain from my eye, and the fear lest this wound should have spoiled my good looks, I have made no journey to which I look back with less pleasure. I have never been a good climber at any time, but it is astonishing what you can do, even with a stiff ankle, when you have a [illegible] brigand at each elbow

PARTICULAR MENTION.

E. S. Peck is suffering with sore eyes.

Frank Sheppard is suffering from tonsilitis.

John Dierbower is suffering from a severe cold.

Paul Kimball is ill at his home with bronchitis.

John VanNess will soon remove to Pittsburgh.

Miss Etta Stats is spending a few days with friends in Brooklyn.

Miss Gottschalk of Newark is visiting friends on East Front street.

Bertram Tallamy is an addition to the choir of Grace P. E. Church.

Mrs. Eliza Stites of West Front street is visiting relatives in Newark.

Squire Brown of Duer street is convalescent from his recent illness.

Carl Gallup of West Front street has recovered from his recent illness.

Floyd D. Fuller of Watchung avenue is confined to his home with the grip.

Miss Alice Holmes of Eastport, Maine, is visiting Miss Delphine L. Bowers.

J. C. VanName of Elmwood place has not improved much from his severe illness.

Jedediah Smalley, the North Plainfield butcher, is suffering with an attack of pinkeye.

Lawyer C. L. Moffett has removed his family from Dunellen to 328 Watchung avenue.

Walter Thorn of Orchard place is assisting Secretary J. H. Manning at the Y. M. C. A.

Daniel Gulick and family have taken up their residence in the Yoehl flats, East Front street.

Miss Lizzie Wilcox of Manning avenue has resumed her duties in Edsall's after a brief illness.

DeWitt C. Ivins is extending the porch and making other improvements around his home on Hillside avenue.

Charles Zimmerman and family of 45 Prospect place have moved to 1011 Washington avenue, New York city.

Francis Bartell of Washingtonville, who has been under treatment the past two years, came home yesterday entirely cured.

Harry L. Day, who has been seriously ill at his home on Rockview avenue, the past ten days, with typhoid fever, is slowly improving.

Mrs. Frank Leland returns to her home in Chicago Monday, after a two-weeks visit with her mother, Mrs. N. Godown, East Fifth street.

Edward J. Patterson of this city contributes interesting "Anecdotes of Dr. McCosh" to the current issue of The Presbyterian Journal.

Margaret, daughter of John Moran of Grove street, who was stricken with diphtheria a week ago, is improving under the careful treatment of Dr. Adams.

William Turner will soon assume a clerkship in Moy's Pharmacy on Park avenue. His friends wish him the success his talents and energies merit.

W. E. MacClymont will give his twelfth annual free organ recital in the First Presbyterian Church April 11, assisted by Raymond W. Smith, tenor, of Newark.

Little Robbie Loughlin of East Front street, who severely injured his hand by falling on a piece of glass Monday afternoon, is doing nicely under the care of Dr. Adams.

Wm. Tucker, who has been superintending the Henry Clay Randolph farm for the past year, on the Rahway road, has resigned and removed with his family to Grandview avenue.

The North Plainfield Whist Club, who have been holding a series of games during the Winter, will hold their final meeting of the season Friday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Tolles of Westervelt avenue.

Charles J. McNabb, who has been confined for the past week to his home on Rahway road with a severe cold, has so far recovered that he is enabled to resume his studies in the New York University School of Law, New York city.

—Good goods at low prices is the secret of Boehm's big trade. His departments are winning popular patronage because one gets more for his money and spends less of it, than at many other stores.

—Titsworth & Co. have established a neat and thrifty restaurant and lunch room on North avenue, opposite the office of The Daily Press. Their enterprise gives evidence of being the success it deserves.

Stop that Cough!

It may lead to serious consequences. Cough remedies will not do it, because it means more than a simple cold. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites will do it, and at the same time will build up and fortify the system against further attacks.

We are putting up a 50-cent size for just these local difficulties. For ordinary Coughs and Colds that quantity will doubtless cure. If it is deep-seated it may require more.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!
Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

Ferris' GOOD SENSE Corset Waists.

SENSIBLE WOMEN WEAR THEM

BECAUSE THEY ARE
RIGHT Shape to fit properly and feel comfortable.
RIGHT Material to give the best service.
RIGHT Finish because of skilled labor.
RIGHT Buttons and Button Holes won't pull off.
RIGHT Support from the shoulders.
RIGHT Fastenings for Hose Supporters.

Why Buy an Imitation when the GENUINE Costs so Little and Wears so Long?
CHILDREN'S, 25c. to 75c. MISSES, 50c. to $1. LADIES, $1 to $2.

BY THE WAY.

—F. G. Hui has removed his barber shop from East Front street to Park avenue.

—John King is erecting a new fence and laying a sidewalk in front of his property on Netherwood avenue.

—Baker & Young, the enterprising contractors, have secured the contract for remodeling the house owned by Frank Links on West Second street. It was at one time owned by the late Joseph S. Cutter.

—Postmaster Heifield received yesterday from the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, New Haven, Conn., six additional wardrobes, making twelve in all, for the letter-carriers' department in the postoffice, thus finishing the contract between the company and the Babcock Estate.

—A dance will be given in New Market Friday evening, April 10. The committee who have charge of the arrangements are E. VanDorn and F. Faulks. Music will be by Guttman.

—The Second New Jersey Brigade will hold their reunion in Trenton Tuesday, April 9. Those who will attend from this city are W. W. Coriell, J. W. VanHorn, Albert Runyon, William H. Williams, Robert Mundy, John Goodwin and Abram Dunham.

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient.

I suffered terribly from roaring in my head during an attack of catarrh, and became very deaf, used Ely's Cream Balm and in three weeks could hear as well as ever.—A. E. Newman, Garling, Mich.

One of my children had a very bad discharge from the nose. Physicians prescribed without benefit. After using Ely's Cream Balm a short time the disease was cured.—O. A. Cary, Corning, N. Y.

Price of Cream Balm is fifty cents.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Standard Railway of America

Protected throughout by the Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

On and after Jan 20, 189[illegible], trains will leave Elizabeth as follows:

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia 12 25 p m daily with Pullman Vestibule parlor and sleeping cars for Pittsburg, Northern and Eastern Pennsylvania.

6.57 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, dining car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, daily except Sunday, for Toledo, Williamsport, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

6.56 p.m.—SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping car, daily, to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Memphis. Dining car Altoona to Richmond.

8 46 p. m.—PACIFIC EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping cars, daily, for Pittsburg, Columbus, Chicago, and Toledo, daily, except Saturday for Cleveland.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South—[illegible]

For Baltimore only 1 57 p. m., week-days.

For Newark and New York—[illegible]

For New York only, 6 20 a. m. daily.

For Philadelphia—[illegible]

FOR ATLANTIC CITY

[illegible]

Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City 1 57 p. m. Weekdays.

For Rahway—[illegible]

For New Brunswick—[illegible]

For Woodbridge—[illegible]

For Perth Amboy—[illegible]

For East Millstone—[illegible]

For Trenton—[illegible]

For Lambertville, Phillipsburg and Belvidere via Trenton—[illegible]

For Flemington—[illegible]

For Freehold—[illegible]

For Jamesburg, via Monmouth Junction—[illegible]

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, and points on New York and Long Branch R. R.—[illegible]

For Sea Side Park, Island Heights and Toms River—[illegible]

For Boston—[illegible] daily.

For Brooklyn, N. Y.—All through trains connect at Jersey City with boats to Brooklyn annex, affording direct transfer to and from Fulton Street, avoiding double ferriage and journey across New York City.

Leave New York for Elizabeth—[illegible]

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

(Anthracite coal used exclusively insuring cleanliness and comfort.)
Station in New York foot of Liberty street.
Time Table in effect, Nov. 18, 1894.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield, [illegible]

Leave New York, foot Liberty Street at [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible]

Leave Newark, at [illegible]

Passengers for Newark please change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible]

Leave Somerville at [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible]

Leave Easton at [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield at 9 24 a. m.; 5 65 p. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

LEAVE PLAINFIELD.

5 45 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport and Tamaqua.

7 10 a. m. for stations to High Bridge, connecting for stations on High Bridge Branch.

8 18 A. M. for Flemington, D. L. & W. R. R., Easton, Bangor and Mauch Chunk.

9 54 A. M. for Flemington, High Bridge branch D L & W R R, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Nanticoke, Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c. Through coach to Williamsport.

[illegible]

THE BISHOP'S BEER.

THE FUN A CHICAGO DIVINE IS HAVING RUNNING A SALOON.

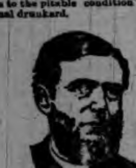
His Bartenders Are Artists in Concocting Drinks. Tricks Played by Rivals. The Church Saloon Seems Popular and Its Number May Increase.

Fancy a Reverened Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church selling beers and drinks about a saloon, the foam dripping down the front of his clerical coat or splashing in his face as a bartender slides the glasses along the shiny, polished cherry bar toward him!

Yet this is what happens every day in Chicago. And the Bishop not only serves drinks, but deals out hash, kidney stew and pork and beans as well. The clerical subject is the Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows, D. D., Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and the place where he performs these interesting things is the "Home Salon," at 155 Washington street.

The place has not been in operation long yet the average attendance per day has been 2,400. Four thousand persons patronized it on the opening day. Crowds throng the place day and night, and its promoters have difficulty handling the crush and furnishing the drinks, which are becoming famous.

Bishop Fallows believes men do not drink beer—that is, the majority do not —for the alcohol that is in it, nor for the tipsiness overindulgence induces. He maintains that they drink it as a beverage simply, and that the drunkenness is in most cases the result of unintentional excess. He believes, too, that many slaves of drink have been made so through their first indulgence in what at the time they thought was a harmless beverage, but that the alcohol in it, awakening an appetite dormant in many and only becoming active as it was fed, finally saturated the victim and reduced him to the pitable condition of the habitual drunkard.



REV. DR. FALLOWS.

The place is in a stuffy, narrow, badly ventilated basement in the heart of the office building district of Chicago. Its entrance is a narrow marble staircase, on one side of which in great brass letters is the sign, "Home Salon."

There is nothing to indicate that the cellar is different in character from the thousands of basement saloons that flourish in Chicago. In fact, the highly polished brass posts and railings leading into the basement are in strong imitation of their alcohol subsidized competitors, and a stranger going into it and asking for a glass of beer would probably leave with no suspicion that he had not had the genuine thing, except a slight peculiarity in the taste of the beverage.

On the left side of the basement as one enters is the brilliantly lighted bar, glistening with the usual glassware and bottles and decanters exactly similar to those used in saloons and filled with many colored liquids, all non alcoholics. Behind the bar are the four bartenders, resplendent in white jackets, well groomed and as dexterous in mixing decoctions and serving drinks as a Hoffman House studio artist. In fact, the head bartender, F. L. Newman, for many years tended bar in one of the Delmonico houses in New York, and his assistants are George Bradley, late of Chapin & Gore's and Hannah & Hogg's; George Wilson and George Castles, both old time dispensers of liquid refreshment.

The Bishop has acquired such a Bacchalian dexterity in the serving of the drinks that he would create a furore at a Coney Island beer garden.

On each side of the back bar is a portrait of Miss Frances Willard and Neal Dow, and about the room in conspicuous places are placards announcing the different kind of drinks.

The beer, or beerette, or Bishop's beer, as it is variously called, is, as explained by the expert German chemist, who makes it, "a pure brewed extract of hops and malt, and while there is no alcohol in it, any beer drinker will declare it to be a good drink, and a close counterfeit, without any of the bad effects of lager beer." Its exact composition the chemist says is a secret which he intends to jealously guard, for he thinks "there are millions in it."

A funny complication arose on the opening day. The amount of beerette manufactured and on hand for prospective customers proved to be distressingly inadequate to the demand, so that by 2 P. M. the foaming beverage had run out. In the emergency some practical joker whispered to Bishop Fallows that weiss beer was just as free from alcohol as was his beerette, and suggested that a supply of that be obtained. The suggestion was acted upon, and several dozen cases hurriedly bought. Customers who knew the difference between beer and beerette that afternoon softly "winked the other eye" after drinking the weiss beer, and ordered the Bishop to "set 'em up again."

The hilarious manner in which his customers began to act astonished the good Bishop, but not an inkling of the real state of affairs occurred to him until two revenue officers entered and said they understood the "Salon" was selling weiss beer. The Bishop acknowledged it, and was thunderstruck when they informed him the weiss beer he was selling contained 3 per cent. of alcohol, and that if he wanted to continue he must take out a saloon license. The weiss beer was thrown into the sewer forthwith and the house closed while an investigation was begun.

One Week of Sunshine in Georgia.

One week o' sunshine fills the cup
O' pleasure to the brim:
The mockin' birds primpin' up—
The bluebird's on the limb.

An' fur an' nigh the bendin' sky
Is bright with livin' blue;
An' in the meadows you can spy
The daisy in the dew.

If this ain't spring, I'm bound to tell
It's got deceiving looks:
For here's a man with clocks to sell—
Another one with books!
—Atlanta Constitution.

SAD FRENCH WIDOWS.

CUSTOMS WHICH MAKE THEIR LOT ANYTHING BUT PLEASANT.

Practically Their Only Chance for Social Pleasure Is in a Second Marriage, which Is Not Always So Easy to Arrange. Taxed to Maintain the Army.

The Paris widow is a surprise. I cannot tell exactly what I had expected, but for some reason or other the thought of French widows always called up vague recollections of the bereaved young person in "A Trip to Chinatown." I humbly beg the pardon of the real Paris widow. She is much more like the Oriental wives who die on the funeral pyres of their husbands, and she is often almost as secluded as if she were buried alive.

Naturally this does not refer to the people, as the French call the working classes. When the small grocery man dies his widow, who has sat at the desk and been cashier and bookkeeper during his lifetime, sits there still, and everything goes on as before except that there is a "Vve" put before the name to show that "Widow (Veuve) Maurice," or whatever her name may be, is at the head of the business. There is no attempt made, as there often is in America, to give the impression that affairs are in the hands of a man. The women are too shrewd and experienced as shopkeepers to need any such pretense.

With the women of society it is different. It is not easy for a stranger to make observations in this field, and above all in the direction of widows. The easiest way to gain information is to cultivate some widow who has seen better days, and get her to reveal the secrets of her sad estate. This is not difficult. Widows with money are the prey of designing relatives and unscrupulous guardians, so that there are always plenty of them who have been reduced to keeping boarders, which, after the pawnshop, is their sole resource.

"In France if a husband dies without a will, leaving a widow but no children, all his property, even though it may have been held in common during his lifetime, goes to his family. His widow has nothing. If he dies without a will, leaving a widow and children, all the property goes to the children. The widow may live on the income with her children, provided she can arrange it with their guardian, but if he is so inclined he can forbid her receiving a cent from her children and compel her to earn her own living. It is terrible, isn't it?"

It was a bright, attractive little French woman of forty who told me this. She has been a widow ten years, and although her husband left her a fortune of $150,000, and although she had her own dot of $12,000, she is now keeping boarders for the princely sum of $5 a week. Her brother-in-law, in whose bank her entire fortune was placed, failed at a judicious interval after her husband's death, and Mme. T. found herself with a young son to educate, without income or without resources, except a small country house. This she sold and put her 15-year-old boy in college. By the advice of prominent lawyers she set about trying to recover her dot, which is supposed to be the inalienable property of a married woman. She failed, and in the meantime had sold or pawned most of her jewelry and furniture.

Her son was scarcely out of college before, like every other Frenchman, he was obliged to go into the army. Most young men are obliged to serve for three years, but the only sons of widows are let off with one year. This is not such a concession as it seems at first, for the young man at the end of his year is taxed a certain amount annually until he attains the age of sixty. Not only this, but if he cannot or does not pay this tax his mother, the unfortunate widow, becomes responsible for it. If she fails to pay it her furniture, or whatever possessions she may have, is seized. In effect, therefore, it is she who is taxed in lieu of the military service from which she is supposedly exempt.

Her son, during his year of military service, receives one cent a day. With this he is obliged to buy blacking for his boots, tobacco and other things. He receives his clothes and an insufficient amount of food from the government. If his mother did not send him food he would fall ill from pure hunger.

These are a few of the practical inconveniences of being a French widow. In the social line she is much worse off, especially if she happens to be a daughterless or a penniless widow.

There are two classes of human beings in France who have no liberty. They are young girls and widows, and of the two the former are much the happier, because their seclusion does come to an end, since they are almost sure to marry. The widow is liberated by the same method, but the road is a more difficult one.

Yes, the Paris widow certainly is a surprise. A Frenchman would never have written "A Trip to Chinatown." And as for Tony Weller, if his immortal wisdom had blossomed on this side of the channel he would never have said "to beware of vidders," but beware of being one.

Good Ammunition.

While in London last summer the saunterer strayed into one of the cheaper London Music Halls. All through the music the audience was chaffing the orchestra, for even the lowest of European audiences knows good music, and is free in venting its approval or disapproval. Suddenly in the back of the gallery a fight arose, and two costermongers, locked in a close but unfriendly embrace, gravitated to the rail overhanging the pit. At last one of them got the better of the other, and grabbing him by the collar, held him over the rail. Apparently he was going to throw him into the pit. But from the audience in the pit, arose a voice, shrill and small, but perfectly audible:

"Don't waste 'im, 'Arry! Throw 'im h'at the trombone!"—Boston Budget.

Had Papa On the Hip.

A hospital nurse mania has set in among Canadian young women of good family and no necessity, whose energies have been transplanted to New York. Within the past month seven Canadian girls have become nurses at St. Luke's, making an overwhelming majority of British subject employes within one institution.

This nursing craze is a veritable fever in Canada just now. The reply of a young English girl on a visit to Toronto to her father's angry letter of rebuke, voices the situation exactly:

"What on earth" wrote the irate parent, "could have induced you to think of becoming a nurse?"

"Because every one I knew was becoming a nurse," came the daughter's re-

A FRESH YOUNG MAN.

The Cat Was All Right, But the Boy Needs a Spanking.

At 6:45 last night a young man was coming down North avenue, and in his arms carried a cat. The cat was all right, but the young man was too fresh. When in front of Hotel Grenada he met two young women going in an opposite direction. Here is where the young man thought he would be funny, so he made a quick motion as if to throw the feline into the face of one of the girls. The young woman is subject to fits, and this act had the effect of immediately bringing one on. She dropped to the sidewalk and the guests in the hotel rushed out with a chair and lifted her into it. For nearly an hour the unfortunate girl's hands were rubbed, her forehead was bathed with cold water and various other remedies were brought into use, but she recovered very slowly. Finally a physician was called, and the young woman, still in a helpless condition, was removed to her home on West Fourth street. After the physician had administered several remedies, she finally regained consciousness.

The fresh young man escaped without being recognized. Had he remained to view the result of his freshness, there would probably be a young man wearing two eyes draped in mourning, for the men of the neighborhood were greatly aroused.

THE STOVE WAS TOO HOT.

And Set Fire to the Bed, Which Called Out the Department.

"Me, oh my, what 'll me husband say when he sees this", cried Mrs. Edward Kline of 307 Plainfield avenue as she viewed the ruins of her spare bedroom suit from the ravages of fire this noon.

She had had a hot fire in a coal stove near the bed all the morning, and at 11:15 commenced to smell burning feathers. Going from her work about the house and opening the bedroom door, a great cloud of suffocating smoke belched forth. Mrs. Kline ran out of the house and gave the cry of fire. Policeman McCue who was near by heard her and sent in an alarm from Box 43 at the corner of Plainfield avenue and West Front street, at 11:25.

All the apparatus of the fire department responded, but three hand extinguishers sufficed to put out the fire, which had ruined the bed, coverings and carpet. One ambitious fireman attempted to save the feather bed, and in so doing scattered its contents all over the house, much to the discomfiture of Mrs. Kline. The damage will not exceed $50; insured.

ENTERPRISING JUNIORS.

They Show How Well They Can Entertain, and at What a Profit.

The Junior Christian Endeavor society of the Trinity Reformed Church, under the direction of Mrs. R. A. Meeker and Miss Susie Berg, assisted by Miss Mabel Wilson, gave a delightful entertainment last evening which was attended by a large number of the Senior members and their friends. An admission fee of one cent was charged for children and five cents for adults, the proceeds to go towards helping needy churches in the West.

A well-rendered piano duet by Isabelle Edwards and Violet Beerbower opened the evening's exercises, and then followed an interesting recitation by Robert Metler, "Yankee Doodle Kitchen". Evelyn Berg gave a pleasing piano solo which was well received.

In one corner of the room a photograph gallery had been arranged with pink and green bunting and presented an attractive appearance. This was in charge of J. Berg, Charles Dunlap William Swaim, Everitt Leighton and George Reynolds. All wishing a photograph called on the young men and for five cents were given a "brownie". Much amusement was afforded those who desired a picture.

Continuing the programme Jennie Thorn gave a recitation of much merit.

Members of the Society then formed themselves into a "butterfly group" and the picture was exceedingly pretty.

A recitation by Charles Suhr, preceded a piano solo by Lucy Cortell.

Fifteen minutes was again given those present to secure their photographs.

The entertainment concluded with "Mother Goose" by the Society and a recitation by David Wikoff.

The Juniors will realize about $12 from the entertainment which is very encouraging to the young Endeavorers.

—Robert Bowden of West Second street is a new bicycle rider.

—Thomas Smith will ride a new Cleveland wheel this season.

—Miss Gaskell has resumed her duties in Edsall's after a brief illness.

—A brick chimney 80 feet high has been built on the new building of the American Steam Laundry Company, East Front street.

—The store front of the place formerly used by Jules Boutet on West Second street is being torn down, and improvements are being made about the dwelling.

—The union services on Good Friday will be held in the First M. E. Church. The list of speakers will be published in due time. Revs. Richards, Rodman and Barnes are the Committee of Arrangements.

J. E. Stewart and family have returned from their Winter home in New York city and again taken up their residence at 602 West Seventh street.

LITTLE ENDEAVORERS.

They Entertain an Audience With Novel Exercises.

The home missionary exercises under the auspices of the Junior Christian Endeavor society in the First Presbyterian Church last night, were participated in by 23 little Endeavorers who furnished an entertaining evening to the large number assembled.

The exercises were of a novel character, each of the twenty-three representing a portion of a railroad train and in turn performing the part of reciting or singing. Those who took part were Mary and Bertha Anglehart, Charlotte and Lind Cave, Jennie and Mamie Dunham, Mabel and Willie Mohl, Mildred and Carl Ulrich, Beatrice and Vincent Miner, Ethel Lang, Donald Bechtelle, Roy Radford, Douglas and Chauncey Murphy, Flossie and Edna Martin, Etta and Ella Havens, Pierson Morgan and Willie Hepborn.

Rev. Dr. Wm. R. Richards of the Crescent Avenue Church made a few remarks appropriate to the mission work, telling of his experience in the West with the needy, and how well the efforts of the little workers were merited ere in our own country.

The exercises were arranged by and under the supervision of Misses Lou Peck and Bessie Blair, who devoted much time and energy to perfecting their young pupils.

TEA AND MUSIC.

The Ladies Society Entertained by Mrs. Henry A. McGee.

The tea and musicale given by the Ladies Aid Society of the First M. E. Church at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. McGee, Orchard place, yesterday from 4 to 7, afforded a pleasant time to all who attended, and netted a handsome sum for the society. Those who received were Mrs. McGee, Mrs. Ockeifair and Mrs. Davis.

The dining room looked very pretty, decorated with yellow daffodils. The table was presided over by Mrs. George T. Rogers and Mrs. J. H. Howell, assisted by the Misses Smith, Miss Pangborn, Miss Chandler, Miss Barnes, Miss Mulford and Mrs. S. W. Clark.

During the serving of the light refreshments the musicale was enjoyed. Miss Addie Parker Jackson recited "The Prize Violin" and "How Mrs. O'Toole and her five children got to Twenty-ninth street." Both were entertaining pieces, and the elocutionary powers of Miss Jackson added much to the happy effect on her hearers.

Miss Grace Whiting of Brooklyn, accompanied on the piano by her sister, Mrs. J. B. Morrill, rendered the Venetian song and "Sweet Phyllida". The Slumber song was played on the cornet by Raymond McGee, which completed the programme.

Prizes Presented.

Court Plainfield, No. 1144, Independent Order of Foresters, at their meeting last night, initiated one member, John Shirley, and after transacting routine business closed the meeting, and reopened again for the Foresters and their friends of which the room was filled to its capacity. Chief Ranger Whitley presided, and beside him on the platform were High Chief Ranger Bingham of Elizabeth, Court Physician Lowrie of Plainfield, Court and other officers. Chief Ranger Whitley welcomed the friends of the order in a few happy words, and also introduced the various numbers on the programme. High Chief Ranger Bingham delivered a ringing address on Forestry which was well received by all present, and then in a few well-chosen words presented on behalf of the High Court handsome gold badges to Court Deputy High Chief Bird, Chief Ranger Whitley, Past Chief Ranger Allen, and Brother William Rankin, for valuable services rendered the Court in securing members. Chief Ranger Whitley replied in a short speech of thanks for himself and brethren. Refreshments were then served in abundance to all present, and a very pleasant evening was brought to a happy termination.

Following was the programme:

Song, Scotch medley, Wm. Rankin; guitar and harmonica solo, Harry McComas; German dialect, John Carney; banjo solo and song, Harry Dreier; vocal duet "Minute-Gun at Sea", Messrs Wharton and Comerford; English hornpipe and Irish jig, Albert McComas; solo "The Fatal Wedding", F. W. Bowden; Highland fling, Wm. Rankin; song "Maid of Glen Colam", Charles McIntosh.

All About a Hat.

Motorman Keefe of the street railway lost his hat Thursday night while running his car near Grant avenue on West Front street, and it necessitated his taking the headlight from his car to look for it in the vacant lots. Conductor Michael Nevins suggested that he could get him a hat that would stay on by sending to Ireland for it, but the motorman did not accept the offer.

How the Teams Finished.

The final games in the county section of the Journal Association were rolled Thursday night, and Roselle came out ahead. The scores on the whole were excellent, and the showing made by the teams was of a quality of which any team might be proud.

Roselle won the series with nine victories and three defeats.

Plainfield finished second, with seven victories and five defeats.

Westfield and Cranford are tied for third place, each with four wins and eight losses.

THE TROLLEY COMING.

Fanwood Township Adopts the Ordinance.

COMPANY'S ACCEPTANCE AWAITED.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Limit the Franchise to 50 Years—Old Feltville Road to Be Opened.

The Fanwood Township Committee met at the rooms in Excelsior Hall Friday evening to consider the trolley matter. Chairman Terry called the meeting to order. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and on motion the trolley ordinance was taken up and gone through in sections by the Committee and Mr. Gaddis, the representative of the trolley company. Few changes were made, as the Committee had been over the ordinance at their previous meeting. The Town Committee wished to place a limit of 50 years on the ordinance. Mr. Gaddis objected to having the limit placed. He said the power to do so lay with the Committee, but he hoped they would not put it in the ordinance.

Mr. Gaddis objected to the section relating to the right of way at crossings, the ordinance reading "The public shall have the first right of way at crossings, whether on foot, horseback or in vehicle". The Committee would not change the section as it served as a protection to the public using the crossings. Mr. Gaddis made several other objections during the reading, but the objections were overruled by the Committee. After the reading of the ordinance Mr. Nichol asked Mr. Gaddis if the ordinance as read, (if passed), would be accepted by the company. He said he could not say, as they submitted all ordinances before accepting, to legal advice. He wished the committee would reconsider the 50-year limit in the ordinance, as it would hurt the company if they wished to put a mortgage on their franchises. Mr. Nichol moved that the clause be stricken out of the ordinance, and the motion was carried.

Mr. Nichol then moved that the ordinance as read be passed. The motion was carried unanimously, and Mr. Gaddis was given a copy to present to the legal adviser of the company for his approval.

When this is secured, a long fought battle will have been ended with Scotch Plains on top, with a good strong ordinance protecting the township and public in every way. The Committee deserve a great deal of praise for the stand they have taken in the matter from beginning to end.

The petition for opening the old Feltville road was taken up. Mr. Miller moved that the Committee employ surveyors to survey and open up the road. His motion was carried.

Bills were read and ordered paid, the treasurer's report was read and accepted, and the Committee adjourned.

Rockview Avenue Masquerade.

Miss Grace E. Overton of Rockview avenue entertained friends at her home, last evening, with a masquerade.

After a general promenade to view the different costumes, interesting and amusing games made the evening pass very pleasantly.

Every one present was given the name of an animal and drew it on a blackboard while the rest guessed the name. This caused no end of fun. After playing "advertisements" and "chips" the masks were removed.

Miss Elizabeth Fish and George A. Horne received the first prizes for the best disguises. Herbert W. Moore won the booby prize.

Among the striking costumes worn were: Misses Edith L Burt, flower girl; Grace E Overton, Japanese; Mabel Ladd, "Mary, Mary, quite contrary"; Eleanor T Van Deventer, nun; Eva Dayton, jester; Elizabeth Fish, "Liberty"; Sadie Douglass, Swiss girl; Lucie Davis, Japanese; Mary Hull, milkmaid; and George A Horne, baby; Nathan Lane, Jr., French nurse; Everett J Peck, shepherd; Herbert W Moore, shepherd; Raymond A McGee, student; Herbert Richardson, prince; Fred Fullerton, Henry II; J Vincent Rittenhouse, flower girl; Robert Douglass, devil; A Murphy, executioner; Carleton Potts, fat man; Philip Sufforn, black domino.

Miss Overton was assisted in receiving by Miss Kate Overton, Miss Grace Bonny, Miss Elsie Horne, and Miss Edith Lane.

During the evening there were recitations by Miss Grace E. Overton and Miss Mary Locky and a song "Cum Bonus Homo" by Miss Eleanor T. Van Deventer.

An elaborate collation was served and the gay party broke up shortly after twelve.

Washingtonville Election.

The annual business meeting of the Sunday-school teachers and officers of the Mary E. Wilson Memorial Chapel, Washingtonville, was held last evening with a very large attendance.

After hearing excellent reports from the different committees the following officers were elected: President—E. L. Bonny; Vice-president—Andrew Wilson; Treasurer—J. G. Bicknell; Secretary—W. E. Bicknell; Organist—Miss Nettie Beeching; Assistant-organist—Miss Carrie Bellman; Librarian—George Howard; Trustee, 3 years—George Wissens.

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SPACE	WEEKS 1	2	3	MONTHS 1	2	3	6
1 in.	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$2.50	$4.00	$5.00	$9.50
2 in.	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.50	8.00	12.00
3 in.	2.50	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00	18.00
4 in.	3.00	3.50	5.00	6.00	9.00	16.00	20.00
5 in.	3.50	4.50	6.00	8.00	12.50	18.00	25.00
¼ col.	4.50	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	30.00
½ col.	7.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	24.00	32.00	54.00
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THE BISHOP'S BEER.

THE FUN A CHICAGO DIVINE IS HAVING RUNNING A SALOON.

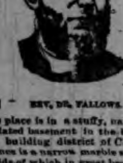
His Bartenders Are Artists in Concocting Drinks. Tricks Played by Rivals. The Church Saloon Seems Popular and Its Number May Increase.

Fancy a Reverened Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church selling beers and drinks about a saloon, the foam dripping down the front of his clerical coat or splashing in his face as a bartender slides the glasses along the shiny, polished cherry bar toward him!

Yet this is what happens every day in Chicago. And the Bishop not only serves drinks, but deals out hash, kidney stew and pork and beans as well. The clerical subject is the Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows, D. D., Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and the place where he performs these interesting things is the "Home Salon," at 155 Washington street.

The place has not been in operation long yet the average attendance per day has been 2,400. Four thousand persons patronized it on the opening day. Crowds throng the place day and night, and its promoters have difficulty handling the crush and furnishing the drinks, which are becoming famous.

Bishop Fallows believes men do not drink beer—that is, the majority do not—for the alcohol that is in it, nor for the tipsiness overindulgence induces. He maintains that they drink it as a beverage simply, and that the drunkenness is in most cases the result of unintentional excess. He believes, too, that many slaves of drink have been made so through their first indulgence in what at the time they thought was a harmless beverage, but that the alcohol in it, awakening an appetite dormant in many and only becoming active as it was fed, finally saturated the victim and reduced him to the pitable condition of the habitual drunkard.



REV. DR. FALLOWS.

The place is in a stuffy, narrow, badly ventilated basement in the heart of the office building district of Chicago. Its entrance is a narrow marble staircase, on one side of which in great brass letters is the sign, "Home Salon."

There is nothing to indicate that the cellar is different in character from the thousands of basement saloons that flourish in Chicago. In fact, the highly polished brass posts and railings leading into the basement are in strong imitation of their alcohol subsidized competitors, and a stranger going into it and asking for a glass of beer would probably leave with no suspicion that he had not had the genuine thing, except a slight peculiarity in the taste of the beverage.

On the left side of the basement as one enters is the brilliantly lighted bar, glistening with the usual glassware and bottles and decanters exactly similar to those used in saloons and filled with many colored liquids, all non alcoholics. Behind the bar are the four bartenders, resplendent in white jackets, well groomed and as dexterous in mixing decoctions and serving drinks as a Hoffman House studio artist. In fact, the head bartender, F. L. Newman, for many years tended bar in one of the Delmonico houses in New York, and his assistants are George Bradley, late of Chapin & Gore's and Hannah & Hogg's; George Wilson and George Castles, both old time dispensers of liquid refreshment.

The Bishop has acquired such a Bacchalian dexterity in the serving of the drinks that he would create a furore at a Coney Island beer garden.

On each side of the back bar is a portrait of Miss Frances Willard and Neal Dow, and about the room in conspicuous places are placards announcing the different kind of drinks.

The beer, or beerette, or Bishop's beer, as it is variously called, is, as explained by the expert German chemist, who makes it, "a pure brewed extract of hops and malt, and while there is no alcohol in it, any beer drinker will declare it to be a good drink, and a close counterfeit, without any of the bad effects of lager beer." Its exact composition the chemist says is a secret which he intends to jealously guard, for he thinks "there are millions in it."

A funny complication arose on the opening day. The amount of beerette manufactured and on hand for prospective customers proved to be distressingly inadequate to the demand, so that by 2 P. M. the foaming beverage had run out. In the emergency some practical joker whispered to Bishop Fallows that weiss beer was just as free from alcohol as was his beerette, and suggested that a supply of that be obtained. The suggestion was acted upon, and several dozen cases hurriedly bought. Customers who knew the difference between beer and beerette that afternoon softly "winked the other eye" after drinking the weiss beer, and ordered the Bishop to "set 'em up again."

The hilarious manner in which his customers began to act astonished the good Bishop, but not an inkling of the real state of affairs occurred to him until two revenue officers entered and said they understood the "Salon" was selling weiss beer. The Bishop acknowledged it, and was thunderstruck when they informed him the weiss beer he was selling contained 3 per cent. of alcohol, and that if he wanted to continue he must take out a saloon license. The weiss beer was thrown into the sewer forthwith and the house closed while an investigation was begun.

One Week of Sunshine in Georgia.

One week o' sunshine fills the cup
O' pleasure to the brim;
The mockin' birds primpin' up—
The bluebird's on the limb,

An' fur' an' nigh the bendin' sky
Is bright with livin' blue;
An' in the meadows you can spy
The daisy in the dew.

If this ain't spring, I'm bound to tell
It's got deceiving looks;
For here's a man with clouds to sell—
Another one with books!

—Atlanta Constitution.

SAD FRENCH WIDOWS.

CUSTOMS WHICH MAKE THEIR LOT ANYTHING BUT PLEASANT.

Practically Their Only Chance for Social Pleasure Is in a Second Marriage, which Is Not Always So Easy to Arrange. Taxed to Maintain the Army.

The Paris widow is a surprise. I cannot tell exactly what I had expected, but for some reason or other the thought of French widows always called up vague recollections of the bereaved young person in "A Trip to Chinatown." I humbly beg the pardon of the real Paris widow. She is much more like the Oriental wives who die on the funeral pyres of their husbands, and she is often almost as secluded as if she were buried alive.

Naturally this does not refer to the people, as the French call the working classes. When the small grocery man dies his widow, who has sat at the desk and been cashier and bookkeeper during his lifetime, sits there still, and everything goes on as before except that there is a "Vve" put before the name to show that "Widow (Veuve) Maurice," or whatever her name may be, is at the head of the business. There is no attempt made, as there often is in America, to give the impression that affairs are in the hands of a man. The women are too shrewd and experienced as shopkeepers to need any such pretense.

With the women of society it is different. It is not easy for a stranger to make observations in this field, and above all in the direction of widows. The easiest way to gain information is to cultivate some widow who has seen better days, and get her to reveal the secrets of her sad estate. This is not difficult. Widows with money are the prey of designing relatives and unscrupulous guardians, so that there are always plenty of them who have been reduced to keeping boarders, which, after the pawnshop, is their sole resource.

"In France if a husband dies without a will, leaving a widow but no children, all his property, even though it may have been held in common during his lifetime, goes to his family. His widow has nothing. If he dies without a will, leaving a widow and children, all the property goes to the children. The widow may live on the income with her children, provided she can arrange it with their guardian, but if he is so inclined he can forbid her receiving a cent from her children and compel her to earn her own living. It is terrible, isn't it?"

It was a bright, attractive little French woman of forty who told me this. She has been a widow ten years, and although her husband left her a fortune of $150,000, and although she had her own dot of $12,000, she is now keeping boarders for the princely sum of $5 a week. Her brother-in-law, in whose bank her entire fortune was placed, failed at a judicious interval after her husband's death, and Mme. T. found herself with a young son to educate, without income or without resources, except a small country house. This she sold and put her 15-year-old boy in college. By the advice of prominent lawyers she set about trying to recover her dot, which is supposed to be the inalienable property of a married woman. She failed, and in the meantime had sold or pawned most of her jewelry and furniture.

Her son was scarcely out of college before, like every other Frenchman, he was obliged to go into the army. Most young men are obliged to serve for three years, but the only sons of widows are let off with one year. This is not such a concession as it seems at first, for the young man at the end of his year is taxed a certain amount annually until he attains the age of sixty. Not only this, but if he cannot or does not pay this tax his mother, the unfortunate widow, becomes responsible for it. If she fails to pay it her furniture, or whatever possessions she may have, is seized. In effect, therefore, it is she who is taxed in lieu of the military service from which she is supposedly exempt.

Her son, during his year of military service, receives one cent a day. With this he is obliged to buy blacking for his boots, tobacco and other things. He receives his clothes and an insufficient amount of food from the government. If his mother did not send him food he would fall ill from pure hunger.

These are a few of the practical inconveniences of being a French widow. In the social line she is much worse off, especially if she happens to be a daughterless or a penniless widow.

There are two classes of human beings in France who have no liberty. They are young girls and widows, and of the two the former are much the happier, because their seclusion does come to an end, since they are almost sure to marry. The widow is liberated by the same method, but the road is a more difficult one.

Yes, the Paris widow certainly is a surprise. A Frenchman would never have written "A Trip to Chinatown." And as for Tony Weller, if his immortal wisdom had blossomed on this side of the channel he would never have said "to beware of vidders," but beware of being one.

Good Ammunition.

While in London last summer the saunterer strayed into one of the cheaper London Music Halls. All through the music the audience was chaffing the orchestra, for even the lowest of European audiences knows good music, and is free in venting its approval or disapproval. Suddenly in the back of the gallery a fight arose, and two costermongers, locked in a close but unfriendly embrace, gravitated to the rail overhanging the pit. At last one of them got the better of the other, and grabbing him by the collar, held him over the rail. Apparently he was going to throw him into the pit. But from the audience in the pit arose a voice, shrill and small, but perfectly audible:

"Don't waste 'im, 'Arry! Throw 'im h'at the trombone!"—Boston Budget.

Bad Fads On the Hip.

A hospital nurse mania has set in among Canadian young women of good family and no necessity, whose energies have been transplanted to New York. Within the past month seven Canadian girls have become nurses at St. Luke's, making an overwhelming majority of British subject employes within one institution.

This nursing craze is a veritable fever in Canada just now. The reply of a young English girl on a visit to Toronto to her father's angry letter of rebuke, voices the situation exactly:

"What on earth" wrote the irate parent, "could have induced you to think of becoming a nurse?"

"Because every one I know was becoming a nurse," came the daughter's re-

A FRESH YOUNG MAN.

The Cat Was All Right, But the Boy Needs a Spanking.

At 8:45 last night a young man was coming down North avenue, and in his arms carried a cat. The cat was all right, but the young man was too fresh. When in front of Hotel Grenada he met two young women going in an opposite direction. Here is where the young man thought he would be funny, so he made a quick motion as if to throw the feline into the face of one of the girls. The young woman is subject to fits, and this act had the effect of immediately bringing one on. She dropped to the sidewalk and the guests in the hotel rushed out with a chair and lifted her into it. For nearly an hour the unfortunate girl's hands were rubbed, her forehead was bathed with cold water and various other remedies were brought into use, but she recovered very slowly. Finally a physician was called, and the young woman, still in a helpless condition, was removed to her home on West Fourth street. After the physician had administered several remedies, she finally regained consciousness.

The fresh young man escaped without being recognized. Had he remained to view the result of his freshness, there would probably be a young man wearing two eyes draped in mourning, for the men of the neighborhood were greatly aroused.

THE STOVE WAS TOO HOT.

And Set Fire to the Bed, Which Called Out the Department.

"Me, oh my, what 'll me husband say when he sees this", cried Mrs. Edward Kline of 307 Plainfield avenue as she viewed the ruins of her spare bedroom suit from the ravages of fire this noon.

She had had a hot fire in a coal stove near the bed all the morning, and at 11:15 commenced to smell burning feathers. Going from her work about the house and opening the bedroom door, a great cloud of suffocating smoke belched forth. Mrs. Kline ran out of the house and gave the cry of fire. Policeman McCue who was near by heard her and sent in an alarm from Box 43 at the corner of Plainfield avenue and West Front street, at 11:25.

All the apparatus of the fire department responded, but three hand extinguishers sufficed to put out the fire, which had ruined the bed, coverings and carpet. One ambitious fireman attempted to save the feather bed, and in so doing scattered its contents all over the house, much to the discomfiture of Mrs. Kline. The damage will not exceed $50; insured.

ENTERPRISING JUNIORS.

They Show How Well They Can Entertain, and at What a Profit.

The Junior Christian Endeavor society of the Trinity Reformed Church, under the direction of Mrs. E. A. Mosher and Miss Susie Berg, assisted by Miss Mabel Wilson, gave a delightful entertainment last evening which was attended by a large number of the Senior members and their friends. An admission fee of one cent was charged for children and five cents for adults, the proceeds to go towards helping needy churches in the West.

A well-rendered piano duet by Isabelle Edwards and Violet Beerbower opened the evening's exercises, and then followed an interesting recitation by Robert Metler, "Yankee Doodle Kitchen". Evelyn Berg gave a pleasing piano solo which was well received.

In one corner of the room a photograph gallery had been arranged with pink and green bunting and presented an attractive appearance. This was in charge of J. Berg, Charles Dunlap William Swaim, Everitt Leighton and George Reynolds. All wishing a photograph called on the young men and for five cents were given a "brownie". Much amusement was afforded those who desired a picture.

Continuing the programme Jennie Thorn gave a recitation of much merit.

Members of the Society then formed themselves into a "butterfly group" and the picture was exceedingly pretty.

A recitation by Charles Suhr, preceded a piano solo by Lucy Coriell.

Fifteen minutes was again given those present to secure their photographs.

The entertainment concluded with "Mother Goose" by the Society and a recitation by David Wikoff.

The Juniors will realize about $12 from the entertainment which is very encouraging to the young Endeavorers.

—Robert Bowden of West Second street is a new bicycle rider.

—Thomas Smith will ride a new Cleveland wheel this season.

—Miss Gaskell has resumed her duties in Edsall's after a brief illness.

—A brick chimney 90 feet high has been built on the new building of the American Steam Laundry Company, East Front street.

—The store front of the place formerly used by Jules Bastes on West Second street is being torn down, and improvements are being made about the dwelling.

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Rev. Dr. Wm R. Richards of the Crescent Avenue Church made a few remarks appropriate to the mission work, telling of his experiences in the West with the needy, and how well the efforts of the little workers were merited are in our own country.

The exercises were arranged by and under the supervision of Misses Lou Peck and Bessie Blair, who devoted much time and energy to perfecting their young pupils.

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The tea and musicale given by the Ladies Aid Society of the First M. E. Church at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. McGee, Orchard place, yesterday from 4 to 7, afforded a pleasant time to all who attended, and netted a handsome sum for the society. Those who received were Mrs. McGee, Mrs. Cokefair and Mrs. Davis.

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Miss Grace Whiting of Brooklyn, accompanied on the piano by her sister, Mrs. J. B. Morrill, rendered the Venetian song and "Sweet Phyllida". The Slumber song was played on the cornet by Raymond McGee, which completed the programme.

Prizes Presented.

Court Plainfield, No. 1144, Independent Order of Foresters, at their meeting last night, initiated one member, John Shirley, and after transacting routine business closed the meeting, and reopened again for the Foresters and their friends of which the room was filled to its capacity. Chief Ranger Whitley presided, and beside him on the platform were High Chief Ranger Bingham of Elizabeth, Court Physician Lowrie of Plainfield, Court and other officers. Chief Ranger Whitley welcomed the friends of the order in a few happy words, and also introduced the various numbers on the programme. High Chief Ranger Bingham delivered a ringing address on Forestry which was well received by all present, and then in a few well-chosen words presented on behalf of the High Court handsome gold badges to Court Deputy High Chief Bird, Chief Ranger Whitley, Past Chief Ranger Allen, and Brother William Rankin, for valuable services rendered the Court in securing members. Chief Ranger Whitley replied in a short speech of thanks for himself and brethren. Refreshments were then served in abundance to all present, and a very pleasant evening was brought to a happy termination.

Following was the programme:

Song, Scotch medley, Wm. Rankin; guitar and harmonica solo, Harry McComes; German dialect, John Carney; banjo solo and song, Harry Dreier; vocal duet "Minute-Gun at Sea", Messrs Wharton and Cumerford; English hornpipe and Irish jig, Albert McComes; solo "The Fatal Wedding", F. W. Bowden; Highland fling, Wm. Rankin; song "Maid of Glen Coloen", Charles McIntosh.

All About a Hat.

Motorman Keefe of the street railway lost his hat Thursday night while running his car near Grant avenue on West Front street, and it necessitated his taking the headlight from his car to look for it in the vacant lots. Conductor Michael Nevins suggested that he could get him a hat that would stay on by sending to Ireland for it, but the motorman did not accept the offer.

How the Teams Finished.

The final games in the county section of the Journal Association were rolled Thursday night, and Roselle came out ahead. The scores on the whole were excellent, and the showing made by the teams was of a quality of which any team might be proud.

Roselle won the series with nine victories and three defeats.

Plainfield finished second, with seven victories and five defeats.

Westfield and Cranford are tied for third place, each with four wins and eight losses.

THE TROLLEY COMING.

Fanwood Township Adopts the Ordinance.

COMPANY'S ACCEPTANCE AWAITED.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Limit the Franchise to 50 Years—Old Fettville Road to Be Opened.

The Fanwood Township Committee met at the rooms in Excelsior Hall Friday evening to consider the trolley matter. Chairman Terry called the meeting to order. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and on motion the trolley ordinance was taken up and gone through in sections by the Committee and Mr. Gaddis, the representative of the trolley company. Few changes were made, as the Committee had been over the ordinance at their previous meeting. The Town Committee wished to place a limit of 50 years on the ordinance. Mr. Gaddis objected to having the limit placed. He said the power to do so lay with the Committee, but he hoped they would not put it in the ordinance.

Mr. Gaddis objected to the section relating to the right of way at crossings, the ordinance reading "The public shall have the first right of way at crossings, whether on foot, horseback or in vehicle". The Committee would not change the section as it served as a protection to the public using the crossings. Mr. Gaddis made several other objections during the reading, but the objections were overruled by the Committee. After the reading of the ordinance Mr. Nichol asked Mr. Gaddis if the ordinance as read, (if passed), would be accepted by the company. He said he could not say, as they submitted all ordinances before accepting, to legal advice. He wished the committee would reconsider the 50-year limit in the ordinance, as it would hurt the company if they wished to put a mortgage on their franchises. Mr. Nichol moved that the clause be stricken out of the ordinance, and the motion was carried.

Mr. Nichol then moved that the ordinance as read be passed. The motion was carried unanimously, and Mr. Gaddis was given a copy to present to the legal adviser of the company for his approval.

When this is secured, a long fought battle will have been ended with Scotch Plains on top, with a good strong ordinance protecting the township and public in every way. The Committee deserve a great deal of praise for the stand they have taken in the matter from beginning to end.

The petition for opening the old Feltville road was taken up. Mr. Miller moved that the Committee employ surveyors to survey and open up the road. His motion was carried.

Bills were read and ordered paid, the treasurer's report was read and accepted, and the Committee adjourned.

Rockview Avenue Masquerade.

Miss Grace E. Overton of Rockview avenue entertained friends at her home, last evening, with a masquerade.

After a general promenade to view the different costumes, interesting and amusing games made the evening pass very pleasantly.

Every one present was given the name of an animal and drew it on a blackboard while the rest guessed the name. This caused no end of fun. After playing "advertisements" and "chips" the masks were removed.

Miss Elizabeth Fish and George A. Horne received the first prizes for the best disguises. Herbert W. Moore won the booby prize.

Among the striking costumes worn were: Misses Edith L Burt, flower girl; Grace E Overton, Japanese; Mabel Ladd, "Mary, Mary, quite contrary"; Eleanor T Van Deventer, nun; Eva Dayton, jester; Elizabeth Fish, "Liberty"; Sadie Douglass, Swiss girl; Lucie Davis, Japanese; Mary Hull, milkmaid; and George A Horne, baby; Nathan Lane, Jr., French nurse; Everett J Peck, shepherd; Herbert W Moore, shepherd; Raymond A McGee, student; Herbert Richardson, prince; Fred Fullerton, Henry II; J Vincent Rittenhouse, flower girl; Robert Douglass, devil; A Murphy, executioner; Carleton Potts, fat man; Philip Suffern, black domino.

Miss Overton was assisted in receiving by Miss Kate Overton, Miss Grace Bonny, Miss Elsie Horne, and Miss Edith Lane.

During the evening there were recitations by Miss Grace E. Overton and Miss Mary Lucky and a song "Cum Bonus Homo" by Miss Eleanor T. Van Deventer.

An elaborate collation was served and the gay party broke up shortly after twelve.

Washingtonville Election.

The annual business meeting of the Sunday-school teachers and officers of the Mary E. Wilson Memorial Chapel, Washingtonville, was held last evening with a very large attendance.

After hearing excellent reports from the different committees the following officers were elected: President—H. L. Bonny; Vice-president—Andrew Wilson; Treasurer—J. G. Bicknell; Secretary—W. E. Bicknell; Organist—Miss Nettie Boeshing; Assistant-organist—Miss Carrie Seliman; Librarian—George Howard; Trustee, 3 years—George Wilson.

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NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Premonitory Symptoms of Imperial Impetuosity.

DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE

Participation in the Corsican Uprising Costs His Commission in the French Army—Imbued With Revolutionary Ideas—Vagaries of a Genius.

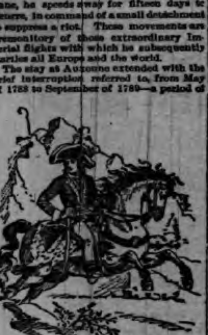
[Copyright, 1895, by John Clark Ridpath.]

VI.—GENIUS IN A QUANDARY.

At this stage, rapidity becomes the chief characteristic of Bonaparte. He darts from place to place with astonishing celerity, and in many instances with insufficient or undiscoverable motives of transit.

His flights are like those of a bird; say, an eagle's. Thus during his stay in Corsica he suddenly springs off, in October of 1787, and is at Paris for more than a month. But at Christmas he is back at Ajaccio with an extension of his leave of absence. Again, during his stay at Auxonne, he speeds away for fifteen days to Seurre, in command of a small detachment to suppress a riot. These movements are premonitory of those extraordinary Imperial flights with which he subsequently startles all Europe and the world.

The stay at Auxonne extended with the brief interruption referred to, from May of 1788 to September of 1789—a period of fifteen months. His occupations at that place were much like those at Valence and Ajaccio. He performed his military duties in a desultory way, but with more exactitude than the French code of military ethics at that time required. But military duty demanded only a fraction of his time; the rest was given to that intense but fragmentary study by which his mind was trained and supplied with a wide range of information.



NAPOLEON BY APPIANI.

The ambition of Napoleon to be an author did not for the present subside. At one time he was on the eve of bringing out at Paris his "History of Corsica." A publisher agreed to do the work on condition of share-and-share-alike in the proceeds. But just at that juncture Monseigneur Marbœuf, Bishop of Sens, to whom the work was dedicated, was deposed from his see in disgrace. Here was a state of things indeed, to dedicate a great work to a disgraced ecclesiastic! The publication was accordingly postponed, and the manuscript recast, with an inscription to Paoli. This was a plain indication that the author's mind, as between French despotism and Corsican independence, was strongly tending to the latter.

The winter of 1788-89 was passed by Bonaparte in his quarters at Auxonne. In the following April that disturbance occurred at Seurre which called forth a half-month's petty campaign from Napoleon's company, and ended in nothing. It was like the episode at Lyons, but less important. As yet, Lieutenant Bonaparte had never as a soldier drawn blood, or seen it drawn by others. His restlessness now bore him rapidly on to action. His passion for doing something and for "following his destiny"—a fiction which he was always dwelling upon—led him to commit himself (ambiguously) to the Corsican patriots. His adroitness was such, however, that he kept ever a cord to his purposes whereby he might recover himself for France. In fact, he knew not what thing he would be called to do, or in what cause his sword should first be actually unsheathed. His nature was always to avail himself of the first contingency. Napoleon is doubtless—such was his sleepless vigilance—the only great man of history who never lost an opportunity!

Bonaparte was with his regiment, so-called "of Iron," at Auxonne, when the great Revolution in France began. Within a month from the trifling event at Seurre, the States-General assembled at Versailles. There, on the 5th of May, 1789, the most remarkable political body of modern times went into session, on the condition of France and mankind. There was a procession of great men; a gathering to their seats in the Hall of Menus; a seating of six hundred representatives of the people; a looking down from the gallery of the young Baroness de Staël-Holstein on the heads of Riquetti de Mirabeau, the philosophic Volney, the lean Jean Paul Marat, the big young Danton of Arcis-sur-Aube, the lithe Camille, the Sea-green Robespierre, and the rest. It was the beginning of the end of much—the opening of a small crevasse in the great dyke whereby a feudal civilization had walled in the destinies of mankind for centuries. Outside that ancient wall lay the roaring ocean, soon to rush in wave on wave, till the deluge, flecked with blood, should rise to the pinnacles of all palaces, and splash the domes of all cathedrals.

The bruit of the great event reached the towns and cities and people of France. Men wot not the thing they did. None knew that the ancient order was rushing on to doom. None imagined that the French monarchy itself was going headlong down to Orcus and eternal night. All stood together on the crumbling verge of the chasm, and supposed that they would easily bridge it over with some new card-boards of finance and paper billets legislating bread for men. Vain delusions of an awful hour! Surely salvation for France and for mankind lies not that way, O Representatives of the People!

The effects of the extraordinary movement thus begun for the reform of the French nation were strikingly diverse in the different parts of the kingdom. France was as yet homogeneous in nothing. The towns of the South, under the loyal sentiments of the old Provençal race, received the news in one spirit, and the towns of the North in another. They of the Gironde in the far south west heard the tidings as a proclamation of good news to men, while they of Lyons and Montpellier and Marseilles and Toulon and Nice, in the far southeast, caught the intelligence with doubt and solemnity.

On men themselves the news fell from week to week with varying effects according to their personal character and prejudice of race. In general, they who had imbibed the principles of the new French philosophy either went after the Revolution or ran before it waving a flag. Such a mind was Bonaparte's. No doubt he was a born revolutionist—provided always he could himself control the revolution. His nature was fitted in every part for that state of fruitful anarchy which tends again to order. He was essentially a man for the storm and hurricane, but suited best the after stages of the tempest.

Would not this revolutionary fire in France leap the sea and kindle itself in Corsica? Does not occasion now offer for the recovery of Corsican independence? Does not the path of destiny open by way of Ajaccio rather than by way of Paris? Or if the cause indeed lies by way of Paris, does it not first extend through the native island? The patriot Paoli resides in English exile; perhaps he may return to Corsica, and we as his lieutenant-in-chief may yet lead the patriots to independence and glory. To sum up all, Napoleon at this stage was whirled along by the coming storm; but he cautiously kept his bearings, became practical rather than theoretical, and impatiently awaited the opportunity to become great.

Lieutenant Bonaparte remained with his regiment at Auxonne until the 15th of September, 1790. The Revolution had now been in progress a year and four months. The movement had become more and more portentous at every step. The ruined Bastile was already a baleful, but glorious, reminiscence. At this time Corsica was represented in the National Assembly by two moderate patriots, named Salicetti and Colona. The royal delegate from the island was that Buttafuoco whom Choiseul had used in establishing the French protectorate in Corsica.

The people of the island were divided into several hostile factions. First of all, there was a royal faction, very few in number, composed of the petty Corsican nobles and the higher ecclesiastics. These virtually constituted the insular "government." Secondly, there was a moderate party favorable to liberalism, but supporting the French protectorate. In the third place, there was a powerful revolutionary party, favoring absolute independence, and seeking by the recall of Paoli to overthrow all foreign authority. This condition of affairs, as well as the deplorable state of his family, induced Napoleon to obtain *another* leave of absence, and to return to his native country.

On his way homeward he stopped at Aix; and there he found his brother Lucien. That obstinate personage had withdrawn from the military academy at Brienne, but had failed to secure admission to the theological school at Aix. There he was in poverty and hopelessness, when Napoleon came and conducted him back to Ajaccio. The latter, at Marseilles, visited the Abbe Raynal; but there is no record of what occurred. Once at home, the young French officer was recognized as a man of importance; for he was the only Frenchman in the island possessing a thorough military education.

The project was now on for the organization of the Corsican militia; and Napoleon was necessary for success. He entered into the revolutionary intrigues of the day, moving obscurely and dangerously among the popular leaders, wholly distrusted by the few aristocrats, and identified with the moderate liberals only at the risk of his commission as an officer in the French army. That army was still the King's army; but the officers were nearly all, like Napoleon, infected with revolutionary sentiments to the extent that almost every sword might be said to have Republique dimly etched on the blade.

The history of this period at Corsica is small, treacherous, chaotic. From September of 1790 to the 1st of June, 1791, Napoleon remained in the island, committing himself more and more (but ever cautiously) to the motions of upheaval. Had it not been for the universal dissolution he must at once have suffered arrest and dismissal from the army. From the middle of October until the following February, he overstaid his leave of absence, working all winter at the various intrigues which were rife among his turbulent countrymen. He then devised a plausible excuse which was accepted at headquarters, and *the next day* procured another extension of his leave! Nor did he cease to flourish among the agitators of Ajaccio until his final departure to rejoin his command in May of 1791.

Such had been the shifting connection of Lieutenant Bonaparte with the Iron Regiment that he was almost an unrecognized force in his own division of the army. His absences from the command had far exceeded in duration his presence with it. On returning to France, he was assigned to the Fourth Regiment of artillery, stationed at Valence. His irregularities as an officer had not so far prevailed over the opinion of his great abilities and solid acquirements as to prevent his promotion at this time to the rank of lieutenant en premier.

On the political side, Napoleon was now drawn with great force towards the Revolutionary party in *France*. Perhaps the notion dawned in him that with the success of the Revolution and the rebuilding of the nation on a new republican basis, Corsica herself, by like revolt and renovation, might join in the common movement to greater advantage than could be gained by naked rebellion. This sentiment was fanned by a proposition made at this time in the Assembly to enlarge the titles of the "King of *the French*" by adding the names of the Navarrese and Corsicans formally to the list of his subjects. All such intermediary projects came to naught with the onrushing of the Revolution. They were soon swallowed up with the King himself and all kingly things in the deep hell-throat that opened.

But ever and anon the Corsican trend was strong on Lieutenant Bonaparte. Hardly had he got his place in the Fourth Regiment, at Valence, until he broke away again for his native island. There the stage of actual tumult had come. Napoleon was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Second Battalion of the Corsican army. He cautiously accepted the post, but at the same time kept his eye fixed on France. Then, after holding his place in the army of insurgents for less than a month, *he* suddenly sped away to his regiment on the Rhone. Arriving, he found himself dismissed from the service!

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

The Submarine Indicator.

The submarine indicator used in searching for wrecks on the sea bottom has a metallic sinker, which is trailed along near the bottom. When it approaches a mass of metal, the indicator on the searching ship is electrically disarranged and a bell is rung. The Hughes induction balance suggested the plan of the apparatus.

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Engine No 3	Somerset st
Evans, Geo C	27 Washington ave
Fanwood, pay station	Fanwood station
Force A L	22 Grove st
Fisk, Chas. J	211 West 7th st
Fisk, Pliny	4 W 5th st
Freight House	C. RR. Depot
French Bros	Somerset st
Fritts, Dr J T	420 Park av
Fleming, Howard	1012 Park av
French, C Frank	60 Somerset st
do do	237 Park av
Gaston, M. D., W F	5th and New st
Grant, Geo W Chief of Police	418 W 6th st
Griffen, A M	119 E Front st
Gilbert, A	Cor Central av & 8th st
Hegeman, B. A	107 Sycamore avenue
Hedges, Dr. Ellis W	203 Watchung av
Hedden, Albert	4th st. near Park ave
Hoagland's City Express	161 North av
Howell E O	201 North av
Holmes E H	208 Madison av
Hogan Chas W	20 Rockview av
Hummer & Mulford	273 Park av
Ivins D G	311 Watchung av
Jenkins, Dr. O. L	213 W Front st
Kaufman W T	421 W 7th st
Kelly & Son	LaGrande av and Scott pl
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Lowrie E E. Dr	612 Park av
Lowry, Rev Robert	Madison ave and 9th st
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[illegible] A D	206 North av
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Mathewson W B Dr	Babcock Bldg
do do	97 Rockview av
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Peaton, T B jr	Rockview av
Perkins Ed C	Central av
Plainfield Beef Co	154 E 3rd st
do Electric Light Co	Madison av
do Gas Light Co	E 4th st
do Street Railway Co	Grant av
do Water Supply Co	Netherwood
Police Station	Park av and Railroad
do Chief Office	Park av
Pond Machine Tool Co	8 2nd st
Pope J C & Co	E Front st
Postal Telegraph & Cable Co	106 Park av
Potter, C jr	417 W 7th st
Potter Printing Press Co	666 South av
Probasco J B Dr	E Front st
Randolph, L W	143 Front st
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Reynolds, H. P	Washington avenue
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Reed & Coddington	Babcock Bldg
Reinhart J W	40 Belvidere av
Rhoades L A	Watchung av and 4th st
Rogers W H	406 W 5th st
Rowley Frank	45 Somerset st
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Rockfellow, Geo W	Park and 4th st
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Runyon, Chas W	1 9 North av
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Rushmore Robert	3rd st and Grant av
Saunders W L	25 Mercer av
Serrell, Lemuel W	623 W Front st
Scott, Walter & Co	South ave
Shaw, E J	Front st., opp. Park ave
Shepard A D	Fanwood
Slater F M	27 Jackson av
Smalley Bros	N 7th av
Smith, W P	Belvidere av., Netherwood
Smith, Jas A	125 W Front st
Streib, H A	1205 Hillside av
Stevens F E	703 South av
Stelle Geo Q	Grant av and W Front st
Stephenson W J	148 North av
Sykes T F	Front st Fanwood
Talmadge, Henry P	Netherwood
Taylor Mrs M S	20 Rockview Terrace
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Terrill & Cole	149 W 2d st
Thompson, A D	347-349 [illegible] av
Thompson, A D	Farragut road
Thickstun, Jas A	227 [illegible] st
Thornwall, Geo H	413 W 7th st
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Tuttle Geo A	131 [illegible]
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Tucker & Sons	14 W Front st
Union Hose Co	226 E 3rd st
United States Express Co	161 North av
Union Co Country Club	Cor 7th st & Arlington
Van Boskirk J W	112 Grove av
Wadsworth, W S	[illegible] 4th st
Western Union Telegraph Company	at Depot
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Warren Hall	244 W Front st

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Belleville N J	40c	Laurel Hill N Y	45c
Blauvelt N Y	45c	Leonia N J	45c
Bloomfield N J	40c	Little Neck N Y	60c
Bloomingdale N J	45c	Little Silver N J	50c
Boonton N J	45c	Long Branch N J	50c
Brooklyn N Y	40c	Madison N J	30c
Caldwell N J	40c	Matawan N J	30c
Carlstadt N J	35c	Millburn N J	25c
Centreville N J	45c	Montclair N J	30c
Chatham N J	35c	Morristown N J	45c
Chester N J	45c	Newark N J	25c
Colt's Neck N J	75c	New Brunswick N J	25c
Coney Island N Y	45c	Newton N Y	45c
Cresskill N J	45c	New York N Y	35c
Dover N J	45c	Orange N J	25c
East Norwich N Y	80c	Pamrapo N J	45c
Eatontown N J	50c	Passaic N J	35c
Elizabeth N J	25c	Paterson N J	35c
Englewood N J	35c	Perth Amboy N J	25c
Fairview N J	45c	Rahway N J	20c
Fanwood N J	15c	Red Bank N J	30c
Far Rockaway N Y	60c	Seabright N J	50c
Flatbush N Y	50c	Short Hills N J	25c
Flushing N Y	60c	South Amboy N J	30c
Fort Lee N J	45c	South River N J	30c
Franklin Park N J	35c	Staten Island N Y	25c
Freehold N J	50c	Westfield N J	15c
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A Robin Dined With the Captain.

Touching instances of the recent stress of weather comes from the mountainous districts of Wales. At Ffestiniog a sheep actually walked into a house and placed its forelegs on a lady's lap to beg a bit of bread which she held in her hand. At Barmouth a robin took up its quarters on board a steamship (the Telephone), accompanied it on its voyage to Liverpool and back again, and at dinner hours hopped on to the table and dined with the captain.

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"That boy of yours, madam," remarked the conductor as he punched the half fare ticket, "looks remarkably well developed for a child under 12."

"Thank you," replied the lady very calmly. "It's so gratifying for me to have any one notice Tommy's remarkable precocity."—Chicago Record.

According to Dean Hole there are fifty silly young men for one silly young woman.

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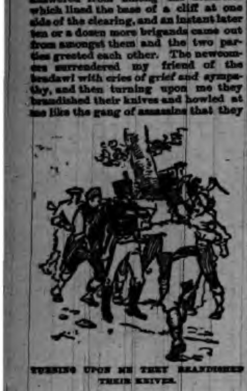
used a nine-inch blade within touch of your whiskers. We came at last to a place where the path wound over a ridge and descended upon the other side through thick-pine trees into a valley which opened to the south. In time of peace I have little doubt that the villains were all smugglers and that these were the secret paths by which they crossed the Portuguese frontier. There were many mule tracks, and once I was surprised to see the marks of a large horse where a stream had softened the track. These were explained upon reaching a place where there was a clearing in the fir-wood. I saw the animal itself haltered to a fallen tree. My eyes hardly rested upon it when I recognized the great black limbs and the white near the foreleg. It was the very horse which I had begged for in the morning.

What then had become of Commissariat Vidal? Was it possible that there was another Frenchman in as perilous a plight as myself? The thought had hardly entered my head when our party stopped and one of them uttered a peculiar cry. It was answered from among the brambles which lined the base of a cliff at one side of the clearing, and an instant later ten or a dozen more brigands came out from amongst them and the two parties greeted each other. The newcomers surrendered my friend of the bradawl with cries of grief and sympathy, and then turning upon me they brandished their knives and howled at me like the gang of assassins that they were. So frantic were their gestures that I was convinced that my end had come, and was just bracing myself to meet it in a manner which should be worthy of my past reputation when one of them gave an order, and I was dragged roughly across the little glade to the brambles from which this new band had emerged.



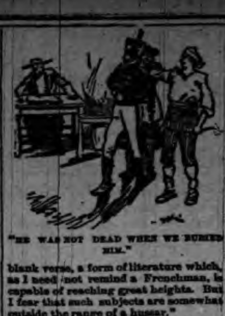
TURNING UPON ME THEY BRANDISHED THEIR KNIVES.

A narrow pathway led through them to a deep grotto in the side of the cliff. The sun was already setting outside and in the cave itself it would have been quite dark but for a pair of torches which blazed from a socket on either side. Between them there was sitting at a rude table a very singular-looking person, whom I saw instantly, from the respect with which the others addressed him, could be none other than the brigand chief who had received, on account of his dreadful character, the sinister name of El Cuchillo. The man whom I had injured had been carried in and placed upon the top of a barrel, his helpless legs dangling about in front of him and his cat's eyes still darting glances of hatred at me. I understood from the snatches of talk which I could follow between the chief and him that he was the lieutenant of the band, and that part of his duties was to lie in wait, with his smooth tongue and his peaceful garb, for travelers like myself. When I thought of how many gallant officers may have been lured to their death by this monster of hypocrisy it gave me a glow of pleasure to think that I had brought his villainies to an end—though I feared it would be at the cost of a life which neither the emperor nor the army could well spare.

As the injured man, still supported on the barrel by two comrades, was explaining in Spanish all that had befallen him, I was held by several of the villains in front of the table at which the chief was seated, and had an excellent opportunity of observing him. I have seldom seen any man who was less like my idea of a brigand, and especially of a brigand with such a reputation that in a land of cruelty he had earned so dark a nickname. His face was bluff, and broad and bland, with ruddy cheeks and comfortable little tufts of side whiskers, which gave him the appearance of a well-to-do grocer of the Rue St. Antoine. He had not any of those flaring sashes or gleaming weapons which distinguished his followers, but on the contrary he wore a good broadcloth coat like a respectable father of a family, and save his brown leggings there was nothing to indicate a life among the mountains. His surroundings, too, corresponded with himself, and beside his snuff box upon the table there stood a great brown book, which looked like a commercial ledger. Many other books were ranged along a plank between two powder casks, and there was a great litter of papers, some of which had verses scribbled upon them. All this I took in while he, leaning indolently back in his chair, was listening to the report of his lieutenant. Having heard everything he ordered the cripple to be carried out again, and I was left with only three guards waiting to hear my fate. He took up his pen and, tapping his forehead with the handle of it, he pursed up his lips and looked out of the corner of his eyes at the roof of the grotto.

"I suppose," said he at last, speaking very excellent French, "that you are not able to suggest a rhyme for the word Covilha."

I answered that my acquaintance with the Spanish language was so limited that I was unable to oblige him.



"HE WAS NOT DEAD WHEN WE BURIED HIM."

"It is a very rich language," said he, "but less prolific in rhymes than either the German or the English. That is why our best work has been done in blank verse, a form of literature which, as I need not remind a Frenchman, is capable of reaching great heights. But I fear that such subjects are somewhat outside the range of a hussar."

I was about to answer that if they were good enough for a guerrilla they could not be too much for the light cavalry, but he was already stooping over his half-finished verse. Presently he threw down the pen with an exclamation of satisfaction and declaimed a few lines which drew a cry of approval from the three ruffians who held me. His broad face blushed like a young girl who receives her first compliment.

"The critics are in my favor, it appears," said he. "We amuse ourselves in our long evenings by singing our own ballads, you understand; I have some little facility in that direction and I do not at all despair of seeing some of my poor efforts in print before long, and with 'Madrid' upon the title page too. But we must get back to business. May I ask what your name is?"

"Etienne Gerard."

"Rank?"

"Colonel."

"Corps?"

"The Third hussars."

"You are young for a colonel."

"My career has been an eventful one."

"Tut, that makes it the sadder," said he, with his bland smile.

I made no answer to that, but I tried to show him by my bearing that I was ready for the very worst which could befall me.

"By the way, I rather fancy that we have had some of your corps here," said he, turning over the pages of his big, brown register. "We endeavor to keep a record of our operations. Here is a heading under June 24. Have you not a young officer named Soubiron, a tall, slight youth with light hair?"

"Certainly."

"I see that we buried him upon that date."

"Poor lad!" I cried. "And how did he die?"

"We buried him."

"But before you buried him?"

"You misunderstand, colonel, he was not dead before we buried him."

CHAPTER III.

"You buried him alive?" For a moment I was too stunned to act. Then I hurled myself upon the man, as he sat, with that placid smile of his upon his lips, and I would have torn his throat out had the three wretches not dragged me away from him. Again and again I made for him, panting and cursing, shaking off this man and that, straining and wrenching, but never quite free. At last, with my jacket nearly torn off my back and the blood dripping from my wrists, I was hauled backwards in the bight of a rope and cords passed around my ankles and my arms.

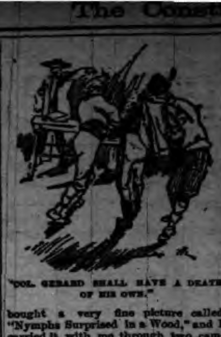
"You sleek hound," I cried. "If ever I have you at my swordspoint I will teach you to maltreat one of my lads. You will find, you bloodthirsty beast, that my emperor has long arms, and, though you lie here like a rat in its hole, the time will come when he will tear you out of it, and you and your vermin will perish together." My faith, I have a rough side to my tongue, and there was not a hard word that I had learned in fourteen campaigns which I did not let fly at him, but he sat with the handle of his pen tapping against his forehead and his eyes squinting up at the roof as if he had conceived the idea of some new stanza. It was this occupation of his which showed me how I might get my point into him. "You spawn," said I, "you think that you are safe here, but your life may be as short as that of your absurd verses, and God knows it could not be shorter than that."

Oh, you should have seen him bound from his chair when I had said the words. This vile monster, who dispensed death and torture as a grocer serves out figs, had one raw nerve which I could prod at pleasure. His face now grew livid and those little bourgeois side whiskers quivered and thrilled with his passion.

"Very good, colonel. You have said enough," he cried, in a choking voice. "You say that you have had a very distinguished career; I promise you also a very distinguished ending. Col. Etienne Gerard, of the Third hussars, shall have a death of his own."

"And I only beg," said I, "that you do not commemorate it in verse." I had one or two other little ironies to utter, but he cut me short with a furious gesture which caused my three guards to drag me from the cave.

Our interview, which I have told you as nearly as I can remember it, must have lasted some time, for it was quite dark when we came out, and the moon was shining very clearly in the heavens. The brigands had lighted a great fire of the dried branches of the fir trees: not of course for warmth, since the night was already very sultry, but to cook their evening meal. A huge copper pot hung over the blaze, and the rascals were lying all around in the yellow glare, so that the scene looked like one of those pictures which Junot stole out of Madrid. There are some soldiers who profess to care nothing for art and the like, but I have always been drawn toward it myself, in which respect I show my good taste and my breeding. I remember, for example, that when they were selling the plunder after the fall of Danzig, I bought a very fine picture called "Nymphs Surprised in a Wood," and I carried it with me through two campaigns until my charger had the misfortune to put his hoof through it.



"COL. GERARD SHALL HAVE A DEATH OF HIS OWN."

I only tell you this, however, to show you that I was never a mere rough soldier like Rapp or Lefebvre. As I lay in that brigands' camp I had little time or inclination to think about such matters. They had thrown me down under a tree, the three villains squatting round and smoking their cigarettes within hand's touch of me. What to do I could not imagine. In my whole career I do not suppose that I have ten times been in as hopeless a situation. "But courage," thought I, "courage, my brave boy, you were not made a colonel of hussars at twenty-eight because you could dance a cotillon. You are a picked man, Etienne, a man who has come through more than two hundred affairs and this little one is surely not going to be the last." I began eagerly to glance about for some chance of escape, and as I did so I saw something which filled me with great astonishment.

I have already told you that a large fire was burning in the center of the glade. What with its glare and what with its moonlight everything was as clear as possible. On the other side of the glade there was a single tall fir tree which attracted my attention because its trunk and lower branches were discolored, as if a large fire had recently been lit underneath it. A clump of bushes grew in front of it which concealed the base. Well, as I looked towards it I was surprised to see projecting above the bush, and fastened apparently to the tree, a pair of fine riding boots with the toes upwards. At first I thought that they were tied there, but as I looked harder I saw that they were secured by a great nail which was hammered through the foot of each. And then suddenly, with a thrill of horror, I understood that they were not empty boots, and, moving my head a little to the right, I was able to see who it was that had been fastened there and why a fire had been lit beneath the tree. It is not pleasant to speak or think of horrors, my friends, and I do not wish to give any of you bad dreams to-night, but I cannot take you among the Spanish guerrillas without showing you what kind of men they were and the sort of warfare that they waged. I will only say that I understood why Monsieur Vidal's horse was waiting masterless in the grove, and that I hoped that he had met this terrible fate with sprightliness and courage, as a good Frenchman ought.

It was not a very cheering sight for me, as you can imagine. When I had been with their chief in the grotto I had been so carried away by my rage at the cruel death of young Soubiron, who was one of the brightest lads who ever threw his thigh over a charger, that I had never given a thought to my own position. Perhaps it would have been more politic had I spoken the ruffian fair, but it was too late now. The cork was drawn and I must drain the wine. Besides, if the harmless commissariat man was put to such a death, what hope was there for me, who had snapped the spine of their lieutenant? No, I was doomed in any case, so it was as well, perhaps, that I should have put the best face on the matter. This beast could bear witness that Etienne Gerard had died as he had lived, and that one prisoner at least had not quailed before him. I lay there thinking of the various girls who would mourn for me, and of my dear old mother, and of the deplorable loss that I should be both to my regiment and to the emperor, and I am not ashamed to confess to you that I shed tears as I thought of the general consternation which my premature end would give rise to.

But all the time I was taking the very keenest notice of everything which might possibly help me. I am not a man who would lie like a sick horse waiting for the farrier sergeant and the pole ax. First I would give a little tug at my ankle cords, and then another at those that were around my wrists, and all the time I was trying to loosen them I was peering round to see if I could find something which was in my favor. There was one thing which was very evident. A hussar is but half formed without a horse, and there was my other half quietly grazing within thirty yards of me. Then I observed yet another thing. The path by which we had come over the mountains was so steep that a horse could only be led across it slowly and with difficulty, but in the other direction the ground appeared to be more open, and to lead straight down into a gently sloping valley. Had I but my feet in yonder stirrups and my saber in my hand, a single bold dash might take me out of the power of these vermin of the rocks.

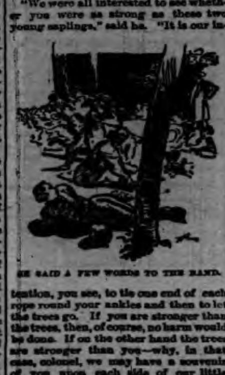
I was still thinking it over and straining with my wrists and my ankles when their chief came out from his grotto and after some talk with his lieutenant, who lay groaning near the fire, they both nodded their heads and looked across at me. He then said some few words to the band, who clapped their hands and laughed uproariously. Things looked ominous, and I was delighted to feel that my hands were so far free that I could easily slip them through the cords if I wished. But with my ankles I feared that I could do nothing, for when I strained it brought such pain into my lance wound that I had to gnaw my mustache to keep from crying out. I could only lie still, half free and half bound, and see what turn things were likely to take.

For a little I could not see what they were after. One of the rascals climbed up to the top of a well-grown fir tree up on one side of the glade, and tied a rope around the top of the trunk. He then fastened another rope in the same fashion to a similar tree on the other side. The two loose ends were now dangling down, and I waited with some curiosity and just a little trepidation to see what they would do next. The whole band pulled upon one of the ropes until they had bent the strong young tree down into a semi-circle, and they then fastened it to a stump, so as to hold it so. When they had bent the other tree down in a similar fashion, the two summits were within a few feet of each other, though, as you understand, they would each spring back to their original position the instant that they were released. I already saw the diabolical plan which those miscreants had formed.

"I presume that you are a strong man, colonel," said the chief, coming toward me with his hateful smile.

"If you will have the kindness to loosen these cords," I answered, "I will show you how strong I am."

"We were all interested to see whether you were as strong as these two young saplings," said he. "It is our intention, you see, to tie one end of each rope round your ankles and then to let the trees go. If you are stronger than the trees, then, of course, no harm would be done. If on the other hand the trees are stronger than you—why, in that case, colonel, we may have a souvenir of you upon each side of our little glade." He laughed as he spoke, and at the sight of it the whole forty of them laughed also. Even now if I am in my darker humor, or if I have a touch of my old Lithuanian ague, I see in my sleep that ring of dark savage faces with their cruel eyes and the firelight flashing upon their strong white teeth.

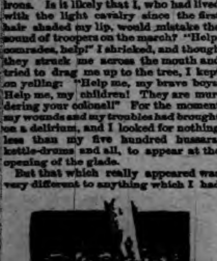


HE SAID A FEW WORDS TO THE BAND.

CHAPTER IV.

It is astonishing—and I have heard many make the same remark—how acute one's senses become at such a crisis as this. I am convinced that at no moment is one living so vividly, so acutely, as at the instant when a violent and foreseen death overtakes one. I could smell the resinous fagots, I could see every twig upon the ground, I could hear every rustle of the branches, as I have never smelled, or seen, or heard, save at such times of danger. And so it was that, long before anyone else, before even the time when the chief had addressed me, I had heard a low, monotonous sound, far away, indeed, and yet coming nearer at every instant. At first it was but a murmur, a rumble, but by the time he had finished speaking, while the assassins were untying my ankles in order to lead me to the scene of my murder, I heard, as plainly as ever I heard anything in my life, the clinking of horseshoes, and the jingling of bridle chains, with the clank of sabers against stirrup irons. Is it likely that I, who had lived with the light cavalry since the first hair shaded my lip, would mistake the sound of troopers on the march? "Help, comrades, help!" I shrieked, and though they struck me across the mouth and tried to drag me up to the tree, I kept on yelling: "Help me, my brave boys! Help me, my children! They are murdering your colonel!" For the moment my wounds and my troubles had brought on a delirium, and I looked for nothing less than my five hundred hussars, kettle-drums and all, to appear at the opening of the glade.

But that which really appeared was very different to anything which I had conceived. Into the clear space there came galloping a fine young man upon a most beautiful roan horse. He was fresh faced and pleasant looking, with the most debonnaire bearing in the world and the most gallant way of carrying himself, a way which reminded me somewhat of my own. He wore a singular coat which had once been red all over, but which was now stained to the color of a withered oak leaf wherever the weather could reach it. His shoulder straps, however, were of golden lace, and he had a bright metal helmet upon his head with a coquettish white plume upon one side of its crest. He trotted his horse up the glade, while behind him there rode four cavaliers in the same dress—all clean shaven, with round comely faces, looking to me more like monks than dragoons. At a short gruff order they halted with a rattle of arms, while their leader cantered forward, the fire beating upon his eager face and the beautiful head of his charger. I knew of course by the strange coats that they were English. It was the first sight that I had ever had of them, but from their stout bearing and their masterful way I could see at a glance that what I had always been told was true, and that they were excellent people to fight against.



"HELP, COMRADES, HELP!"

"Well, well, well!" cried the young officer, in sufficiently bad French: "What devil's game are you up to here? Who was that who was yelling for help, and what are you trying to do to him?"

It was at that moment that I learned to bless those months which Obriant, the descendant of the Irish kings, had spent in teaching me the tongue of the English. My ankles had just been freed, so that I had only to slip my hands out of the cords, and with a single rush I had flown across, picked up my saber where it lay by the fire, and hurled myself onto the saddle of poor Vidal's horse. Yes, for all my wounded ankle, I never put foot to stirrup, but was in the seat in a single bound. I tore the halter from the tree, and before those villains could so much as snap a pistol at me I was beside the English officer.

"I surrender to you, sir," I cried, though I dare say my English was not much better than his French. "If you will look at that tree to the left you will see what these villains do to the honorable gentlemen who fall into their hands."

The fire had flared up at the moment, and there was poor Vidal exposed before them, as horrible an object as one could see in a nightmare. "Godam!" cried the officer, and "Godam!" cried each of the four troopers, which is the same as with us when we cry "Mon Dieu!" Out rasped the five swords and the four men closed up. One who wore a sergeant's chevron laughed and clapped me on the shoulder. "Fight for your skin, froggy," said he.

Ah! it was so fine to have a horse between my thighs and a weapon in my grip. I waved it above my head and shouted in my exultation. The chief had come forward, with that odious smiling face of his.

"Your excellency will observe that this Frenchman is our prisoner," he said.

"You are a rascally robber," said the Englishman, shaking his sword at him. "It is a disgrace to us to have such allies. By the Lord, if the general were of my mind we would swing you up to the nearest tree."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

BAMBERGER'S

THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

NEWARK, N. J.

—THE—

JAFFRAY STOCK,

(From which we were among the earliest purchasers) now being disposed of in order to close up the business of the concern.

Will Be Placed on Sale This Week.

E. S. Jaffray & Co., whose great warerooms at Leonard street and Broadway, New York, were known to every retail merchant in America, were among the largest handlers of reliable merchandise in the world. The business is now in the hands of a receiver, and it being his aim to turn the goods into money in the shortest possible time,

Cash Absolutely Rules the Day.

and cash purchasers are given every price advantage. Our purchases for cash from the Jaffray stock contained only the most desirable and seasonable goods. We place them on sale tomorrow

at Half and Three-quarter Wholesale Cost.

It is a not-to-be-missed opportunity, for a similar one may not be given again in a generation.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.,
147 and 149 Market Street,
Near Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

CATARRH

DIRECTIONS for using CREAM BALM.

Apply a particle of the Balm well up into the nostrils. After a moment draw a strong breath through the nose. Use three times a day, after meals preferred, and before retiring.

ELY'S CREAM BALM opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50c. at druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

COLD IN HEAD

Notice of Order to Limit Creditors.

Somerset County Surrogate's Office.

Estate of John Jacob Lang, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on the sixth day of February, A. D. 1895, on the application of the undersigned, executrix of John Jacob Lang, deceased, an order was made by the Surrogate requiring the creditors of John Jacob Lang, deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said decedent, under oath or affirmation, and present the same to the subscriber within nine months from the date of said order; and in default thereof any such creditor should be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the subscriber.

ANNA ELIZABETH LANG, Executrix.
2 14 9

HOUSE and building lots for sale in Westfield, N. J., high ground, good neighborhood, convenient to depot. Address box 104 Westfield N. J.
3 24 6-3 28 4 e

DEATHS.

DENTON—Fell asleep in Jesus, Saturday evening, March 30, 1895, Louis J. Denton in his 57th year.

Funeral services from his late residence, 131 Hillside avenue, Wednesday, April 3, at 2:30 p. m. Interment private and at convenience of family. 4 2 2

SWEENY—In this city March 27, 1895, Mary E. Sweeny, aged 22 years.

Funeral services from the residence of Edward Connors, 224 West Third street, Saturday morning at 9 from the house and 9:30 from St. Mary's Church. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. 1

Prof. A. Wehner,

TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE.

ALSO VOICE CULTURE.

Graduate of the Conservatory of Leipsic, Germany, desires a few more pupils in Plainfield.

References given and required.

Address letters to the office of this paper.
1 21 tf-c

The Finderne,

FINDERNE, Somerset Co., N. J.

Open all the year as a resort of the highest order. Driving and sleighing parties will receive every attention.

HIGH-CLASS SUNDAY DINNERS.

(Table d' Hote from 1 to 3:30) Steam heat; inclosed piazzas; everything immaculate. When out driving let us entertain you,

A. E. WHITE, Manager,
Finderne, N. J.
5 9 tf

THE Kingston, N.Y., Postmaster says:

Dr. Deane's
Dyspepsia Pills

work wonders. They cured my son of Sick Headache and Indigestion. A young lady friend of my family cured herself of Sick Headache of long standing by their use. Every one recommends them highly."

N. WOLVEN, Postmaster.

This is home endorsement.

At all druggists, 25 cents. Send to us for free sample.

DR. J. A. DEANE CO.,
Kingston, New York

Limited Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the subscribers pursuant to an act entitled:

"An act to authorize limited partnerships," to be conducted under the firm of D. C. Ivins & Co., for the transaction of the business of merchants at Plainfield, in the county of Union, N. J., DeWitt C. Ivins and William B. [illegible] being the general partners and Edward H. Booth a special partner, and that the amount of capital contributed to the common stock by the said Edward H. Booth is two thousand dollars, ($2,000); which said partnership is to commence on the 2d day of January, 1895, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1896. 4 4 4

Telephone Rates

IN PLAINFIELD.

$40, $50, $60, according to number of local messages sent and joint use of line; full long distant equipment. Address The New York & New Jersey Telephone Co., 175 North avenue Plainfield.
3 20 sw-c 3

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
MANURES

ALBERT'S { Horticultural, Garden, Special Garden, Vineyard, Fruit-tree. } MANURES.

No Sand. No Dirt. No Organic Matter. Nothing but Pure, Soluble, and Immediately Available Plant Foods COMBINED with each other.

Garden Manure: Nitrogen, [illegible] per cent; Available Phos. Acid, [illegible] per cent; Potash, [illegible] per cent.

The others are equally concentrated. Prices and Booklet on request.

ROBT. L. MERWIN & CO., Gen'l Agts., United States
[illegible] Wall Street, New York.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXVII. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1895. No 15

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—MADISON.

CHARGES ALL AROUND.

Some Are Electrical and Some Are Financial.

THE LATTER FINALLY PREVAILS.

By the Aid of a Jury in Justice Newcorn's Court the Street Railway Company Are Mulcted for Seventy-Five Dollars in Favor of Balentine Swody—A Funny Action Brought About By a Funny Accident.

Last June a horse owned and driven by Balentine Swody stepped into a puddle of water on Somerset street opposite James Arnold's grocery store. This is a very common occurrence, and naturally causes no comment. But near this pool of water set one of the iron poles supporting the wires of the Plainfield Street Railway Company, which had become charged with electricity. The pole charged the water with current, and water shocked the horse so that he was disabled for work for some time. Then the owner of the horse wanted to charge the railway company with money for the injuries his animal had received.

The company thought that as long as hey had charged the water, and the water had charged the equine, that ought to end it. But Swody thought that as long as the veterinary doctor had charged him with good money for relieving the horse from the company's charge, he n turn ought to charge the company something for all the charges he had to ettle for.

So when they had disagreed on all hese diver charges, Swody brought suit hrough Judge W. A. Coddington, in ustice Newcorn's court, for damages to he amount of $119.

The case was brought up before the ustice yesterday afternoon, after numerous adjournments, and tried with the following jury, who were selected by Constable George B. Rockafellow: James B artin, James B Totten, Robert Walker, ohn Beerbower, George Voehl, George chelein, John H Oursey, Matthew Kennedy, J S Jones, David VanBuskirk, enry Haurand and John Brown.

After several witnesses had been sworn nd testified, among them Joseph Sohl on xpert electrical knowledge, as to the different phases of the charges, electrical, nancial and other wise, the jury was iven the case. After some deliberation hey returned a verdict of $75 for the laintiff.

The railway company was represented y Depew & Parker of Newark.

JUST WHAT IS NEEDED.

t Last Plainfield Is to Have a Hospital Ambulance.

It is expected that an ambulance will e added to the equipment of Muhlenberg ospital about May 1. The vehicle is eing built in New York, and will possess ll the latest improvements for hospital ervice. The cost of construction will be 00, which is to be paid by the Ladies' uxiliary of the hospital. The wagon ill be kept in a livery stable ready to respond at a moment's notice.

Lobee—Dunham.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph unham on Madison avenue was yesterday the scene of a very pretty wedding, hen their daughter, Miss Lilliette, was d to hymen's altar by Theodore A. Lobee f Carteret. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Lewis, amid a large umber of floral decorations and in the resence of a large number of relatives f the bride and groom. A large number f costly and appropriate presents were eceived. The couple left in the evening n a trip to Washington. On their return hey will take up their residence in Carteret.

—The members of the Saenger and urn Verein are making arrangements or their annual May walk.

RHEUMATISM PREVALENT.

hould Be Arrested in Its Early Stages

Probably there is no disease that inflicts o much continuous pain as rheumatism. hen it becomes chronic, there are few so ard to cure. The disease is caused by an mpure state of the blood The impurity onsists of an excess of lithic acid, and to rive this acid from the blood is the object f all rational treatment.

The medical faculty have found in Dr. avid Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, a certain and positive cure for this terrible complaint. Mrs. M. Hill, of Galeton, Pa., in thing of her experience with Dr. David ennedy's Favorite Remedy, says: "One ar ago I was taken with muscular rheumatism. My limbs were so painful that I ould scarcely walk. I determined to try . Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and before I had used the third bottle the pain was gone."

avorite Remedy cures chronic, acute or flammatory rheumatism; and in all diseases brought about by impure blood, or an cess of acid in the blood, such as urinary ubles, dyspepsia, constipation, kidney or er complaints, it is a well-known specific.

NABBED McCLURG.

SERGEANT KIELY ARRESTS THE PAINTER FOR ROBBERY.

It Is Said that He Is Implicated in the Theft of Silver from Mrs. Robinson's Boarding-House — Remanded for Examination.

The details of the robbery which was committed at Mrs. Robinson's boarding-house, West Second street, Sunday morning, are slowly but surely coming to light. It appears that Harry McClurg, a boarder at the house, invited his friend, who is one of the suspicioned ones, to the house to stay all night, and that instead of going to bed they had planned to steal the silver.

As reported yesterday the friend got away, but previous to this the two men were both met and stopped by Policeman Flanagan after leaving the boarding-house. They prevailed on the policeman, however, that nothing was wrong, and thus escaped for the time.

McClurg did not leave town, and yesterday he played innocent of having anything to do with the robbery and even suggested that he would help search for the thief.

Suspicion was aroused and last night Sergeant Kiely, after a little detective work, went to the boarding house and arrested him.

McClurg has been employed as a painter for some time in Plainfield, and has heretofore borne a good character.

During this time Chief Grant was in Elizabethport and had succeeded in locating some of the silverware, which was in Fisher's saloon on Second street. The police were notified and they took charge of the goods which were taken to police headquarters. As yet they have been unable to find McClurg's partner.

McClurg was taken before Justice Nash this morning and remanded for examination at 2 tomorrow afternoon.

LUCETTA COUNCIL.

Daughters of Liberty Organized in Plainfield.

Those interested in the organization of the Daughters of Liberty met in Red Men's Hall last Tuesday and were instituted by National Associate Councilor Mrs. E. B. Bush and State Secretary C. A. Bush of Mott Haven, New York.

The new lodge started with a membership of 26.

The name given them was Lucetta Council, No. 28, Daughters of Liberty.

Officers were elected as follows:

Councilor—W W Stratton.

Associate Councilor—Miss Bertha Clum.

Jr. Ex-Councilor—Mrs. C. L. Stratton.

Jr. Ex-Associate Councilor—N. H. Guttman.

Vice-Councilor—Gilbert Sutphen Martin.

Associate Vice-Councilor—Mrs. A. E. Angleman.

Guide—A. E. Voorhis

Inside Guard—J. W. Robinson.

Outside Guard—W. E. Koyes.

Trustees—W. Franze, 18 months; Mrs. J. H. Huntington, 12 month; N. H. Guttman, 6 months.

After the business was concluded all enjoyed a dance, N. H. Guttman, W. Franze and Mrs. Schorb furnishing the music.

Later in the evening a substantial collation was served.

Ex-Councilor L. Hopkins of Martha Washington Council, No. 1, of Jersey City, was present at the meeting and spoke a few words in relation to the order.

Another Big Deal.

The Field farm, situated on Central avenue and lately owned by the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, is reported to have been purchased by F. A. Barnaby The purchase price asked was from $75,000 to $100,000. The property will be developed for building sites and thirty or forty first-class houses will probably be erected, which will be an improvement to the neighborhood.

Easter Anniversary.

The Sunday-schools of the First Baptist Church, East Third Street Mission and Mt. Olive Church will hold their Easter and anniversary exercises in the First Baptist Church Sunday afternoon at 3. There will be special vocal and instrumental music, an address by Mayor Gilbert, and Miss Addie Parker Jackson will render Phillips Brooks beautiful poem "God's Garden on Easter Day".

—Sebring, tailor of Park avenue, is having a big sale of fine trousers to order, at $5, $6 and $7.

I recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. There is no better liniment made. I have sold over 100 bottles of it this year and all were pleased who used it. J. F. Pierson, druggist, South Chicago, Ill. It is for sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy, Park and North aves. T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

NO LONGER CHAMPIONS.

Park Club Four Lose at Whist to the Albanians.

The Albany Whist Club was successful in wresting the whist championship from the Park Club four Saturday evening, and thereby carried with them the silver trophy of the American Whist League.

The game was won by six points, the smallest margin that it has ever been won by any team except the Parks, who gained it by by one point from the Hamiltons of Philadelphia, and four points from the Philadelphians a week later. Heretofore the trophy has been secured with scores varying from eight to twenty-one. This fact gives evidence that the Park Club four are whisters who play a close and scientific game all the way through, and can only be beaten with a few points.

In this connection Captain G. L. Smith of the Albanians said: "The Park Club play as strong a game as any team I ever played against, and I have been playing ever since the league was organized.' Captain Smith is a director in the league. The Albany players were all greatly pleased with their treatment while here

The Park Club did not file an immediate challenge, but eventually will do so.

The score:

PARK.		ALBANY.	
Rogers and Townsend McCutchen and Howell	3	Lodge and Snow Smith and Muhlfelder	5
Howell and Townsend McCutchen and Rogers	1	Muhlfelder and Lodge Smith and Snow	2
Howell and Rogers McCutchen and Townsend	0	Muhlfelder and Snow Smith and Lodge	3
	4		10

TOTALS.

Park Club.......... 4
Albany.......... 10

An Atomizer that Economizes.

A wonderful little piece of machinery is being exhibited in the rooms formerly occupied by Judge Coddington. It is the Automatic Gas Atomizer, and by its use gas consumers can practice great economy as well as secure a more brilliant light from the gas burned. With the atomizer is an improved meter, which accurately registers the amount of gas burned from minute to minute. The meter has nothing to do with the atomizer, and is only used to demonstrate to the spectator the advantage to be derived from permitting gas to pass through the cylinder before entering the jet. A Daily Press reporter yesterday afternoon witnessed a practical test of its efficiency in saving the amount of gas burned, when in one minute, without the atomizer, 6 4-10 feet were burned, and in another minute, with the gas flowing through the atomizer, only 1 7-10 feet were consumed—the latter generating a far better light. By this method the gas is reduced to the smallest atoms, thus destroying the unhealthy portions escaping from other burners. A representative of the Automatic Gas Atomizer Company of New York has charge of the exhibition, and is ready to dispose of the right to sell in any section in New Jersey.

A Small Fire Arouses the Borough.

The residence of D. C. Allen, 39 Harrison street, North Plainfield, was discovered to be on fire this morning at 1, and an alarm was sent in from box 156, corner of Harrison and Cedar streets. The firemen were delayed in responding to the call, but the flames were soon extinguished. The irregular blowing of the fire-gong bewildered most people as to the location of the fire, and many thought that the alarm was sounded by the disarrangement of the clock mechanism or some other cause, and therefore paid no attention to it. Chief Doane of the city fire department went to the scene of the fire.

To Honor the Veterans.

The Joint Committee from Winfield Scott Post, No. 73; Major Anderson Post, No. 109, G. A. R.; Woman's Relief Corps, No. 10; and John Hand Camp, No. 28, Sons of Veterans. will meet this evening in the rooms of Post 73, to complete arrangements for Decoration Day.

Our better halves say they could not keep house without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is used in more than half the homes in Leeds. Sims Bros., Leeds, Iowa. This shows the esteem in which that remedy is held where it has been sold for years and is well known. Mothers have learned that there is nothing so good for colds, croup and whooping cough, that it cures those ailments quickly and permanently, and that it is pleasant and safe for children to take. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy, Park and North aves. T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

TROLLEY'S TOUGH TIME.

Madison Avenue Drives It Into Retreat.

NETHERWOOD ALSO FIGHTS HARD.

And Even in Richmond Street All Is Not Clear Sailing—The Common Council Asks the Railway Company to Show Its Hand of Consents.

From The Press of April 8.

A score of substantial citizens braved the downpour of rain last night to attend the street-railway session of the Plainfield Common Council. The regular order of business was suspended to accommodate those who had aught to say on the matter of granting the extension franchises.

Samuel B. Collins, for himself, his mother and his sister, protested against the running of the road through Fourth street, because he held that it would be an annoyance to himself and family and an injury to his property. He asked if a majority of the frontages had signed. President See said that the consents would have to be submitted to the Corporation Counsel for his decision as to their technical accuracy.

Chas C Burke said that he spoke for a majority of the residents of Woodland avenue, against the building of the road through that highway. The others whom he represented were Messrs Vandeventer, Hermance, Dyatt and Callahan. It was, he said, possible that the company had the right of way of a majority of the frontage on the street, but even if they had that did not necessarily impose on the Council the duty to grant the application. The citizens were to be looked to, not the land. The men living there, having their homes there, were the ones to hear. He contended that it was all wrong for the Council to grant rights to a railway on an avenue a majority of whose residents were opposed to the tracks. He trusted that the matter would be laid over so that the people of Netherwood could speak on this question. It had been represented that the road was wanted by the Netherwood people and was in great demand, but he had kept watch and had heard nothing of such a want among his neighbors. He renewed his protest in the strongest terms.

J. B. Coward, appearing for Mr. Hermance, asked if the Council intended to pass the ordinance that night. Mr. Fisk of the Committee on Streets said that the ordinance was not going to be railroaded through, and that the procedure would be no faster than was consistent with good faith with the company. The map had been sent to the company in Newark for correction, and was to be on inspection at the office of the City Clerk after being again filed. Frank Bushnell protested against any street railway on Madison avenue between Fourth and Sixth streets. Mr. Fisk explained that the application for that route would be withdrawn.

F. E. Kinsman made extended criticism of the proposed ordinance. He pointed out the danger of the company's avoiding the building of the local branches and and building only the line from Fanwood to Dunellen, thus giving the through line the last link it lacked in the chain from Philadelphia to New York. He urged that the company be obliged to build local branches to accommodate the home traffic before being given the privilege of opening up Plainfield streets to the expresses of the through lines. He held that the proposed ordinance conflicted with ordinances already granted. He advised that the rate of income to the city from the company be fixed on the gross earnings, instead of at so much a mile, and said that the rate named per mile in the ordinance would operate as a premium to prevent the company from building the desired local routes to the outskirts. He urged the use of the grooved T-rail, the same as was used on Broadway New York, claiming it was better for carriage wheels than the Plainfield rail that had wrecked so many vehicles. The company should also, he thought, be obliged to give more substantial paving than macadam along their tracks. Concerning fenders he felt that the city should not assume the responsibility of selecting them, but that the company should have the entire responsibility.

Clinton Randolph asked what was to become of the alleged Madison avenue consents if the application for the Madison avenue branch was to be withdrawn. Mr. See said he supposed the company could make renewed application on them if they saw fit. Mr. Fisk added that the consents were not yet filed with the city, and did not have to be, under the law, till just before the final passage of the ordinance. The council had no control over them till after they were filed.

Mr. Kinsman said he did not consider the ordinance in its present shape sufficiently binding on a company of the character of the sort now being dealt with; it was too easy of manipulation afterwards.

A petition was presented from E. L. Burnett, W. F. Hobbie, D. C. Ivins, A. Kayser, and Frank S. Martin, urging the Council to insist on the completion of the branches for local traffic before permitting the through line to be constructed, or before consenting to junction with any line not chartered by Plainfield. The petitioners showed that the proposed ordinance was weak in giving the company a chance to build the through line first and then leaving unbuilt perhaps forever the local branches. If the company was acting in good faith it would readily consent to the amendment the petitioners asked for.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Streets.

On motion of Mr. Dumont, amended by Mr. Fisk, the company was instructed to file with the Corporation Counsel within two weeks the alleged consents for the routes asked for, Counsel to report on their validity at the next regular meeting.

Thomas Callahan and John Mair petitioned the Council not to grant right for a trolley line through Richmond street at East Third street and North avenue, because of the hindrance to traffic and business and because of the danger to school children of the district. This too was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Fisk presented the revised street railway map, and it was filed with the City Clerk. The Street Committee reported back for filing various petitions and documents in the street railway matter.

Mr. Fisk gave notice that the street railway ordinance would come up for action at the next meeting of the Council.

The firearms and snow-and-ice ordinances were adopted on final passage.

Licenses were granted as follows: Jacob Berman, peddler; P. M. French, sprinklers; Wm. S. Woods, peddler with horse and wagon; S. Soolinsky, peddler; F. B. Randolph, truck.

Council adjourned for two weeks, to meet Monday, April 22, at 8 p. m.

DUNELLEN AND NEW MARKET.

Mrs. A. N. Randolph entertained friends from Jersey City yesterday.

Mrs. S. W. Hall is slowly improving from her recent illness.

Arthur Giddis is visiting friends in Staten Island.

Mrs. Charles Jennings is slowly improving from her recent illness.

The Independent Gun Club held their regular monthly meeting last evening at A. Dealaman's store.

Miss Grace Brochlin of Brooklyn is visiting Mrs. Pyatt.

Miss Cora Rigbe has returned to her home in Boston after spending several weeks with Mrs. A. A. Anthony of High street.

Edwin Lewis has received notice of the death of his sister, Mrs. Stroubie of High Bridge.

Miss Gothschalk returned yesterday to her home in Newark after a very pleasant visit with her cousin, Miss Emma Liebe.

Mrs. J. Logan is entertaining company from Bound Brook.

W. E. Henry, Jr., who has been visiting at the home of B. J. Swackhamer, returned to his home in the West today.

Invitations are out for a calico variety social to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dodwell at their residence on High street Thursday evening, April 18. The invitations are of calico, and the orders for dancing will be of a very pretty calico design.

Mrs. Fred Nelson is entertaining company from Brooklyn.

A Satisfactory Test.

Chief Doane gave a test of the city water hydrants located near the Pond Machine Tool Works this morning between 11 and 12, for the benefit of representatives from the Factory Mutual Insurance Company. Four lines of hose were attached to as many different hydrants, and the normal pressure of 74 pounds was only reduced to 70 pounds during the time the test was being made. The insurance representatives went away satisfied.

Those who never read the advertisements in their newspapers miss more than they presume. Jonathan Kenison, of Bolan, Worth Co., who had been troubled with rheumatism in his back, arms and shoulders, read an item in his paper about how a prominent German citizen of Fort Madison had been cured. He procured the same medicine, and to use his own words: "It cured me right up." He also says: A neighbor and his wife were both sick in bed with rheumatism. Their boy was over to my house and said they were so bad that he had to do the cooking. I told him of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and how it had cured me, he procured a bottle of it and it cured them up in a week. 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy, Park and North aves. T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

STOLE A HORSE.

Terrill & Cole Rent a Rig to John Vechte Who Fails to Return.

John Vechte, a man well known in this city, called at Terrill & Cole's livery stable Friday afternoon and hired a horse and buggy, stating that he wished to drive to Westfield. The rig was rented him, and he was expected to return that night. He did not return during the night or morning, and Saturday afternoon the owners of the rig began to surmise that something was wrong. It was finally concluded that Vechte did not intend to return, and Chief Grant was notified of the facts. He immediately had a number of postal cards printed, offering a reward of $50 for the capture of the thief and the return of the horse and wagon, which were sent to police officials throughout the State.

Vechte is described as a man of about 40 years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height, and weighing 265 pounds. He wore a blue overcoat, striped pants and black derby. A distinguishing mark is a brown mustache. The horse was a light gray one, 15 hands high, 6 years old, with a black scar on front shoulder. The buggy was a light side-bar, red running gear, with plate of J. P. Hoagan on body. Vechte is familiarly known as "Big Jack" and is acquainted in Somerville and Easton, where he was employed as a bartender. He is wanted at Allentown, Pa., for forgery. Chief Grant and George Cole journeyed to Bethlehem yesterday, where he has resided, but could get no trace of him.

RECOVERED THE RIG.

But the Man Who Took It Has Not Been Found, Though Wanted for Forgery Besides.

After a long and tedious search, the horse and wagon belonging to Terrill & Cole which was taken away by John Veghte last Friday, has been found.

E. S. Tonell & Son of Madison read a notice in one of the New York papers Tuesday morning telling about the loss of the rig, and the description given was exactly that of one which they had at their livery stable in Madison. They at once sent word to Moses Terrill, and he answered immediately, saying that it was in all probability the missing rig.

Mr. Terrill took a horse and wagon from his stable and started for Madison about 12:30 yesterday noon. As soon as he reached his destination and saw the horse and wagon, he recognized them, and after paying for the keeping brought them back home with him.

The missing property had been left at the Madison stables late last Friday afternoon, by Veghte. Nothing more has been heard of him.

The offer of reward for his arrest still stands, as the owners are anxious to punish him.

It was learned that he had succeeded in getting a forged check cashed in Morristown, and that a charge would be pressed against him for that as soon as he was caught.

Terrill & Cole's rig was not injured in the least, and they are very thankful to regain their property.

BAPTISTS ELECT.

Flourishing Reports Made at Their Annual Parish Meeting.

The annual parish meeting of the First Baptist Church was held in the lecture room of the church last evening. Deacon Rufus K. Case was chosen chairman, and Parish Clerk O. B. Leonard acted in his official capacity.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Treasurer Alexander Gilbert read his annual report, which showed that the church was in an excellent condition, and that there was a balance of $500 in the treasury. The collections during the year were good, and the expenditures wisely made.

The election of trustees followed. The terms of E. J. Waring, S. St. John McCutchen and U. B. Crane expired, and there was one unexpired term to fill, that of the late Morgan S. Taylor. The result of the vote was as follows: E. J. Waring, S. St. John McCutchen and George H. Chapman, full term, five years; Harold Serrell to fill unexpired term.

The meeting then adjourned.

—Look out for improvements on Johnston Drive. There will be erected a few Summer cottages alongside of that thoroughfare before the warm weather arrives.

It will be an agreeable surprise to persons subject to attacks of bilious colic to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In many instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy, Park and North aves. T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

ETHICAL CULTURE SOCIETY.

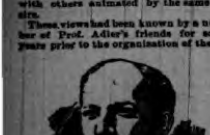
Something of the New Cult Which Is Gaining Prominence.

The movement of ethical culture now so prominent in all sections of the United States and portions of Europe had its origin in New York city, where the first ethical society was founded in 1876. The attitude of the New York society has been from the first neither irreligious nor anti-religious.

In the opening address which Prof. Felix Adler delivered on May 15, 1876, the watchword which he suggested for the new movement was: "Diversity in the creed, unanimity in the deed." He also emphasized in those remarks that belief in any of the received doctrines of religion should not hinder any one from joining the new organization. Neither should a negative attitude toward the current religious teachings be a hindrance.

Those who aspire to become good men should be welcomed to the new fellowship, no matter what their opinions might be on questions of theology or philosophy, Prof. Adler stated at that time. All that was expected was a sincere interest in the moral improvement of the individual and of society, and a willingness to waive points of difference and to come into fundamental agreement with others animated by the same desire.

These views had been known by a number of Prof. Adler's friends for some years prior to the organization of the society. Prof. Adler was at that time Professor of Oriental Literature at the Cornell University, and when a number of friends of the cause of ethical culture were prepared to form a society he resigned from the Faculty of the university and entered the field in which he had long been desirous to labor. It was a labor of love for him from the beginning and still is such.



FELIX ADLER.

At first the new society was the target for much hostile criticism and even bitter persecution. Like all new movements it required time to be correctly appreciated, and in the beginning it was misinterpreted.

The fact that the Ethical Society did not affirm any religious belief was regarded as positive proof that its members and its leaders were at heart hostile to religion. But this was a mistake, and as time went on it was perceived to be such. The prejudice which the society at first excited has abated from year to year.

Some of those who were its most pronounced antagonists have become its well wishers and supporters. The change of attitude against the society is shown by the fact that the Legislature of the State of New York has conferred upon Prof. Adler legal authority to perform the marriage ceremony.

PAGES IN CONGRESS.

The Boys Have Light Duties and Receive Good Pay.

One of the best places under the Government—in salary at least—which a boy can fill is that of a page in either the Senate or House of Representatives at Washington. The salary is $75 a month, and during the early part of the Congressional sessions the page has very little work to do.

His duties do not begin until 11:30 o'clock and they generally end somewhere between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening. From the fact that there is so little to do and so much to get—for a boy—the place is much sought for by fathers and mothers who have youngsters whom they wish to put to work.

A place as page is obtained through a Congressman, and it requires the signatures of the majority of a State delegation to get it for a boy. In the House of Representatives one page is appointed from each State, though in the Senate there's but twelve boys altogether.

C. S. Sherwood, of New York.

Two New York men who registered at the Great Northern yesterday afternoon will have occasion to remember for some time the strange coincidence of their meeting and of their trip. Strangers to each other they soon made an acquaintance on the train. Yesterday morning one asked the other his destination. "Chicago," the one addressed replied. The one who had asked the question was also coming here. When they arrived at the station it was agreed they should go to the Great Northern together. As they stepped up to the desk in the hotel office one of them took the pen and wrote the name "C. S. Sherwood, New York." Then he laid the pen on the counter and stepped aside for his friend to register. The latter glanced at the book, and, bowing slightly, thanked him.

"Will you register?" asked the clerk.

"My friend has saved me the trouble," the man replied.

"That's my name, not yours, that I have written," the first gentleman said.

"Well, that's queer," was the response, and the second man, taking the pen, wrote "C. S. Sherwood, New York." "That's my name, too, and here is my card. I thought you were registering for me."—Chicago Tribune.

In the Ball Room.

Tanglefoot—Oh, isn't this waltz divine?

Miss Smilax—Well, perhaps it is divine; but it happens to be a polka instead of a waltz, and the sooner your feet are acquainted with the fact the better we are likely to get along.—Tid Bits.

Anent a Certain Poster.

"What a little thing turns a man's earthly life," mused the spirit of the great Corsican. "If I ever had really owned a horse that looked like that I would have been an humble showman."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Nothing Like It.

There's nothing equals in this world
Your subtle sense of sweet repose,
When you have found a dollar bill
Tucked snugly in last Summer's clothes.
—Exchange.

THE BEN DAVIS APPLE.

How a Man from Old Steuben Was Set Back When He Found It.

"Bet a hen you don't know what a Ben Davis apple is!" said a confident Steuben county man. "Bet two hens! We people here in York State think we know a heap, but I'll make it three hens that you can take in all the country between the Hudson and the lakes and you can't find a man, woman or child that knows what a Ben Davis apple is. Leaving out me, of course. And I never knew what a Ben Davis apple was myself until I went to Egypt. That's the only country they grow the Ben Davis in—Egypt, Illinois.

"Say, we use up a good deal of wind talking about our apple orchards along the Hudson and out in western New York, as if there hadn't been any apples anywhere else since the crop Adam and Eve gathered, but I want to tell you that we ain't in it with Egypt. No, sir! Why, that part of Egypt known as Clay county has got more than 50,000 acres of apple orchard alone, and Wayne county has almost as many, with Richland and Marion counties crowding Wayne's heels pretty close. Was I set back when I went down into Egypt? Was I? Well, it takes something to set a man from old Steuben back, and Egypt had it. I don't mind telling you that I was set back. Clear back!

"You see I was traveling out that way swelled up with the feeling that I was from the garden spot of all creation, if there was any garden spot, and I felt sorry for folks I met on the way that they were so far from old Steuben and I s'pose I showed it. When I struck the prairies of Illinois a man who sat in front of me turned and said to me:

"'Right smart tern of farmin' land, stranger?'

"'Yes,' I said, almost inclined to tell the man I'd pay his fare if he'd go back with me and take a look at some real country, 'but there don't seem to be much else but farming land. Now, where I live we bud and blossom! We bloom! You don't have any fruit out this way! You seem to be only of the earth earthy! Where I live we are of the fruit fruity! Ill fares the land,' I said, 'to hastening ills a prey, where wealth accumulates from corn and hay! It used to be the caper,' I said, 'but it don't go now! Fruit! Fruit is what you want, and you ain't got any!'

"'Would apples come under that headin'?' asked the man.

"'Would they?' said I. 'Would apples come under that heading? Well, they'd only stand first under it, that's all! Apples! Well, I should say so! There is no fruit on earth like apples! Red, green, yellow or streaky, what so luscious as apples? What so fragrant as apples? What so beauteous as apples? And what can you get applejack from but apples! My friend, it'd be worth your while to go with me to old Steuben and gaze once on apples!'

"'I'm goin' down into Egypt, now, to see some,' said the man. 'That's a few down there.'

"I said I'd go, too, for I wanted to see what they called apples there. I found out. I hadn't got far into Egypt before I heaved a sigh for old Steuben. Apples! I tell you right now that I'd never seen apples before. It was in October and they were gathering the crop. You could go for miles and see nothing but apple orchards and apples. And when they told me that they didn't look on a man who only owned a ten acre orchard as any account in the business, I didn't say a word about that four acre orchard of mine back on the hills of old Steuben.

"And there's where I got acquainted with the Ben Davis apple. It is big, and red, and solid, and pretty as a picture. But there's no more taste to it than a door knob, no more flavor than a chunk of clay, and no more smell than a piece of ice! And yet they raise more Ben Davises than any other kind and they've got as high as $9 a barrel for 'em!

"Sounds funny to a man who loves the truth, doesn't it? Does, for a fact! But it's straight. I'll tell you why. The Ben Davis ain't an eater. It's a cooker. And its crop never fails. And the Ben Davis never rots. Bruise any conventional apple and that settles it. The bruise turns to rot and the rot takes hold of all the rest of the apple. The Ben Davis doesn't put up with any such nonsense. Bruise it if you want to, but that bruise will simply dry up and that's the end of it. The rest of the apple will stay just as sound as ever. And the Ben Davis never freezes. Or if it should freeze it don't mind it. Freezing doesn't affect it in the least. These are all strong points of this freak apple, but there are others. It is just as solid after it is cooked as it was before. It never falls to pieces under cooking, whether whole, halved or quartered.

"Then, having no trace of flavor of its own, it readily takes any other flavor and becomes a novelty to the housewife and the fruit canner. Imagine having a big, whole, cooked apple placed before you, and, when you taste it, finding that its flavor is that of the most luscious peach, or juicy pear, or apricot, or orange, or anything else the hostess has seen fit to make it! That's where this queer Ben Davis apple comes out strong and metaphorically knocks the socks out of all other apples on the Egypt apple belt. Chicago and the South and West are dead stuck on this apple and its genus and buy it at any price. It will keep sound from one picking season to the next.

"That is, if it grew in either Clay, Wayne, Richland or Marion county. This is another thing about that apple that ought to get it a star place in a dime museum. If it is grown off that belt of counties it objects to keeping any longer than the middle of January and frequently decays before the holidays. And it will freeze just the same as any other apple. Don't know why it is. Don't ask me. But that's the Ben Davis apple, and I'll bet a hen you never heard of it before!"

The Low Level of the Distance.

That part of Brooklyn called Greenpoint presents a curious aspect on a bright morning as seen from Lexington avenue at Thirtieth or Thirty-first street. First comes a strip of dimpled, sunlit water, and then the dim mass of the city lying low, bathed in a faint, warm mist and showing bright broad flecks where the sunlight is reflected from the almost flat roofs of buildings near the water front. The effect is panoramic, and noting it one realizes how low is the level of the dim-seen city compared with the observer's point of view.—N. Y. Sun.

A large right whale, about seventy-five feet in length, was killed off Nahant, Mass., recently. Deeply imbedded in the back of the whale was an ancient harpoon, badly rusted, but with the inscription "Horace N. Swain, Nantucket, 18[illegible]," still legible on it.

HUMORIST ON HUMORIST.

L. V. F. Randolph Talks of the Works of Douglas Jerrold.

A large and representative audience was present in All Souls Church, last night, when ex-Mayor L. V. F. Randolph delivered the third lecture of the series on humorists, taking for his subject, "Douglas Jerrold". Mr. Randolph possessed a wonderfully expressive manner in marking the points in his subject's character which he wished to bring out, and with true mimicry in reciting the selections of Jerrold's work to illustrate his points, he kept his hearers in almost constant laughter.

In introducing Mr. Randolph to the audience Rev. Hobart Clark referred to him as a humorist who was about to talk of another humorist, the difference being that one was dead while the other was alive.

Mr. Randolph said that judging from a great deal of Jerrold's writing, one would think that he had tasted much of the bitterness of the world from the clean cut and incisive wit which he gave vent to. But instead he was of a very cheerful mind. When but 15 years old he wrote a comedy entitled "More Frightened Than Hurt", which was received with considerable appropriation by those who witnessed it.

He had small business ability, but seemed possessed of wonderful luck. One thing that contended largely against his continued prosperity was his excessive generosity. The simplicity of his life was evidenced in his love for rural nature. He was logical in all his puns—adopting them to practical circumstances. He was not a reformer, and when occasion arose he cast ridicule upon the purists and the assumed philanthropists.

Humorist, as he was, he condemned all attempts at drollery on sacred things. "Happiness arises at our own fireside, and not is picked from strangers beds", was a piece of humor which displayed great depth of thought on his part. "If I was a grave digger or hangman, I could work for some people with pleasure", was a sample of his sarcasm.

He hated all sorts of insincerity, and was a conscientious student. His first thought in writing was to capture the eye of the reader, and then get him interested in his works.

His thoughts were genial, but not one of seriousness. Those who knew him, knew him as one of tender nature, never to turn his back on an unfortunate friend.

The paper was followed by an informal discussion.

BRIGHTEN UP.

The New Firm of E. E. Marshall & Co. Are Ready to Assist You.

The store on North avenue recently occupied by Alexander Titsworth, has been remodeled and arranged to accommodate the new wall paper and paint firm of E. E. Marshall & Co. Along the side of the store 200 racks have been built which will hold 100 rolls of wall paper, and a complete stock of the choicest designs has been placed therein, ranging in quality from white blanks at 8 cents per roll, to embossed golds at 40 cents per roll. Two new display racks, situated in the window where there is excellent light, afford an opportunity to customers to inspect and select without mistake any design or style desired. In addition to the extensive stock which is carried, orders from samples are received and filled for any of the costly decorative papers. They also carry a full line of samples of mouldings to match any design or color of paper, as well as a varied assortment of oils, varnishes, and Harrison's ready mixed paints.

A special feature of the new firm's business is the fact that they will trim, free of cost, all paper sold to paper-hangers, a saving of one-sixth in time.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A SUFFERER.

Complete Recovery—A Simple Remedy.

From Advance Argus, Greenville, Mercer Co., Pa.

With feelings of uncertainty Mrs. Witt began the use of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, but today it has no better friend than she. Mrs. Witt is well known here, for she has lived for years within a few miles of Greenville. The following letter, addressed to Dr. Kennedy, will be interesting reading for many a sick person.

"Dear Sir: For 25 years I have been troubled with sick and nervous headaches, so bad that much of the time I was utterly prostrated. I tried many medicines, but they failed to do me any good. Last spring my son was using Favorite Remedy, and he insisted on my trying it. I did so, and used less than a bottle, and found it was just the medicine I needed, for I have not had a headache since.

"It also benefited me in other ways, for my health was poor, and it acted as a tonic. I hope this letter will reach the eye of some poor sufferer, for I know if they will only try Favorite Remedy they will be thankful for it. Yours truly, Mrs. Lizzie C. Witt, Greenville, Penn."

Such a mark of commendation proves the great value of this medicine.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is pronounced by physicians as the superior of all blood medicines and nerve restorers. It cures rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous and bilious headaches and nervous prostration. It is a specific for scrofula, erysipelas, dyspepsia, and for the troubles peculiar to the female system.

Fortune Gone, Family Abandoned.

(From The New York World.)

Ernest Marx, an artist, 36 years old, of 43 St. Mark's place, Brooklyn, and formerly of this city, at one time the possessor of an independent fortune, was arraigned in Yorkville Police Court on a charge of abandonment and non-support preferred by his wife, Elizabeth, who with their four children is living at 34 Station place, New York. The hearing was adjourned till Saturday.

—The bowling season for the Plainfield Club has closed.

ARBOR DAY IN NEW JERSEY.

Fourteen Counties Adopt John Terhune's Plan of Celebration.

Arbor Day in New Jersey is celebrated with a vim that might well be emulated by other States. A very elaborate programme for this season's celebration, which takes place Friday, April 26, has been prepared by John Terhune, the School Superintendent for Bergen County, and has been adopted by the following counties also as their plan of the day: Atlantic, Camden, Gloucester, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Passaic, Salem, Somerset, Union, and Warren.

The morning is to be devoted to the planting of trees, vines, flowers, shrubs, and the afternoon to visiting the woods and fields for instruction, with notebooks to make record of the plants and trees discovered, for future consultation. In the evening literary exercises will be the order.

It has been suggested that nut trees should be planted, since New Jersey is in no special need of timber, and nut trees are fully as valuable for shade, shelter and ornament as ordinary forest trees, besides being remunerative.

RACING BOARD SANCTION.

Crescent Bicycle Club Sure of the Decoration Day Meet.

C. E. Teel, chairman of the racing committee of the Crescent Wheelmen, yesterday received official sanction from G. D. Gideon of Philadelphia, chairman of the racing board of the L. A. W., for the meet, which has been arranged to take place on the club's oval Decoration Day. This action has been expected a long time by the Plainfield wheelmen notwithstanding the rebellious and unsportsmanlike actions of the Rahway Bicycle Club, who have felt very disgruntled over the prospect of having one of the National circuit meets come to the Crescent club instead of to them.

For several years Rahway has had the Decoration Day meet, but this year Chairman Teel filed an application for the event a week ahead of the Rahway people, and naturally enough his application was first considered, and with a favorable result.

The Rahway club set up a great howl that the track of the Crescent Wheelmen was not conveniently located, and various other equally silly and false arguments, and as a final resort attempted to coerce the racing board into giving their sanction by threatening to withdraw from the league, and arrange a Decoration Day meet, under any circumstances, if the circuit meet should come to Plainfield.

The racing board, however, recognized the precedence of the Crescent's application and their right to this great sporting event, and the sanction, of course, followed.

Immediately upon the receipt of the official sanction Chairman Gideon sent out 500 circulars to bicycle clubs and manufacturers throughout the country, notifying them of the approval and inviting them to be present.

THEIR FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

The Long-Named Tribe of Red Men to Celebrate Wednesday.

The first anniversary of Paugh-Caugh-Naugh-Sinque Tribe, No. 103, Improved Order of Red Men, will be held next Wednesday evening in K. of P. Hall, Elkwood Building, on West Second street. The following programme has been arranged:

PART I.

Overture..........Mrs. Schoob and Mr. Guttman
Short talk on the order..........V. W. Nash
Ballad..........C. H. Roberts
Comicalities..........F. W. Splann
Banjo solo..........Master Albert Wagner
Duet—"Mr. and Mrs. Trubbs",
Asa Pope and Eli Odam

PART II.

Piano and Violin solo..........Higham Bros
Song..........A. D. Pope
Recitation—"Our Brave Foreman",
Miss Beulah Waters
Tenor solo..........Louis S. Bond
Comic song—Parody on "The Sidewalks of New York"..........G. R. Bedford
Sketch—Just from Home—Miss Ella Sebring
E. M. Odam and J. W. Klein
Short talks by the Great Chiefs of the Reservation of New Jersey.

The entertainment will be followed by a collation and dance.

The Committee of Arrangements are: General Manager, George R. Bedford; Entertainment Committee, E. M. Odam; Refreshment Committee, John H. Ellmus; Printing Committee, Chas. R. Conover; Reception Committee, Thomas Connant; assisted by members of the Tribe.

Holy Week in the Church of the Redeemer.

Rev. Jocelyn Johnstone will give a series of sermons on the "Seven words from the Cross", beginning tomorrow afternoon, with the first word, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do", and continuing daily through the week, closing Good Friday evening with the last word, "It is finished."

The hours of services will be at 10 a.m., with the exception of Good Friday, on which day they will be held respectively at 11:15 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Fights Fire as Well as Legislation.

Councilman Bird, who was in the fire department headquarters last night when the still alarm came in, rode on Alert hose wagon to the scene of the flames, and assisted in extinguishing the fire.

Samuel Terry, Jr., is able to be out after a severe illness.

$20,000 FOR BENEVOLENCE.

This Plainfield Church Gave in Good Causes Nearly Double Its Annual Running Expenses.

At the congregational meeting of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church held last night, presided over by Rev. W. R. Richards, the following nominating committee was selected, who will report a list of officers for election next Wednesday evening: Session, L. N. Lovell, H. O. Squires; trustees, Charles Place, J. K. Myers; deacons, S. H. Whitney; congregation, J. W. DeGraff, H. B. Newhall, C. F. Abbott.

The following report of the standing of the church was presented.

REPORT OF THE CRESCENT AVE. PRES. CHURCH FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 1, 1895.

Contributions for benevolence outside of Plainfield—		
Home missions..........	$[illegible]	
Foreign missions..........	[illegible]	
Education..........	[illegible]	
Aid to colleges and academies..........	[illegible]	
Sunday-school work..........	430	
Mission work in N. J..........	[illegible]	
Church erection..........	[illegible]	
Care of disabled and old ministers	[illegible]	
Work among colored people..........	[illegible]	
Miscellaneous..........	[illegible]	
		$ [illegible]
In Plainfield—		
Children's Home..........	$ [illegible]	
Relief Association..........	[illegible]	
Muhlenberg Hospital..........	[illegible]	
Temperance work..........	[illegible]	
Bethel, Hope & Warren Chapels..........	7,[illegible]	
Miscellaneous..........	1,[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Total benevolence..........		$[illegible]

The trustees reported total expenses for the year ending Jan. 1, $11,015.

MEMBERSHIP APRIL 1, 1895.

	Membership.	Gain for yr.
Crescent Avenue Church..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bethel Chapel..........	54	4
Hope Chapel..........	[illegible]	44
Warren Chapel..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total..........	1179	[illegible]

SUNDAY-SCHOOL MEMBERSHIP.

Crescent Avenue..........	[illegible]
Bethel Chapel..........	[illegible]
Hope Chapel..........	[illegible]
Warren Chapel..........	[illegible]
Total..........	[illegible]

The New Game Law.

The five game bills which the Fish and Game Commission wanted passed by the Legislature have all become laws, but two of them had to be radically amended to get them through. The bill consolidating all the game laws on the statute books, in relation to the hunting and fishing season, has been the most amended. A new section has been added which divides the State into two game districts to be known as the northern and southern districts. The northern district is to comprise the counties of Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon, Somerset, Morris, Passaic, Bergen, Hudson, Essex, Union, Middlesex and Mercer; the southern district comprises all the other counties.

It is made unlawful to kill hare, rabbit, quail, pheasant, gray, black, or fox squirrel, or woodcock in the northern district, except between October 26 and December 10 inclusive. In the southern district the open season for this game is between November 15 and January 1. The open season for gray snipe is made during the months of March and April, and between August 31 and December 15, and for reed birds, or marsh hens, between August 25 and December 15 inclusive. The season for grass or upland plover or doves is between November 1 and December 15.

There were no changes made in the bill from the original one in relation to the fishing season, except that pike and perch are stricken from the section relating to pickerel, for which the open season is from February 20 to May 1.

The greatest trouble was with Assembly bill 242, which changes the manner of appointing game wardens. The original bill provided that twenty of these wardens should be appointed by the fish and game commissioners, but the number has been increased to twenty-five. Otherwise the bill has not been changed. These wardens shall hold office for a year and shall be paid $50 a month. A fish and game protector is selected from the wardens, who shall receive $100 a month.

One of the bills introduced limits the time for fishing in tide waters of the State with net, fyke, seine, etc., from Dec. 10 to June 10. It stopped pound fishing along the shore. This bill was never reported by the committee. Another of the bills which passed prohibits fishing with fyke nets or similar nets above Trenton Falls in the Delaware, under penalty of $100 fine or six-months imprisonment.

UNCLE PETER'S WILL.

Caveat Filed Against It by His Niece.

Ann Dickinson, niece of the late Uncle Peter Wooden, has filed a caveat against the will of testator, and the matter will soon come before the Union County Courts.

It is understood that if the effort to break this will is successful, a previously executed will will be presented for probate.

Undue influence is alleged, as ground for breaking the will.

Birthday, and Surprised.

A surprise and birthday party was given to Fred Haberle, of West Front street, last night, the occasion of his twenty-seventh birthday. The following were present: Mr and Mrs Thomas Hovell, Mr and Mrs Haberle, Mr and Mrs Horace Huff, Mr and Mrs Freeman, Mrs Annie Lamberger, Mr and Mrs E V Lorine, the Misses Lottie Raymond, Christine Clark, Ida Clark, Ida Gates, Fallis, Grace, Hattie [illegible], Edith DuBois, Willie Hovell, Rena Freeman, Grace Mosher. Messrs. E Collins, J S Mosher, Charles [illegible], A Marsh, E H Guttman and John Haberle.

Bull Durham

BRIAR PIPE
GIVEN AWAY
WITH EVERY ONE POUND bale OF
DUKES MIXTURE
for 35 cents
Every pipe stamped
DUKES MIXTURE or ATC
2 oz. PACKAGES 5¢

Rates of Advertising

Space	Weeks 1	Weeks 2	Weeks 3	Months 1	Months 2	Months 3	Months 6	Months 12
1 in.	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$2.50	$4.00	$5.00	$9.50	$15.00
2 in.	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.50	8.00	12.00	20.00
3 in.	2.50	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00	18.00	25.00
4 in.	3.00	3.50	5.00	6.00	9.00	16.00	20.00	32.00
5 in.	3.50	4.50	6.00	8.00	12.50	18.00	25.00	37.00
¼ col.	4.50	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
½ col.	7.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	24.00	32.00	54.00	80.00
1 col.	12.00	16.00	20.00	25.00	35.00	50.00	85.00	140.00

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Letter Headings,
Circulars,
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Addresses,
Memorials,
By-Laws of Societies,
Prospectuses and Reports of Financial Associations, or any other matter for Public or Private Circulation.
Everything

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30 SOMERSET STREET,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

If you have not engaged your work, I should be pleased to do it for you.

I buy only first-class Marble and Granite and do not sell unless at prices that will enable me to put up the work with credit to myself and justice to the parties purchasing.

I employ no agents and therefore am enabled to make a reduction in the price of my work to the customer, of the commission generally paid to agents.

I am under a very small expense in running my shop, myself and my son doing the larger portion of the work, and we personally attend to the setting of all work, and look upon business in this light, that Good Work and Good Material, at Fair Prices, is a standing advertisement for my business, which will tend to build up trade, and I feel safe to warrant that no dealer can sell you the same work and same stock any cheaper than I can.

Hoping to be favored with your patronage, I am yours respectfully,

J. E. TOWNSEND,
Manager. 8 11 tf
Branch Yard Westfield, N. J.

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121 Park Avenue.
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NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Leads a Storming Party and Captures Toulon.

RAISED TO GENERAL OF BRIGADE.

Chief of Artillery In the Army of Italy. Sent to Negotiate With the Genoese. Falls Under Suspicion and Is Arrested. Again Deposed From Rank.

[Copyright, 1895, by John Clark Ridpath.]

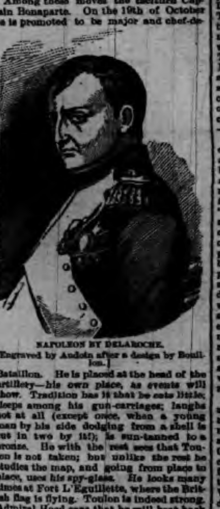
VIII.—EMERGENCE.

For Napoleon, Toulon was the open gate to greatness. His "destiny," for which he sought so diligently, came to him unawares among the guns of his battery there. Those guns were trained first on Fort L'Eguillette, and then on the British ships of Admiral Hood. *Our* ships, including the good ship Orient, in which, after four years and seven months, we shall embark for Egypt, are pent up in a nook of the harbor. Over the town, through October and November, floats the banner of St. George. The Lily flag of the Bourbons has given place, not to the new Tricolor of the Revolution, but to the foreign ensign of a hated foe; under that are rallied the Royalists of Toulon. It is to be noted that the *first* and the *last* of Napoleon's guns are directed against the flag of England. From Toulon to Waterloo! There lies the space of twenty-one years and six months—filled with the wreck and *transformation of the world!*

Here, on the beautiful Mediterranean shore, the great act begins. A division of the French National army has been sent to retake the traitorous town. The commanders are General Doppet, who from being a doctor has taken to this fighting form of patriotism, and General Dugommier, an officer who, fourteen years ago, was with Lafayette in our American army of Independence. Others of military experience hold subordinate commands; and here also are several representatives from the National Convention.

The latter, under orders of that body, are darting hither and yon like arrows, to sting whoever shall be unfaithful to the Revolution. Some fly to the field of Valmy, where, in the wood of Argonne, they dart about with eyes sharper than swords. Others are on the track of Dumouriez, toward Belgium and the Netherlands, where he struggles to drive back the Germans; and does it. Others are with Custine's army, and still others here at Toulon, watching everything, and making fatal report of any blunder. Hither have come Barras himself, and Freron, and Salicetti, the Corsican representative in the assembly, and in particular Augustin Robespierre, called the Younger, destined in the day of doom *to leap ingloriously* from the window of the Convention hall, into a horrid cesspool in the alley!

Among these moves the taciturn Captain Bonaparte. On the 19th of October he is promoted to be major and chef-de-Bataillon. He is placed at the head of the artillery—his own place, as events will show. Tradition has it that he eats little; sleeps among his gun-carriages; laughs not at all (except once, when a young man by his side dodging from a shell is cut in two by it!); is sun-tanned to a bronze. He with the rest sees that Toulon is not taken; but unlike the rest he studies the map, and going from place to place, uses *his* spy-glass. *He* looks many times at Fort L'Eguillette, where the British flag is flying. Toulon is indeed strong. Admiral Hood says that he will beat back this French army and make the place still stronger. He will make it a second Gibraltar—if the unforeseen do not prevent him.



NAPOLEON BY DELAROCHE.

[Engraved by Audoin after a design by Bouillon.]

But the unforeseen prevents. *For more* than two months the siege pounds itself away in vain. Then there is a council of war. The older officers, thoroughly imbued with military "science," suggest this method and that method of taking the town. The National representatives look on. Toulon *must* be taken; and the Convention has sent an impossible plan of doing it. It comes Napoleon's time to speak. "Yonder," says he, "is Fort L'Eguillette. Take that; it is the key to all. Here into that ravine is a line of approach—to a certain point. Let us send thither a storming column, under protection of my guns. I will pound the fort with shells, till the point is reached. *Then there shall be a* pause. Out of the hollow shall spring my column. One bound, like the leap of a cat-o'-mountain, and the fort is ours. We will turn the guns on the town, and on Hood's ships. Everything shall be inside-out in an hour!"

Here, then, is audacity. Dugommier and Doppet and the rest purse up their mouths and look wise. This is dangerous; but Major *Bonaparte may try it!* So on the 19th of December, 1793, *he tried it;* and the thing was done. Fort L'Eguillette was bombarded, and carried by storm. The Royalists fled to the British ships, and Hood took wing by sea. Toulon was not made into "another English Gibraltar." The Revolution has Toulon, and will keep it forever. The National representatives see who it is that has done this. Only three days afterwards Napoleon is nominated general of Brigade. *He* is now twenty four years four months old. His appointment is approved—after a little delay; and on the 16th of February, 1794, he receives his commission.

Similar scenes were witnessed in many places. Marseilles had a like insurrection and overthrow. Lyons was held by the Royalists until, under the assaults of the Revolutionary forces, the powder-magazines—*four of them together*—were set on fire, and buried skyward with a hundred and seventeen houses, all settling back in hideous ruin and combustion. The hospital was demolished by the infuriated assailants, and the town virtually destroyed. Mons was taken in like manner. So also Montpellier and Bourdeaux and Nantes and Caen. Everywhere royalism was stamped into the earth—exterminated. Throughout the valley of the Rhone, along the eastern frontier, and in the coast-towns of the Mediterranean, noise of furious bombardment was heard, and columns of significant smoke were seen rising here and there. The Revolution was triumphant; and thousands of stone-masons were set to work demolishing the walls of rebellious cities. Not an inch of French soil in all those borders remained to the adherents of the ancient order and their foreign allies.

After Toulon, the name of Bonaparte was heard in Paris. The younger Robespierre informed the Convention that he was "of transcendent merit." The report of Dugommier said, "Among those who distinguished themselves most and who most aided me to rally the troops and push them forward are citizens Buona Parte [do you not know how to spell him yet, General?] commanding the artillery; also Arena and Cervoni, adjutants-general." The success of the chef-de-Bataillon in *the siege and capture, and the favorable* reports of it produced a sensation in the National Convention; but the impression on that body and on the public was as yet only transient. At this epoch, when all quarters of France were shaken with commotions and local revolutions, the brilliant capture of a single fort and town on the Mediterranean was not enough to create a permanent military fame. The Convention contented itself with making General Bonaparte "Inspector" of the coast-country, between the Rhone and the Var. His duty was to maintain order in that region, and to complete the Revolution. The appointment was made on the 26th of December, only a few days after the fall of Toulon. The duty imposed made it necessary for him to traverse the district extending from Marseilles to Cannes—a maritime region which had been mortally infected with royalism.

By the close of the year, however, the old spirit was virtually extinguished in Southeastern France; and Napoleon found little to satisfy his restless spirit. His tours of inspection and duties connected therewith occupied his time until February of 1794, when he was recalled to Paris. That city was now a seething cauldron. The Reign of Terror was at its acme. That period, *unparalleled in human* annals, extended from March of 1793, when the Revolutionary tribunal was organized, to July 28th *of the following year,* when Robespierre and his colleagues were sent to the guillotine. Strange that in the midst of all the horror rising on horrors accumulated in the French capital there was still an outstretched arm of strength bearing a sword of sharpness for foreign nations! The military organization was completed as follows:

The Army of the North was created and put under command of Generals Jourdan, Leclerc, Vandamme, Brune, and Mortier. The Army of the Rhine was commanded by Generals Pichegru, Scherer and Berthier. The Army of the West was organized with Marceau and Kleber as commanders. The Army of Italy was commanded by Dumerbion and Massena; and to this General *Bonaparte was assigned as chief of* the artillery and assistant in the preparation of plans for the campaign. He was thus occupied in Paris at the time when it became the saying, La guillotine va toujours—the guillotine goes always!

It was the duty of the Army of Italy to occupy that country as a vantage ground against the coalitions that were forming beyond the Rhine. The Italian towns and States were wavering according to race prejudice and interest between affiliation with the French Republic and the "protection" of Germany. By the sickness of Dumerbion, General Massena came to the chief command of this division of the French National forces. A campaign was undertaken in July of 1794, but the general of artillery did not, for the present, leave Paris. He was soon despatched, however, as an agent under orders of the Convention, to Genoa. He was to protest to the Genoese authorities against the permission which seemed to be extended to the coalition to occupy the neutral territory. It was a delicate business; for the other officers did not understand the true nature of the instructions; and the delegates Salicetti and Albitte were themselves ignorant of what was really intended.

The result was that Bonaparte was first misunderstood and then distrusted in his negotiations with the Genoese government. He was *openly* directed to protest against the occupation of the territory of Genoa by the enemies of France; but *secretly he* was authorized to examine the fortresses of the city and make notes on the general topography of that region. While engaged in this work, he was *suddenly suspended from office, put under arrest,* and declared to be *suspected!* For the nonce, the sword of Damocles was hung above him by a single thread.

Just at this juncture, however, ere Napoleon could be hauled before the Revolutionary tribunal, that body itself was blown into death-blackness by a counter revolution. Robespierre and his bloody clique were seized, after a day or two of horrid broil in the city, and were sent maimed, dazed, jaw-broken, bone-broken, headlong to the guillotine. In that case, the other saying of the hour, namely, "the guillotine goes not badly," was graciously verified!

The destruction of the tribunal had a paradoxical effect on the interest of Napoleon. It was from that body that his secret instructions had emanated. Therefore his friends were dead; also, his witnesses. But their plunge into oblivion left behind a lurid trail that scorched him. It was now said that Augustin Robespierre had been *too* much the friend of General Bonaparte! Like Caesar in the matter of his intrigue with Catiline, the hero of Toulon was seriously compromised with the members of the Terror. Left to his own resources, however, he wrote a powerful and audacious protest to the Representatives Albitte and Salicetti; convinced them of his innocence; won them over to his cause; obtained from them a report of exculpation; and after thirteen days of mortal peril was set at liberty! On his return to Paris, in August of 1794, his defence was accepted by the ministry of war, and he was offered the command of a brigade of infantry in the Army of the West, with orders to operate against the Royalists of La Vendee. *He refused* to accept either the field of operations or the infantry arm of service; and for this the Committee of Public Safety—intolerant of all refusals—struck his name from the list of general officers, and he was once more turned *adrift* in Paris.

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

Explained.

Edna—What do you suppose makes Tom write such awfully gushing letters?

Kate—Oh, I suppose he uses a fountain pen.—Pearson's Weekly.

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Day, E M	Rockview ave
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Engine No 3	Somerset st
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French, C Frank	49 Somerset st
do do	[illegible] Park av
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Stephenson W J	[illegible] North av
Sykes T F	Front st Fanwood
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Thompson, A D	[illegible] road
[illegible], Jas A	[illegible] Madison av
[illegible], Jas H	[illegible] W 7th st
Tomlinson, Dr T H	[illegible] La Grande av
[illegible] Geo J	[illegible]
Tracy, J Evarts	[illegible] 6th st
[illegible] W J	[illegible] Watchung av
Tweedy, O. B.	[illegible] Crescent av
[illegible] & [illegible]	[illegible] W Front st
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A Robin Dined With the Captain.

Touching instances of the recent stress of weather comes from the mountainous districts of Wales. At Ffestiniog a sheep actually walked into a house and placed its forelegs on a lady's lap to beg a bit of bread which she held in her hand. At Barmouth a robin took up its quarters on board a steamship (the Telephone), accompanied *it on its voyage to* Liverpool and back again, and at dinner hours hopped on to the table and dined with the captain.

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According to Dean Hole there are fifty silly young men for one silly young woman.

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Sales of Personal Property solicited. P. O. Box [illegible], Dunellen, N. J., or address in care of [illegible]. Terms reasonable.

DR. CHARLES R. T[illegible],
Dentist,
[illegible] Somerset street. A new local [illegible] application for extracting teeth without pain. [illegible] a specialty.

LEWIS B. CODDINGTON,
[Successor to T. J. Casey.]
Furniture and Freight Express!
OFFICE—[illegible] W. FRONT ST.
Large Covered Vans or Trucks. Goods delivered to any part of the U. S. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable. P. O. Box [illegible]. Furniture moving a specialty.

A. WOLFF,
Manufacturer of
CIGARS,
And dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, and smokers' articles, has removed from [illegible] W. Front street, to [illegible] Front, one door east of Madison avenue and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally.

TWENTY
Yeas experience in the business.
SECOND STREET, 2 doors above [illegible]

Mr. JOHN H. STEVENS, Horse-shoer, gives particular attention to Shoeing, Forging, [illegible] and Interfering Horses. Speedy [illegible] stopped in an incredible short space of time. Horses with diseased feet treated in a particular manner by experienced workmen.

ALBERT HEDDEN,
Liver and Boarding Stables
FOURTH STREET,
Between Peace street and Park avenue.
First-Class Livery.
Horses Boarded by Week or Month.
Telephone call No. 114.

Parlor stoves,
Furnaces, Ranges,
[illegible]te Piping. Plumbing.
Heater Work. Tinning.
Hardware.
A. M. GRIFFEN,
East Front Street.
TELEPHONE CALL, 6.

Estey
Pianos
Organs
FULLY WARRANTED.
Moderate Prices.
Cash or Installments.
See Them Before You Buy.
ESTEY & SAXE,
5 East 14th Street, - New York.

PATENTS
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.
CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? [illegible]

The Constitutionalist

A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED AT

Plainfield, New Jersey.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

A. L. Force, Publisher & Proprietor.

Walter Irving Clarke, City Editor

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A Chill

is serious at any season of the year. At the first symptom of stiffness in any part of the body apply an

Allcock's

Porous Plaster

and thus ward off what may prove a very dangerous cold, resulting in bronchitis, pneumonia or consumption.

Every One of the so-called porous plasters is an imitation of ALLCOCK'S. Accept no other.

Allcock's Corn Shields,
Allcock's Bunion Shields,
Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

Brandreth's Pills

overcome that most prevalent of all diseases, constipation.

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A Famous Poet Meets His Match in Two Harvard Students.

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"My dear fellow," he said, "so glad to know you all. And it gives me great pleasure to make ourselves known to you. I myself am Kaiser Wilhelm; and this," touching his companion lightly with a cheese stick—"this is my friend, Fuerst Bismarck!"—New York Mail and Express.

STAGE FRIGHT IN SPEAKERS.

A Vermont Governor Who Was Always More at Ease Outside His Own State.

There are some speakers who never experience the least bit of trepidation before an audience, but from what I can learn this is the exception rather than the rule. A gentleman who has charmed many a Vermont audience by his mellifluous words informed me that he was frightened for the first time in his life while speaking after the witty and brilliant Depew at the recent banquet in Burlington. This is not to be wondered at, and I noticed that even the ready and self-possessed toastmaster appeared at his best after the chief orator had left the hall.

One of the best known governors that the Green Mountain State has had in late years told me recently that it bothered him somewhat to think that he could never get over being embarrassed when he addressed an audience. When he went out of the State to speak he said that he was more at ease, being in the presence of strangers, but when he appeared before an assemblage of Vermonters, many of whom he knew and who knew him, he spoke not without considerable trepidation.

His experience in this direction led him at one time to congratulate ex-Senator George F. Edmunds on the fact that the latter had appeared in public so much that he was perfectly at home when addressing an audience, but the congratulator was astonished to hear Mr. Edmund's reply: "You are mistaken. I never rise to my feet to speak without feeling more or less uncomfortable."—Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

THEY CHEERED WELLINGTON.

He Whipped the French, but Did It Like a Gentleman.

While Wellington was still a marquis he went to Paris from Toulouse, where he had fought and won the last battle of the Peninsula war.

He went to the opera the same evening, and though he wore plain clothes and sat in the back of the box he was almost immediately recognized by some one in the pit, who cried out, "Vellington!"

The name was taken up by others, and at last the entire pit rose, turned to the box and called, "Vive Vellington!"

Nor would the people be satisfied until he had stood up and bowed to them, when he was cheered and applauded again. At the end of the performance the passage from the box was found to be crowded with people. The ladies of the party drew back nervously, but the duke said, "Come a ong!" in his brusque way, and conducted them on. While they were still in the corridor a man in the crowd was heard to say to his companions:

"But why are you applauding so much? He has always beaten us!"

This was very true, and the question seemed a natural one; but the answer was charming:

"Yes, but he has always beaten us like a gentleman!"—Harrison's Monthly.

Practical Dog Training.

A way of training a dog to answer its master's call has been adopted by Head Keeper Manley, of the Zoological Gardens, which, while it may not be entirely new, is certainly effective. He possesses a valuable dog whose only fault was that of independence, and, whistle and call as much as he might, the dog refused to take the slightest notice. One day Mr. Manley caught the dog in his cellar and tied a clothesline about its body just behind its forelegs. The line was several yards long, and, with a tight hold on his end, Manley took the dog out for a walk. Every once in a while he would whistle, and when the dog failed to respond he drew in the rope hand over hand with the startled animal turning a succession of somersaults in the dirt. A few such lessons were enough, and the dog is now a model of obedience.—Philadelphia Record.

Carefulness About Little Things.

"I think it's all right for a bank President with a salary of $40,000 a year to spend half a day looking for a lost penny," said Mr. Billtops. "It wouldn't do for a man in his place to set the bad example of being careless about little things, but when Mrs. Billtops spoils a two dollar pair of gloves trying to pick up a penny, it always kind of irritates me."

A BABY

CONTRADICTS THE DOCTORS.

All Are Happy, Glad, and Well.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

The theories of physicians in regard to female complaints suffer a "Waterloo" very frequently, when sensible and thinking women take matters into their own hands.

Women are sometimes compelled to act for themselves, because of the suffering forced upon them by incompetent doctors, who are baffled by very simple complaints, because they are not the right sex to comprehend them.

Lydia E. Pinkham, when she gave to the world her Vegetable Compound, lifted women from the darkness into light. She placed within their reach a guaranty, not only of health, but of delicacy and self-respect.

The following letter is a little story where a "dear little boy" was the "Waterloo."

"I have taken three bottles of your Vegetable Compound, one package of *Sanative Wash*, one box of *Liver Pills*; and now I have a dear little babe four weeks old, and I am well. I have to thank you for this.

"I have spent $200.00 for doctors' bills without a cure. For my cure I only spent $5.00.

"I was once a victim of female troubles in their worst form. I have suffered untold agonies every month; had to stay in bed, and have poultices applied, and then could not stand the pain.

"My physician told me if I became pregnant I would die. I had bladder trouble, itching, backache, catarrh of the stomach, hysteria, and heart trouble, fainting spells and leucorrhœa. Can you wonder that I sing the praises of a medicine that has cured me of all these ills?" Mrs. Geo. C. Kirchner, 351 Snediker Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

BY THE WAY.

—Easter cards and booklets at Harper's, 411 Park avenue.

Mr. Jeaggers of Emily street remains very ill at his residence.

—The April term of the Somerset County Court meets at Somerville next Tuesday.

—Marshal Zachariah Wilson intends going to work at his trade, that of carpentering.

—Lester Leggett will again address young men in the Y. M. C. A. Building, next Sunday afternoon at 4:15.

—After the 15th of the present month John W. VanHorn will take the position now held by Marshal Pangborn.

—Wm. B. Buckley, Norman Dunn and Thomas Lee are the Fanwood men drawn on the panel of jurors for the May term.

—Laundered shirts with two detached collars, for 35 cents, is one of the specials at U. B. Crane's, 120 West Front street.

—Webb Littell now holds the highest score on the Y. M. C. A. bowling alleys, 196. Nathan Lane, Jr., is a close second.

—J. H. Manning, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will conduct the meeting in the East Third Street Mission Thursday evening.

—Spencer, the seedsman, is now making an outdoor display of his wares, much to the comfort of the members of the Cracker Barrel Club.

—Albert Naylor of East Front street has received the contract for the painting of several cottages in Sewaren. Mr. Naylor leaves Monday to start the work.

—See what you can get: 1 lb 50 cent tea, 3½ lbs sugar, and a can of condensed milk, all for 50 cents, at Scheuer & Sons' opening, and a free souvenir besides.

—A beautiful novelty will be given away Saturday as a souvenir to all customers at the Plainfield opening of Scheuer & Sons, the Newark cash grocers.

—There is absolutely no truth in the report that the Borough Council were considering the advisability of appointing Jacob Snyder and Caspar Ebner as marshals.

—George Kirch, groceryman at the corner of Somerset street and Grandview avenue, will build an addition 20x46 to his store, to accommodate his increasing business.

—Judge Brown has been presented with a copy of Honeyman's Practices and Precedents, a justices of the peace law book, and the Judge is giving the same a critical perusal.

—Mark Dowd, son of Thomas Dowd the contractor, who resides with his parents on Duer street, is booked for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Marshal Zachariah Wilson.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

Mrs. John Force is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Hall of Rockview avenue is seriously ill with paralysis.

F. M. Bosco passed a restless night and is still in a serious condition.

Mrs. T. H. May of Somerset street is visiting friends in New York city.

Julius Williams of Elmwood place is improving slowly from his recent injuries.

The North Plainfield Whist Club will meet next Monday evening with Mrs. E. H. Bird.

Theodore B. March of March, Ayers & Co. was out today for the first after his long illness.

Contractor John D. Smith is confined to his home on Greenbrook road with intermittent fever.

Mrs. G. M. Foote of Detroit is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. U. T. Hungerford of Rahway road.

Mrs. J. S. Darby and daughter of Alton is spending a few days with her parents on Vine street.

Mrs. J. Wesley Johnston of La Grande avenue expects to leave on a tour for California tomorrow.

Mrs. Henry Hamming of Newark is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. O'Brien of West Fourth street.

Mrs. G. Dantz of New Market spent Sunday and Monday with Mr. and Mrs. G. Bolliseline of Greenbrook road.

Miss Kate Way of SanFrancisco is visiting her brother, M. E. Beach, and sister Mrs. C. C. Howard, of Carleton avenue.

Ex-Street Commissioner Benjamin E. Gavin is expected home from the South. Mr. Gavin spent the Winter at Thomasville, Ga.

Mrs. Walter Walker, who has been seriously ill at her home on Chatham street, for the past few days, is rapidly improving.

A. Windham, brother of Henry Windham of this city, was visiting friends yesterday at the Arlington Hotel, North Plainfield.

Dr. Henry Wilson, assistant pastor of the Gospel Tabernacle in New York, will address the Christian Alliance next Tuesday evening.

George Thatcher has been spending several days with his family on West Seventh street. His company are laying off during Holy Week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. McMillen of Jersey City are occupying the house of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Lord on Belvidere avenue during the European trip of the Lords.

Miss Annie Wolf, who has been spending the past ten days with Mrs. Henry Wiedemeyer at the Arlington Hotel, returned yesterday to her home in New York city.

Margaret Moran, daughter of James Moran of Grove street, who has been seriously ill with diphtheria for the past week, is now out of danger, and the quarantine will soon be removed from the house.

A. B. Johnson, for many years an employe of Martin Bros., grocers, corner of Park avenue and Second street, has secured a position with Simon Scheuer & Sons at their new store on West Front street. He will commence work Saturday, their opening day.

Rev. Dr. C. R. Barnes was reappointed to the pastorate of the Plainfield M. E. Church by the Conference yesterday, and the following other local appointments were made: Grace—H. F. Randolph; Monroe Avenue—W. C. O'Donnell; Scotch Plains—George Angleman; Dunellen—S. F. Oustard; Westfield—W. H. Ruth.

M. E. Beach and daughter Miss Edith, who have been living in one of Charles Hand's flats on Watchung avenue, have given up housekeeping, and yesterday took up their residence with Mr. Beach's sister, Mrs. C. C. Howard, on Carleton avenue. This is done on account of the poor health of Mr. Beach, who has been obliged to retire from business.

C. C. Pearson, Sr., for the past two years paying inspector of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, received the appointment a few days ago, for three years, to the same position in the Boston Navy Yard. Mr. Pearson left New York last night by the Fall River Line for Boston, where he will enter on his duties immediately. Mr. Pearson is the father of C.C. Pearson, Jr., the well-known bicycle rider.

Miss Henrietta Howland passed away at Orange yesterday noon at 12:30, after a six-months illness. She was in her twenty-fifth year, and warmly beloved by a large circle of acquaintances and friends in Plainfield. She was daughter of Henry M. Howland, formerly of Grove street, and sister of Frank Howland who lives on Watchung avenue. The funeral will be private, tomorrow morning, and the body will be laid to rest beside that of her mother in Cypress Hills, Brooklyn.

—Perseverance Lodge, K. of P., meets Friday evening.

Don't Diet.

If you have dyspepsia, indigestion, habitual constipation or sick headache, don't diet. You need the strength that good food gives. Eat whatever you want, but take one of

Dr. Deane's

Dyspepsia Pills

after meals until cured. If you are constipated get bottle with white label, otherwise with yellow. At all druggists, 25 cents. Send to us for free sample.

DR. J. A. DEANE CO.,
Kingston, New York.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be absolutely harmless?

Do You Know that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35 cents, or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Amos H. VanHorn, Limited,

73 Market Street, Near Plane Street.

Note the Name Amos Before Entering the Store.

COME EVERY DAY.

Whenever you come you find fresh features in Furniture and Household Wares to greet you. Just now nothing seems impossible in the line of economy in this store. Whatever you want maybe you can fill it here at a third—often half—the price you'll pay elsewhere. For instance:

PARLOR SUITS.

$30—Whoever thought to see such a splendid suit as this for such a little price? You'll wonder how the material can be bought for so small a figure and not count the making. Not many, only enough to keep the sale going this week, so you'd best be quick. Mahogany finished frame, five pieces.

MATTINGS.

15c. the yard and made in Japan. You know what that means. Quaint patterns, woven carelessly on a bright colored background. Some of the very prettiest patterns of the season. Brand new styles and the kinds that will win your approval.

DINING CHAIRS.

Fragile and delicate, stout and sturdy, and every one of them serviceable as can be. You needn't spend much time; close your eyes and choose, you can't go wrong. They are the most cheerful looking chair you ever saw, and the prices $1.25 to $3.00, with twenty-five cent go-betweens.

CARPETS.

High priced or low priced, the lining and the making and the laying free. That's what brings business to our carpet room. And you pay less here for the carpet than you're likely to pay elsewhere. Scores of fresh rolls added weekly, among them new patterns in the 65c. Tapestry Brussels and Super Ingrains.

An Unequaled Offering. Buy a bedroom suit here. You'll save the cost of spring and mattress. We give a strongly woven wire spring and mixed mattress with each bedroom set sold. A bouncing big offer, but it's away we have for making new acquaintances. Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the State.

The Portland Range. You who have never heard about it, come to the store; you who have one, aren't you tickled?

The Storage House is making friends daily; such a well-lighted, well-ventilated place as it is, explains why. Satisfactory terms and satisfactory people to deal with. A 'phone call or postal will bring our vans to you door.

"Hello" Number 580

—The following Plainfielders participated yesterday in the shooting tournament of the Boston Shooting Association: T. H. Keller, Noel Apgar and Charles Smith. In all of the twelve events their scores were as good as or better than the average.

KABO
LONG WAIST

ASK FOR KABO No. 353

Perfect fitting. Sure to give satisfaction.
Price only $1.00
I Lederer.

There is one DRESS STAY that
Won't melt apart,
Can't cut through the dress,
Don't stay bent.
It is BALL'S PEERLESS.
All lengths; all colors.
Putnam & DeGraw, Seely Edsall, I. Lederer.

Telephone Rates

IN PLAINFIELD.

$40, $50, $60, according to number of local messages sent and joint use of line; full long distance equipment. Address The New York & New Jersey Telephone Co., 175 North avenue, Plainfield.

3 22 sw-c 3

Prof. A. Wehner,

TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE.

ALSO VOICE CULTURE.

Graduate of the Conservatory of Leipsic, Germany, desires a few more pupils in Plainfield.

References given and required. Address letters to the office of this paper.

1 22 tf-e

The Finderne,

FINDERNE, Somerset Co., N. J.

Open all the year as a resort of the highest order. Driving and sleighing parties will receive every attention.

HIGH-CLASS SUNDAY DINNERS.

(Table d' Hote from 1 to 3:30.) Steam heat; [illegible]

A. E. WHITE, Manager, [illegible]

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"And it gives me great pleasure to introduce ourselves," he remarked in his most genial manner. "I am Mr. So-and-So, and this is my friend, Mr. Bunner, the editor of 'Puck.' This is Mr. Laurence Hutton, and this is Mr. Frank Stockton."

A faint and inscrutable smile stole over the faces of the ingenuous youths. Then one of them slapped the poet on the back.

"My dear fellow," he said, "so glad to know you all. And it gives me great pleasure to make ourselves known to you. I myself am Kaiser Wilhelm; and this," touching his companion lightly with a cheese stick—"this is my friend, Fuerst Bismarck!"—New York Mail and Express.

STAGE FRIGHT IN SPEAKERS.

A Vermont Governor Who Was Always More at Ease Outside His Own State.

There are some speakers who never experience the least bit of trepidation before an audience, but from what I can learn this is the exception rather than the rule. A gentleman who has charmed many a Vermont audience by his mellifluous words informed me that he was frightened for the first time in his life while speaking after the witty and brilliant Depew at the recent banquet in Burlington. This is not to be wondered at, and I noticed that even the ready and self-possessed toastmaster appeared at his best after the chief orator had left the hall.

One of the best known governors that the Green Mountain State has had in late years told me recently that it bothered him somewhat to think that he could never get over being embarrassed when he addressed an audience. When he went out of the State to speak he said that he was more at ease, being in the presence of strangers, but when he appeared before an assemblage of Vermonters, many of whom he knew and who knew him, he spoke not without considerable trepidation.

His experience in this direction led him at one time to congratulate ex-Senator George F. Edmunds on the fact that the latter had appeared in public so much that he was perfectly at home when addressing an audience, but the congratulator was astonished to hear Mr. Edmund's reply: "You are mistaken. I never rise to my feet to speak without feeling more or less uncomfortable."—Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

THEY CHEERED WELLINGTON.

He Whipped the French, but Did It Like a Gentleman.

While Wellington was still a marquis he went to Paris from Toulouse, where he had fought and won the last battle of the Peninsula war.

He went to the opera the same evening, and though he wore plain clothes and sat in the back of the box he was almost immediately recognized by some one in the pit, who cried out, "Vellington!"

The name was taken up by others, and at last the entire pit rose, turned to the box and called, "Vive Vellington!"

Nor would the people be satisfied until he had stood up and bowed to them, when he was cheered and applauded again. At the end of the performance the passage from the box was found to be crowded with people. The ladies of the party drew back nervously, but the duke said, "Come along!" in his brusque way, and conducted them on. While they were still in the corridor a man in the crowd was heard to say to his companions:

"But why are you applauding so much? He has always beaten us!"

This was very true, and the question seemed a natural one; but the answer was charming:

"Yes, but he has always beaten us like a gentleman!"—Harrison's Monthly.

Practical Dog Training.

A way of training a dog to answer its master's call has been adopted by Head Keeper Manley, of the Zoological Gardens, which, while it may not be entirely new, is certainly effective. He possesses a valuable dog whose only fault was that of independence, and, whistle and call as much as he might, the dog refused to take the slightest notice. One day Mr. Manley caught the dog in his cellar and tied a clothesline about its body just behind its forelegs. The line was several yards long, and, with a tight hold on his end, Manley took the dog out for a walk. Every once in a while he would whistle, and when the dog failed to respond he drew in the rope hand over hand with the startled animal turning a succession of somersaults in the dirt. A few such lessons were enough, and the dog is now a model of obedience.—Philadelphia Record.

Carefulness About Little Things.

"I think it's all right for a bank President with a salary of $40,000 a year to spend half a day looking for a lost penny," said Mr. Billtops. "It wouldn't do for a man in his place to set the bad example of being careless about little things, but when Mrs. Billtops spoils a two dollar pair of gloves trying to pick up a penny, it always kind of irritates me."

A BABY
CONTRADICTS THE DOCTORS.
All Are Happy, Glad, and Well.
[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]
The theories of physicians in regard to female complaints suffer a "Waterloo" very frequently, when sensible and thinking women take matters into their own hands.

Women are sometimes compelled to act for themselves, because of the suffering forced upon them by incompetent doctors, who are baffled by very simple complaints, because they are not the right sex to comprehend them.
Lydia E. Pinkham, when she gave to the world her Vegetable Compound, lifted women from the darkness into light. She placed within their reach a guaranty, not only of health, but of delicacy and self-respect.
The following letter is a little story where a "dear little boy" was the "Waterloo."
"I have taken three bottles of your Vegetable Compound, one package of Sanative Wash, one box of Liver Pills; and now I have a dear little babe four weeks old, and I am well. I have to thank you for this.

"I have spent $200.00 for doctors' bills without a cure. For my cure I only spent $5.00.
"I was once a victim of female troubles in their worst form. I have suffered untold agonies every month; had to stay in bed, and have poultices applied, and then could not stand the pain.
"My physician told me if I became pregnant I would die. I had bladder trouble, itching, backache, catarrh of the stomach, hysteria, and heart trouble, fainting spells and leucorrhœa. Can you wonder that I sing the praises of a medicine that has cured me of all these ills?" Mrs. Geo. C. Kirchner, 351 Snediker Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

BY THE WAY.

—Easter cards and booklets at Harper's, 411 Park avenue.

Mr. Jeaggers of Emily street remains very ill at his residence.

—The April term of the Somerset County Court meets at Somerville next Tuesday.

—Marshal Zachariah Wilson intends going to work at his trade, that of carpentering.

—Lester Leggett will again address young men in the Y. M. C. A. Building, next Sunday afternoon at 4:15.

—After the 15th of the present month John W. VanHorn will take the position now held by Marshal Pangborn.

—Wm. B. Buckley, Norman Dunn and Thomas Lee are the Fanwood men drawn on the panel of jurors for the May term.

—Laundered shirts with two detached collars, for 35 cents, is one of the specials at U. B. Crane's, 120 West Front street.

—Webb Littell now holds the highest score on the Y. M. C. A. bowling alleys, 195. Nathan Lane, Jr., is a close second.

—J. H. Manning, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will conduct the meeting in the East Third Street Mission Thursday evening.

—Spencer, the seedsman, is now making an outdoor display of his wares, much to the comfort of the members of the Cracker Barrel Club.

—Albert Naylor of East Front street has received the contract for the painting of several cottages in Sewaren. Mr. Naylor leaves Monday to start the work.

—See what you can get: 1 lb 50 cent tea, 3½ lbs sugar, and a can of condensed milk, all for 50 cents, at Scheuer & Sons' opening, and a free souvenir besides.

—A beautiful novelty will be given away Saturday as a souvenir to all customers at the Plainfield opening of Scheuer & Sons, the Newark cash grocers.

—There is absolutely no truth in the report that the Borough Council were considering the advisability of appointing Jacob Snyder and Caspar Ebener as marshals.

—George Kirch, groceryman at the corner of Somerset street and Grandview avenue, will build an addition 20x16 to his store, to accommodate his increasing business.

—Judge Brown has been presented with a copy of Honeyman's Practices and Precedents, a justices of the peace law book, and the Judge is giving the same a critical perusal.

—Mark Dowd, son of Thomas Dowd the contractor, who resides with his parents on Duer street, is booked for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Marshal Zachariah Wilson.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

Mrs. John Force is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Hall of Rockview avenue is seriously ill with paralysis.

F. M. Bacon passed a restless night and is still in a serious condition.

Mrs. T. H. May of Somerset street is visiting friends in New York city.

Julius Williams of Elmwood place is improving slowly from his recent injuries.

The North Plainfield Whist Club will meet next Monday evening with Mrs. E. H. Bird.

Theodore B. Marsh of Marsh, Ayers & Co. was out today for the first after his long illness.

Contractor John D. Smith is confined to his home on Greenbrook road with intermittent fever.

Mrs. G. M. Foote of Detroit is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. U. T. Hungerford of Rahway road.

Mrs. J. S. Derby and daughter of Alton is spending a few days with her parents on Vine street.

Mrs. J. Wesley Johnson of La Grande avenue expects to leave on a tour for California tomorrow.

Mrs. Henry Haussling of Newark is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. O'Brien of West Fourth street.

Mrs. C. Dants of New Market spent Sunday and Monday with Mr. and Mrs. G. Satterline of Greenbrook road.

Miss Kate Way of SanFrancisco is visiting her brother, M. E. Beach, and sister Mrs. C. C. Howard, of Carleton avenue.

Ex-Street Commissioner Benjamin E. Gavin is expected home from the South. Mr. Gavin spent the Winter at Thomasville, Ga.

Mrs. Walter Walker, who has been seriously ill at her home on Chatham street, for the past few days, is rapidly improving.

A. Windham, brother of Henry Windham of this city, was visiting friends yesterday at the Arlington Hotel, North Plainfield.

Dr. Henry Wilson, assistant pastor of the Gospel Tabernacle in New York, will address the Christian Alliance next Tuesday evening.

George Thatcher has been spending several days with his family on West Seventh street. His company are laying off during Holy Week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. McMillen of Jersey City are occupying the house of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Lord on Belvidere avenue during the European trip of the Lords.

Miss Annie Wolf, who has been spending the past ten days with Mrs. Henry Wiedemeyer at the Arlington Hotel, returned yesterday to her home in New York city.

Margaret Moran, daughter of James Moran of Grove street, who has been seriously ill with diphtheria for the past week, is now out of danger, and the quarantine will soon be removed from the house.

A. R. Johnson, for many years an employe of Martin Bros., grocers, corner of Park avenue and Second street, has secured a position with Simon Scheuer & Sons at their new store on West Front street. He will commence work Saturday, their opening day.

Rev. Dr. C. R. Barnes was reappointed to the pastorate of the Plainfield M. E. Church by the Conference yesterday, and the following other local appointments were made: Grace—H. F. Randolph; Monroe Avenue—W. C. O'Donnell; Scotch Plains—George Angleman; Dunellen—S. F. Ovstard; Westfield—W. H. Ruth.

M. E. Beach and daughter Miss Edith, who have been living in one of Charles Hand's flats on Watchung avenue, have given up housekeeping, and yesterday took up their residence with Mr. Beach's sister, Mrs. C. C. Howard, on Carleton avenue. This is done on account of the poor health of Mr. Beach, who has been obliged to retire from business.

C. C. Pearson, Sr., for the past two years paying inspector of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, received the appointment a few days ago, for three years, to the same position in the Boston Navy Yard. Mr. Pearson left New York last night by the Fall River Line for Boston, where he will enter on his duties immediately. Mr. Pearson is the father of C.C. Pearson, Jr., the well-known bicycle rider.

Miss Henrietta Howland passed away at Orange yesterday noon at 12:30, after a six-months illness. She was in her twenty-fifth year, and warmly beloved by a large circle of acquaintances and friends in Plainfield. She was daughter of Henry M. Howland, formerly of Grove street, and sister of Frank Howland who lives on Watchung avenue. The funeral will be private, tomorrow morning, and the body will be laid to rest beside that of her mother in Cypress Hills, Brooklyn.

—Perseverance Lodge, K. of P., meets Friday evening.

Don't Diet.
If you have dyspepsia, indigestion, habitual constipation or sick headache, don't diet. You need the strength that good food gives. Eat whatever you want, but take one of
Dr. Deane's
Dyspepsia Pills
after meals until cured. If you are constipated get bottle with white label, otherwise with yellow. At all druggists, 25 cents. Send to us for free sample.
DR. J. A. DEANE CO.,
Kingston, New York.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.
MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?
Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?
Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?
Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?
Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?
Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?
Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?
Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be absolutely harmless?
Do You Know that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35 cents, or one cent a dose?
Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?
Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Amos H. VanHorn, Limited,
73 Market Street, Near Plane Street.
Note the Name Amos Before Entering the Store.
COME EVERY DAY.
Whenever you come you find fresh features in Furniture and Household Wares to greet you. Just now nothing seems impossible in the line of economy in this store. Whatever you want maybe you can fill it here at a third—often half—the price you'll pay elsewhere. For instance:
PARLOR SUITS.
$20—Whoever thought to see such a splendid suit as this for such a little price? You'll wonder how the material can be bought for so small a figure and not count the making. Not many, only enough to keep the sale going this week, so you'd best be quick. Mahogany finished frame, five pieces.
MATTINGS.
15c. the yard and made in Japan. You know what that means. Quaint patterns, woven carelessly on a bright colored background. Some of the very prettiest patterns of the season. Brand new styles and the kinds that will win your approval.
DINING CHAIRS.
Fragile and delicate, stout and sturdy, and every one of them serviceable as can be. You needn't spend much time; close your eyes and choose, you can't go wrong. They are the most cheerful looking chair you ever saw, and the prices $1.25 to $3.00, with twenty-five cent go-betweens.
CARPETS.
High priced or low priced, the lining and the making and the laying free. That's what brings business to our carpet room. And you pay less here for the carpet than you're likely to pay elsewhere. Scores of fresh rolls added weekly, among them new patterns in the 65c. Tapestry Brussels and Super Ingrains.
An Unequaled Offering. Buy a bedroom suit here. You'll save the cost of spring and mattress. We give a strongly woven wire spring and mixed mattress with each bedroom set sold. A bouncing big offer, but it's a way we have for making new acquaintances. Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the State.
The Portland Range. You who have never heard about it, come to the store; you who have one, aren't you tickled?
The Storage House is making friends daily; such a well-lighted, well-ventilated place as it is, explains why. Satisfactory terms and satisfactory people to deal with. A 'phone call or postal will bring our vans to you door.
"Hello" Number 580

—The following Plainfielders participated yesterday in the shooting tournament of the Boston Shooting Association: T. H. Keller, Neaf Apgar and Charles Smith. In all of the twelve events their scores were as good as or better than the average.

ASK FOR KABO No. 353
Perfect fitting. Sure to give satisfaction.
Price only $1.00
I Lederer.

There is one DRESS STAY that
Won't melt apart,
Can't cut through the dress,
Don't stay bent.
It is
BALL'S PEERLESS.
All lengths; all colors.
Putnam & DeGraw, Seely Edsall, I. Lederer.

Telephone Rates
IN PLAINFIELD.
$40, $50, $60, according to number of local messages sent and joint use of line; full long distance equipment. Address The New York & New Jersey Telephone Co., 175 North avenue, Plainfield.
3 22 sw-c 3

Prof. A. Wehner,
TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE.
ALSO VOICE CULTURE.
Graduate of the Conservatory of Leipsic, Germany, desires a few more pupils in Plainfield.
References given and required.
Address letters to the office of this paper.
1 31 tf-c

The Finderne,
FINDERNE, Somerset Co., N. J.
Open all the year as a resort of the highest order. Driving and sleighing parties will receive every attention.
HIGH-CLASS SUNDAY DINNERS.
(Table d' Hote from 1 to 3:30) Steam heat; inclosed piazzas; everything [illegible]. When out driving let us entertain you.
A. E. WHITE, Manager,
Finderne, N. J.
2 9 tf

THE CHRONICLES OF MARTIN HEWITT

BY ARTHUR MORRISON

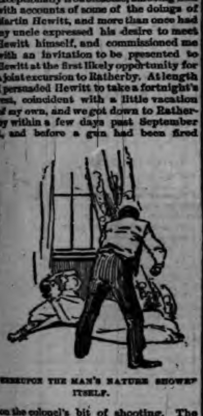
THE CASE OF [illegible]

(Copyright, 1895, by Bacheller, Johnson & Bacheller.)

CHAPTER I.

I think I have recorded in another place Hewitt's frequent aphorism that "there is nothing in this world that is at all possible that has not happened or is happening in London." But there are many strange happenings in this matter-of-fact country, and in these matter-of-fact times, that occur far enough from London. Fantastic crimes, savage revenges, medieval superstitions, hellish cruelty, though less in sight, have been no more extinguished by the advent of the nineteenth century than have the ancient races who practiced them in the dark ages. Some of the races have become civilized and none of the savageries are heard of no more. But there are survivals in both cases. I say these things, having in my mind a particular case that came under the personal notice of both Hewitt and myself—an affair that brought one up standing with a gasp and a doubt of one's era.

My good uncle, the colonel, was not in the habit of gathering great house parties at his place at Ratherby, partly because the place was not a great one and partly because the colonel's gout was. But there was an excellent bit of shooting for two or three guns, and even when he was unable to leave the house himself my uncle was always pleased if some good friend was enjoying a good day's sport in his territory. As to myself, the good old soul was in a perpetual state of offense because I visited him so seldom, though whenever my scant holidays fell in a convenient time of the year I was never insensible to the attractions of the Ratherby stubble. More than once had I sat by the old gentleman when his foot was exceptionally troublesome, amusing him with accounts of some of the doings of Martin Hewitt, and more than once had my uncle expressed his desire to meet Hewitt himself, and commissioned me with an invitation to be presented to Hewitt at the first likely opportunity for a joint excursion to Ratherby. At length I persuaded Hewitt to take a fortnight's rest, coincident with a little vacation of my own, and we got down to Ratherby within a few days past September 1, and before a gun had been fired



WHEREUPON THE MAN'S NATURE SHOWED ITSELF.

on the colonel's bit of shooting. The colonel himself we found confined to the house, with his foot on the familiar rest, and though ourselves were the only guests we managed to do pretty well together. It was during this short holiday that the case I have mentioned arose.

When first I began to record some of the more interesting of Hewitt's operations, I think I explained that such cases as I myself had not witnessed I should set down in impersonal narrative form, without intruding myself. The present case, so far as Hewitt's work was concerned, I saw, but there were circumstances which led up to it that we only fully learned afterwards. These circumstances, however, I shall put in their proper place—at the beginning.

The Fosters were a fairly old Ratherby family, of whom Mr. John Foster had died by an accident at the age of about forty, leaving a wife twelve years younger than himself and three children, two boys and one girl, who was the youngest. The boys grew up strong, healthy, out-of-doors young ruffians, with all the tastes of sportsmen and all the qualities, good and bad, natural to lads of fairly well-disposed characters allowed a great deal too much of their own way from the beginning. Their only real bad quality was an unfortunate knack of bearing malice, and a certain savage vindictiveness toward such persons as they chose to consider their enemies. With the louts of the village they were at unceasing war, and indeed once got into serious trouble for peppering the butcher's son (who certainly was a great blackguard) with sparrow shot. At the usual time they went to Oxford together and were fraternally sent down together in their second year, after enjoying a spell of rustication in their first. The offense was never specifically mentioned about Ratherby, but was mourned of as something particularly outrageous.

It was at this time, sixteen years or thereabout, after the death of their father, that Henry and Robert Foster first saw and disliked Mr Jonas Sneathy, a director of penny banks and small insurance offices. He visited Ranworth (the Fosters' house) a great deal more than the brothers thought necessary, and, indeed, it was not for lack of rudeness on their part that Mr. Sneathy failed to understand, as far as they were concerned, his room was preferred to his company. But their mother welcomed him, and in the end it was announced that Mrs. Foster was to marry again and that after that her name would be Mrs. Sneathy.

Hereupon there were violent scenes at Ranworth. Henry and Robert denounced their prospective stepfather as a fortune-hunter, a snuffler, a hypocrite. They did not stop at broad hints as to the honesty of his penny banks and insurance offices, and the house straightway became a house of bitter strife. The marriage took place, and it was not long before Mr. Sneathy's real character became generally obvious. For months he was a model, if somewhat sanctimonious, husband, and his influence over his wife was complete. Then he discovered that her property had been strictly secured by her first husband's will, and that, willing as she might be, she was unable to raise money for her new husband's benefit, and was quite powerless to pass to him any of her property by deed of gift. Hereupon the man's nature showed itself. Foolish woman as Mrs. Sneathy might be, she was a loving, indeed an infatuated wife, but Sneathy repaid her devotion by vulgar derision, never hesitating to state plainly that he had married her for his own profit, and that he considered himself swindled in the result. More, he even proceeded to blows and other practical brutality of a sort only devisable by a mean and ugly nature. This treatment, at first secret, became open, and in the midst of it Mr. Sneathy's penny banks and insurance offices came to a grievous smash all at once, and everybody wondered why Mr. Sneathy kept out of gaol.

Keep out of gaol he did, however, for he had taken care to remain on the safe side of the law, though some of his co-directors learnt the taste of penal servitude. But he was beggared and lived, as it were, a mere pensioner in his wife's house. Here his brutality increased to a frightful extent, till his wife, already broken in health in consequence, went in constant fear of her life, and Miss Foster passed a life of weeping misery. All her friends' entreaties, however, could not persuade Mrs. Sneathy to obtain a legal separation from her husband. She clung to him, with the excuse—for it was no more—that she hoped to win him to kindness by submission, and with a pathetic infatuation that seemed to increase as her bodily strength diminished.

Henry and Robert, as may be supposed, were anything but silent in these circumstances. Indeed they broke out violently again and again and more than once went near permanently injuring their worthy stepfather. Once especially, when Sneathy, absolutely without provocation, made a motion to strike his wife in their presence, there was a fearful scene. The two sprang at him like wild beasts, knocked him down and dragged him to the balcony with the intention of throwing him out of the window. But Mrs. Sneathy impeded them, hysterically imploring them to desist.

"If you lift your hand to my mother," roared Henry, gripping Sneathy by the throat till his fat face turned blue and banging his head against the wall, "if you lift your hand to my mother again I'll chop it off—I will! I'll chop it off and drive it down your throat!"

"We'll do worse," said Robert, white and frantic with passion. "We'll hang you—hang you to the door! You're a proved liar and thief, and you're worse than a common murderer. I'd hang you to the front door for two pence!"

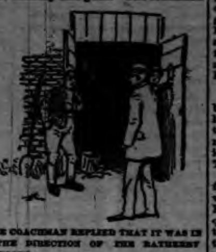
For a few days Sneathy was comparatively quiet, cowed by their violence. Then he took to venting redoubled spite on his unfortunate wife, always in the absence of her sons, well aware that she would never inform them. On their part, finding him apparently better behaved, in consequence of their attack, they thought to maintain his wholesome terror, and scarcely passed him without a menace, taking a fiendish delight in repeating the threats they had used during the scene, by way of keeping it present to his mind.

"Take care of your hands, sir," they would say. "Keep them to yourself, or by George we'll take 'em off with a bill hook!"

But his revenge for all this Sneathy took, unobserved, on their mother. Truly a miserable household.

Soon, however, the brothers left home, and went to London by way of looking for a profession. Henry began a belated study of medicine, and Robert made a pretense of reading for the bar. Indeed, their departure was as much as anything a consequence of the earnest entreaty of their sister, who saw that their presence at home was an exasperation to Sneathy and aggravated her mother's secret sufferings. They went, therefore, but at Ranworth things became worse. Little was allowed to be known outside the house, but it was broadly said that Mr. Sneathy's behavior had become outrageous beyond description. Servants left faster than new ones could be found, and gave their late employer the character of a raving maniac. Once, indeed, he committed himself in the village, attacking with his walking-stick an inoffensive tradesman who had accidentally brushed against him, and immediately running home. This assault had to be compounded for by a payment of fifty pounds. And then Henry and Robert Foster received a most urgent letter from their sister, requesting their immediate presence at home.

They went at once, of course, and the servants' account of what occurred was this: When the brothers arrived Mr. Sneathy had just left the house. The brothers were shut up with their mother and sister for about a quarter of an hour and then left them and came out to the stable yard together. The coachman (he was a new man, who had only arrived the day before) overheard a little of their talk as they stood by the door. Mr. Henry said that "the thing must be done, and at once. There are two of us, so that it ought to be easy enough." And afterwards Mr. Robert said: "You'll know best how to go about it, as a doctor." After which Mr. Henry came toward the coachman and asked in what direction Mr. Sneathy had gone. The coachman



THE COACHMAN REPLIED THAT IT WAS IN THE DIRECTION OF THE RATHERBY WOODS.

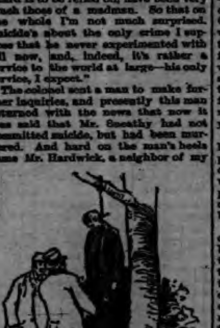
replied that it was in the direction of Ratherby wood, by the winding footpath that led through it. But as he spoke he distinctly, with the corner of his eye, saw the other brother take a halter from a hook by the stable door and put it into his coat pocket.

So far for the earlier events, whereof I learned later bit by bit. It was on the day of the arrival of the brothers Foster at their old home, and, indeed little more than two hours after the incident last set down, that news of Mr. Sneathy came to Col. Brett's place, where Hewitt and I were sitting and chatting with the colonel. The news was that Mr. Sneathy had committed suicide—had been found hanging, in fact, to a tree in Ratherby wood, just by the side of the footpath.

CHAPTER II.

Hewitt and I had of course at this time never heard of Mr. Sneathy, and the colonel told us what little he knew. He had never spoken to the man, he said—indeed nobody in the place outside Ranworth would have anything to do with him. "He's certainly been an unholy scoundrel over those poor people's banks," said my uncle, "and if what they say's true he's been about as bad as possible to his wretched wife. He must have been pretty miserable, too, with all his scoundrelism, for he was a completely ruined man, without a chance of retrieving his position, and detested by everybody. Indeed, some of his recent doings, if what I have heard is to be relied on, have been very much those of a madman. So that on the whole I'm not much surprised. Suicide's about the only crime I suppose that he never experimented with till now, and, indeed, it's rather a service to the world at large—his only service, I expect."

The colonel sent a man to make further inquiries, and presently this man returned with the news that now it was said that Mr. Sneathy had not committed suicide, but had been murdered. And hard on the man's heels came Mr. Hardwick, a neighbor of my



HE FOUND THE BODY HANGING.

uncle's and a fellow J. P. He had had the case reported to him, it seemed, as soon as the body had been found and had at once gone to the spot. He found the body hanging—*and with the right hand cut off.*

"It's a murder, Brett," he said, "without doubt a most horrible case of murder and mutilation. The hand is cut off and taken away, but whether the atrocity was committed before or after the hanging, of course, I can't say. But the missing hand makes it plainly a case of murder, and not suicide. I've come to consult you about issuing a warrant, for I think there's no doubt as to the identity of the murderers."

"That's a good job," said the colonel, "else we should have had some work for Mr. Martin Hewitt here, which wouldn't be fair, as he's taking a rest. Who do you think of having arrested?"

"The two young Fosters. It's as plain as it can be—and a most revolting crime, too, bad as Sneathy may have been. They came down from London to-day and went out deliberately to do it, it's clear. They were heard talking of it, asked as to the direction in which he had gone and followed him—and with a rope."

"Isn't that rather an unusual form of murder—hanging?" Hewitt remarked.

"Perhaps it is," Mr. Hardwick replied, "but it's the case here, plain enough. It seems, in fact, that they had a way of threatening to hang him and even to cut off his hand if he used it to strike their mother. So that they appear to have carried out what might have seemed mere idle threats in a diabolically savage way. Of course they may have strangled him first and hanged him after, by way of carrying out their threat and venting their spite on the mutilated body. But that they did it is plain enough to see. I've spent an hour or two over it and feel I am certainly more than justified in ordering their apprehension. Indeed they were with him at the time, as I've found by their tracks on the footpath through the wood."

The colonel turned to Martin Hewitt. "Mr. Hardwick, you must know," he said, "is by way of being an amateur in your particular line—and a very good amateur, too, I should say, judging by a case or two I have known of in this county."

Hewitt bowed and laughingly expressed a fear lest Mr. Hardwick should come to London and supplant him altogether. "This seems a curious case," he added. "If you don't mind I think I should like to take a glance at the tracks and whatever other traces there may be, just by way of keeping my hand in."

"Certainly," Mr. Hardwick replied, brightening. "I should of all things like to have Mr. Hewitt's opinion on the observations I have made—just for my own gratification. As to his opinion there can be no room for doubt. The thing is plain."

With many promises not to be late for dinner we left my uncle and walked with Mr. Hardwick in the direction of Ratherby wood. It was an unfrequented part, he told us, and by particular care he had managed, he hoped, to prevent the rumor spreading to the village yet, so that we might hope to find the tracks not yet overlaid. It was a man of his own, he said, who, making a short cut through the wood, had come upon the body hanging, and had run immediately to inform him. With this man he had gone back, cut down the body and made his observations. He had followed the trail backwards to Ranworth and there had found the new coachman, who had once been in his own service. From him he had learned the doings of the brothers Foster as they left the place, and from him he had ascertained that they had not yet returned. Then leaving his man by the body he had come straight to my uncle's.

Presently we came on the footpath leading from Ranworth across the fields to Ratherby wood. It was a mere trail of bare earth worn by successive feet amid the grass. It was damp, and we all stooped and examined the footmarks that were to be seen on it. They all pointed one way—toward the wood in the distance.

"Fortunately it's not a greatly frequented path," Mr. Hardwick said. "You see, there are the marks of three pairs of feet only, and as first Sneathy and then both of the brothers came this way the footmarks must be theirs. Which are Sneathy's is plain—they are these large, flat ones. If you notice, they are all distinctly visible in the center of the track, showing plainly that they belong to the man who walked alone, which was Sneathy. Of the others, the marks of the *outside* feet—the left on the left side and the right on the right—are often not visible. Clearly they belong to the two men walking side by side and, more often than not, treading with their outer feet on the grass at the side. And where these happen to drop on the same spot as the marks in the middle, they cover them. Plainly, they are the footmarks of Henry and Robert Foster, made as they followed Sneathy. Don't you agree with me, Mr. Hewitt?"

"Oh, yes, that's very plain. You have a better pair of eyes than most people, Mr. Hardwick, and a good idea of using them to. We will go on to the wood now. As a matter of fact, I can pretty clearly distinguish most of the other footmarks—those on the grass, but that's a matter of much training."

We followed the footpath, keeping on the grass at its side, in case it should be desirable to refer again to the foottracks. For some little distance into the wood the tracks continued as before, those of the brothers overlaying those of Sneathy. Then there was a difference. The path here was broader, and muddy, because of the proximity of trees, and suddenly the outer footprints separated, and no more overlay the longer ones in the center, but proceeded at an equal distance on either side of them.

"See there," cried Mr. Hardwick, pointing triumphantly to the spot, "this is where they overtook him, and walked on either side. The body was found only a little further on—you could see the place now if the path didn't zig-zag about so."

Hewitt said nothing, but stooped and examined the tracks at the sides with great care and evident thought, spanning the distances between them comparatively with his arms. Then he rose and stepped lightly from one mark to another, taking care not to tread on the mark itself. "Very good," he said, shortly, on finishing his examination. "We'll go on."

We went on, and presently came to the place where the body lay. Here the ground sloped from the left down toward the right and a tiny streamlet, a mere trickle of a foot or two wide, ran across the path. In rainy seasons it was probably wider, for all the earth and clay had been washed away for some feet on each side, leaving flat, bare and very coarse gravel, on which the trail was lost. Just beyond this, and to the left, the body lay on a grassy knoll under the limb of a tree from which still depended a part of the cut rope. It was not a pleasant sight. The man was a soft, fleshy creature, probably rather under than over the medium height, and he lay there, with his stretched neck and protruding tongue, a revolting object. His right arm lay by his side, and the stump of the wrist was clotted with black blood. Mr. Hardwick's man was still in charge, seemingly little pleased with his job, and a few yards off stood a couple of countrymen, looking on.

Hewitt asked from which direction these men had come, and, having ascertained and noted their footmarks, he asked them to stay exactly where they were to avoid confusing such other tracks as might be seen. Then

Continued on page 5.

Ferris' GOOD SENSE Corset Waists.

SENSIBLE WOMEN WEAR THEM

BECAUSE THEY ARE
RIGHT Shape to fit properly and feel comfortable
Material to give the best service.
RIGHT Finish because of skilled labor.
Buttons and Button Holes won't pull off.
RIGHT Support from the shoulders.
Fastenings for Hose Supporters.

Why Buy an Imitation when the GENUINE Costs so Little and Wears so Long?
CHILDREN'S, 25c. to 75c. MISSES, 50c. to $1. LADIES, $1 to $2.

—The present Law Judge, John D. Bartine, and ex-Prosecutor Wm. V. Steele, both of Somerville, are announced as candidates for the office of Law Judge of Somerset County.

—There is no sidewalk on the easterly side of Chatham street for several hundred feet towards Brook avenue, and there never has been and never will be, unless the Council or Street Committee take hold firmly.

—A gymnastic contest will be given in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium Monday and Tuesday evenings, April 29 and 30. It is open to all members of the gymnasium, and entries must be in by April 15, and handsome prizes will be given.

—A marriage will shortly take place in the borough, and the contracting parties will be a charming young lady of the eastern end of the borough to a well-known young man of the city.

—Charles Bullman will give a talk on the great gold and silver mines of South America, in the Y. M. C. A. Building, April 18, at 8 p. m. He will tell how five thousand million dollars was obtained, and what became of it.

ELY'S
Cream Balm

CATARRH

Is quickly absorbed.
Cleanses the Nasal Passages,
Allays Pain and Inflammation.
Heals the Sores,
Protects the Membrane from Additional Cold.
Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

COLD IN HEAD

IT WILL CURE. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50c. at druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS
56 Warren st., New York.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.
The Standard Railway of America

Protected throughout by the Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

On and after Jan 20, 1895, trains will leave Elizabeth as follows:

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia 12 35 p m daily with Pullman Vestibule parlor and sleeping cars for Pittsburg, Northern and Eastern Pennsylvania.

4.57 p. m. WESTERN EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, dining car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, daily except Saturday, for Toledo, Williamsport, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

8.36 p.m.—SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping car, daily, to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Memphis. Dining car Altoona to Richmond.

8 48 p. m.—PACIFIC EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping cars, daily, for Pittsburg, Columbus, Chicago, and Toledo, daily, except Saturday for Cleveland.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South—[illegible]

Sundays, [illegible]

For Baltimore only [illegible] p. m., week-days.

For Newark and New York—[illegible]

For New York only, [illegible] a. m. daily.

For Philadelphia—[illegible]

FOR ATLANTIC CITY

[illegible]

Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City [illegible] p. m. week-days.

For Rahway—[illegible]

For New Brunswick—[illegible]

For Woodbridge—[illegible]

For Perth Amboy—[illegible]

For East Millstone—[illegible] week-days.

For Trenton—[illegible]

For Lambertville, Phillipsburg and Belvidere via Trenton—[illegible]

For Flemington—[illegible]

For Freehold—[illegible] via Monmouth Junction, week-days.

For Jamesburg, via Monmouth Junction—[illegible] week-days.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, and points on New York and Long Branch R. R.—[illegible] do not stop at Asbury Park on Sundays.

For Sea Side Park, Island Heights and Toms River—[illegible]

For Boston—[illegible] daily.

For Brooklyn, N. Y.—All through trains connect at Jersey City with boats to Brooklyn annex, affording direct transfer to and from Fulton Street, avoiding double ferriage and journey across New York City.

Leave New York for Elizabeth—[illegible]

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

(Anthracite coal used exclusively insuring cleanliness and comfort.)
Station in New York foot of Liberty street.
Time Table in effect, Nov. 18, 1894.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield, [illegible]

Leave New York, foot Liberty Street at [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible]

Leave Newark, at [illegible]

Passengers for Newark please change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible]

Leave Somerville at [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible]

Leave Easton at [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield at 9 54 a. m.; 5 05 p. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

LEAVE PLAINFIELD.

[illegible]

Plainfield passengers by trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

Through tickets to all points at lowest rates may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.

J. H. OLHAUSEN, General Supt.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

THE EXPLOITS OF BRIGADIER GERARD.

How the Brigadier held the King.

BY A. CONAN DOYLE.

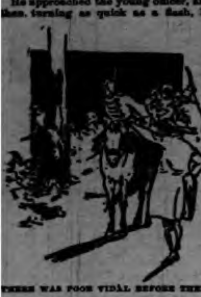
(Copyright, 1895, by Bacheller, Johnson and Bacheller.)

"But my prisoner?" said the brigand, in his suave voice.

"He shall come with us to Lord Wellington's camp."

"Just a word in your ear before you take him."

He approached the young officer, and then, turning as quick as a flash, he fired his pistol in my face. The bullet scored its way through my hair and burst a hole on each side of my busby. Seeing that he had missed me, he raised the pistol and was about to hurl it at me, when the English sergeant, with a single backhanded cut, nearly severed his head from his body. His blood had not reached the ground, nor the last curse died on his lips, before the whole horde were upon us, but with a dozen bounds and as many slashes we were all safely out of the glade, and galloping down the winding track which led to valley.



THERE WAS POOR VIDAL BEFORE THEM.

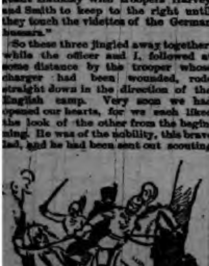
It was not until we had left the ravine far behind us and were right out in the open fields that we ventured to halt and to see what injuries we had sustained. For me, weary and wounded as I was, my heart was beating proudly and my chest was nearly bursting my tunic to think that I, Etienne Gerard, had left this gang of murderers so much by which to remember me. My faith, they would think twice before they ventured again to lay hands upon one of the Third hussars. So carried away was I that I made a small oration to these brave Englishmen and told them who it was that they had helped to rescue. I would have spoken of glory also and of the sympathies of brave men, but the officer cut me short.

"That's all right," said he, "any injuries, sergeant?"

"Trooper Jones' horse hit with a pistol bullet on the fetlock."

"Trooper Jones to go with us. Sergeant Halliday with troopers Harvey and Smith to keep to the right until they touch the videttes of the German hussars."

So these three jingled away together, while the officer and I, followed at some distance by the trooper whose charger had been wounded, rode straight down in the direction of the English camp. Very soon we had opened our hearts, for we each liked the look of the other from the beginning. He was of the nobility, this brave lad, and he had been sent out scouting by Lord Wellington to see if there were any signs of our advancing through the mountains. It is one advantage of a wandering life like mine, that you learn to pick up those bits of knowledge which distinguish the man of the world. I have, for example, hardly ever met a Frenchman who could repeat an English title correctly. If I had not traveled I should not be able to say with confidence that this young man's real name was Milor Hon. Sir Russell Bart, this last being an honorable distinction, so that it was as the Bart that I usually addressed him, just as in Spanish one might say "the Don."



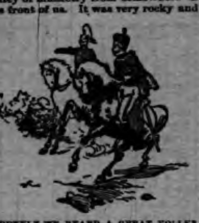
HE NEARLY SEVERED HIS HEAD FROM HIS SHOULDERS.

As we rode beneath the moonlight in the lovely Spanish night we spoke our minds to each other, as if we were brothers. We were both of an age, you see, both of the light cavalry also (the Sixteenth light dragoons was his regiment) and both with the same hopes and ambitions. Never have I learned to know a man so quickly as I did the Bart. He gave me the name of a girl whom he had loved at a garden called Vauxhall and for my part I spoke to him of little Caralie of the opera. He took a lock of hair from his bosom, and I a garter. Then we nearly quarreled over hussar and dragoon, for he was absurdly proud of his regiment, and you should have seen him curl his lip and clap his hand to his hilt when I said that I hoped it might never be his misfortune to come in the [illegible]

CHAPTER V.

Finally he began to speak of what the English call sport, and he told such stories of the money which he had lost over which of two cocks could kill the other, or which of two men could strike the other the most in a fight for a prize, that I was filled with astonishment. He was ready to bet upon anything in the most wonderful manner, and when I chanced to see a shooting star he was anxious to bet that he would see more than me, twenty-five francs a star, and it was only when I explained that my purse was in the hands of the brigands that he would give over the idea.

Well, we chatted away in this very amiable fashion until the day began to break, when suddenly we heard a great volley of musketry from somewhere in the front of us. It was very rocky and broken ground, and I thought, although I could see nothing, that a general engagement had broken out. The Bart laughed at my idea, however, and explained that the sound came from the English camp, where every man emptied his piece each morning so as to make sure of having a dry priming.



SUDDENLY WE HEARD A GREAT VOLLEY OF MUSKETRY.

"In another mile we shall be up with the outposts," said he.

I glanced around at this and I perceived that we had trotted along at so good a pace during the time that we were keeping up our pleasant chat that the dragoon with the lame horse was altogether out of sight. I looked on every side, but in the whole of that vast rocky valley there was no one save only the Bart and I—both of us armed you understand, and both of us well mounted. I, began to ask myself whether after all it was quite necessary that I should ride that mile which would bring me to the British outposts.

Now I wish to be very clear with you on this point, my friends, for I would not have you think that I was acting dishonorably or ungratefully to the man who had helped me away from the brigands. You must remember that of all duties the strongest is that which a commanding officer owes to his men. You must also bear in mind that war is a game which is played under fixed rules, and when these rules are broken one must at once claim the forfeit. If, for example, I had given a parole, then I should have been an infamous wretch had I dreamed of escaping. But no parole had been asked of me. Out of overconfidence and the chance of the lame horse dropping behind, the Bart had permitted me to get upon equal terms with him. Had it been I who had taken him I should have used him as courteously as he had me, but at the same time I should have respected his enterprise so far as to have deprived him of his sword, and seen that I had at least one guard besides myself. I reined up my horse and explained this to him, asking him at the same whether he saw any breach of honor in my leaving him.

He thought about it, and several times repeated that which the English say when they mean "Mon Dieu." "You would give me the slip, would you?" said he.

"If you can give no reason against it."

"The only reason that I can think of," said the Bart, "is that I should instantly cut your head off if you should attempt it."

"Two can play at that game, my dear Bart," said I.

"Then we'll see who can play it best," he cried, pulling out his sword.

I had drawn mine also, but I was quite determined not to hurt this admirable young man who had been my benefactor.

"Consider!" said I. "You say that I am your prisoner. I might with equal reason say that you are mine. We are alone here, and though I have no doubt that you are an excellent swordsman, you would hardly hope to hold your own against the best blade in the six light cavalry brigades."

His answer was a cut at my head. I parried and shore off half of his white plume. He thrust at my breast. I turned his point and cut away the other half of his cockade.

"Curse your monkey tricks!" he cried, as I wheeled my horse away from him.

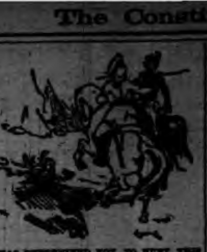
"Why should you strike at me," said I. "You see that I will not strike back."

"That's all very well," said he. "But you've got to come along with me to the camp."

"I shall never see the camp," said I.

"I'll lay you nine to four you do," he cried, as he made at me, sword in hand.

But those words of his put something new into my head. Could we not decide the matter in some better way than by fighting? The Bart was placing me in such a position that I should have to hurt him, or he would certainly hurt me. I avoided his rush, though his sword point was within an inch of my neck.



I WAS DETERMINED NOT TO HURT THIS YOUNG MAN.

"I have a proposal," I cried. "We shall throw dice as to which is the prisoner of the other."

He smiled at this. It appealed to his love of sport.

"Where are your dice?" he cried.

"I have none."

"Nor I, but I have cards."

"Cards let it be," said I.

"And the game?"

"I leave it to you."

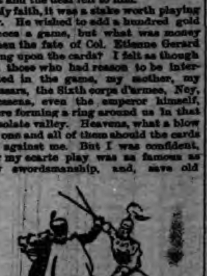
"Ecarte, then—the best of three."

I could not help smiling as I agreed, for I do not suppose that there were three men in France who were my masters at the game. I told the Bart as much as we dismounted. He smiled also as he listened.

"I was counted the best player at Watier's," said he. "With even luck you deserve to get off if you beat me."

So we tethered our two horses and sat down, one on either side of the great flat rock. The Bart took a pack of cards out of his tunic and I had only to see him shuffle them to convince me that I had no novice to deal with. We cut and the deal fell to him.

My faith, it was a stake worth playing for. He wished to add a hundred gold pieces a game, but what was money when the fate of Col. Etienne Gerard hung upon the cards? I felt as though all those who had reason to be interested in the game, my mother, my hussars, the Sixth corps d'armee, Ney, Messena, even the emperor himself, were forming a ring around us in that desolate valley. Heavens, what a blow to one and all of them should the cards go against me. But I was confident, for my ecarte play was as famous as my swordsmanship, and, save old Bouvet, of the hussars, who won seventy-six out of one hundred and fifty games off me, I have always had the best of a series.



"I HAVE A PROPOSAL," I CRIED.

CHAPTER VI.

The first game I won right off, though I must confess that the cards were with me, and that my adversary could have done no more. In the second I never played better and saved a trick by a finesse, but the Bart voled me once, marked the king, and ran out in the second hand. My faith, we were so excited that he laid his helmet down beside him, and I my busby.

"I'll lay my roan mare against your black horse," said he.

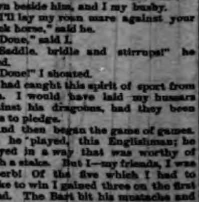
"Done," said I.

"Saddle, bridle and stirrups!" he cried.

"Done!" I shouted.

I had caught this spirit of sport from him. I would have laid my hussars against his dragoons, had they been ours to pledge.

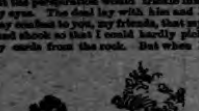
And then began the game of games. Oh, he played, this Englishman; he played in a way that was worthy of such a stake. But I—my friends, I was superb! Of the five which I had to make to win I gained three on the first hand. The Bart bit his mustache and drummed his hands, while I already felt myself at the head of my dear little rascals. On the second I turned the king, but lost two tricks, and my score was four to his two. When I saw my next hand I could not but give a cry of delight. If I cannot gain my freedom on this, thought I, I deserve to remain forever in chains.



THE CARDS WERE WITH ME.

Give me the the cards, landlord, and I will lay them on the table for you. Here was my hand—knave and ace of clubs, queen and knave of diamonds and king of hearts. Clubs are trumps, mark you, and I had but one point between me and freedom. As you may think, I declined his proposal. He knew that it was the crisis, and he undid his tunic. I threw my dolman on ground. He led the ten of spades. I took it with my ace of trumps. One point in my favor. The correct play was to clear the trumps, and I led the knave. Down came the queen upon it, and the game was equal. He led the eight of spades, and I could only discard my ace of diamonds. Then came the seven of spades, and the hair fairly stood straight up on my head. We each threw down a king at the finish. He had won two points, and my beautiful hand had been mastered by his inferior one. I could have rolled on the ground as I thought of it. They used to play very good ecarte at Watier's in the year '15. I say it—I, Brigadier Gerard.

The last game was now for all. This next hand must settle it one way or the other. He undid his sash and I put away my sword belt. He was cool, this Englishman, and I tried to be also, but the perspiration would trickle into my eyes. The deal lay with him and I may confess to you, my friends, that my hand shook so that I could hardly pick my cards from the rock. But when I raised them what was the first thing that my eyes rested upon? It was the king, the king, the glorious king of trumps. My mouth was open to declare it when the words were frozen to my lips by the appearance of my comrade.



MY BEAUTIFUL HAND HAD BEEN MASTERED.

He held his cards in his hand, but his jaw had fallen and his eyes were staring over my shoulder with the most dreadful expression of consternation and surprise. I whisked round, and I myself was amazed at what I saw.

Three men were standing quite close to us—*fifteen meters* at the farthest. The middle one was of a good height, and yet not too tall—about the same height in fact that I am myself. He was clad in a dark uniform with a small cocked hat and some sort of white plume upon the side. But I had little thought for his dress. It was his face, his gaunt cheeks, his beak of a nose, his masterful blue eyes, his thin firm slit of a mouth which made one feel that this was a wonderful man, a man of a million. His brows were tied into a knot, and he cast such a glance at my poor Bart from under them that one by one the cards came fluttering down from his nerveless fingers. Of the two other men, one, who had a face as brown and as hard as though it had been carved out of old oak, wore a bright red coat, while the other, a fine portly man with bushy side whiskers, was in a blue jacket with gold facings. Some little distance behind three orderlies were holding as many horses, while an escort of lancers were waiting in the rear.

"Heh, Crawford, what the devil's this?" asked the thin man.

"D' you hear, sir," cried the man with the red coat. "Lord Wellington wants to know what this means."

My poor Bart broke into an account of all that had occurred, but that rockface never softened for an instant.

"Pretty fine, 'pon my word, Gen. Crawford," he broke in. "The discipline of this force must be maintained, sir! Report yourself at headquarters as a prisoner."

It was dreadful to me to see the Bart mount his horse and ride off with hanging head. I could not endure it. I threw myself before this English general. I pleaded with him for my friend. I told him how I, Col. Gerard, would witness what a dashing young officer he was. Ah, my eloquence might have melted the hardest heart; I brought tears to my own eyes, but none to his. My voice broke and I could say no more.

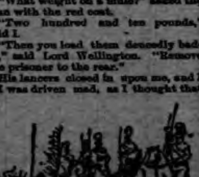
"What weight do you put on your mules, sir, in the French service?" he asked. Yes, that was all this phlegmatic Englishman had to answer to these burning words of mine. That was his reply to what would have made a Frenchman weep upon my shoulder.

"What weight on a mule?" asked the man with the red coat.

"Two hundred and ten pounds," said I.

"Then you load them deucedly badly," said Lord Wellington. "Remove the prisoner to the rear."

His lancers closed in upon me, and I—I was driven mad, as I thought that the game had been in my hands and I ought at that moment to be a free man. I held the cards up in front of the general.



"REMOVE THE PRISONER TO THE REAR."

"See, my lord!" I cried, "I played for my freedom and I won, for, as you perceive, I hold the king."

For the first time a slight smile softened his gaunt face.

"On the contrary," said he, as he mounted his horse, "it was I who won, for, as you perceive, my king holds you."

[THE END.]

—On account of the rush to the assignee's sale and to permit all to take advantage of the bargains offered, the store of [illegible] & Co. will be kept open until [illegible]

PARTICULAR MENTION.

Miss Lena [illegible] of Somerville has been visiting friends in town.

Miss Hattie Bell of Brooklyn is visiting Miss Alice Barker on Grove street.

Samuel Wallace of Grove street left town today for Baltimore, to be gone a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Vanderbeek left this morning for a two-weeks stay at Asheville, N. C.

Miss Marie L. Powers left yesterday afternoon on a trip to Pittsburg, to visit her aunt, Mrs. Albert H. Chamberlain.

BY THE WAY.

—Miss Grace E. Overton and Fred Overton are the possessors of new Crescent bicycles from F. L. C. Martin.

—The Victor Wheelmen will elect officers Thursday, May 2, at the home of Israel Jones on Washington avenue.

—The hour of the children's Easter-Day service in Grace P. E. Church has been changed from 4 p. m. to 7:45 p. m.

—Those having bills against the Borough are well pleased with their expeditious payment through Clerk Arnold's extra work.

—The G. A. R. committees having in charge the arrangement of the Memorial Day programme, will meet next Wednesday evening.

—The famous Ball's peerless corsets and dress stays, including the Kabo, are for sale by Lederer. They are the favorite of the sex.

—Mrs. H. W. Brower has moved the front fence from her property on East Fifth street. The change greatly improves the place.

—Mrs. L. P. Bullock is painting and thoroughly renovating her property, 326 Kensington avenue. Marsh, Ayers & Co. are doing the painting.

—The Climax Gun Club of this city go Tuesday, April 16, to Philadelphia, where they will shoot a return match with the Keystone Shooting League.

—Spicer & Hubbard have contracted for the same system of fire protection sprayers for their planing mill that the Babcock Building is being equipped with.

—Newton Spencer's dog Vic miraculously escaped death from the gun of a neighbor who has been shooting dogs promiscuously, through the bullet striking the metal on his collar.

—Postmaster Hetfield has purchased of J. E. Townsend, of the Somerset Street marble yard, a very handsome monument to be erected to the memory of his father, the late Levi Hetfield.

—Everyone like kids on hand, and the best fit and the most stylish lookers are those sold by Callman. Everybody says his gloves are just too lovely for anything, and the price is phenomenally low.

—Patrick Powers, assistant engineer of the electric light station, has received by mail a razor with a blade a foot and a half long, with a note asking him to keep his face in view of his admiring friends.

—It is probable that the drill class of the riding academy will be changed from Thursday to Tuesday night, in order to accommodate Captain Holly, who is to drill a class in New York Thursday evenings.

—The F. L. C. Martin Cycle Company made arrangements last night with the Country Club to use the Casino as a training school, every morning from 9 to 12, owing to the large demand for such a place, especially for beginners of the gentler sex.

—G. H. Goddard caught his foot in the space between rail and plank at the North Avenue station this morning, while running for a train, and was thrown heavily. It was thought his leg was fractured, but though he suffered much pain he boarded the train.

—A rather curious accident occurred to a horse in Vogeler's barn in the rear of his meat market on West Front street the other night. In backing out of the stall the animal caught one of his feet in between the spokes of a wagon wheel and it was necessary to remove the wheel before the horse could be extricated.

King's Daughters Meetings.

The Board of Managers of the City Union of King's Daughters met yesterday afternoon in the directors room of the Y. M. C. A. Building. The presidents and secretaries of nearly all the circles in Plainfield were present, and read interesting reports showing the amount of work accomplished during the Winter. The city nurse, who is supported by the circles of King's Daughters in Plainfield, is doing an admirable work, caring for the sick and ministering to their wants.

The social meeting of the City Union will be held May 9. To this meeting all King's Daughters are cordially invited.

The Truth of a Rumor.

A reporter of The Daily Press asked Garret Q. Pucker this morning what truth there was in the rumor that he was planning to take the entire first floor of an elegant new brick building to be erected by ex-Judge W. R. Codington on his recently purchased property at Park avenue and Second street, diagonally opposite Mr. Pucker's present location. Mr. Pucker said he had not adopted any such plan, though he was considering the advisability of getting quarters where he could have all his business on the ground floor. His present building he felt to be admirably adapted for his business, except that there was perhaps too much [illegible] about it.

DIVORCE FREAK

ODD LAWS IN ALL COUNTRIES UNDOING THE TIES OF MARRI

Queer Burmese and Chinese C Distinguished Romans Who Cas Their Wives. England Grants F Divorces. Switzerland Most of All.

The question of divorce seems to agitating pretty nearly every civil country in the world just now.

From the history of divorce it app that the proportion of unhappy mar riages increases from the day divorce legalized in a country. It appears am people of the highest civilization at t period of their decadence; from that ti can be dated a retrograde movement i morals.

The Bible says that if a man after mar rying a woman and living with her con ceives a disgust of her, for some sham ful fault, he shall draw out a decree of divorce, and, putting it into the woman hands, shall send her out of his house. This was not always easily accomplished because the majority of people did no know how to write, and the Levite or priest whom they consulted could re fuse to grant their application if th saw fit.

In Egypt the laws authorized no divo except in certain cases. Infidelity wa punished severely; the man receiv 1,000 stripes and the woman's nose wa cut. In Babylon a public auction of t the girls of a marriageable age was he once a year. The untying of these kno was even more simple.

Confucius, writing on Chinese law established seven cases of repudiation among which it appears that the wi could be put aside for excessive gossip for not getting along with her father mother-in-law. But there was this pr viso: "The husband is advised to ma her if she will wear mourning for hi mother-in-law *for three years*." As a matter of fact the Chinese resort to t divorce courts very little, and they hol a widow marrying a second time in the utmost contempt. This custom is some what similar to that of the Hindoos in former years, when the widows flung themselves on the burning woodpile upon which their husbands' bodies were being consumed.

In Burmah the women when marrying do not take their husband's names, but retain their own, with the addendum of "wife of So and So." This makes it con venient for them to assume their previous status in public knowledge when they come to be divorced, as they are very likely to be, for divorce is easy in that country.

If a Burmese wife and husband quarrel and determine to separate, the wife, who always does all the marketing, goes out and buys two little candles of equal length, which are made especially for this use. She brings them home. She and her husband sit down on the floor, place the candles between them, and light them simultaneously. One candle stands for him, the other for her. The one whose candle burns out first rises and goes out of the house forever, with noth ing but what he or she may have on. The other takes all the property.

This looks fair enough on the face of it, but it often happens that the wife on her way home with the candles takes a tiny scraping from the bottom of one of them. A very little will be enough. If the husband and the house are empty of pretty much everything but children she takes the shortened candle and walks out free and content. But if the house is well furnished, and the husband's posses sions are considerable, he gets the short candle and does the walking.

At Athens divorce could be obtained by demand of one of the parties or by mutual consent. The case was argued before a tribunal. The parties on being freed were expressly forbidden to marry with a person younger than themselves. Grecian wives convicted of breaking the Seventh Commandment were put to death, after having their hair cut off and their heads covered with hot ashes.

This barbarous custom was also adopted in Rome after the conquest of Carthage and Corinth. The Romans, being masters of the world, only thought of reveling in their riches, and cut themselves adrift from the austere rules of virtue, which had been theirs for cen turies. Civil marriages and religious marriages were little by little cut loose by divorce, which spread to such an ex tent as to almost suppress marriage. Nearly every cause was admitted—infi delity, sickness, old age, drunkenness, poison (which was very prevalent), going into the church, the army, and, lastly, mutual consent. The husband had the right to demand a divorce if the wife obtained false keys to the cellar, or if she went "gadding" to the theater or circus to the neglect of her household duties.

All these reasons were but pretexts after all. The virtuous Cato obtained a divorce in order to marry Marcia, Scilla remarried with a woman whom he met at the circus; Cicero repudiated his wife to take Publilia, whose riches would en able him to pay off all his creditors; Cæsar and Antony, contracted four suc cessive marriages; Pompey went as far as five.

The law of Mahomet admits of divorce—though it is very little resorted to by the Mahometans—but exacts four months' reflection on the part of the husband before sending the letter of repudiation, which in this case is call tetolk boin—a temporary repudiation called tetolk rid jee, which is used as a forewarning.

The nation which grants fewest di vorces is England. A special court—the court for divorce and matrimonial caus—copes with all matrimonial difficulties. Divorce can be obtained for "criminal conversation," and is denied for personal injuries and neglect. A rupture of the marriage tie is granted only for infidel ity, and this is known to the court as the "specific remedy."

Switzerland grants more divorces than any other country. Since the federal law of 1874 was passed the proportion has risen from forty-seven to a thousand. In Sweden since 1881, in Holland since and in Saxony since the federal law 1875 the proportion has doubled and e tripled. In Belgium it has multipl sixfold.

A Great Moral Lesson.

A little girl was being coaxed to own up to her aunt that she had done some thing which she ought not and wh she stoutly denied. Finally such un mistakable proof of her guilt was put be her that she could no longer keep up denial. She turned to her aunty said:

"Well, Aunt Kittie, you can't

BUSY BOROUGH.

Mayor and Council Do Much Genuine Work.

ALL IN THE LINE OF PROGRESS.

Special Sewerage Committee Appointed—New Building Ordinance Wanted—Officers Appointed for the Year—Damages Asked for on Account of a Broken Walk—Provision for Better Fire-Gong Service—To Codify the Ordinances—Again After the Plainfield Co's Electric-Light Poles.

Judging from the manner in which the North Plainfield Council started their business last evening the coming year will be a fruitful one for that body. Mayor B. A. Hegeman, Jr., called the members together at 8:15, and Messrs. Lounsbury, Vallant, Smith and Schutt answered to the roll call of Clerk Arnold, Messrs. Peck and Howell being absent. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Dr. W. E. Mattison, under the head of petitions, offered his services to the borough for $100 a year. It was referred to the Committee on Streets and Public Health. Elston S. Elliott asked for permission to erect a one-story frame building at 58 and 60 Somerset street. This was referred to the Committee on Fire, Water and Lamps.

William McGrady in a communication stated that on the night of March 26 he was walking along Manning avenue and was violently thrown to the ground, dislocating his shoulder. The accident was caused, he said, through the wretched condition of a board walk. He had not been able to work since that time. He asked that damages be granted him. The matter was referred to the Committee on Laws, Ordinances and Elections.

Marshal Zachariah Wilson offered his resignation to the Council, and it was referred to the Committee on Licenses and Marshals.

Chief Marshal Pangborn reported that 26 lights had been found not burning during the month of March.

The Clerk read his financial report, ending March 1, 1895, as follows:

	Balance.	Deficit.
Borough		$1,188 29
Fire Department	$1,128 15	
Light	1,621 02	
Roads	239 52	
	$2,988 70	
Total balance		$1,804 80

The Clerk's report showed that T. R. Crosley had paid over to him $36 for fines, and $11 had been received from other sources, making $47 in all. Both reports were received and filed.

Mr. Vallant for the Fire, Water and Lamps Committee recommended that better care be taken of the fire-alarm system. The matter came up later on, when an additional $60 was appropriated to the $100 already set aside, for the purpose of keeping the system in first-class condition.

The Collector's report showed the following amounts of taxes collected for 1894:

Borough	$ 25 22
Lights	121 61
Roads	38 13
Fire Department	70 02
	$ 304 00
Previously reported	10,812 57
Total	$11,116 57

The report was received and filed.

The usual budget of monthly bills was read, and after examination by the Auditing and Finance Committees warrants were ordered drawn for them.

J. W. VanHorn, chief marshal, filed his bond for $500 with Dr. D. C. Adams and Thomas Doud as sureties, and it was referred to the Laws, Ordinance and Election Committee.

At this time the Mayor took occasion to thank The Daily Press for the complimentary cards presented giving a list of the borough officers and standing committees.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution that the Mayor and Clerk be authorized to negotiate a loan of $1,500 for road funds, which was carried.

Mr. Schutt also offered a resolution that the salary of the chief engineer of the fire department be $100, the engineer $75, and janitor $50, a year, which was carried.

Mr. Lounsbury offered a resolution, which was carried, that the salary of the overseer of the poor be $150 a year. He offered another that a loan of $1,500 be negotiated for the borough account, and that marshals when in actual service receive 25 cents an hour, and assistant night marshals receive $50 a month. All this was adopted.

Mr. Lounsbury offered a resolution, which was carried, that the Committee on Streets and Public Health be authorized to secure bids for crushed stone in different sizes and to be delivered to suit convenience, also for crosswalks and sidewalks complete.

Mr. Vallant recommended that F. M. Lenger and Frank Kesselring be confirmed as members of Warren Engine Company, which was done.

Mr. Vallant offered a resolution, which prevailed, that the Committee on Laws, Ordinances and Election prepare all ordinances now in force for publication in pamphlet form. Mayor Hegeman suggested that they be revised carefully.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution that a warrant be drawn in favor of H. N. Spencer for $519.99 to meet the note of $500 with interest due April 14, 1895, and charge the same to the road account. It was carried.

On motion of Mr. Schutt the crosswalk asked for at Somerset and Emily streets was granted.

Mr. Vallant moved that a warrant for $512 99 be drawn in favor of H. N. Spencer to pay a second note of $500, with interest, due April 14, 1895, and charge the same to the light account, which prevailed. Also one for $1,009.15 to meet the note of $1,000, with interest, due April 11, 1895, the same to be charged to the fire department account.

On motion of Mr. Lounsbury the Clerk was authorized to have published in the two daily papers a notice to the effect that the licenses in the borough are about to expire. Mr. Lounsbury also made a motion to the effect that the fees of the dogcatcher be 50 cents for the dogs captured and redeemed, and 75 cents for those captured, killed and buried. So ordered.

Mr. Schutt offered a resolution that the Committee on Streets and Public Health be permitted to expend $50 a month on the streets when they really thought it necessary. It was so decided.

Mr. Lounsbury moved that the Committee on Licenses and Marshals secure numbers and plates, the same as are in use on the fire alarm boxes, to be used for wagons, trucks and carts for which licenses are taken out, the cost not to exceed $22, which was carried.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Smith and was adopted that a warrant for $515 57 be drawn in favor of H. N. Spencer to meet the note of $500, with interest, due April 11, 1895, the same to be charged to the light account.

Mr. Lounsbury introduced a resolution to the effect that the Plainfield Gas and Electric Light Company be given 60 days notice after May 6, to remove their poles, wires, etc., from the borough. He stated that the company had placed them there illegally, and that they had promised, if allowed to leave them there for one year, and were then given 60 days notice to remove them.

Mr. Vallant said if the removal would take away competition he would not favor it.

Mr. Lounsbury thought, however, that the company should have asked the Council for permission to erect the poles; as they had not, the poles ought to be taken down.

Borough Counsel Reed was asked to tell what he knew of the matter. He said that the company had placed their poles and wires in the borough years ago to give an exhibition of electric lighting, and had never asked for the privilege to leave them there.

Mr. Lounsbury said that the company was not in the business for their health, but for the dollars there were in it.

Mr. Vallant stated that if Mr. Lounsbury was the only man in the United States in one kind of business he would have received a larger income than he has had for the past three years. The remarks caused a general laugh.

The resolution was carried, Mr. Vallant voting No.

The Mayor brought up the matter of uniforms for the marshals, and said that he noticed that last year the borough paid half and the marshals the other half. He thought the borough should pay the entire bill, and in the case of Marshal Pangborn the $18.40 which he paid for his suit was returned to him by vote of Council on the recommendation of Mr. Lounsbury.

The Mayor then appointed the following officers:

Chief of Fire Department—G. H. Fairchild.

Engineer—P. Kelligher.

Janitor—W. Kreweson.

Night Marshals—J. Lines, Mark Doud.

Specials—Israel Jones, John Stine, Samuel Moore, B. MacDonald, Fred Emmons, Israel Compton, Samuel Traynor, Charles Debele, Francis Whitely, John Goodwin, Peter Strann, John Coley.

Mr. Lounsbury offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the marshals be confirmed and that the officers appointed hold their positions till the Monday following the next borough election. Mr. Vallant moved that the three appointments for fire department take the same course, which was carried.

Mr. Lounsbury offered a resolution that suits for two marshals be secured, which was adopted.

Borough Counsel Reed made a statement in regard to the separation of the borough and township by the new law, and said that a time should be set when a division of the money belonging to both should be made. He said there was about $3,000 to be divided. Mr. Schutt moved that the Auditing and Finance Committees arrange for a meeting with the Township Committee to settle the matter. It was carried.

Mr. Lounsbury moved that when the Council adjourn it be to meet Friday evening, April 12. It was carried.

The Mayor appointed as a special sewerage committee Messrs. Peck, Lounsbury and Vallant. Mr. Vallant made a motion, which was carried, that the borough collector furnish the necessary bond of $15,000 for the faithful performance of his duty.

Mr. Lounsbury said that he thought there should be some borough ordinance governing the erection of buildings, and cited the case of the building now in course of erection on Somerset street. He did not think anyone should be allowed to build so close to the sidewalk. The Clerk said there was an ordinance at one time, but whether it would cover the case was a question.

Mr. Vallant stated that the Wooden property on Somerset street should be looked after in the same line.

The Council adjourned at 9:45, after which the Mayor gave the oath of office to Marshals John Goodwin, David Weaver, Mark Doud and Francis Whitely.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*

AN AWFUL FALL.

A Decayed Gutter Causes a Serious Accident to a Painter.

John Hensey and Charles Trotter, two painters who have for three weeks been engaged at their trade about Edgewood, the country home of E. F. M. Chase in the Notch, fell yesterday afternoon from a ladder from the third story of his house, Hensey sustaining serious injuries.

The two men had a portion of the structure already painted, and yesterday afternoon started to paint the west side. They work on a ladder suspended in the air by ropes tied into hooks which are hung over into the gutters for security, and as they finish a portion of the painting let themselves gradually down by the aid of tackle and pulley, until the ground is finally reached.

They had just arranged the ladders, and had been painting only a few minutes yesterday afternoon at 2, when one of the hooks tore out the gutter which had rotted away, and let one end of the ladder fall to a perpendicular position, hanging on end by the other rope. Hensey and Trotter fell with great force, the former landing on a set of stone steps leading to the basement, and breaking the thigh and two lower bones in one of his legs. Trotter was more lucky and struck on the ground, from which he received injuries that were not serious enough but what he was able to be about in a little while.

Hensey was carried into the kitchen and made as comfortable as possible, while a telephone message was sent to Captain Grant. The accident occurred out of his territory, but he hunted up Chief Marshal Pangborn and the two officers went to the Chase residence; they, as soon as they saw the condition of Hensey, sent for Dr. Carmen.

Shortly after the arrival of the physician it was decided to convey the unfortunate man to the hospital, and a wagon from Terrill & Cole's was called for that purpose. Upon his arrival there his fractures were reduced and the bruises dressed so that he rests as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. It will be several weeks before he will be able to be out again.

ANOTHER BAD FALL.

Painter Moore Lands on His Head After a Frightful Tumble.

Frank Moore, of 29 Chatham street, a painter employed by Marsh, Ayers & Co., fell a distance of 25 feet from a ladder this morning at 9, while painting the house of Mrs. Bullock, corner of Putnam and Kensington avenues, and sustained severe injuries. The ladder was a narrow one and in attempting to move, Moore slipped and fell, striking on his head and shoulders, and making an indenture in the earth several inches deep.

R. C. Marshall passed the place shortly after, and was called to by the other painters. He quickly saw that Moore was severely injured, and hailing a man driving by in a buggy, had the injured man taken to his home.

Dr. Hedges was called and found that no bones were broken, though he had received a severe shock, from which it will take him some time to recover.

Happy Surprise.

A surprise is sometimes a happy event, and such Miss Mary Leckey of East Fifth street found the little surprise party given by her mother last evening.

After the excitement of the surprise had subsided, games of an amusing and exciting character were played. Miss Grace E. Overton and Miss Mary Leckey gave recitations, while Miss Mary Collier and Miss Mary Leckey each favored their friends with a piano solo.

Refreshments, followed by a dance, brought to an end a most enjoyable evening.

Among those present were the Misses Grace E Overton, Lucie P Davis, G Florence Barnes, Agnes Langhorne, Mary Collier, and Messrs. George A. Horne, Alvah Davis, Charles B Moore, and George Rose.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Frank French of 67 Somerset street are receiving the congratulations of their friends. It's because of a darling little boy who was born Thursday morning.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Reinstated In the Army and Promoted to a Captaincy.

VICTORY FOR THE MAN OF DESTINY

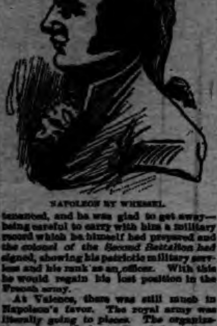
His First Gun at the Siege of Toulon. Emerges From Obscurity and His Extraordinary Character Revealed—The Reign of Terror In France.

[Copyright, 1895, by John Clark Ridpath.]

VII.—JACOBIN AND CAPTAIN OF ARTILLERY.

Bonaparte was cashiered; but his case was not hopeless. He was able to leave Corsica with such a record as gave him a fighting chance for recovery. Throughout his life a fighting chance was all that he demanded. By his misconduct as an officer he had brought the disaster on himself. He had overstaid his leave of absence. He had refused to return when summoned to his command. His disobedience was rank.

Busy among the Jacobins of the Corsican towns, Napoleon had heeded not the repeated orders to return to Valence. Getting himself chosen, first major, and then lieutenant-colonel in the alleged National Guards, he had undertaken to get possession of the citadel of Ajaccio, and had failed. His leadership, like a rod of glass, broke to fragments in his hands. He and the whole Bonaparte family were discountenanced, and he was glad to get away—being careful to carry with him a military record which he himself had prepared and the colonel of the Second Battalion had signed, showing his patriotic military services and his rank as an officer. With this he would regain his lost position in the French army.



NAPOLEON BY WHEELER.

At Valence, there was still much in Napoleon's favor. The royal army was literally going to pieces. The organization of the National Guard in various parts of the kingdom had drawn off many of the officers and infected many more with the disease of patriotism. The colonel of the Fourth Regiment was an old royalist who had gladly cut off the Jacobin Bonaparte from his command. It was useless for the latter to return to Valence, hoping to be reinstated at such a court. He therefore made all speed for Paris, where he would have a hearing before the minister of war.

By the summer of 1792 the roaring winds of revolution were shaking not only the pinnacles, but the very foundations, of French civilization. The old order was already in ruins. Paris was in an uproar. The King and court had been obliged in the preceding autumn to leave Versailles and come, in the most remarkable procession of history, to Paris. The starving populace had gone out to the royal palace, invaded it, hooted around it, drawn forth the King and Queen and their ill fated scion, and had hurried them off into the city, dancing about them en route and shouting in wild jocularity that now they had the baker and the bakeress and the baker's little boy! All this wreck of royalty and nobility heaped itself up in the Tuileries, out of which the ancient monarchy of the Bourbons looked with wan face at the weltering world. The National Convention went on and on, demolishing and reforming, destroying and remorselessly casting out the old institutions of France, and in lieu thereof making a new Constitution out of philosophy and paper!

It was to this Paris that Napoleon came, with a billet of dismissal and a petition for reinstatement. One war minister after another, to the number of six, had now filled the important office before which Bonaparte stood a petitioner for rehearing. The new minister was a Nationalist and favorably disposed towards the Corsican adventurer; for the latter came with a haggard revolutionary face and long hair hanging to his shoulders. There was delay in the office; and Bonaparte, with his former schoolfellow and future secretary, Bourrienne, was well nigh starving in the streets.

To add to his distress, the Royal School for Girls at Saint Cyr, under the immediate patronage of Marie Antoinette, went to pieces, like other existing things; and Elise Bonaparte was turned adrift with no friend in France except her sullen brother. To the credit of the latter, he clung to his sister, and presently took advantage of her presence to get *another leave of absence*, "in order to conduct her home." But he did not do so until his cause in the war-office had, on the 30th of August, been decided in his favor. He was exonerated, restored to rank, promoted to a captaincy, and to crown all the new commission was dated back to the preceding February.

This was a great victory for the man of destiny. He was Captain Bonaparte. Taking Elise by the hand, he sped away to Lyons and Valence—where he paused to be seen in his new regimentals—and then to Marseilles and Corsica. His return brought together at Ajaccio all the members of the family of Bonaparte. He left behind in Paris the Countess Josephine de Beauharnais, aged twenty-nine. And yonder at Vienna, in her Hapsburg cradle, nine months old, lies the girl-babe Marie Louise. These two shall have relations with history in the next two decades! As for King Louis, he goes down the steps, with ever-accelerated pace, from the Temple prison to the guillotine.

France had now become an ocean of molten brass, seething, bubbling, breaking along the billows into flames of lurid light. The Revolution was coming to its crisis. Hunger and despair in the hearts of men had done their perfect work. War was on with Prussia and Austria and England. The emigrant nobility across the borders was in league with the enemies of the French nation. Then sedition had sprung up, an infuriated tigress, and was in henceforth to unloose! There was intrigue between the dying court and the Emigres beyond the Rhine. It was now or never. The Terror came on; tholeons were flashing; the streets were slippery with red; the axe went always up and down in the Place de la Revolution; the day of death and extermination was at hand.

This condition of affairs in the ancient kingdom of the Bourbons brought the revolutionists of France and those of Corsica into closest sympathy; for Jacobinism is universal. It is simply insanity in incarnation. Whether it be in France, in Germany, in Italy, in the Mediterranean islands, in England, or the party-cursed cities of the United States, it is all the same. The only question with Bonaparte now was whether his destiny might be better attained by the leadership of the Corsican revolutionists or by allying himself with the Jacobins of Paris.

With skillful duplicity he did both. Corsica, on his return, was in a ferment. The popular party was at one with the French democrats. The National Convention passed a decree that the exiled Corsican patriots might return. Paoli went home by way of Paris, where he was recognized as a hero and made lieutenant-general and military governor of his native island. France was divided into departments, and Corsica was declared to be one of them.

Meanwhile, the world was turned upside down. The Convention had taken the autumnal equinox of 1792 as the date of a new era for mankind. It was an epoch of universal abolition. The marvelous thing was that while the old expired under the stroke of the destroyer's wand, the new did not spring up in its place. The King was brought to trial and death. The proud daughter of Theresa went swiftly after her lord.

Moderate patriots throughout France and the world were alarmed and angered. Washington would follow Liberty no further. Paoli, establishing himself at Corte, stood for moderation. He was too old and conservative to be rebaptized in the muddy waters of Jacobinism. But Captain Bonaparte at Ajaccio was not of such mind and kind. He found himself at this juncture on two military steeds, both going in the same direction, but at different rates of speed. He had never resigned his commission as colonel in the Corsican National Guards; but he now held a commission as captain in the French army, and was receiving pay from the national treasury. His captaincy and his colonelcy did not consist. He temporized and intrigued with the revolutionists during the winter of 1792-93; had an interview with Paoli at Corte; departed without satisfaction; broke with the governor, who ceased to be a hero in his eyes; made a conspiracy to invade Sardinia; tried to obtain an independent command; fell under condemnation of the Paolists, and in June of 1793, was obliged to leave Corsica with all the family of Bonaparte.

Napoleon arrived at Nice on the 13th of June, and there rejoined his company. The Fourth Regiment, to which he belonged, had been transferred to the extreme southeast, as a protection against the menaces of the world along that threatened coast. The whole valley of the Rhone was aflame with the Revolution. Horror on horror had been heaped throughout France. In Paris the royal family had been done to death; but on the frontier the French republican armies of Custine and Kellerman, the one at Frankfort and the other at Valmy, after brave battles, had been pressed back from the border. Only that of Dumouriez had triumphed over the Austrians, on the bloody field of Jemmapes, establishing a line of defenses as far as Liege in Belgium and the river Scheldt.

Meanwhile, after the execution of the King, the allied powers of Europe pledged themselves to exterminate the new French Republic—Terror and all—from the face of the earth. It was a thing easily promised, but difficult to accomplish! The duke of Brunswick, notwithstanding his famous proclamation against the French and the liberties of mankind, found it so to his sorrow. England having joined the coalition against the enraged Republic, the latter virtually declared war against the world! Into the midst of all this confusion, uproar and insurrection of an infuriated people against kingdoms and principalities, the hair-line of the solitary Corsican captain's life was now drawn—a black mark almost undiscoverable among the sketches and etchings which history was cutting for the future civilization of Europe.

Napoleon became a French Republican soldier. He was a soldier of fortune in a sense more profound than that phrase had ever before conveyed. It must be confessed that the hardships and merciless conditions through which he had passed, bearing with relentless pressure on his tremendous mind—inflamed as it was with unquenchable ambitions—are better calculated to excite the compassion and sympathy of after times to kindle against him that anger and censoriousness which a merely logical consideration of his shortcomings, failures and unprincipled schemes would suggest. The judgment is mitigated in contemplating such a character emerging from obscurity, under the play of complex forces, into the foreground of light and action.

The regiment of Captain Bonaparte constituted a part of the Army of the South, under command of General Carteaux. It was the business of this division of the French national forces to operate for the recovery of Marseilles and Toulon; for these cities were held by the enemies of France. They had fallen into the power of the English fleets, assisted by the local loyalists. The situation was striking. Patriotism was aflame in both the cities; but the representatives of the late monarchy, protected by a foreign power, were not yet down. It was out of Marseilles that, in July of the preceding year, a band of patriots, most unique and strong, had marched to Paris, singing on the way and to the very porches of the Tuileries, that famous war-song which Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle had given to the French nation and to all free men.

So against Marseilles and Toulon, for wresting them from the English and loyalists, the forces of General Carteaux are, on the 9th of October, 1793, divided and sent. Captain Bonaparte's regiment, with others, is directed against Toulon. He is given command of a section of the artillery, and is at last in his element. Now for the first time he is able to direct a battery against the enemy, and to utter that tremendous word, "Fire!" Here and now the cloud of obscurity lifts from the life of this extraordinary character, revealing him to the world as one of the greatest in the annals of mankind.

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

A Cage of Lions.

Mrs. Kiddies—Why, children, what's all this noise about?

Little Jamie—We've had gran'pa and Uncle Henry locked in the cupboard for an hour, and when they get a little angrier I'm going to play "going into the lions' den."—Philadelphia Times.

MEDICINE IN TABLETS.

From the New York Sun of February 9, 1895.

Increasing Use of Drugs in This Form Instead of Compounding by Prescription.

A comparatively recent invention, vastly extended in its application within three or four years, has wrought a curious change in the practice of medicine. Country physicians 200 years ago, when there were few druggists outside of considerable towns, carried in their saddle bags or medicine chests a **R** variety of drugs, pills, powders, potions, lotions and whatnot. Such physicians made up their own prescriptions and furnished their patients with medicines. The use of medicines in the form of tablets looks more and more toward a return of modern physicians to the methods of their predecessors. Physicians everywhere now write fewer prescriptions than they wrote ten years **I** ago, or even two years ago, and the use of medicine in the form of tablets is extending every day.

It is only ten or fifteen years since compressed tablets of chlorate of potash began to be used. Other simple drugs were then put up in tablet form, and gradually the variety of drugs and prescriptions thus prepared was **P** extended until now it includes thousands of compounds. Any physician may now have almost any prescription of his own made up into tablets. The usual requirement is that at least 5,000 tablets shall be ordered. Many well-known prescriptions of famous physicians have already attained a wide celebrity in the medical world through their use in tablet form. Hundreds of liquid prescriptions are thus used by **A** saturating inert material with the mixture, just as homœopathic remedies are prepared in the form of sugar pellets. The tablet factories are constantly experimenting with a view to reducing further drugs and prescriptions to tablet form. They are ready to vary known prescriptions in accordance with **N** the fancy of individual physicians, and to combine one or more prescriptions in a single tablet. The general use of tablets instead of prescriptions has greatly simplified the practice of medicine. The physician, instead of writing a prescription and instructing his patient to have it compounded by a druggist, leaves the necessary number of tablets, with instructions **S** as to the time and manner of taking. Nearly every physician is provided with some such tablets, and many use them in great quantities. Tons of drugs are now put up in this form. It is the wholesale method of modern life applied to the preparation of medicines. Apothecaries have felt the effects of the change in practice **·** through the lessening in the number of prescriptions to be compounded. For the patient it has cheapened the cost of doctoring, for the physician obtains the tablets at so low a rate that he usually makes no charge for those supplied to his patients. **T** Since the use of tablets is, the form of the tablet has been greatly improved since their introduction into medical practice. Tablets are smaller and more compressed than they were a few years ago. The machinery for making **A** them originally was, and perhaps still is, controlled by a single wholesale drug house of this city, but there are many manufacturers of tablets here and elsewhere. When the patentees first began to call their products to the attention **B** of physicians, the tablets very slowly made their way, because the patentees were not widely known in the medical profession. Then they associated themselves with a famous drug house, and the tablets soon began to go.

Only the simpler drugs and remedies put up in tablet form are accessible to the general public. The compounds are not even known by **U** name outside the medical profession. As patent medicines they are not advertised in other than medical newspapers. They come to physicians with a label that proclaims the ingredients and their proportions. Physicians have the good repute of the manufacturer as guarantee that tablets are made of pure drugs and carefully compounded. The best tablet **L** manufacturers employ skilled and careful apothecaries and buy their drugs in large quantities directly from manufacturers.

INTERESTING SECRET HISTORY OF AN OLD-TIME REMEDY.

A certain well-known preparation is so largely prescribed by physicians that its use by them may be said to be universal. Conversationally it is spoken of among themselves as the "R. & S. Compo." If you are ill and call the **E** doctor, no matter what else you get, you are moderately certain to get some one of the forms of the "R. & S." prescription. Its use has been growing more general for a hundred years, and has been vastly increased of late by slight improvements found to be important in effects. The prescription, especially in rural districts, is usually prepared in fluid form, sometimes in powders; but of late it has been found possible to prepare it in tablets, the form now so popular with physicians for all standard **S** medicines. So enormous is the demand, from physicians solely, for the various forms of this preparation that a single manufacturing chemist in New York City *made and sold 350,000 pounds of these tablets in the year 1893*—and this, be it borne in mind, was to physicians alone, or to fill orders from dealers from whom physicians obtain their supplies. Every physician of eminence has his "R. & S." formula, varying more or less from the original, but substantially the same—that is, depending upon the bases indicated by the letters R. & S.

RIPANS TABULES.

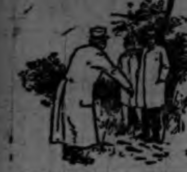
The Ripans Tabules represent the latest and most improved form of this preparation. The separate letters composing the word R-I-P-A-N-S are the initials of the six ingredients. Any doctor knows what they are. The A and N represent the principal change, and have **·** been found of vast importance. No person who has occasion to make use of a dyspepsia remedy, and has once experienced the beneficial results of these tabules in a case of biliousness, headache or any disorder of the stomach, liver or bowels, will ever afterward consent to be without a supply near at hand. A single one gives prompt relief. Price 50 cents a box; at druggists, or by mail.

THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 Spruce St., New York.

MEN WANTED [illegible]

he addressed himself to his examination. "First," he said, glancing up at the branch that was above a yard above his head, "this rope has been here for some time."

"Yes," Mr. Hardwick replied, "it's an old *swing rope*. Some children used it in the summer, but it got partly cut away, and the odd couple of yards has been hanging since."



"SEE HERE!" CRIED MR. HARDWICK.

"Ah!" said Hewitt, "then if the Fosters did this they were saved some trouble by the chance and were able to take their halter back with them—and so avoid one chance of detection." He very closely scrutinized the top of a tree stump, probably the relic of a tree that had been cut down long before, and then addressed himself to the body. "When you cut it down," he said, "did it fall in a heap?"

"No, my man eased it down to some extent."

"Not on to its face?"

"Oh, no. On to its back, just as it is now." Mr. Hardwick saw that Hewitt was looking at muddy marks on each of the corpse's knees, to one of which a small leaf clung, and at one or two other marks of the same sort on the fore part of the dress. "That seems to show pretty plainly," he said, "that he must have struggled with them and was thrown forward, doesn't it?"

Hewitt did not reply, but gingerly lifted the right arm by its sleeve. "Is either of the brothers Foster left-handed?" he asked.

"No, I think not. Here, Barrett, you have seen plenty of their doings—cricket, shooting and so on—do you remember if either is left-handed?"

"Nayther, sir," Mr. Hardwick's man answered. "Both on 'em's right-handed."

Hewitt lifted the lapel of the coat and attentively regarded a small rent in it. The dead man's hat lay near, and after a few glances at that Hewitt dropped it and turned his attention to the hair. This was coarse and dark and long, and brushed straight back with no parting.

"This doesn't look very symmetrical, does it?" Hewitt remarked, pointing to the locks over the right ear. They were shorter just there than on the other side, and apparently very clumsily cut, whereas in every other part the hair appeared to be rather well and carefully trimmed. Mr. Hardwick said nothing, but fidgeted a little as though he considered that valuable time was being wasted over irrelevant trivialities.

Presently, however, he spoke. "There is very little to be learned from the body, is there?" he said. "I think I'm quite justified in ordering their arrest, eh? Indeed I've wasted too much time already."

Hewitt was groping about among some bushes behind the tree from which the corpse had been taken. When he answered he said: "I don't think I should do anything of the sort just now, Mr. Harwick. As a matter of fact, I *fancy*,"—this word with an emphasis—"that the brothers Foster may not have seen this man Sneathy at all to-day."

CHAPTER III.

"Not seen him? Why my dear sir, there's no question of it. It's certain absolutely. The evidence is positive. The fact of the threats and of the body being found treated so is pretty well enough, I should think. But that's nothing — look at those footmarks. They've walked along with him, one each side, without a possible doubt; plainly they were the last people with him in any case. And you don't mean to ask anybody to believe that the dead man, even if he hanged himself, cut off his *own* hand first. Even if you do, where's the hand? And even putting aside all these considerations, such a complete case in itself, the Fosters must at least have seen the body as they came past, and yet nothing has been heard of them yet. Why didn't they spread the alarm? They went straight away in the opposite direction from home—there are their footmarks, which you've not seen yet, beyond the gravel."

Hewitt stepped over to where the patch of clean gravel ceased, at the opposite side to that from which we had approached the brook, and there, sure enough, were the now familiar footmarks of the brothers leading away from the scene of Sneathy's end.

"Yes," Hewitt said; "I see them. Of course, Mr. Hardwick, you'll do what seems right in your own eyes, and in any case not much harm will be done by the arrest beyond a terrible fright for that unfortunate family. Nevertheless, if you care for my impression it is, as I have said, that the Fosters have not seen Sneathy to-day."

"But what about the hand?"

"As to that I have a conjecture, but as yet it is only a conjecture, and if I told it you would probably call it absurd—certainly you'd disregard it, and perhaps quite excusably. The case is a complicated one, and if there is anything at all in my conjecture, one of the most remarkable I have ever had to do with. It interests me intensely, and I shall devote a little time to following up the theory I have formed. You have, I suppose, already communicated with the police?"

"I wired to Shopperton at once as soon as I heard of the matter. It's a twelve-mile drive, but I wonder the police have not arrived yet. They can't be long. I don't know where the village constable has got to, but in any case he wouldn't be much good. But as to your idea that the Fosters can't be suspected—well, nobody could respect your opinion, Mr. Hewitt, more than myself, but, really—just think. The notion's impossible—fifty-fold impossible. As soon as the police arrive I shall have that trail followed and the Fosters apprehended. I should be a fool if I didn't."

"Very well, Mr. Hardwick," Hewitt replied, "you'll do what you consider your duty of course, and quite properly. Though I would recommend you to take another look at those three trails in the path. I shall take a look in this direction." And he turned up by the side of the streamlet, keeping on the gravel at its side.

I followed. We climbed the rising ground and presently among the trees came to the place where the little rill emerged from the broken ground in the highest part of the wood. Here the clean gravel ceased and there was a large patch of wet clayey ground. Several marks left by the feet of cattle were there, and one or two human footmarks. Two of these (a pair), the newest and the most distinct, Hewitt studied carefully, and measured in each direction.

"Notice these marks," he said. "They may be of importance or they may not—that we shall see. Fortunately they are very distinctive—the right foot is a badly worn one, and a small tag of leather, where the sole is damaged, is doubled over and trodden into the soft earth. Nothing could be luckier. Clearly they are the most recent footsteps in this direction—from the main road, which lies right ahead, through the rest of the wood."

"Then you think somebody else has been on the scene of the tragedy, beside the victim and the brothers?" I said.

"Yes, I do. But hark; there is a vehicle in the road. Can you see between the trees? Yes, it is the police cart. We shall be able to report its arrival to Mr. Hardwick as we go down."

We turned and walked rapidly down the incline to where we came from. Mr. Hardwick and his man were still there, and another rustic had arrived to gape. We told Mr. Hardwick that he might expect the police presently, and proceeded along the gravel skirting the stream, toward the lower part of the wood.

Here Hewitt proceeded very cautiously, keeping a sharp lookout on either side for footprints on the neighboring soft ground. There were none, however, for the gravel margin of the stream made a sort of footpath of itself, and the trees and undergrowth were close and thick on each side. At the bottom we emerged from the wood on a small piece of open ground skirting a lane, and here, just by the side of the lane where the stream fell into a trench, Hewitt suddenly pounced on another footmark. He was unusually excited.

"See," he said, "here it is—the right foot with its broken leather, and the corresponding left foot on the damp edge of the lane itself. He—the man with the broken shoe—has walked on the hard gravel all the way down from the source of the stream, and his is the only trail unaccounted for near the body. Come, Brett, we've an adventure on foot. Do you care to let your uncle's dinner go by the board, and follow?"

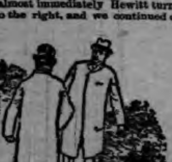
"Can't we go back and tell him?"

"No—there's no time to lose, we must follow up this man—or at least I must. You go or stay, of course, as you think best."

I hesitated a moment, picturing to myself the excellent colonel as he would appear after waiting dinner an hour or two for us, and decided to go. "At any rate," I said, "if the way lies along the roads we shall probably meet somebody going in the direction of Ratherby. But what is your theory? I don't understand at all. I must say everything Hardwick said seemed to me to be beyond question. There were the tracks to prove that the three had walked together to the spot and that the brothers had gone on alone, and every other circumstance pointed the same way. Then, what possible motive could anybody else about here have for such a crime, unless, indeed, it were one of the people defrauded by Sneathy's late companies."

"The motive," said Hewitt, "is, I fancy, almost extraordinary—indeed a weird one; a thing as of centuries ago. Ask me no questions; I think you will be a little surprised before very long. But come, we must move." And we wended our pace along the lane.

The lane, by the bye, was hard and firm, with scarcely a spot where a track might be left except in places at the sides, and at these places Hewitt never gave a glance. At the end the lane turned into a by-road, and at the turning Hewitt stopped and scrutinized the ground closely. There was nothing like a recognizable footmark to be seen, but almost immediately Hewitt turned off to the right, and we continued our brisk march without a glance at the road.



"SEE," HE SAID, "HERE IT IS."

"How did you judge which way to turn then?" I asked.

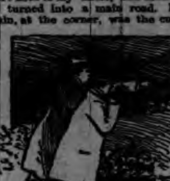
"Didn't you see?" replied Hewitt. "I'll show you at the next turning."

Half a mile further on the road forked, and here Hewitt stopped and pointed silently to a couple of small twigs, placed crosswise, with the longer twig of the two pointing down the branch of the road to the left. We took the branch to the left and went on.

"Our man's making a mistake," Hewitt observed. "He leaves his friends' messages lying about for his enemies to read."

We hurried forward with scarcely a word. I was almost too bewildered by what Hewitt had said and done to formulate anything like a reasonable guess as to what our expedition tended, or even to make an effective inquiry—though after what Hewitt had said I knew that would be useless. Who was this mysterious man with the broken shoe, what had he to do with the murder of Sneathy, what did the mutilation mean, and who were his friends who left him signs and messages by means of crossed twigs?

We met a man, by whom I sent a short note to my uncle, and soon after we turned into a main road. Here, again, at the corner, was the curious message of twigs. A cart wheel had passed over and crushed them, but it had not so far displaced them as to cause any doubt that the direction to take was to the right. At an inn a little further along we entered and Hewitt bought a pint of Irish whisky and a flat bottle to hold it in, as well as a loaf of bread and some cheese, which we carried away wrapped in paper.



HE POINTED AHEAD.

"This will have to do for our dinner," Hewitt said, as we emerged.

"But we're not going to drink a pint of common whisky between us?" I asked, in some astonishment.

"Never mind," Hewitt answered, with a smile. "Perhaps we'll find somebody to help us—somebody not so fastidious as yourself as to quality."

Now we hurried—hurried more than ever, for it was beginning to get dusk and Hewitt feared a difficulty in finding and reading the twig signs in the dusk. Two more turnings we made each with its silent direction — the crossed twigs. To me there was something almost weird and creepy in this curious hunt for the invisible and incomprehensible, guided faithfully and persistently at every turn by this now unmistakable signal. After the second turning we broke into a trot along a long, winding lane, but presently Hewitt's hand fell on my shoulder and we stopped. He pointed ahead, where some large object, round a bend of the hedge, was illuminated as though by a light from below.

"We will walk now," Hewitt said. "Remember that we are on a walking tour, and have come along here entirely by accident."

We proceeded at a swinging walk, Hewitt whistling gayly. Soon we turned the bend and I saw that the large object was a traveling van, drawn up with two others on a space of grass by the side of the lane. It was a gypsy encampment, the caravan having apparently only lately stopped, for a man was still engaged in tugging at the rope of a tent that stood near the vans. Two or three sullen-looking ruffians lay about a fire which burned in the space left in the middle of the encampment. A woman stood at the door of one van with a large kettle in her hand, and at the foot of the steps below her a more pleasant-looking old man sat on an inverted pail. Hewitt swung toward the fire from the road, and with an indescribable mixture of slouch, bow and smile addressed the company generally with "*Kooshto bock, pals!*"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

—The annual meeting and election of the Monday Afternoon Club will take place May 6.

—A new borough dog-catcher will soon go on duty. The former official, Jacob Bergen, is now a resident of Coombs's Alley, Newark.

—Daily Press readers will be pleased with the display of cards, booklets and pictures suitable for Easter to be found at [illegible], East Front street. Never have the designs been more artistic, or more reasonable in price.

PAINT cracks.—It often costs more to prepare a house for repainting that has been painted in the first place with cheap ready-mixed paints, than it would to have painted it twice with strictly pure white lead, ground in pure linseed oil.

Strictly Pure

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forms a permanent base for repainting and never has to be burned or scraped off on account of scaling or cracking. It is always smooth and clean. To be sure of getting strictly pure white lead, purchase any of the following brands:

"Atlantic," "Jewett,"

"Brooklyn."

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York.

MET A 'GATOR GOING TO A PARTY.

An Un-expected Use for a Florida Negro's Razor and Revolver.

It is impossible to know just what feeling the alligator entertains toward the negro, but the feeling of the negro toward the alligator is not akin to love. When a colored man sees an alligator his blood boils and the alligator must look out for himself. At certain seasons, when the alligators are mating, the males go across country from one body of water to another, and it is not uncommon to come across them during such migrations. When alligators are near water and are surprised by the approach of a man they will run for the water, and run fast, too; but when surprised inland they simply play 'possum and many are killed at such times.

A colored man takes particular delight when he has a chance to make away with an alligator, and will leave his work or stop on his way to a camp meeting for the purpose. In the recent cold snap, when the water in the pond was covered with about an inch of ice, an alligator was unfortunate enough to be caught at an unusual disadvantage. It was a very large alligator, with moss on his chin for whiskers, and he had been lying in a deep part of a wide shallow stream just where a road crossed. Persons traveling the road with horses forded the stream, and for those afoot trees had been felled and made into a kind of foot bridge. The alligator was not less than twelve feet long. When the cold came, and with it the ice, the alligator became benumbed. He was in full view when a colored man walked across the fallen trees.

The man was dressed up in his best. He had on a white shirt, a high collar, shiny shoes and everything to match, and was in a hurry to get to a neighbor's where there was to be a dance. He had taken the precaution of bringing along a pistol and a razor.

It was about 2 o'clock P. M. when he saw the alligator lying under the ice just a few yards from the crossing place. The party was for the time forgotten. He knew the alligator would be benumbed and at a disadvantage. With a stick he broke the ice over the alligator's head and fired a couple of shots, both of which were effective. The big alligator warmed up and made a move toward the darky, who by this time was wading in the shallow water, shiny shoes and all. The revolver was emptied, every shot taking effect, and with five 32-calibre bullets in his head the alligator did not cut much of a figure in the fight, and became quiet as if dying.

The man had his fighting blood up and he knew that it was hard to kill an alligator. He threw off his coat and began pounding the alligator's head with a big club. After pounding like a wild man for a few minutes the man took a rest. The alligator showing no signs of fighting, or, in fact, of life, the colored man dragged him out of the water and by means of the razor almost severed the head from the body. He then jammed a big stick into the alligator's mouth. Then the darky with wet feet, his natty appearance ruined by dirt and water, gathered up his coat and hat and continued his journey to the party. The writer witnessed the whole performance, and never saw a man work harder and with more determination. The darky had met an enemy, it seemed, and he certainly got away with him.

Cooks Who Won't Eat Their Own Dishes.

The fact that cooks rarely have much appetite for the food of their own preparing is illustrated nightly at a well known New York uptown chop house. There may be found the chef and several of the assistant chefs of one of the first hotels in New York. These men can have anything they want from the kitchens in which they are employed free of cost. The greatest luxuries of the market are at their disposal, and furthermore they know that everything is beyond reproach. The kitchens are supplied with all the latest improvements, and are so clean and appetizing that visitors are taken through them. As for the cooking, the fact that many of the best known gourmets of the city have forsaken their old resorts for this one is ample recommendation. Yet the men who are responsible for all this go nightly to a simple chop house where they have to pay the same as other customers for their suppers. The chef gave this explanation:

"When one is constantly surrounded by food stuffs he gets tired of the sight of them. It is so with any other business. It is all right while you are at it, but when your work is done you want to get away from it. We come here to forget our work and to eat things we have not seen or handled."

A Narrow Escape.

The reverend doctor is a "little round, fat, oily man of God," but he is blessed with a brain and a laugh far greater than most men, and he never hesitates to tell a joke, even though it "be one on him." The last time he met the Saunterer he had been having trouble with the steam boiler of his house, and had sent for a plumber to locate the difficulty.

"The plumber came," said the doctor, "and proved to be a burly Irishman, twinkling all over from the sole of his feet to the top of his carrot pate. I sent him downstairs and in my study, just over the boiler, by the way, awaited the result of his investigations. In about ten minutes he reappeared, looking somewhat disturbed.

"'Is this the place where ye sits and wroites?' said he.

"'It is,' said I.

"'Then,' said he, 'ye may thank God ye wasn't blown to hell.'

"And," concluded the doctor, "I told him I agreed with him in more ways than one."—Boston Budget.

Located.

Mrs. Mulrooney's two hopefuls returning after a day's absence.

Mrs. Mulrooney—Mikie, fwhere bin you?

Mikie—I was nowhere, ma.

Mrs. Mulrooney—And fwhere was you, Jamesey?

Jamesey—I was along wid um.—Judge.

Up With The Times.

Old Hen—No more domestic drudgery for me! I'd have you know that I'm an emancipated hen, I am.

Old Rooster—You still lay eggs.

Old Hen—Yes; but they are hatched in an incubator.—N. Y. Weekly.

He Was Mean to Tell of It.

"I came up behind her and kissed her on the cheek, and what do you think she did?"

"Slapped your face."

"Oh, dear, no. But she said it was not right; so she gave me her right cheek to kiss."—Boston Transcript.

BAMBERGER'S

THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

NEWARK, N. J.

—THE—

JAFFRAY STOCK,

(From which we were among the earliest purchasers) now being disposed of in order to close up the business of the concern.

Will Be Placed on Sale This Week.

E. S. Jaffray & Co., whose great warerooms at Leonard street and Broadway, New York, were known to every retail merchant in America, were among the largest [illegible] in the world. The business is now in the hands of a receiver, and it being his aim to turn the goods into money by the shortest possible time,

Cash Absolutely Rules the Day,

and cash purchasers are given every price advantage. Our purchases for cash from the Jaffray stock contained only the most desirable and seasonable goods. We place them on sale tomorrow

at Half and Three-quarter Wholesale Cost.

It is a not-to-be-missed opportunity, for a similar one may not be given again in a generation.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.,

147 and 149 Market Street,

Near Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

DECLARED TO BE A FRAUD.

So Called Newspaper Laws That Have No Existence.

Judge Thomas, Assistant Attorney-General for the Post Office Department, has received inquiries from persons all over the country in regard to the so-called "newspaper laws," which he recently declared had no existence in fact. He has rendered two opinions relative to them and forwarded them in the form of letters, one to an editor of a Boston journal and the other to an attorney of a so called collection agency. In the first letter he summarizes the alleged "newspaper laws" as follows:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to renew their subscription.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them until all the arrearages have been paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the post office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers and the papers are sent to the former address they are held responsible.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Commenting upon these alleged provisions of law, Judge Thomas says:

"There are no such laws as these enacted by Congress or established by the Postmaster-General, and I hold that when a publisher duns a party for the price of his paper, accompanied by a threat to enforce the law if his demand is not met, he is guilty of an attempt to obtain money under false pretenses, if he knows these laws have no existence as laws, and if he knows the sum demanded is not due. The only Federal statute on this subject is section 3,885, Revised Statutes, which reads as follows. ☛

Postmasters shall notify the publishers of any newspaper or any other periodical when any subscriber shall refuse to take the same from the office, or neglect to call for it for the period of one month.

"I doubt not that the publishers of newspapers lose a great deal of money that is legally and equitably due them from subscribers, but I cannot believe that they will threaten to enforce against delinquent subscribers what purport to be laws of the most stringent kind, when they are informed that there are no such laws. The relation between the publisher of a newspaper and a subscriber is that of a contract, and the same rules of law apply in that case as apply in other business transactions between man and man."

He Was Not Guilty.

In connection with the theft of goods from Mrs. Robinson's, it was stated that Oscar Allen took a grip and overcoat from Mrs. Neighbour's. Arch Allen says he is the Allen referred to, that the grip he took was his, and that he returned the *overcoat*, which he had borrowed from Phil Daly.

—The case of James E Totten against F. W. Rand, on contract, has been settled. Harry C. Runyon represented the plaintiff and H. H. Swackhamer the defendant.

My Baby

was a living skeleton; the doctor said he was dying of Marasmus and Indigestion. At 13 months he weighed only seven pounds. Nothing strengthened or fattened him. I began using Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites, feeding it to him and rubbing it into his body. He began to fatten and is now a beautiful dimpled boy. The Emulsion seemed to supply the one thing needful.

MRS. KENYON WILLIAMS,

May 21, 1894. Cave Springs, Ga.

Similar letters from other mothers.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, N.Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

—Bound to keep his pharmacy equipped with all the latest improvements, H. P. Reynolds has put an elegant new ice-cream preserver in his soda-water department. It is an ornament as well as a convenience in dispensing his famous ice-cream soda.

—Meat grows dearer every day. The prices are higher now than in twenty-three years. The Chicago packers say it is all owing to a short corn crop and that no relief can come until July 1. The jobbers, however, say it is the result of a combination of the big houses.

—George J. Tobin of North avenue has secured the control for Plainfield of the Adamantine porcelain-lined bath tub, which is one of the best in the market. The tub has been tested to 17 pounds, thrown at a distance of from 10 to 15 feet, and is absolutely unbreakable. Those thinking of putting in enamel bath tubs should examine this one, which is on exhibition at the store, and a test will be made to satisfy anyone.

DEATHS.

COVERT—In this city, April 9, 1895, Maria, widow of Albert Covert.
Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, George W. [illegible], [illegible] Somerset street, Thursday April 11, 1895 at 2:30 p. m. Interment in Methodist cemetery.

HOWLAND—Passed away at Orange, N. J., Tuesday, April 9, Miss Henrietta Howland, in her 26th year, formerly of Plainfield.

HANFORD—Suddenly, April 10 1895, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Robert [illegible] Miller, Sarah C., daughter of the late Philander and Elizabeth Hoyt Hanford of New York city.

CADMUS—In this city, Tuesday, April 2, Mrs Christiana, widow of the late Jasper Cadmus in he 83rd year.
Funeral in Grace Episcopal Church, Friday, April 5, 1895, at 2 p. m. 4 3 2

VANZANDT—Suddenly in this city, Tuesday, April 2, 1895, Mrs. Elizabeth Van Zandt in her 78th year.
Funeral services from the residence of her son-in-law M. M. Dunham, 319 Arlington avenue, Friday, April 5, at 11:30 a. m. Interment at Somerville. 4 3 2

LONG—In this city Saturday, April 6 1895, Frederick G. Long aged 84 years.
Funeral services from the German Lutheran Church on Grove street and Mercer avenue, North Plainfield, Tuesday, April 9, at 2:30 p. m.

MOTLEY—In this city April 5, 1895, Margaret Motley, aged 3 months.
Funeral from her parents residence 511 Plainfield avenue, Sunday afternoon, April 7, at .
Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

FINNEY—In North Plainfield, Saturday, April 7, 1895, Harry B., eldest son of Thomas H. and Sarah M. Finney, in his 19th year.
Funeral services from Warren Chapel, Chatham street, North Plainfield, Wednesday, April 10, at 2:30 p. m.

Notice of Order to Limit Creditors.

Somerset County Surrogate's Office.

Estate of John Jacob Lang, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on the sixth day of February, A. D. 1895, on the application of the undersigned, executrix of John Jacob Lang, deceased, an order was made by the Surrogate requiring the creditors of John Jacob Lang, deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said decedent, under oath or affirmation, and present the same to the subscriber within nine months from the date of said order; and in default thereof any such creditor should be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the subscriber.

ANNA ELIZABETH LANG,
Executrix.

2 14 9

HOUSE and building lots for sale in Westfield, N. J., high ground, good neighborhood, convenient to depot. Address box 104 Westfield N. J.

3 24 6-3 28 4 o

Limited Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the subscribers pursuant to an act entitled:

"An act to authorize limited partnership," to be conducted under the firm of D. C. Ivins & Co., for the transaction of the business of merchants at Plainfield, in the county of Union, N. J., DeWitt C. Ivins and William B. Ostrom being the general partners and Edward H. Booth a special partner, and that the amount of capital contributed to the common stock by the said Edward H. Booth is two thousand dollars, ($2,000); which said partnership is to commence on the 2d day of January, 1895 and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1895. 4 4 6

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

MANURES

ALBERT'S

Horticultural,
Garden,
Special Garden,
Vineyard,
Fruit-tree,

MANURES.

No Sand. No Dirt. No Coprolite Matter. Nothing but Pure, soluble, and immediately Assimilable Plant-foods COMBINED with each other.

Garden Manure: Nitrogen, [illegible] per cent; Available Phos. Acid, [illegible] per cent; Potash, [illegible] per cent.

The others are equally concentrated. Prices and Booklets on request.

ROBT. L. MERWIN & CO., Gen'l Agts., United States

85 Wall Street, New York.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXVII. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1895. No 16

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—MADISON.

OBITUARY.

Charles E. Bush.

The death occurred Sunday evening, April 14, in Oneonta, N. Y., of Charles E. Bush, formerly of this city. He was a young man of more than ordinary worth. When a boy he engaged with Professor Mapes of New York in the chemical and fertilizing business. From a moderate salary he saved money to establish himself in the coal business in Plainfield, which he put in charge of his father, who years ago lost all his property. He continued with Mapes & Co. until about two years ago, when he became the manager and proprietor of the Oneonta Chemical and Fertilizer Co., New York, with fair prospects. During this time he assisted, supported, and at their death buried a sister, his invalid mother, and his father. About four weeks ago he was taken with a severe attack of grip. He recovered, was at his office, and even to the factory. About a week ago he had a relapse, pneumonia developed, and he died Sunday evening.

He married the daughter of D. F. Randolph of 501 West Seventh street, whom he leaves with one child.

His body will be taken to Bound Brook for burial Wednesday afternoon at 2:30; there will be a short burial service.

Going Out Into the Highways.

The Salvation Army held their second Sunday open-air meeting near Justice Nash's office on Park avenue yesterday afternoon, and attracted quite an audience by their earnest efforts. A gang of hoodlums stood on the Central tracks and endeavored to cause a disturbance by yelling profane and indecent remarks at them, but with their unostentatious ways the Salvationists paid little attention to the toughs.

In the Casino Monday Night.

When someone in conversation with Thackeray was praising the courtly grace and dignity of "Col. Newcome", the creator of that much-admired character replied: "I love the dear old Colonel, and I am glad the public seems to, but after all 'Dan'l Peggotty' is the finer gentleman."

Making no pretense to gentility, the sterling character of the rough, tender-hearted old fisherman in "David Copperfield" gives him a higher rank than courtiers have. This is the character Mr. Underhill most admires in the story, and he invests him with an almost living personality.

Complaints of High Prices.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY PRESS:—Hearing so much about the low prices for coal, lumber and mason materials at Metuchen, I drove over and investigated. I was amazed at what I learned. Hard Lehigh coal is delivered anywhere in the town for $4.50 a ton; lumber from two to six dollars a thousand feet cheaper than here; and other things in proportion.

How can we buy at home when we are so greatly overcharged? The combine is killing the goose that laid the golden egg.

MECHANIC.

Surprised.

A surprise party arranged by Mrs. A. B. Moore was given to Peter Van Fleet at his home on East Third street last evening. The company met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Rugg on East Second street. The affair was a complete surprise in every respect. The evening was pleasantly passed with games and music, after which refreshments were served. There were about fifteen present.

7½c

a pound for
bread is four
times as dear
as 15 cents a
package for

H-O Hornby's Oatmeal

Steam
Cooked
That's Why

H-O [Hornby's Oatmeal] Company, N. Y.

THE MERRY DANCE.

The Season of Spring Festivities Ushered in by Plainfield Society.

The lenten mantle was thrown aside last night, and the social season was ushered in with balls, parties, entertainments and other events that give evidence that the time of penance is past.

In T. A. B. Hall on West Fourth street a jolly party of young people attended the dance of the Emerald Beneficial Association, a society of young men who conduct their affairs with a dash and completeness that always affords their guests a pleasant time. About two hundred were present, and they danced to the music of O'Rielly's orchestra until the small hours of this morning. The officers of the association are: President—W O White; treasurer—D J McNamee; secretary—J C Carney. The committee of arrangements for the ball consisted of W O White, P O'Keeffe, E Kelly, P Cullen and D J McNamee. The floor manager was P O'Keeffe.

Another social event that provided an evening of pleasure for those who attended was the dance of the Rescue Circle in Red Men's Hall. About 60 were present. The grand march was led by Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Carty. The reception committee was composed of G. T. Schoelein and P C Plimm. The floor manager was J. T. Carty, with W. A. Boe as assistant. During intermission supper was served by the Circle.

Much amusement was provided those who attended the entertainment given in the Saengerbund hall last night, by listening to the following programme: Overture, orchestra; song, Gesang section choir, under the direction of R. Schroeder; zither and violin duet, M. Schoettlin and R. Schroeder; baritone solo, Charles Dresselt; gymnastic exercise, Turn section, under direction of Charles Meyer; zither and violin duet, R. Schroeder and M. Schoettlin; song, Gesang section; sketch, Charles Dresselt, H. Meyer and P. Postier. At the conclusion of the programme dancing was enjoyed.

Loan Association Officers.

The annual election of the Home Building and Loan Association last night resulted as follows:

President—Isaac W Rushmore; vice-president—Warren F Bartlett; secretary—S R Struthers; treasurer—W F Arnold; attorney—W M Stillman; directors—S B Joseph, G E Stillman, F A Dunham, H E Gayle, all for three years. auditor—D M Runyon.

The fifteenth series was inaugurated and started with a subscription of 325 shares.

The directors holding over are: W H Sampson, L M Finch, W A Freeman and C H Rugg to serve one year longer; H C Nomer, C E Apgar, George Griffin and W T Kirk to serve two years.

The fifteenth series met with more liberal subscriptions than any other series for two years past. The taking of 322 shares is within 15 shares of the first month's subscription to the series commenced April, 1893.

$6,000 was sold on two loans at low premiums. The income of the association from dues and interest is nearly $4,000 monthly, thus offering ample accommodation to those desiring to use their money.

Their Second Birthday.

The Ladies Orchestra, which includes members from Bound Brook, Dunellen, New Market, and Plainfield, were entertained last evening by Miss Emma Nelson at her home in New Market, in celebration of the second anniversary of the organization. The rooms were beautified by a choice arrangement of potted plants and cut flowers, and the club's colors, white and yellow, were prominent. A feature of the evening was a pleasing programme of music, which was followed by dancing. A very fine collation was served, after which all joined in singing familiar songs.

Thursday evening, May 9, the club will give an entertainment in Friendship Hall, New Market.

Train Trespassers.

James Emerson and Charles Leonard were arrested at Fanwood yesterday by Jersey Central detectives for stealing a ride on the the cars. When arraigned before Justice Nash sentence was suspended on Leonard, while Emerson, who was one of the gang of tramps sent to the county jail by City Judge Codington March 8, was sent there for another 30 days.

Our better halves say they could not keep house without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is used in more than half the homes in Leeds. Sims Bros., Leeds, Iowa. This shows the esteem in which that remedy is held where it has been sold for years and is well known. Mothers have learned that there is nothing so good for colds, croup and whooping cough, that it cures these ailments quickly and permanently, and that it is pleasant and safe for children to take. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy, Park and North aves. T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

EASTER ELECTIONS.

Church of the Redeemer.

The first annual parish meeting of the Church of the Redeemer was held last night. It was presided over by Rev. Jocelyn Johnson as chairman and A. E. Faber, Jr., as secretary. The following were the officers elected: Wardens—George P. Dupee, J. A. Alexander; Vestrymen—A. E. Faber, Jr., H. B. Philips, G. T. Rhoads, F. A. Audsley, Thomas Loyd; Delegates to the convention—Geo. P. Dupee, J. A. Alexander, H. B. Philips; Alternates—A. E. Faber, Jr., G. T. Rhoads, F. S. Brown.

The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand over the current expenses and a contingent fund of $600. For charitable purposes $500 was expended, which is an excellent showing, considering the fact that the society has only been organized nine months. Starting with 61 communicants, it now has 109.

At the close of the meeting votes of thanks were extended to the women for their work about the altar; for the ecclesiastical and symbolical work of the Messrs. Audsley, and to the rector for his constant and efficient work in building the society to greater strength and success.

Holy Cross Church.

At the annual parish meeting of Holy Cross Church last night the following church officers were elected: Wardens—J. H. Carman, M. D., and Benjamin R. Western; Vestrymen—Robert S. Miller, Harry Bartling, Horsley Barker, Arthur T. Gallup, and William A. Westphal; Delegates to Diocesan Convention—Benjamin R. Western, Joseph R. Hall, and Clarence L. Murphy; Alternates—William L. Saunders, Thomas E. Warman, and J. Edward Turrill. Appropriate resolutions were passed concerning the death of Joseph B. Platt, and a copy of the same was sent to the family of the decedent and ordered placed on the minutes of the Parish record.

Grace Church.

At the parish meeting held in Grace Church, the following elections were made: Wardens—C P Bull, William E Lowe. Vestrymen — John B Dumont, *Howard Fleming*, E N Erickson, *George* M Randall, E L Finch, W B Cook, S A Cruikshank. Deputies to Convention—Messrs Dumont, Lowe and Bull. Alternates—Messrs Fleming, Randall and Cruikshank.

Wouldn't Let Him In.

John Lacey, a machinist employed in the Scott Printing Machine Works, was arrested this morning on a warrant issued by Justice Nash charging him with breaking in and entering the house of Mrs. Jewett Scott on Richmond street. Lacey formerly boarded with Mrs. Scott, but owing to his having been on a drunk she refused him admittance this morning. Then he broke open the door, and, Mrs. Scott claims, assaulted her by striking her a blow in the face. The woman screamed and John Maier who owns a meat market next door, and a man by the name of Hoffman, rushed to the scene. A gentleman passing on the opposite side of the street says that the two men grabbed Lacey and threw him out of the house, and they fell upon him in the yard and brutally beat and kicked him. After he had been almost knocked into insensibility the pair threw him into Maier's delivery wagon, and while one held *him* down the other drove to the police station, where the arrest was made. City Physician Simpson was obliged to go to the police station this noon and dress the injuries Lacey had received from the pummeling he had undergone. Justice Nash held him in $100 bail for appearance before the grand jury.

Plainfield Knights at the Head.

A preliminary meeting to organize a K. of P. lodge will be held in Westfield Thursday evening, April 18. Grand Chancellor Donath and Deputy Grand Chancellor Stevens have the matter in charge. Crescent Division, Uniformed Rank, of this city, will attend in command of Capt. Flannery. A parade of the principal streets will take place before the meeting. The Westfield Fife and Drum Corps will head the procession.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

☞Sold by druggists, price 75 cts. per bottle.

AWOKE IN SMOKE.

Narrow Escape of E. P. Thorn and Wife from Death.

THEIR CELLAR CEILING WAS AFIRE.

Had Only Time to Seize Their Clothes and Run—Firemen Made a Quick Response to the Midnight Call, and Saved the House.

Mrs. George Thatcher and her daughter Mamie called on Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Thorn at their home, 132 East Front street, yesterday afternoon, and towards evening Mrs. Thatcher went home leaving her daughter at Mr. and Mrs. Thorn's house. They promised to take her home early in the evening, and did so. They returned to their home about 9:30, and after Mr. Thorn had looked about the place to see that everything was all right, he and his wife retired, about 10 o'clock.

It was nearly 12 when Mr. Thorn was awakened with a choking sensation, and at once realized that there was fire in the house. He called Mrs. Thorn, who was naturally greatly frightened.

The house was filled with suffocating smoke, and they had barely time to seize their clothes and run to the back stoop, where they dressed.

Their cries for help aroused William Rockwell, Jr., who went to Mr. Bond's house, secured a fire-alarm key, and sent in a call from Box 16, about 12:15.

Hose wagons 1 and 2, No. 2 engine, and the truck. responded very quickly. The firemen found that the floor beams in the cellar were afire, and that the flames were under good headway, but the careful and excellent work of the department kept the fire below the first floor.

Mr. Thorn does not know how to account for the fire, but is inclined to believe it was caused by a leakage in gas. He says there was very little fire in the furnace. When Mr. and Mrs. Thorn awoke, they were almost suffocated with gas and smoke, and Mr. Thorn says that if they had not detected the fire as quickly as they did, both he and his wife would probably have choked to death.

The loss, Mr. Thorn was unable to determine, this morning. He has $2,500 insurance on the house and $3,000 on the furniture, issued by several companies of which J. C. Pope is the agent.

Plainfield's Dandy Fire Department.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY PRESS: It was my good fortune to be very near the ground on the occasion of the sudden alarm of fire on East Front street late Sunday night. Besides myself, I doubt if there was an individual on the street within 1,500 feet of E. P. Thorn's premises. A young man in very scant attire vigorously manipulated the fire-alarm box on Richmond street, corner of Front, and, observing no evidences of fire, I wondered the cause of his action. In less than four or five minutes one or two hose wagons, steamer, and a truck, came rushing up Second street, up Richmond, and down Front to the house.

The moment they sized up the situation bang went the glass out of the cellar windows, and instantly two heavy streams poured from the opposite hydrant on the rafters and floors. Dense black smoke seemed to pour from every aperture above, and it was with great difficulty the firemen could determine just where was the fire. Finally the upper windows were broken into, and thick columns of black smoke poured out. The moment the house could be entered, streams were directed where they were thoroughly effective.

In conclusion, I desire to bear willing testimony to the remarkable skill and efficiency displayed by those in charge. No set of men ever got to a fire quicker, nor was water thrown to destroy furniture or property needlessly.

There was no boisterous yelling, foul language or disorder, but instead rapid, intelligent and good work, and the men acted like a lot of well bred gentlemen. Such a department is a credit to the city, and the people need not wish for better men. There were lots of axes, but the firemen did not rush around terrifying the owners, chopping, mutilating and wantonly destroying, as is too often the case by swash-bucklers who think they are firemen. Plainfield, with its fine water supply, perfect appointments for fire, and first-rate men can well be proud

A VISITOR.

—Isaac B. Giles of 121 East Fourth street has purchased a Herring safe.

It will be an agreeable surprise to persons subject to attacks of bilious colic to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In many instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy, Park and North aves. T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

EASTER RECEPTION.

This Social Gathering a Veritable Tennysonian "Rosebud Garden of Girls".

Easter Monday, with its wealth of budding *blossoms* and *springtime* gladness, was a fitting day for a reception like that given by Mrs. E. B. Clark yesterday at her home, 131 Crescent avenue, to introduce her two daughters, Miss Clark and Miss Bertha McCullough Clark. The Easter time was suggested by the effective decoration of massed Easter lilies on the mantle opposite the parlor entrance; and roses, tulips, white lilacs and smilax added their beauty to the scene. Mrs. Clark, the two debutantes, and Mrs. Lokins, the married daughter from Elizabeth, received the guests, assisted by Miss Clark from Germantown, a sister of the host, Mrs Huntington, Mrs Knowland, Miss Williams from Hartford, Miss Hurd from Dover, Miss Middleditch, Miss Vail, Miss Annie Stewart, Miss Shreve, Miss May Shreve, Miss Haviland, Miss Gertrude Haviland, Miss May Bushnell, and Miss Marion Henderson.

The lights, flowers, music, the daintily-gowned girls, moving in and out among the kaleidoscopic groups of women and men, made a beautiful scene; and the gracious hospitality dispensed by the genial host, Mr. Clark, and all interested, made the whole reception one of the most delightful Plainfield society has known.

The dining room was decorated with pink roses, pink-shaded lights, and smilax; the menu was delicious, and the service excellent. Miss Bette and Miss Carrie Betts presided at the table. From 5 till 7 the rooms were crowded with guests, and at 8 the house filled again with young people invited for the dance, with which the brilliant occasion ended

Whist.

Mrs. E. H. Bird of Elm place entertained the whist club of which she is a member, at her home yesterday afternoon. This event, as all previous ones, was most enjoyable, proving a source of much pleasure for those who attended. Mrs. Thiers won first prize, Miss Pelletier second, and Miss Blisch third. Mrs. Sheppard of Elizabeth and Mrs. Drake of Newark were guests of the club yesterday, and assisted in the playing.

Those present were Mrs. F. A. Church, Mrs. O. M. Ulrich, Mrs. L. M. French, Mrs. Thiers, Mrs. Edward VanWinkle, Mrs. S. W. Clark, Mrs. J. F. MacDonald, Mrs. Albert Demarest, Mrs. J. P. Homan, Mrs. E. H. Bird, Miss Minnie French, Miss Pelletier, Miss Blish, Miss Etta Blish, Mrs. Sheppard of Elizabeth, and Mrs. Drake of Newark.

Mrs. J. P. Homan of East Fifth street will entertain the club at her home April 29.

Post-Lenten Society Event.

A delightful post-lenten social event was the tea given by Miss Nancy Lawson yesterday afternoon from 4 to 7 at her home, corner West Eighth street and Central avenue. The dining room presented a pretty view with two tables, one decorated with pink and one in yellow.

The flowers were dainty and fragrant jonquils, while the parlor wore an aspect of springtide with these flowers displayed about the room. Miss Whiton poured chocolate and Miss Middleditch tea. They were assisted by the Misses Mary Whiton, Gertrude Andrews, Mary Bushnell, Emma Schoonmaker, Emma and Gertrude Haviland. About 75 were present.

The Chamois-Skin Factory.

Two of the capitalists interested in the erection of the chamois-skin factory near Evona avenue, exclusively announced in The Daily Press, were in town this morning, making arrangements for starting the work on the necessary buildings. The plans have been completed, though the contracts have not yet been awarded. One of the buildings will be 400 feet long.

The Whist Trophy.

The Albany Whist Club lost the silver championship trophy of the American Whist League to the Continental Club of New York by six points on Saturday. The Hamilton Club of Philadelphia, from whom the Park Club four won the trophy, will endeavor to regain it again Saturday from the latest winners.

—It is expected that several new members will be voted in by the Board of Governors of the Crescent Wheelmen this evening.

LIQUIDS can't cure Dyspepsia, neither will drastic griping pills of mercury.

Dr. Deane's

Dyspepsia Pills

will and do. You can get a sample sent you, free for the asking, to prove it. They contain no mercury nor opium. If you have dyspepsia, better send for them.

DR. J. A. DEANE CO.,
Kingston, New York.

DUNELLEN.

The Easter service in St. John's Church was simple but appropriate. The singing was unusually fine. "Praise ye the Lord" was sung by Miss Louise Hunt and choir. "Today He's Risen" and "Hail Holy Day *of Days*" were sung by the choir. The altar was beautifully decorated with choice lilies and roses. The sermon on the Resurrection was well rendered by Rev. Von Bogard.

Miss Laura Quackle is slowly improving from her recent illness.

Joseph Benton spent yesterday with his daughter, Mrs. George Homan, in Elizabeth.

Miss Louisa Zann of New York spent yesterday very pleasantly with Mrs. Elias Milliken.

Miss Humble of Plainfield spent yesterday with her aunt, Mrs. S. Richardson.

Miss Ethel Homan has returned to her home in Elizabeth after spending several days with her aunt, Miss Maud Benton.

Charles Boice, Jr., who left some time ago for Palm Beach, Fla., is now in St. Augustine.

Samuel Dennick is visiting relatives in New York.

Miss Lillian Staats spent Monday with her aunt, Mrs. Charles Staats of Park avenue, Plainfield.

Arthur Giddis has returned from his Staten Island visit.

Mrs. F. J. Chichester of Poughkeepsie is the guest of Mrs. James Craig.

Miss Annie Trimmer has returned to her home after spending a few weeks with her grandma in Califon.

H. H. Webb found a black snake, Sunday, on the mountain back of the town, which measured five feet. He had quite a fight with the reptile before he killed it.

The Board of Education hold their regular monthly meeting tonight.

William G. Helton Council, J. O. U. A. M., visited Friendship Council last night.

Mrs. George Homan of Elizabeth is visiting her sister, Miss Maud Benton.

Miss M. Wade and daughter of Alpine are guests of Mrs. Alfred Nelson.

The pocket-book containing $21 which was lost in Dunellen last Wednesday evening by a young man from Fanwood has been found and returned.

Mrs. S. Buckley of Brooklyn is visiting Mrs. Brakley.

Mrs. A. N. Randolph is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. B. Sproul of Jersey City.

Miss Anna Ludiviei of West Dunellen is visiting friends in Plainfield.

New Jersey's Naval Militia.

Plainfield boys interested in military life will be pleased to know that Wm. C. Boyd of the provisional Battalion of the East, Naval Reserve, is now a member of the recruiting committee. A new division is now forming in Hoboken, and there are a few vacancies in the Second Division at Newark.

The U. S. Government has particularly favored New Jersey in that it loans the State a full-rigged and well-equipped ship.

Captain Green.

Capt. Edwards will hereafter drill the High School Cadet Corps every Thursday morning when the weather permits. The cadets have elected the following: Captain—Volney F Green; first lieutenant—Wilbur F Cornwell; second lieutenant—Edward O Clark; first sergeant—Thomas D Blair; second sergeant—John V Beekman; third sergeant—Carlos C Gallup.

Curiosities of Vision.

A cultured audience of women was present in the Casino yesterday afternoon, when Prof. J. H. Hyslop of Columbia College delivered a lecture on "The Curiosities of Vision". The sense of sight, he said, was early found to be the subject of illusion. His talk was illustrated by chalk drawing in order that his hearers could better understand the technical and scientific ideas and points he made.

A Sewer Trench Cavein.

Joe Joreski, an Italian employed in digging trenches for the sewer contractors, was the victim of a cavein on West Seventh street near Grant avenue this morning at 10. The dirt slid with such force as to make an arch of the protecting side boards, from which the Italian was squeezed about the chest so as to necessitate his removal to the Muhlenberg Hospital. Though no bones were broken, he was injured internally, but just how bad the physicians have not yet determined.

Those who never read the advertisements in their newspapers miss more than they presume. Jonathan Koniscn, of Bolan, Worth Co., who had been troubled with rheumatism in his back, arms and shoulders, read an item in his paper about how a prominent German citizen of Fort Madison had been cured. He procured the same medicine, and to use his own words: "It cured me right up." He also says: A neighbor and his wife were both sick in bed with rheumatism. Their boy was over to my house and said they were so bad that he had to do the cooking. I told him of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and how it had cured me, he procured a bottle of it and it cured them up in a week. 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy, Park and North aves. T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

THE CHRONICLES OF MARTIN HEWITT

BY ARTHUR MORRISON

THE CASE OF THE MISSING HAND

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CHAPTER IV.

The men on the ground took no notice, but continued to stare doggedly before them. The man working at the tent looked round quickly for a moment, and the old man on the bucket looked up and nodded.

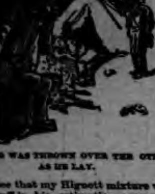
Quick to see the most likely friend, Hewitt at once went up to the old man, extending his hand. "*Sarshin doddo,*" (Good luck, brothers!) he said: "*dell mandy tooty's vast.*" (How do you do, father? Give me your hand.)

The old man smiled and shook hands, though without speaking. Then Hewitt proceeded, producing the flat bottle of whisky: "*Tatty for pawny, chals. Dell mandy the pawny and lell pash the tatty.*" (Spirits for water, lads. Give me the water and take your share of the spirits.)

The whisky did it. We were Romany ryes in twenty minutes or less, and had already been taking tea with the gypsies for half the time. The two or three we had found about the fire were still reserved, but these, I found, were only half gypsies and understood very little Romany. One or two others, however, including the old man, were of purer breed, and talked freely, as did one of the women. They were Lees, they said, and expected to be on Wirksby race course in three days' time. We, too, were *pirimengroes* or travelers, Hewitt explained, and might look to see them on the course. Then he fell to telling gypsy stories, and they to telling others back, to my intense mystification. Hewitt explained afterwards that they were mostly stories of poaching, with now and again a horse-coping anecdote thrown in. Since then I have learned enough of Romany to take my part in such a conversation, but at the time a word or two here and there was all I could understand. In all this talk the man we had first noticed stretching the tent rope took very little interest, but lay with his head away from the fire, smoking his pipe. He was a much darker man than any other present—had, in fact, the appearance of a man of even a swarthier race than that of the others about us. Presently in the middle of a long and, of course, to me unintelligible story by the old man, I caught Hewitt's eye. He lifted one eyebrow almost imperceptibly, and glanced for a single moment at his walking stick. Then I saw that it was pointed towards the feet of the very dark man who had not yet spoken. One leg was thrown over the other as he lay, with the soles of his shoes presented towardthe fire, and in its glare I saw—that the right sole was worn and broken and that a small triangular tag of leather was doubled over beneath in just the place we knew of from the prints in Ratherby wood.

I could not take my eyes off that man with his broken shoe. There lay the secret. The whole mystery of the fantastic crime in Ratherby wood centered in that shabby ruffian. What was it?

But Hewitt went on, talking and joking furiously. The men who were not speaking mostly smoked gloomily, but whenever one spoke he became animated and lively. I had attempted, once or twice, to join in, though my efforts were not particularly successful, except in inducing one man to offer me tobacco from his box—tobacco that almost made me giddy in the smell. He tried some of mine in exchange, and though he praised it with native politeness, and smoked the pipe through, I could see that my Hignett mixture was poor stuff in his estimation, compared with the awful stuff in his own box.



ONE LEG WAS THROWN OVER THE OTHER AS HE LAY.

Presently the man with the broken shoe got up, slouched over to his tent and disappeared. Then said Hewitt (I translate): "You're not all Lees here, I see?"

"Yes *pal*, all Lees."

"But he's not a Lee," and Hewitt jerked his head toward the tent.

"Why not a Lee, *pal*? We be Lees and he is with us. Thus he is a Lee."

"Oh yes, of course. But I know he is from over the *pawny*. Come, I'll guess the *tem* (country) he comes from—it's Roumania, eh? Perhaps the Wallachian part."

The men looked at one another, then old Lee said: "You're right, *pal*—you're cleverer than we took you for. That is what they calls his *tem*. He is a *petalengro* (smith), and he comes with us to shoe the *grias* (horses) and mend the *wardos* (vans). But he is with us and so is a Lee."

The talk and the smoke went on, and presently the man with the broken shoe returned and lay down again. Then, when the whisky had all gone, and Hewitt, with some excuse that I did not understand, had begged a piece of cord from one of the men, we left in a chorus of *kooshto raties* (good night).

By this time it was nearly ten o'clock. We walked briskly till we came back again to the inn where we had bought the whisky. Here Hewitt, after some little trouble, succeeded in hiring a village cart, and while the driver was harnessing the horse cut a couple of short sticks from the hedge. These, being each divided into two, made four short, stout pieces of something less than six inches long each. Then Hewitt joined them together in pairs, each pair being connected from center to center by about nine or ten inches of the cord he had brought from the gypsies' camp. This done, he handed one pair to me. "Handcuffs," he explained, "and no bad ones, either. See—you use them so," and he passed the cord round my wrist, gripping the two handles and giving them a slight twist that sufficiently convinced me of the excruciating pain that might be inflicted by a vigorous turn, and the utter helplessness of a prisoner thus secured in the hands of captors prepared to use their instruments.

"Whom are these for?" I asked. "The man with the broken shoe?"

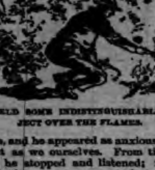
Hewitt nodded. "Yes," he said. "I expect we shall find him out alone about midnight. You know how to use these now."

It fully eleven before the cart was ready and we started. A quarter of a mile or so from the gypsy encampment Hewitt stopped the cart, and gave the driver instructions to wait. We got through the hedge and made our way on the soft ground behind it, in the direction of the vans and the tent.

"Roll up your handkerchief," Hewitt whispered, "into a tight pad. The moment I grab him, ram it into his mouth—*well* in, mind, so that it doesn't easily fall out. Probably he will be stooping—that will make it easier; we can pull him suddenly backward. Now be quiet."

We kept on till nothing but the hedge divided us from the space whereon stood the encampment. It was now nearer twelve o'clock than eleven, but the time we waited seemed endless. But time is not eternity, after all, and at last we heard a noise in the tent. A minute after the man we sought was standing before us. He made straight for a gap in the hedge which we had passed on our way, and we crouched low and waited. He emerged on our side of the hedge, with his back toward us, and began walking as we had walked, behind the hedge, but in the opposite direction. We followed.

He carried something in his hand that looked like a large bundle of sticks and twigs, and he appeared as anxious to be secret as we ourselves. From time to time he stopped and listened; fortunately there was no moon, or in turning about as he did once or twice he would have observed us. The field sloped downward just before us and there was another hedge at right angles, leading down to a slight hollow. To this hollow the man made his way, and in the shade of the new hedge we followed. Presently he stopped suddenly, stooped, and deposited his bundle on the ground before him. Crouching before it he produced matches from his pocket, struck one, and in a moment had a fire of twigs and small branches that sent up a heavy white smoke. What all this portended I could not imagine, but a sense of the weirdness of the whole adventure came upon me unchecked. The horrible corpse in the wood with its severed wrist, Hewitt's enigmatical forebodings, the mysterious tracking of the man with the broken shoe, the scene around the gypsies' fire, and now the strange behavior of this man, whose connection with the tragedy was so intimate, and yet so inexplicable—all these things contributed to make up a tale of but a few hours' duration, but of an inscrutable impressiveness that I began to feel in my nerves.



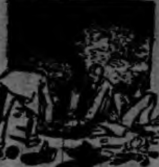
HE HELD SOME INDISTINGUISHABLE OBJECT OVER THE FLAMES.

The man bent a thin stick double, and, using it as a pair of tongs, held some indistinguishable object over the flames before him. Excited as I was I could not help noticing that he bent and held the stick with his left hand. We crept stealthily nearer, and as I stood scarcely three yards behind him and looked over his shoulder the form of the object stood out clear and black against the dull red of the flame. It was a *human hand*.

CHAPTER V.

I suppose I may have somehow betrayed my amazement and horror to my companion's sharp eyes, for, suddenly, I felt his hand tightly grip my arm just above the elbow. I turned and found his face close by mine and his finger raised warningly. Then I saw him produce his wrist-grip and make a motion with his palm towards his mouth, which I understood to be intended to remind me of the gag. We stepped forward.

The man turned his horrible cooking over and over above the crackling sticks, as though to smoke and dry it in every part. I saw Hewitt's hand reach out toward him, and in a flash we had pulled him back over his heels and I had driven the gag between his teeth as he opened his mouth. We seized his wrists in the cords at once, and I shall never forget the man's look of ghastly, frantic terror as he lay on the ground. When I knew more I understood the reason of this.



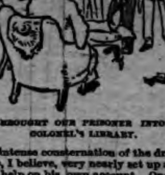
I HAD DRIVEN THE GAG BETWEEN HIS TEETH.

Hewitt took both wrist holds in one hand and drove the gag entirely into the man's mouth, so that he almost choked. A piece of sacking lay near the fire, and by Hewitt's request I dropped that awful hand from the wooden tongs upon it and rolled it up in a parcel—it was, no doubt, what the sacking had been brought for. Then we lifted the man to his feet and hurried him in the direction of the cart. The whole capture could not have occupied thirty seconds, and, as I stumbled over the rough field at the man's left elbow, I could only think of the thing as one thinks of a dream that one knows all the time *is* a dream.

But presently the man, who had been walking quietly, though gasping, sniffing and choking because of the tightly rolled handkerchief in his mouth—presently he made a sudden dive, thinking doubtless to get his wrists free by surprise. But Hewitt was alert, and gave his wrists a twist that made him roll his head with a dismal, stifled yell, and with the opening of his mouth, by some chance, the gag fell away. Immediately the man roared aloud for help.

"Quick," said Hewitt, "drag him along—they'll hear in the vans. Bring the hand!"

I seized the fallen handkerchief and crammed it over the man's mouth as well as I might, and together we made as much of a trot as we could, dragging the man between us, while Hewitt checked any reluctance on his part by a timely wrench of the wrist-holds. It was a hard two hundred and fifty yards to the lane, even for us—for the gypsy it must have been a bad minute and a half indeed. Once more as we went over the uneven ground he managed to get out a shout, and we thought we heard a distant reply from somewhere in the direction of the encampment. We pulled him over a stile in a tangle and dragged and pushed him through a small hedge gap in a heap. Here we were but twenty yards from the cart, and into that we flung him without wasting time or tenderness, to the intense consternation of the driver, who, I believe, very nearly set up a cry for help on his own account. Once in the cart, however, I seized the reins and the whip myself, and, leaving Hewitt to take care of the prisoner, put the turnout along toward Ratherby at as near two miles an hour as it could go. We made first for Mr. Hardwick's, but he, we found, was with my uncle, so we followed him. The arrest of the Fosters had been effected, we learned, not very long after we had left the wood, as they returned, by another route to Ranworth.



WE BROUGHT OUR PRISONER INTO THE COLONEL'S LIBRARY.

We brought our prisoner into the colonel's library, where he and Mr. Hardwick were sitting.

"I'm not quite sure what we can charge him with, unless it's anatomical robbery," Hewitt remarked, "but here's the criminal."

The man only looked down with a sulkily impenetrable countenance. Hewitt spoke to him once or twice, and at last he said, in a strange accent, something that sounded like "*Kekie jinnessy*."

"*Kek jin?*" (not understand) asked Hewitt, in the loud clear tone one instinctively adopts in talking to a foreigner. *Kekauvo jinny.*

The man understood and shook his head, but not another word would he say or another question answer.

"He's a foreign gypsy," Hewitt explained, "just as I thought—a Wallachian, in fact. Theirs is an older and purer dialect than that of the English gypsies, and only some of the root words are alike. But I think we can make him explain to-morrow that the Fosters, at least, had nothing to do with, at any rate, cutting off Sneathy's hand. Here it is, I think," and he gingerly lifted the folds of sacking from the ghastly object as it lay on the table, and then covered it again.

"But what—what does it all mean?" Mr. Hardwick said, in bewildered astonishment. "Do you mean this man is an accomplice?"

"Not at all—the case was one of suicide, as I think you'll agree when I've explained. This man simply found the body hanging and stole the hand."

"But what in the world for?"

"For the *Hand of Glory*. Eh?" He turned to the gypsy and pointed to the hand on the table. "*Yag-vast* (fire hand) eh?"

There was a quick gleam of intelligence in the man's eye, but he said nothing. As for myself, I was more than astounded. Could it be possible that the old superstition of the Hand of Glory remained alive in a practical shape at this day?

"You know the superstition, of course," Hewitt said. "It did exist in this country in the last century, when there were plenty of dead men hanging at cross roads, and so on. On the continent, in some places, it has survived later. Among the Wallachian gypsies it has always been a great article of belief, and the superstition is even said to be active still. The belief is that the right hand of a dead man, cut off and dried over the smoke of certain wood and herbs, and then provided with wicks at each finger made of the dead man's hair, becomes, when lighted at each wick (the wicks are greased, of course,) a charm whereby a thief may walk without hindrance where he pleases in a strange house, push open all doors and take what he likes. Nobody can stop him, for everybody the Hand of Glory approaches is made helpless, and can neither move nor speak. You may remember there was some talk of thieves' candles in connection with the horrible series of Whitechapel murders not long ago. That is only one form of the cult of the Hand of Glory."

"Yes," my uncle said, "I remember reading so. There is a story about it in the 'Ingoldsby Legends,' too, I believe."

"There is—it is called 'The Hand of Glory,' in fact. You remember the spell 'Open lock to the dead man's knock' and so on. But I think you'd better have the constable up and get this man into safe quarters for the night. He should be searched, of course. I expect they will find on him the hair I noticed to have been cut from Sneathy's head."

The village constable arrived with his iron handcuffs in substitution for those of cord which had so sorely vexed the wrists of our prisoner, and marched him away to the little lockup on the [illegible]

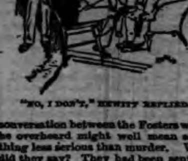
CHAPTER VI.

Then my uncle and Mr. Hardwick turned on Martin Hewitt with doubts and many questions. "Why do you call it suicide?" Mr. Hardwick asked. "It is plain the Fosters were with him at the time, from the tracks. Do you mean to say that they stood there and watched Sneathy hang himself without interfering?"

"No, I don't," Hewitt replied, lighting a cigar. "I think I told you that they never saw Sneathy."

"Yes, you did; and, of course, that's what they said themselves when they were arrested. But the thing's impossible. Look at the tracks!"

"The tracks are exactly what revealed to me that it was not impossible," Hewitt returned. "I'll tell you how the case unfolded itself to me, from the beginning. As to the information you gathered from the Ranworth coachman, to begin with, the conversation between the Fosters which he overheard might well mean something less serious than murder. What did they say? They had been sent for in a hurry and had just had a short consultation with their mother and sister. Henry said that 'the thing must be done, and at once;' also, that as there were two of them it would be easy. Robert said that Henry, as a doctor, would know best what to do. Now you, Col. Brett, had been saying—before we learned these things from Mr. Hardwick—that Sneathy's behavior of late had become so bad as to seem that of a madman. Then there was the story of his sudden attack on a tradesman in the village and equally sudden running away—exactly the sort of impulsive, wild thing that madmen do. Why then might it not be reasonable to suppose that Sneathy *had* become mad—more especially considering all the circumstances of the case, his commercial ruin and disgrace and his horrible life with his wife and her family? Had become suddenly much worse and quite uncontrollable, so that the two wretched women, left alone with him, were driven to send in haste for Henry and Robert to help them. That would account for all. The brothers arrive just after Sneathy had gone out. They are told in a hurried interview how affairs stand, and it is decided that Sneathy must be at once secured and confined in an asylum before something serious happens. He has just gone out—something terrible may be happening at that moment. The brothers determine to follow together at once and secure him wherever he may be. Then the meaning of their conversation is plain. The thing that must be done, and done at once, is the capture of Sneathy and his confinement in an asylum. Henry, as a doctor, would know what to do—in regard to the necessary formalities. And they took a halter in case a struggle should ensue, and it were found necessary to bind him. Very likely, wasn't it?"



"NO, I DON'T," HEWITT REPLIED.

"Well, yes," Mr. Hardwick replied. "It certainly is. It never struck me in that light at all."

"That was because you believed to begin with that a murder had been committed, and looked at the preliminary circumstances, which you learned after, in the light of your conviction. But now to come to my actual observations. I saw the footmarks across the fields and agreed with you (it was indeed obvious) that Sneathy had gone that way *first*, and that the brothers had followed, walking over his tracks. This state of the tracks continued until well into the wood, when suddenly the tracks of the brothers opened out and proceeded on each side of Sneathy's. The simple inference would seem to be, of course, the one you made—that the Fosters had here overtaken Sneathy and walked one at each side of him; but of this I felt by no means certain. Another very simple explanation was available, which might chance to be the true one. It was just at the spot where the brothers' tracks separated that the path became suddenly much muddier, because of the closer overhanging of the trees at the spot. The path was, as was to be expected, wettest in the middle. It would be the most natural thing in the world for two well-dressed young men on arriving here to separate so as to walk one on each side of the mud in the middle. On the other hand, a man in Sneathy's state (assuming him, for the moment, to be mad and contemplating suicide) would walk straight along the center of the path, taking no note of mud or anything else. I examined all the tracks very carefully, and my theory was confirmed. The feet of the brothers had everywhere alighted in the driest spots, and the steps were of irregular lengths—which meant, of course, that they were picking their way; while Sneathy's footmarks had never turned aside, even for the dirtiest puddle. Here, then, were the rudiments of a theory.

"At the watercourse, of course, the footmarks ceased, because of the hard gravel. The body lay on a knoll at the left—a knoll covered with grass. On this the signs of footmarks were almost undiscoverable, although I am often able to discover tracks in grass that are invisible to others. Here, however, it was almost useless to spend much time in examination, for you and your man had been there, and what slight marks there might be would be indistinguishable one from another. Under the branch from which the man had hung there was an old tree stump, with a flat top, where the tree had been sawn off. I examined this, and it became fairly apparent that Sneathy had stood on it when the rope was about his neck—his muddy footprint was plain to see; the mud was not smeared about, you see, as it probably would have been if he had been stood there forcibly and pushed off. It was a simple clear footprint—another hint at suicide.

"But then arose the objection that you mentioned yourself. Plainly the brothers Foster were following Sneathy and came this way. Therefore, if he hanged himself before they arrived, it would seem that they must have come across the body. But now I examined the body itself. There was mud on the knees, and clinging to one knee was a small leaf. It was a leaf corresponding to those on the bush behind the tree, and it was not a dead leaf, so must have been just detached. After my examination of the body I went to the bush, and there, in the thick of it, were, for me, sufficiently distinct knee marks, in one of which the knee had crushed a spray of the bush against the ground—and from that spray a leaf was missing. Behind the knee marks were the indentations of boot toes in the soft, bare earth under the bush, and thus the thing was plain. The poor lunatic had come in sight of the dangling rope, and the temptation to suicide was irresistible. But at that moment he must have heard the steps—probably the voices—of the brothers behind him on the winding path. He immediately hid in the bush till they had passed. It is probable that seeing who the men were and conjecturing that they were following him—thinking also, perhaps, of things that had occurred between them and himself—his inclination to self-destruction became completely ungovernable, with the result that you saw.

"But before I inspected the bush I noticed one or two more things about the body. You remember I inquired if either of the brothers Foster were left-handed, and was assured that neither was. But clearly the hand had been cut off by a left-handed man with a large, sharply pointed knife. For well away to the *right* of where the wrist had hung the knife-point had made a tiny triangular rent in the coat. So that the hand must have been held in the mutilator's right hand while he used the knife with his left—clearly a left-handed man.

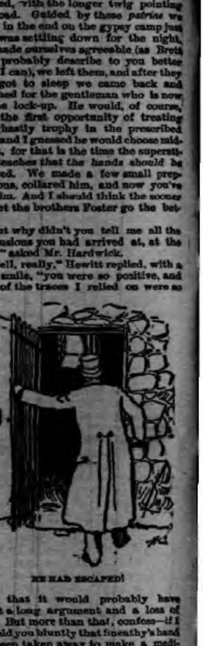
"But most important of all about the body was the jagged hair over the right ear. Everywhere else the hair was well cut and orderly—here it seemed as though a good piece had been, so to speak, *sawn* off. What could anybody want with a dead man's right hand and certain locks of his hair? Then it struck me suddenly—the man was *hanged*; it was the Hand of Glory!

"Then, you will remember, I went at your request to see the footprints of the Fosters on the part of the path *past* the watercourse. Here, again, it was muddy in the middle, and the two brothers had walked as far apart as before, although nobody had walked between them. A final proof, if one were needed, of my theory as to the three lines of footprints.

"Now I was to consider how to get at the man who had taken the hand. He should be punished for the mutilation, but beyond that he would be required as a witness. Now all the foot-tracks in the vicinity had been accounted for. There were those of the brothers and of Sneathy, which we have been speaking of; those of the rustics looking on, which, however, stopped a little way off, and did not interfere with our sphere of observation; those of your man who had cut straight through the wood when he first saw the body and had come back the same way with you; and our own, which we had been careful to keep away from the others. Consequently there was no track of the man who had cut off the hand; therefore it was certain that he must have come along the hard gravel by the watercourse, for that was the only possible path which would not tell the tale. Indeed, it seems quite a likely path through the wood for a passenger to take, coming from the high ground by the Shepperton road. Brett and I left you and traversed the watercourse, both up and down. We found a foot print at the top left lately by a man with a broken shoe. Right down to the bottom of the watercourse where it emerged from the wood there was no sign on either side of this man having left the gravel. (Where the body was, as you will remember, he would simply have stepped off the gravel on to the grass, which I thought it useless to examine as I have explained.) But at the bottom, by the lane, the footprint appeared again. This then was the direction in which I was to search for a left-handed man with a broken-soled shoe, probably a gypsy, and most probably a foreign gypsy—because a foreign gypsy would be the most likely to hold still the belief in the Hand of Glory. I conjectured the man to be a straggler from a band of gypsies—one who probably had got behind the caravan and had made a short cut across the wood after it, so at the end of the lane I look for a *patrin*. This is a sign that gypsies leave to guide stragglers following up. Sometimes it is a heap of dead leaves, sometimes a few stones, sometimes a mark on the ground, but more usually a couple of twigs crossed, with the longer twig pointing the road. Guided by these *patrins* we came in the end on the gypsy camp just as it was settling down for the night. We made ourselves agreeable (as Brett will probably describe to you better than I can), we left them, and after they had got to sleep we came back and watched for the gentleman who is now in the lock-up. He would, of course, seize the first opportunity of treating his ghastly trophy in the prescribed way, and I guessed he would choose midnight, for that is the time the superstition teaches that the hands should be repared. We made a few small preparations, collared him, and now you've got him. And I should think the sooner you let the brothers Foster go the better."

"But why didn't you tell me all the conclusions you had arrived at, at the time?" asked Mr. Hardwick.

"Well, really," Hewitt replied, with a quiet smile, "you were so positive, and some of the traces I relied on were so small that it would probably have meant a long argument and a loss of time. But more than that, confess—if I had told you bluntly that Sneathy's hand had been taken away to make a medieval charm to enable a thief to pass through a locked door and steal plate calmly under the owner's nose what would you have said?"



HE HAD ESCAPED!

"Well, well, perhaps I *should* have been a little skeptical. Appearances combined so completely to point to the Fosters as murderers that any other explanation, almost, would have seemed unlikely to me, and *that*—well no, I confess, I shouldn't have believed in it. But it is a startling thing to find such superstitions alive nowadays."

"Yes, perhaps it is. Yet we find survivals of the sort very frequently. The Wallachians, however, are horribly superstitious still — the gypsies among them are of course worse. Don't you remember the case reported a few months ago in which a child was drowned as a sacrifice in Wallachia in order to bring rain? And that was not done by gypsies, either. Even in England, as late as 1865, a poor paralyzed Frenchman was killed by being 'swum' for witchcraft—that was in Essex. And less atrocious cases of belief in wizardry occur again and again even now."

Then Mr. Hardwick and my uncle fell into a discussion as to how the gypsy in the lock-up could be legally punished. Mr. Hardwick thought it should be treated as a theft of a portion of a dead body, but my uncle fancied there was a penalty for mutilation of a dead body *per se*, though he could not point to the statute. As it happened, however, they were saved the trouble of arriving at a decision, for in the morning he was discovered to have escaped. He had been left, of course, with free hands, and had occupied the night in wrenching out the bars at the top of the back wall of the little prison-shed (it had stood on the green for a hundred and fifty years) and climbed out. He was not found again, and a month or two later the Foster family left the district entirely.

[THE END.]

Take Heed.

"Thou wilt lament hereafter when the evil shall be done and shall admit no cure". If your eyes trouble you heed this [illegible] warning, and that you may have no occasion to lament their carelessness go to Collier's, [illegible] Park avenue, and have them examined, and be reliably advised as to the preservation of your sight.

OPENING BIDS.

That the Borough Council's Chief Occupation.

CRUSHED STONE AND FLAGGING.

The Bids Referred to Committee for Investigation—Dr. Carman Appointed Borough Physician—Memorial Day Fund Undecided.

An adjourned meeting of the North Plainfield Borough Council held Friday evening, all the members being present except Mr. Lounsbury.

A short private conference was held previous to the meeting, to talk about salaries.

The minutes were not read. Clerk Arnold presented a communication from Secretary Asa Collier of the Memorial Detail, asking the Council for $50 as an appropriation to help observe Decoration Day. It was received and filed, and brought up later in the evening, when Mr Valiant said that last year the appropriation was not made because the borough counsel had informed them that it was illegal thus to use borough funds.

The Mayor stated that last Winter a law was passed which would give them that privilege, and he thought it would be well to take advantage of it. The matter was laid over till the May meeting.

A. M. Grant and others asked for a crosswalk on Summit avenue, and L. L. Randolph and others asked for a crosswalk on Duer street at the intersection of Duer street and Linden avenue. These were referred to Committee on Streets and Public Health.

A small batch of claims was presented and audited, and warrants were ordered drawn for payments.

Mr. Valiant of the Committee on Laws, Ordinances and Elections stated that the borough counsel had told him that the borough was not liable for the accident which happened to Mr. McCready on Manning avenue, but that the owner of the property in front of which he fell was liable. The report was received and filed.

Progress was reported by Mr. Schutt on the matter of settling the borough and township division.

An ordinance was introduced on first reading which fixes for three years the salary of the Assessor at $600 a year, and that of the Collector at $1,000. Mr. Valiant moved that it pass to its second reading, and be laid over one month, subject to amendment. This was carried.

The bond of Collector H. N. Spencer for $15,000 was presented, with Jacob Voehl, A. I. Smalley and Justus H. Cooley as sureties; and also the bond of Overseer of the Poor D. R. Weaver for $500, with J. P. Humble and A. J. Winckler as sureties. They were both referred to the Committee on Laws, Ordinances and Elections, who later recommended that the bonds be accepted, which was agreed to.

Bids for crushed stone, crosswalks and sidewalks were then presented, as follows: A. I. Smalley—Crushed stone, all sizes, 2½, 1½ and 1, with dust, 75 cents a ton; delivered 93 cents a ton, with dust. J. H. Wilson—Crushed stone, top dressing, 90 cents a ton; No. 1, 89½ cents; No. 2, 80 cents; tailings, 75 cents; delivered, at the crusher, 10 per cent. less. A. Lenzie—Crosswalks, 3 or 4 inches thick, and 2 feet wide, for 39 cents a lineal foot; flagging, 60 cents a lineal foot. J. A. Thickstun—Crosswalks, 2 feet, 5 inches thick, 80 cents; 6 inches thick, $1; flagging, 4 feet, 2 inches thick, 64 cents; crossings, 3 inches thick, 50 cents; all lineal feet, to be laid in sand. M. Powers—crosswalks, 2 feet wide, 25 cents a square foot, sidewalks, 4 feet wide, 1½ to 2 inches thick, 13½ cents a square foot. P. Kiely—all walks 39 cents a running foot, the borough to furnish the sand.

The bids were referred to the Committee on Streets and Public Health.

The Mayor stated that Overseer of the Poor Weaver had brought to his attention the fact that one of the borough's poor subject had died, and they had no burial place. He had told the overseer to arrange with the township for burial in their plot. He advised that the borough secure a portion of the township plot, and that the matter be attended to at once.

Mr. Smith said that the borough and township had jointly purchased the plot and both were entitled to its use.

Mr. Howell moved that it be referred to the Committee on Streets and Public Health, which was carried.

Mr. Valiant said that as soon as an affadavit accompanied J. W. VanHorn's bond, he would recommend its acceptance, and the clerk was given the bond to have this done.

Mr. Schutt moved that Dr. J. H. Carman be appointed Borough Physician, which was carried. Mr. Smith said the Committee on Streets and Public Health had decided it was not advisable to contract the work, as Dr. Mattison had asked for at the previous meeting.

The Council adjourned.

—Robert Mattox has become the representative of L. Sternberg & Co., of Newark, for Plainfield.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WORDS OF THE CROSS.

Plainfield Congregations Unite in a Devotional Service.

A beautiful expression of the liberality and unity which pervade the evangelical churches in Plainfield was evident last evening, when all denominations gathered under one roof and joined in meditation on words from the cross where Jesus was crucified for sinners 1863 years ago.

The union services were held in the First M. E. Church, in which a large congregation had gathered.

The services were opened by Rev. Dr. C. E. Barnes, who spoke a few words appropriate to the occasion. He said that to think rightly is to live, and it is therefore better to turn our mind and eyes from the daily pursuits of the world on the observance of this holy day and enter the Gethsemane of life.

Rev. Dr. Richards, of the Crescent Avenue Church, read the Scriptural lesson from the twenty-third chapter of Luke, after which he offered prayer. The fifty-first and fifty-second Psalms were then read responsively by the congregation.

The first word from the cross was taken by Rev. G. Kennedy Newell of Hope Chapel. It was "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do". These words, he said, showed His love for His persecutors, and evinced that forgiving spirit which characterized the life of Him throughout. For the joy set before Him in preparing a way that all might be saved, He was willing to suffer.

Owing to illness (an attack of the grip), Rev. C. E. Herring of the First Presbyterian Church was unable to be present, and in his place Rev. Dr. Barnes spoke of the second word, "Verily, I say unto thee, today shalt thou be with me in paradise". He said that no matter how one has sinned, how memory scars one's heart, how we weep or wail, how grevious our sins of past torture may be so long as we recognize in Him some other form than ourselves, and cast our burden on Him, then we are home.

Rev. Cornelius Schenck of Trinity Reformed Church took up the third word, "Behold thy son, behold thy mother". He thought this was a beautiful expression of the filial love of Jesus. As the mother stood at the cross and saw the crucifixion and heard these words, she must have understood Simeon's words of 33 years before, when he said that a sword should pierce her soul.

Rev. Dr. E. M. Rodman of Grace P. E. Church talked on the fourth word, "My God, My God, why hast thou forsaken Me!" These words conveyed the desolation and solitude which the Lord was undergoing, and yet His first thought was the saving of others. It is impossible to compare the sufferings of Jesus when He gave voice to "My God, My God, why hast thou forsaken Me", with those of any other man.

The fifth word, "I thirst", was considered by Rev. J. W. Richardson. He said that not until the last redemption price had been paid and the pearly gates opened for all, did Christ give expression to His sufferings. In these words we find an exhibition of the Master-man which only belongs to the divine and which comes in touch with our nature.

Rev. Dr. D. J. Yerkes talked on the sixth word, "It is finished". This finished work was not the work of the crucifiers who had accomplished their desire in getting Him out of the way; it was not the feeble cry of a man whose death ended all on earth; but it was a death to accomplish something committed to His hands—a way for salvation.

The seventh and last word, "Father, into Thy hands, I commend My spirit", was dwelt on by Rev. C. L. Goodrich. The first and last word of Christ on the cross was "Father". Men that live in conscious fellowship with God know that death cannot end all. Mr. Goodrich spoke more of Him as a man than as a divinity.

The meeting was brought to an end by Rev. Jocelyn Johnstone of the Church of the Redeemer offering prayer.

BY THE WAY.

—The Star Bicycle Club is the name of an organization which the young wheelmen are organizing in the vicinity of West Fifth street.

—The Sunday-school of the Methodist Episcopal Church will hold its Easter exercises tomorrow evening at 7:30, instead of in the afternoon as first announced.

—Don't forget to leave your valuables in Doane's safe-deposit vault, or rent a deposit box by the year. He provides an absolutely fireproof vault, and Yale lock boxes.

—The next meeting of the Crescent Wheelmen will be held Wednesday evening. At that time a list of the coming events of the season will be made, and the Decoration Day meet arranged for.

—The Crescent Oval is being worked into condition for the coming events of the season. It is expected that in course of a week the track will be in shape for the use of those who desire to go into training.

—Eddie Hagan, Patrick O'Connor, Geo. Durilla and John Daly were sentenced to pay fines of $2 apiece, or go to jail for 20 days, this morning in City Court. They were charged with trespassing on the railroad. Durilla was the only one who paid the money.

—An evening of pure enjoyment and delight can be secured by attending the entertainment in Bethel Chapel Tuesday, April 23, when Glover's phonograph will reproduce some of the most celebrated pieces of music of American and foreign artists. The admission will be [illegible] cents.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

David Pangborn Shoots Himself in the Head.

FOUND DYING IN AN OUTHOUSE.

Removed in an Unconscious Condition to Muhlenberg Hospital—He Was an Old Soldier, and a Notable Plainfield Character.

From The Press of April 13.

Tired and weary of life, despondent and homeless, David Pangborn endeavored to take his life last night by putting a bullet into his brain. But he was unsuccessful in bringing to an end his career instantaneously, though word comes from the Muhlenberg hospital that he will probably not survive the attempt at ending his existence.

About 7 last night Lewis Bartholomew, who resides on Richmond street near Putnam avenue, was working about his yard when a sudden gust of wind carried a piece of clothing into the adjoining yard, which is in the rear of the vacant house standing on the corner of Richmond street and Putnam avenue. Bartholomew climbed over the fence to recover the missing article, and as he neared the outhouse, which stood at the end of the lot, he thought he heard a grunting sound. Going to the structure he saw through the half opened door the body of a man curled up as if in a drunken slumber. In fact that was what he thought the condition of the man was.

Calling Robert A. Prince, who resides in the same house, the two endeavored to open the door and find out who it was. But the body lay in such a position that the door would only swing a few inches in. Deciding that whoever it was he must be drunk, they asked Mr. Lay, who was coming down town, to notify the police of the circumstance and ask them to come and remove the man.

Policeman Hartpence and Mattox went to the scene about 8. On their arrival there they saw at a glance, without investigation, that he was in no condition to be removed without a wagon. One of them went to Dr. Murray's office on Watchung avenue and sent a telephone message to Chief Grant asking that a carriage be sent to remove him. In the meantime the other officer and Bartholomew and Prince had broken open the door to the outhouse. As they went to lift the individual up they found a small 22-calibre revolver lying on the floor, under his body, and the right side of the face and body covered with blood, which had oozed forth from a wound in the ear.

Quickly recognizing him as Pangborn and discovering that he had attempted suicide, Policeman Hartpence started down town at once to notify Chief Grant of the fact and the need of something more than a buggy to convey him to the hospital. The two officers met on the way, and as soon as the Chief learned of the condition of Pangborn, he immediately notified Dr. Simpson, who, in company with Dr. Murray, soon came to the scene of the attempted suicide. After examining the wound the physicians ordered that he be taken to Muhlenberg Hospital. The platform wagon of Harry Krymer was secured and Pangborn carried to that institution, where his injuries were dressed. He has been unconscious ever since, and is not expected to live the day through.

How much time had elapsed after Pangborn had shot himself before he was discovered is not known. The blood which was on him when found was dry so that he must have lain there for some time. No one in the neighborhood heard any shots or saw anything that would indicate that anything was wrong until he was discovered. Mrs. Nevius, who resides next door on Putnam avenue to where the suicide occurred, knew nothing of the affair until this morning when a Daily Press reporter called there in search of the facts, and told her of the case. Very few other people in that section were aware of anything being wrong.

Pangborn has always been a man of a roving nature and unsatisfied disposition, and especially so since the death of his wife three years ago, when his home in North Plainfield on Steiner place was broken up.

Through ill health he was never able to hold a position any length of time, and this condition of affairs served to keep him in a constant state of despondency and discouragement. His last job was as a teamster for the city, which he gave up two years ago on account of illness. After that he entered the soldiers' home, but only remained there four days, leaving, without any particular reason, except that he was dissatisfied.

He came back to Plainfield and was finally compelled to become a city charge, living on the poor farm kept by Noah Terry. Previous to this during the intervals that he was out of work he usually made his home with his niece, Mrs Chas. W. Smith, on Richmond street. Since he has been on the poor farm he frequently came to the city and remained with Mrs. Smith two or three days at a time. Last Saturday he came down from the farm and asked Mrs. Smith if he could stay with her for a few days, stating that he did not like it there, and he was anxious to secure work again.

He came in and out every day, and up to Wednesday evening seemed to be in a pleasant frame of mind, more so than usual. Thursday he appeared to have that despondent feeling again, going about in a dejected manner, and acting very reticent. That evening a little after 6 he came in and went out immediately. That was the last the family saw or heard of him, until they were notified last night of the attempt to kill himself.

Mrs. Smith told The Daily Press man this morning that Pangborn had frequently threatened to take his life. Only a few days ago he said that if he didn't get a job pretty soon he would take some arsenic. However, he had talked that way so often that little attention was paid to his remarks. In his pockets was found a pawn ticket for a watch, on which he received $1, and with which he probably bought the revolver.

He is about 70 years of age. He leaves no immediate relatives.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*

TROLLEY EXTENSION.

An Injury to None, a Benefit to All.

It has been stated that the trolley is an annoyance in Plainfield homes, and an injury to property. Let us see if this be so. It is not so in Detroit, the finest city in the West. Its fashionable residence street, Woodward avenue, contains very busy trolley lines, on which cars are run with a headway not exceeding two or three minutes.

Plainfield has the population of a single Detroit ward, and Plainfield's trolley cars have a headway of twelve minutes, and are not in a hurry at that.

Now, if our trolleys are an annoyance and an injury, there are plenty of people who can tell us the sad story. Call witnesses. Bring from the homes in Somerset street, or West Front street, or Grant avenue, or Seventh street, people that have experienced month in and month out our type of trolley. Let their statements go along with the statements of people from West Fourth street and Woodland avenue.

If property on Somerset street, or West Front street, or Grant avenue, or Seventh street, has become less valuable, name at least one lot or one house and lot that has been sold for less, or assessed on a lower valuation, or that is offered at a lower price. We do not ask for much proof—just something more than the phantoms of the brain with which we of late have been oversupplied.

Who in the streets named has become more nervous because of the trolley—who is annoyed by it—who in those streets ever minds the occasional car as it goes by? Wanted, in other words, one Plainfield witness of actual Plainfield experience, who will say that the trolley in his street is a personal annoyance, and an injury to his property.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

R. M. Stover is very low.

Wm. Swaim of Plainfield avenue and Front street is considerably improved.

Miss Agnes Baughart of Newport, Cumberland County, is visiting John H. Rowland of East Second street.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Cadmus of Brooklyn are rejoicing over the advent of a little Palm Sunday daughter.

Frank Vermeule has accepted a position with L. Sternberg & Co., and will commence his duties next Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Tams, and their lovely boy James Elmore, of Trenton, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Tams's parents, Deputy County Collector Elmore D. Moffett, Orchard place.

"The Curiosities of Vision" will be talked of by Prof. J. H. Hyslop of Columbia College in the Casino Monday afternoon at 3, under the auspices of the Monday Afternoon Club.

Miss Alice B. Spangenberg, State Superintendent of the Missionary Department, spoke yesterday at the annual convention of the Hunterdon County Christian Endeavor Union, held in Lambertville.

A lad by the name of Sicurale living on McDowell street was bitten by a vicious dog yesterday afternoon. The brute is owned by Thomas Sheppard. The boy was taken to the hospital, and the wound was cauterized.

Fifteen friends gathered at the home of Charles Kelderling, 223 East Front street, last night, and merrily celebrated his thirty-second birthday anniversary. All had a delightful time with games, music and refreshments.

Rev. James Leggett, pastor of the M. E. Church of East Hampton, L. I., is his brother, J. H. Leggett of West Front street. He is so well liked by the Methodists of East Hampton that he was reappointed at the Conference held this week.

A Good Thing.

Hereafter the Y. M. C. A. Building will be open Sundays from 9 to 12:30 a. m., and from 1 to 6 p. m.

DEAD AGIN FITTIN'.

For one long minute Matsy Delihanty hung by her elbows on the top of the high board fence closing in the yard back of O'Flaherty's saloon—a minute of great bodily agony to her, but of fully as great mental pleasure.

"Hit him agin, Pete," she called in her wild shrill tones, and the boys around the sluggers cheered her gayly; then her elbows gave out and she dropped back to the ash heap in the alley. As she turned reluctantly toward the backyard of her own tenement she was amazed to find herself confronting Mr. Ephraim Brown, the theological student who had charge of the Presbyterian mission around the corner.

"Blessed if it ain't you!" she gasped.

Mr. Brown looked at her sadly, and his voice was very plaintive as he said:

"And you, Matsy! Isn't that a fight over there?"

"Yep, they are fittin'," she said, defiantly, "and it's long fittin' Pete O'Brien is doin', too!" She warmed to her subject as the memory of Pete's strong right arm came back vividly and she added: "I tell yer, the way Pete ken sling is jis' grand! You'd orter seen that last round, Mr. Brown—no fancy tricks fur Pete, but jis' old timey licks that 'ud knock out any feller in Chicago in no time 't all."

"And you," said young Mr. Brown, dolefully, "you, Matsy Delihanty, the oldest girl in my Bible class, are spending the Sabbath afternoon watching rough men fight like brutes in the back yard of a saloon."

Matsy hung her head and twisted her thin fingers together nervously, or at least with the appearance of nervousness.

"Yep," she said, "that 'un you are mentioning is me straight enough—and the worst of the bis, Mr. Brown, is jis' this, that I don't know as I'd have grace enough to keep off the fence when there was fittin' on 't other side if I went to a Bible class twenty million years—not even if 'twas yore'n!"

She raised her great gray eyes humbly as she confessed her weakness, and in spite of himself Mr. Ephraim Brown blushed as he met the appealing glance from under the black lashes. Of late being confessed to by Matsy Delihanty had often embarrassed him, and he went into the kitchen with her hurriedly, with no further comment on her sinful way of passing the Sabbath.

"I dropped in to see how your rheumatism was," he said to the old man who sat over the stove in spite of the warmth of the early spring day.

Matsy's father growled a little in reply. To be sure he was done with priests, but that was no reason for taking up with Presbyterian ministers. He had decided that he and Matsy were to be free thinkers—"not afeard of no divil nor nobody, me and my gurrie," was his creed nowadays—and Matsy's sudden "shine" toward orthodoxy was very annoying to him. He, therefore, made no pretense of being glad to see his girl's pastor, and even denied himself the keen pleasure of telling how bad his rheumatism was, so after a few awkward moments the young fellow rose to go. Matsy walked down the long hall of the tenement with him, after giving one indignant glance back at her father as they left the room. They paused for a moment on the front steps, and Brown looked down almost shyly at the slim little figure by him.

"Matsy," he said, "I wish you wouldn't go to fights or have anything to do with such coarse, rough fellows as that Pete O'Brien."

"Cut Pete!" said Matsy, her meekness vanishing at once. "Not if this is Matsy Delihanty a talkin'! Pete's all right, and if bein' a Presbyterian means goin' back on old friends then I'm out of the church and back with dad, though he ain't deservin' to have me stick to him that can't be decint to his gurrl's comp'ny! I'm goin' to the dance with Pete to-morrer night, anyhow, so cuttin' ain't in order jis' now."

She flung out her words boldly, but her eyes showed that she was not altogether at ease.

"Going to the dance with him?" said Brown. "Oh, don't, Matsy."

Matsy looked down, her long lashes concealing the expression in her eyes. "I've told you all along, Mr. Brown," she said, "that I wasn't in religion any too deep."

The boy flushed even a brighter red. He stepped back in the doorway and laid his hand on her shoulder.

"Matsy," he said, hurriedly, "if you won't stay away from that ball for the sake of the church, won't you to—to please a friend?"

Matsy caught her breath.

"But, Pete—" she began tremulously.

"Send Pete to me if he makes a row," Brown cried, fiercely. He touched her cheek with his other hand and made her look up at him. "You'd never care for a fellow like that," he said positively.

Steps on the stair above them made Matsy pull away and give him a little push toward the door. "Yes," she said, as the woman from the rooms above came tramping down the stairway, surveying the slender young man with marked curiosity, "yes, I'll be at the Bible class sure next Sunday, Mr. Brown."

He did not move, and she turned unconcernedly toward her own quarters. When the woman had gone out on the street she added, softly, "and mebbe I won't be at—other concerns." Then she scudded away to give dad the richly deserved scolding.

Ephraim Brown walked down the street with his heart beating racingly. "It's my place to look out for my flock," he said to himself, but when he was in his room above the mission hall he flung up both his windows and then tramped the little room fiercely.

"If a fellow is going to spend his life in the slums—working to save souls—what better help could he have than a wife right from the people, one who is in touch with them? Why, it would double, triple, quadruple his influence and power for good!"

Over and over he said such words as these, saying them defiantly as if the father and mother, who perhaps would have to hear them some day, were at hand now. Then his fierce mood died away and he sat down by his table and took up his Bible, dropping from it slips of paper on one side of which references to texts were written and on the other "Matsy."

"She's my first convert," he said, tenderly. "The 'profs.' are right—there is no joy like saving souls. Matsy, Matsy, and she does not care for religion, wild as she talks, and she does not care for"—he broke off, but sat with a half smile on his face, marking him on the papers, below Matsy's name, "love," "love."

Suddenly he gave a little start. "I must not decide such a matter without long hours of prayer and much consulting with others," he said in the hours which were usually reserved for his Wednesday night prayer meeting. On the slip of paper he wrote, in front of the word love, two other words—"God is," and then he took down a volume of sermons and began at the very beginning—and ended there, too, for that matter.

The next afternoon he was again alone in his room when suddenly there came a thundering knock at his door and in marched Pete O'Brien with his face red and his eyes blazing.

Brown sprang to his feet and pushed his Bible away. His eyes, too, were blazing, and he did not wait for Pete to announce the reason for his visit.

"I suppose you've come," he began, fiercely, but the burly fellow interrupted him.

"And you s'pose right," he said. "I've kem to break that blasted head of yore'n."

"You mayn't find that as easy a job as you expect," said Brown, jerking off his coat. Preacher or no preacher he was not going to let a half drunken Irishman insult him.

"It's the gurrl I've kem to talk about," said Pete. "She ain't fur sayin' why she won't keep her wurrd fur to-night, but the ould chap sez it's you an' your tarnation Bible class as is at the bottom of the whole mess. I ain't set on lickin' yer, but that's what I'm after doin' if you don't git it in your noddle pretty quick that Matsy's the gurrl I'm going to marry!"

Brown threw the table out of the way and went at the big fellow. "You old idiot," he thundered, "Matsy's the girl I'm going to marry!"

They fell upon each other with full as much vim as if they had been in O'Flaherty's back yard on a Sunday afternoon—but meanwhile the door had opened and Matsy had walked in.

"And I tell yer," she called in her shrillest tones, "that the chap that lets fly the first lick ain't the boy that Matsy's goin' to take."

With the modesty of the girl who does not refuse before she is definitely asked, she added: "And that's not sayin', of course, that she's goin' to take the other."

The men—or rather boys—looked at her dazedly. She walked a little nearer to them and said, with a sarcastic uplifting of her nostrils: "Of course, you gents are at liberty to carry on jis' as you choose, but there's one thing Matsy Delihanty has got to say, and that is that she's dead agin fittin', and she's goin' to have no more to do with them as stick to such coarse pursoots."

She turned toward the door and Pete followed her. Brown looked after her almost piteously, and at the door she turned her head toward him.

"I'm too deep in—religion to stand such goin's on," she remarked, with an airy wave of her thin little hand.

Brown was 20 that spring.—The Chap-Book.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FORESTS.

They Cover Sixty Per Cent. of the State, but Are Not Conserved Property.

The second annual report of the New Hampshire Forestry Commission says that the forest area comprises practically 60 per cent. of the entire area of the State, and has not greatly changed since the publication of the report of the first temporary forestry commission in 1885. The amount of virgin spruce forest in New Hampshire is 525,000 acres, about 300,000 acres of this being in the White Mountain district. The annual product from its acreage is about 280,000 feet board measure, and the amount used for pulp is increasing about 15 per cent. each year. The lumberman, as a rule, continue to cut their lands "clean," thereby destroying all opportunity for reproduction of spruce by growth of small trees, while the large pulp mills, which own vast tracts of virgin forests, cut none less than twelve inches in diameter at the stump, and are already reaping the benefits of such a course.

The methods of lumbering are discussed, and the conclusion is arrived at that a change is necessary, and that the State must soon face the question how it will stay the ruthless waste and protect its forests. It is suggested that by the exercise of the right of eminent domain for the erection of a series of public forest preserves the State could effectually secure this object and make the White Mountain range a source of constant income, unfailing water supply and perpetual scenic pleasure.

Trancemogrification.

Now that hypnotism is in the air our conversation books will have to be remodelled as thus:

Good morning. Have you hibernated well?

Yes, I have had a most successful trance this winter. Have you laid up at all?

Only for a few days at Christmas, just to escape the bills.

Well, you take my advice, old man, and rent a private catacomb on the three years' system. It comes much cheaper in the end, and you save your coal and gas, to say nothing of clothes.

We've started a Nirvana Club in our neighborhood on the tontine principle. The last person who wakes get the prize, unless the first who comes to makes off with it.

It is capital, anyway, when you are taking a tour. Saves all the trouble of sightseeing. You are just packed up and forwarded from place to place, with an automatic kodak, which records everything you visited. Try it!

Will, some day. By Jove, I must be off! I've got to attend an anaesthetic concert, absolutely painless.

And I've got a mesmeric dinner party on to-night. All the bores will be put in glass cases and fed mechanically.

Good by, then. Sleep well!—Punch.

Domestic Economy in the Orient.

"Sirrah," remarked the Sultan, "my first wife and I are one."

The court mathematically bowed low in affirmation.

"Well," proceeded his majesty, "how about me and my second wife?"

"You are another," promptly rejoined the man of science.

Whereat divers high functionaries made shift to leave the apartment, not deeming it good politics to give their puissant sovereign the lie to his face.—Detroit Tribune.

California prunes worth five cents a pound fetch 18 cents a pound as real French importations when sold in San Francisco.

A philologist of high repute is authority for the statement that there are [illegible] languages spoken in Russia.

A sample order of [illegible] tons of coal has come from Mexico to the coal operators of the Fairmont, W. Va., [illegible]

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Walter Irving Clarke, City Editor

CARRIAGES FOR ALL.

The Trolley Needed by Everybody Who Doesn't Keep a Horse.

When the phantasms of certain scattered individuals are dissipated by the testimony of Plainfield experiences, and it is seen that the trolley as conducted here is not a source of annoyance, nor a source of danger to life or limb, and is not therefore a source of injury to property—when all this is clearly seen and appreciated, does not a common humanity, a sense of real charity, demand that no more obstacle be conjured up to deprive those who are not able to keep a private conveyance of the customary convenience of communication?

When a man on West Fourth street or East Fifth street, for example, says that no trolley line shall be extended from the railroad station by way of his street, what does he say in plain terms to his fellow creatures?

He says to scores of little children, "you shall sit through school hours or church hours in wet shoes or wet clothes, or both, after your tramp through storm, or perhaps slush. You have, I know, no carriage to ride in, but you shall not have the benefit of public conveyances that children use in almost every other city in the land. No matter if pneumonia or other disease be the result, I say you shall go afoot in this town."

He says to the weary business man returning home, "go afoot regardless of distance or the state of the weather. If you do not like it, go elsewhere to live."

He says to the women who do not own carriages, "go you also afoot if you have shopping or marketing to do, or if you go to and from the great city daily. If it rain, tramp a mile if need be, and don't expect to ride in this town, because I dislike the trolley, and do not happen to need it."

So through the list. The man who has located himself near the North avenue or Netherwood station cherishes the atmosphere of Self, and binds ninety-nine out of every one hundred to discomfort, perhaps to disease, certainly to loss of valuable time.

Gentlemen of the Council, shall a few men who hasten to forget humanity and the general good, control communication in this town?

AS TO PUBLIC ROADS.

Some Facts From the First Annual Report of the New Jersey Commissioner.

Edward Burroughs, the New Jersey Commissioner of Public Roads, has, in this, his first report, supplied a mass of useful information and valuable data as to the working of the new law under which it is expected that New Jersey will become "a State of highways". He traces graphily and concisely how the roads developed from the old Indian trails, and summarizes the laws and improvements which have marked the revived public interest in the subject during the last few years.

Much of the report refers more to the southern and south central counties of the State than to that portion in the immediate vicinity of New York, so that the practical benefits to be derived by the farmers and truckmen by an increase in the transport facilities are not touched on with that fullness which is desirable, but on the other hand the report abounds with statistics which will be found of great value to the practical road maker, and will serve as a guide to the various township and borough authorities which have road matters under their supervision.

The work can be had by application to Mr. Burroughs at Trenton, and will be found of great value to those who contemplate making roads, either public or private.

A Stitch
in time saves nine. A stitch in the side often results in something far more serious, unless treated at once.
Allcock's
Porous Plaster
has saved many from lung diseases. It is invaluable for rheumatism, and pains in the back, chest or limbs.
When Purchasing do not only ask for "Allcock's," but make sure that you get it."
Allcock's Corn Shields,
Allcock's Bunion Shields,
Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.
Brandreth's Pills
[illegible]

THE NEW CARPET.

Clever Local Verse by a Young Woman of 83 Years.

The following verse has just been issued in graceful booklet form from the pen of Mrs. Esther Kempster Miller. The poetess is 83 years of age, and her brightness of spirits and intellect is well reflected in her poems:

THE NEW CARPET.

THE INVITATION OF THE ENTERTAINMENT REQUESTED EACH ATTENDANT TO CONTRIBUTE AS MANY PENNIES AS HE HAD LIVED BIRTHDAYS.

Come one and all, both old and young,
Open your purse, and use your tongue;
The purse that all of us may know
By coins that each one will bestow,
How many years of life you've passed;
For well we know all have been asked
To donate thus for Carpet.

Your tongues, of course, tonight you'll use,]
With words and songs that will amuse;
Also of Birthdays you will tell,
And such you've had, we know full well,
For if you had not, we declare
That you tonight would not be here
To say we need a Carpet.

We've met to celebrate Birthdays,
And hope that every one will praise
The Giver of all good, that we
Recurring Birthdays live to see;
Some count but few, others count many
And for each one we give a penny
To swell the fund for Carpet.

Our boys and girls, who are so bright,
We welcome here with joy tonight;
Our young folks, too, we gladly greet
And always with them love to meet;
The middle aged we pass not by,
But welcome them as they draw nigh
To help us buy the Carpet.

The aged we will not omit,
For well you know they'll not permit
The wind or weather, cold or heat,
To keep them from their usual seat
In God's own house; though past four score,
And one is really five years more,
They ought to have New Carpet.

Then there's our Pastor, who, we know,
The Gospel light to us doth show;
Long, long, may he our leader be
And many birthdays live to see,
With his good wife to aid and cheer
Him in his work for many's year;
And both enjoy the Carpet.

Of Deacons also we must speak,
For they the Church's good do seek;
Deaconesses, too, whose constant care
It is the Pastor's work to share;
Trustees likewise have honors won,
For faithfully they've duties done.
All these deserve New Carpet.

Our Organist we must applaud,
For she much pleasure doth afford;
By skillful touch on Organ's keys
She doth the audience always please,
And the Precentor, whom we need
In sacred song doth us well lead,
May both long use our Carpet.

Of Ushers now we'll speak a word,
All of their courtesy have heard;
How strangers cheerfully they greet
And kindly lead them to a seat;
We thank them for their constant care,
And hope the time is very near
When they will tread New Carpet.

Leader and Teachers of Sunday-school
With scholars also as a rule;
And likewise Ladies' aid, whose plan
Is to do good where'er they can;
These join Endeavorers to procure
This comfort and success assure
By purchasing Church Carpet.

The Church, we say, for surely all
Should listen to its winning call,
Extend its influence on the earth
And keep in view its priceless worth;
Full fifteen years its course has run
And all its work has been well done.
It merits a New Carpet.

And now dear friends we'll close this rhyme,
Full well we know you'll say 'tis time;
Though you requested us to write,
It may be, what you've heard tonight
Has taught yourself not to renew
Such a request, so now Adieu.
But not unto the Carpet.

EASTER-TIDE.

Celebration and Election in All Saints Church, Scotch Plains.

The Easter-tide services in this parish were more than usually interesting and impressive. The beautiful church was very tastefully decorated with lilies and palms on Easter-day, and filled with people at the mid-day celebration of the Holy Communion. The choir was augmented for the occasion, Mrs. Force of Fanwood singing a very pleasing contralto solo at the offertory. The rector took pleasure in acknowledging his indebtedness to Frank W. Quereau the organist, and Miss Quereau, for their long-continued services in the music of the church. The young ladies of the Guild had charge of all the decorations, Misses Quereau and Bartlett being the special committee for the day.

In the evening, the Easter festival of the Sunday-school took place, with a large congregation present. Harry Robinson assisted the rector in the choral service and the general conduct of the festival, together with Charles H Kyte and Miss Kish, the organist of the Sunday-school.

Carols were sung; a beautiful floral cross made up with bouquets from the children; and the missionary "pyramids" opened, which brought in over $15 for missions of the Episcopal church, a very generous offering for the scholars who only number thirty-eight, and it certainly showed their interest in this important matter. On every side there was heard expressed the conviction, that it was the brightest Easter that All Saints Church ever enjoyed.

At the annual election on Monday night the following were chosen vestrymen for the ensuing year: Senior Warden—Frank W Quereau. Junior Warden—William H Carter. Vestrymen — August Frentz, Charles H Best, Edwin L Walworth, Louis E Kennedy, Thomas G Reynolds.

—Jedediah and Marjorie Bassett of "Ye Olden Tyme", with their village choir, will sing at Y. M. C. A. Hall the evening of [illegible]

WORKING GIRLS.

WILLING, ABLE, AND AMBITIOUS,

But Often Held Back by an Illness They do not Understand.

(SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.)

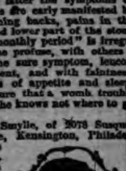
A young and intelligent working-girl of Brooklyn, N. Y., graphically pictures the working-girl's life.

Day in and day out, month after month, she toils. She is the bread-winner of the family, and must work that others may live. Rain or shine, warm or cold, she must get to her place of employment sharp on time. With the sunshine and gladness all crushed out of her life, she goes on until she falls.

Oh! this pictures only one of thousands. Some work in cramped positions, but the great majority of working girls, so to speak, live on their feet.

Among the latter the symptoms of female diseases are early manifested by weak and aching backs, pains in the lower limbs and lower part of the stomach. The "monthly period" is irregular; with some profuse, with others a cessation. The sure symptom, leucorrhœa, is present, and with faintness, weakness, loss of appetite and sleep. She may be sure that a womb trouble assails her. She knows not where to go for aid.

Miss Mary Smylie, of 2078 Susquehanna Avenue, Kensington, Philadelphia, Pa., urges her fellow working-girls to have faith in *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound.



She says: "I am a working-girl, and must stand eleven hours every day. I have suffered terribly from painful menstruation and kidney trouble; and my head was so dizzy I could hardly see. I began to take your Lydia Pinkham's Compound some time ago. It was highly recommended to me by a friend. Now I feel like a different girl: no more aches and pains. I am praising it to every one. Our Druggist sells lots of it.

WAITE'S GREAT TROUPE.

Large Houses Attend the Production of His Splendid Plays at Popular Prices.

The presentation of the play "Beacon Lights" by the Waite Comedy Company in Music Hall last night was enjoyed by an audience that filled nearly every seat, a fact that testifies to the merit and continued popularity of these amusement-makers. The play last night was of the frontier style, though the tone of roughness was smoothed over by the comedy and pathos elements, combined together with dramatic skill so as to make an enjoyable and indeed instructive performance.

The principal characters were impersonated by David R. Woods and Carrie Louis. As the Western bully, Will Dawson, Mr. Woods, who off the stage is the energetic and brainy manager of the company, seemed to possess all the necessary requisites of roughness, toughness and repulsiveness of a "killer" who had a voice like a foghorn, but whose braveness depended on the number of firearms he carried about his person. Mr. Woods put his whole heart and efforts into the piece, and though the character was anything but a popular one with the audience, it was a necessary part, and his impersonation was realistic enough to win encomiums and bring success to the presentation. Mr. Woods is a finished actor as well as a genius of a manager.

Miss Louis was a bright, rollicking, sprightly and vivacious little piece of humanity, as Carrie Calhoun, the niece of Col. Clay Calhoun (Lee Sterett) who antedated before the late unpleasantness, but who was a gentleman still. In this character she was here, there and everywhere, and doing everything from stealing peaches to striking Dawson with a hatchet to keep him from abducting a child. Miss Louis plays with an enthusiasm that wins her way into the hearts of the audience from the start. Her singing specialties are a feature of each performance.

The parts played by Eugene Ellsworth, Walter Woods, Marguerite Crofton, T. J. Shearer, George A. Kimball, and Capitola Marshall were all well acted, and added much to the finish of the piece. The acting, singing and dancing of Little Ethel May were a continual delight to the audience.

The musical programme of the famous Waite premium orchestra is a feature that is well worth going miles to hear. The descriptive overture, "An Afternoon on Midway Plaisance", was beautifully rendered.

Waite's great company is in Plainfield for the week, and will give a performance every afternoon and evening. Splendid business is assured, and immense patronage is just what every show of Waite's deserves.

—Chinamen have leased the store on [illegible]

HOW SHE DROVE THE HACK.

Entertaining Method in Which an Enterprising Woman Gives Her Experience at Earning a Dollar for the Library.

The recent entertainment for the benefit of the Scotch Plains Public Library proved to be very enjoyable. The women having the matter in charge, by a deft arrangement of the chairs in the chapel of the Baptist church, gave a cosy and homelike look to the surroundings of the "experience meeting", at which those who had earned a dollar each in some unusual and and if possible extraordinary way were announced to confess by what exercise of ingenuity this had been done, either verbally or in writing, in prose or in verse. Music and recitations (the latter by Miss Lewis of Plainfield and others) varied the disclosure of experiences, ranging from aiding a husband to put up a stove, to driving a hack from Fanwood station to the old village of Scotch Plains in active competition with the sufficiently wide-awake hackmen in normal charge of this route. The latter invention was conceived and carried into effect by a woman who described her experiences in verse as follows:

In an unguarded moment I pledged my word
And my pledge a number of ladies heard,
That I'd earn a dollar in some odd way
And relate my experience here today.
I thought of the things I might possibly sell,
And also of things I could do fairly well;
But this thought came to me again and again
Why not bring a few friends up from the train.

So I hastened up stairs for my gloves and my hat,
Then ran to the window to look out for Pat,
And I called, be quick Patrick, harness up Dan,
I must get to the station as fast as I can.
And now in my wagon behind my fleet steed,
I thought of the Library, and oft of its need,
Which gave me the courage I needed full sore,
And soon I arrived at the station door.

But when the passengers began to come in
I had not the courage to help swell the din,
And the clamor the orthodox hackdriver makes
When his stand on the front of the platform he takes,
But to gain of the patronage what was my share
I offered a chromo to each then and there,
And to all who would take their passage with me,
And it worked like a charm as plainly you'll see.

My friend Mr. N——II it pleased to a dot,
And he being first had his choice of the lot.
Mr. C——r came next. Then I took up the reins
And we started in fine style for old Scotch Plains.
I had ridden in hacks and knew just wha to do,
So I made a great picture of putting Dan through,
While I said in an undertone, Don't go too fast,
Strike a nice gentle gait, you will get there at last.

Then I wrote to a friend who was staying in town,
That when she returned home, I'd carry her down,
And on the day set at about half-past three
Found my friend and her baggage awaiting for me,
Herself and her daughter, a bag and umbrella
A guitar and a camera, her friend and a fellow,
And surely, I thought, I shall make money fast,
The committee will wish that my business could last!

But I've earned my dollar and what man can say
That indeed I did not earn it in an odd way?
And I've but one regret now my mission is done
That it were not a thousand instead of but one!

—It is indeed gratifying to see such deserved and unanimous good will expressed for the retiring Borough Chief Marshal, Wm N. Pangborn. His record is without a flaw, and commands encomiums from Democrats and Republicans alike. Mayor Hegeman has had occasion both as citizen and councilman to keep an eye on Marshal Pangborn's actions, and highly praises his personal worth and official career. Mr. Pangborn has brought North Plainfield into a splendid condition, so far as public order is considered, and has done much good work as a peace-maker in settling disputes and ending personal quarrels without arrest.

Framing Their Objections.

The committee appointed at the Board of Trade meeting Thursday night, consisting of Messrs. J. D. Runyon, J. B. Coward and L. B. Woolston, held a conference last night to formulate objections to the undesirable portions of the proposed building ordinance. Among those who were at the conference and argued against the ordinance was James E. Martine.

Talking About Great Mines.

The Comstock Lode of Nevada has been the greatest producer of gold and silver in the United States, but its output after all has been only about one-third that of the Cerro de Pasco of Peru. Thursday night a talk will be given in the Y. M. C. A. rooms on the great gold and silver mines of South America.

Death of an Octogenarian.

The death of Mrs. Jane Hall occurred Sunday at her home, corner of Rock and West End avenues, in her 81st year, from paralysis. Funeral services will be held tomorrow morning at 11 from her late home, and from the Second Reformed Church, Somerville, at 2:30.

Needs Attention.

The condition of Liberty street is a constant menace to the safety of horses traveling over it. In numerous places [illegible]

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.
THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.
Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour-Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.
Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Amos H. VanHorn, Limited,
73 Market Street, Near Plane Street.
Note the Name Amos Before Entering the Store.
COME EVERY DAY.
Whenever you come you find fresh features in Furniture and Household Wares to greet you. Just now nothing seems impossible in the line of economy in this store. Whatever you want maybe you can fill it here at a third—often half—the price you'll pay elsewhere. For instance:
PARLOR SUITS.
$20—Whoever thought to see such a splendid suit as this for such a little price? You'll wonder how the material can be bought for so small a figure and not count the making. Not many, only enough to keep the sale going this week, so you'd best be quick. Mahogany finished frame, five pieces.
MATTINGS.
15c. the yard and made in Japan. You know what that means. Quaint patterns, woven carelessly on a bright colored background. Some of the very prettiest patterns of the season. Brand new styles and the kinds that will win your approval.
DINING CHAIRS.
Fragile and delicate, stout and sturdy, and every one of them serviceable as can be. You needn't spend much time; close your eyes and choose, you can't go wrong. They are the most cheerful looking chair you ever saw, and the prices $1.25 to $3.00, with twenty-five cent go-betweens.
CARPETS.
High priced or low priced, the lining and the making and the laying free. That's what brings business to our carpet room. And you pay less here for the carpet than you're likely to pay elsewhere. Scores of fresh rolls added weekly, among them new patterns in the 65c. Tapestry Brussels and Super Ingrains.
An Unequaled Offering. Buy a bedroom suit here. You'll save the cost of spring and mattress. We give a strongly woven wire spring and mixed mattress with each bedroom set sold. A bouncing big offer, but it's away we have for making new acquaintances. Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the State.
The Portland Range. You who have never heard about it, come to the store; you who have one, aren't you tickled?
The Storage House is making friends daily; such a well-lighted, well-ventilated place as it is, explains why. Satisfactory terms and satisfactory people to deal with. A 'phone call or postal will bring our vans to you door.
"Hello" Number 580

Planning to Celebrate.

There was a good attendance of members at the meeting of John Hand Camp, No. 28, S. of V., last night.

The Committee on Camp fire, which will be given by the Plainfield and Somerville Camps, reported that Monday evening, April 29, was decided on, and that it will be held in Somerville.

Plans for Decoration Day services were talked over, and the Camp decided to make the service in the morning at Scotch Plains a special feature.

An invitation was received and accepted from the Women's Relief Corps to attend the sociable to be given by them Friday evening. Wm. F. Barry Camp of Rahway also extended an invitation to the Camp to be present on the same evening, but on account of the Camp fire it could not be accepted.

David Copperfield, Casino, April 23.

The crowded condition of the Casino at the last Hospital Benefit was in the minds of many when the Underhill series was announced, and some stayed away from the first recital fearing the house would be "over-sold". Groundless fear! Such a deluge of patronage is like a Spring flood, and happens but once a year. The King's Daughters of Washington Park are not soliciting funds, but are inviting the public to enjoy a series of high-class entertainments, and to come in such numbers that their treasury shall feel it after all the expenses have been met. The house ought to be full, but not too full.

The Building Ordinance.

The committee appointed at the meeting of citizens held by the Board of Trade last Thursday, to examine building ordinance now before the Common Council, have had a meeting of the builders and architects, and have formulated several important changes which they will present to the public meeting to be held Thursday in the Board of Trade Building. [illegible]

Let Them Organize.

The Baseball Committee of the Y. M. C. A. who are endeavoring to organize a a team will have a meeting at 9:15 tomorrow night to consider the project. All lovers of this national sports are anxious to see a crack Plainfield team in the field this season, and if one is organized it would doubtless receive substantial support.

The Finderne,
FINDERNE, Somerset Co., N. J.
Open all the year as a resort of the highest order. Driving and sleighing parties will receive every attention.
HIGH-CLASS SUNDAY DINNERS.
(Table d' Hote from 1 to 3:30) Steam heat; inclosed piazzas; everything immaculate. When out driving let us entertain you,
A. E. WHITE, Manager, Finderne, N. J.
1 9 tf

Prof. A. Wehner,
TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE.
ALSO VOICE CULTURE.
Graduate of the Conservatory of Leipsic, Germany, desires a few more pupils in Plainfield.
References given and required.
Address letters to the office of this paper.
1 21 tf-e'4

CHESHIRE PIGS
For sale. Also fine thoroughbred
Cheshire Boar.
APPLY
C. Ackerman.

A DARK NIGHT

SARAH ORNE JEWETT

(Copyright, 1895, by Bacheller, Johnson & Bacheller.)

CHAPTER I.

Many years ago two men were talking together one morning in the private room of a bank in the west of England. The senior partner of the house, a white-haired, sage-looking financier, was cautioning his companion, who evidently had their business enterprise very much at heart. There was something eager and adventurous in the younger man's appearance, in spite of the look that betrayed the country squire and lawyer that he was. The bank, personified by the elder man, was making an investment quite apart from its usual steady customs, to join the squire who was putting a good bit of money into a venture by sea. This money was to be forwarded to the port of Bristol to be shipped, and the two capitalists had received news from the captain of the vessel that he was sailing much sooner than had been his first intention. The difficulty was to find a proper messenger at such short notice, and the squire, who was something of a sportsman, had come to say that he had fallen in unexpectedly with a horse dealer, a very honest man, fearless and a good rider, whom he had known for many years, and who, fortunately, was on his way to Bristol the next day but one.

"The only defect he has is in being a stranger to the roads hereabouts; I mean between here and Bristol," said the squire. "But Rogers, you say, can go with him, and knows the way well. Weymouth has an English tongue in his head, but with so much gold to carry a man is sometimes glad to take a short cut, or a different turn, especially in these days where there is so much tramping and thievery. You never know whom you fall in with on the road. I must say I never liked the looks of Rogers—"

The squire turned quickly from the window where he stood with hands deep in his pockets, looking out in the street, and saw Rogers himself, who had come, soft-footed as a cat, from the outer room to stand behind the senior partner. The squire stared at him angrily.

"I knocked, sir," said Rogers, deferentially.

"I should hope so," answered the squire with coldness. But the clerk seemed to take no offense, and departed on tiptoe after handing some checks to his chief. The old man flushed a little and was disturbed. Rogers was his daily companion and made himself quite indispensable. To the squire he was only a subordinate, and apt to be presuming and curious.

"I don't like him, in spite of all you say," the squire grumbled to the senior partner a moment after the door was softly closed.

"Well, perhaps not as a companion," agreed the old gentleman with a smile. "I thought he looked crafty and sneakish myself at first sight, but he has been perfectly faithful and steady these six or eight years now, and I long ago gave up suspecting Rogers. He is curious, perhaps, but harmless, harmless."

"He'll wait forever for his chance, but he'll take it when he gets it," said the squire. "That is, if I know anything of human nature. I wish we had our money all in notes instead of so much gold, but we cannot risk the chance of our changing the notes in Bristol before the Mary and Bell sets sail. And my man Weymouth can hold his own, I'll warrant him. I hope he'll be prompt about starting. He as much as told me that it was not all business that keeps him here; he is paying attention to a young woman whom he hopes to marry. But he's a man of his word. 'Tis a good bit of work for him and money easily earned, as you may say, since he was going to Bristol a day later, at any rate."

The squire took his riding stick and gloves from the table and bade his old friend good morning. They shook hands heartily and had a cheerful word or two about their business and its probable success.

"See that they start at six o'clock Sunday morning, or even earlier," the younger man turned back to say. "The roads are heavy already with so much rain, and if I don't mistake the signs there's more coming. They can't get to Bristol at best before night. I don't know what sort of a mount Rogers will get. He'll soon worry a good horse out of his wits, I should think. Tell him that Fenderson is set upon sailing early."

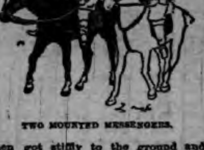
"He'll wait a tide for his money," said the senior partner with assurance, tapping the arm of his chair. "He's a prompt man, is Fenderson, and an excellent shipmaster, but eighteen hundred pounds is a good sum to miss; his luck depends on getting it, you know. Still, I'll tell Rogers. Take a glass of Madeira before you go; will you join me, sir, 'tis toward noon!"

As night was falling two mounted messengers, spattered with mud from cap to stirrup, were riding wearily along a deep, worn country lane. They were in the north part of the county of Somerset, near the waters of the Severn. The lane itself, deserted enough that night, was a great thoroughfare for those who came from the south and west to cross over into Wales. By this immemorial stream of travel and the wearing of the weather it had been worn like a swift stream's channel, deep below the level of the country. One of the riders kept glancing fearfully at the bushy banks above him, as if he expected to see a head in the

rode straight and stern in his saddle, and took no notice of anything but his horse and the slippery road.

As they came, riding northward side by side, to the top of a little hill, Rogers, who wore a strangely pale and craven look, gave a sigh of relief, and his horse, which limped and bore the marks of having been on his knees, whinnied as if in sympathy. The wide, gray Severn spread before them; the high headlands sloped gently away on the right, and fell off like a cliff on the left; below the land was edged by a long line of dyke which fenced the sea from marsh and meadows that stretched away from the coast. Over the wide water drifted low clouds of fog and rain, and in the southwest a dull red gleam of fading winter sunset lightened but little the cold and stormy color of the sky. High above the Severn, at the road's end, stood a group of low buildings perched on the headland together, like a convent or a place of military defense.

As the travelers rode into the yard of the old Black Eagle inn in the twilight, the inn itself and all its stables and outhouses seemed deserted. There was a bare and empty look everywhere. The sunset just struck a last whip of rain at the two tired men, and Weymouth called impatiently to the hostler, and then got stiffly to the ground and stamped his feet and stretched himself as he stood holding his horse's bridle. The creature dropped his head low and steamed in the cool air.


TWO MOUNTED MESSENGERS.

There were two windows in the inn itself, dimly lighted, as if by firelight, and in another window in the landward corner a candle flickered faintly. The whole place seemed dull and unfriendly with its stony walls and roofs. Rogers grumbled with a plaintive whine, his companion shouted again with a strong, honest voice, and presently a stable door was flung open and two men came out. Inside, the light of an early lantern beamed comfortably, and the horses turned their heads that way, as if eager for their supper and warm bedding. There was no sound from within of stamping hoofs or cry of crowded and biting horses. The business was evidently at lowest ebb.

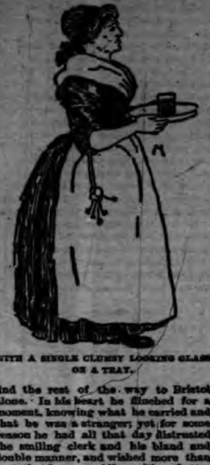
"Rub them down well and give them good feed as soon as you dare; full oats and scant hay. We must be on our way again two hours from this at least; we lost the road and were in haste at any rate," said Weymouth. "I'll come out and look after them in an hour. Mind they're not in the wind," he added. "Come, get down," he said in a colder tone to his fellow-traveler, who, through weariness or uncertainty, still sat his horse like a drooping statue. "Strike the mud off you; here, I'll help you, then," as the man gave a groan and tried to dismount. "After the first wrench you're all right. Come! you're none the worse for your cropper into clay and mud! Queer inn they keep here," he said angrily as they crossed the yard toward the door whither one of the hostlers had pointed them. They could hear a woman's scolding voice inside before it was opened.

As the mistress flung it open wide and stood on the threshold, she bade her guests good evening in a civil tone, but insisted somewhat ostentatiously that she desired no guests that night. She had ceased to keep the tavern since the travel had all gone, or been stolen away to the lower ferry. She had some people already whom she must make a shift to care for, old Welsh folk who had been put into the only room that could be used. She was giving up her lease to leave the place—

"We only ask for supper and a fire, 'tis but to rest our horses," said Weymouth, boldly making his way into the inner kitchen where the firelight looked cheerful. Rogers followed ruefully, limping and holding his shoulder as if he were badly hurt. When he sank into the corner of the settee his head dropped back as if he were ill, and his eyes shut as if their sight swam with giddiness. Such distress of weariness and squalor of mud and wet could not but appeal to the beholder.

Weymouth stood before the fire steaming like the horse he had just left and regarded his companion with pity and surprise. Then he gave himself another stretch, and yawned comfortably, and taking off his short cloak spread it carefully upon a bench. There was a stout leather wallet at his side which he unslung and put by the cloak at the fireside, handling it as lightly as he could, but not concealing the fact of its weight, or that such a broad-shouldered man as himself was glad to get rid of it. As he turned again he saw that the landlady had stopped her work among pans and crocks at the table and was watching him sharply. [illegible]

his contempt and harsh words on the way. His fellow-messenger had been officious in his pretense of knowing every turn of road that would bring them quick and safe to Bristol, but he had taken the worst of his mistake with so bad a fall, if the color of his face were any sign, and it grew plain that Weymouth must somehow or other


WITH A SINGLE CLUMSY LOOKING GLASS ON A TRAY.

find the rest of the way to Bristol alone. In his heart he flinched for a moment, knowing what he carried and that he was a stranger; yet for some reason he had all that day distrusted the smiling clerk and his bland and double manner, and wished more than once that he were riding with a better man.

"Get me some brandy," said Weymouth to the landlady, "and a glass for him when he wakes, a good stiff glass. When he wakes, you know, he'll need all that he can drink, 'twas a hard ride for so poor a horseman. I'll leave him here to-night; neither he nor his horse can go further. I must be on my way by ten or as soon as my horse is fit and has had his feed."

"Oh, no, poor lad!" exclaimed the woman, but there was something disturbed and dissatisfied in her tone. "He'll get to no Bristol to-night," she added, as she trotted off with more willingness than she had shown before and came back with a single clumsy-looking glass on a tray. Weymouth thanked her and took it in his hand and offered it again with much gallantry; but she shook her head, not displeased, and went back to her work.

Then the guest cast another glance at his fellow-traveler, who just at that moment stirred and groaned again, uneasily. Weymouth bent toward him, and shook him gently, holding the glass to his lips. The drowsy man was quick to know the welcome odor, and drank the brandy down with eagerness, opening his eyes wide and making a queer face as he finished.

"What's this?" said he.

"'Tis brandy," said Weymouth, laughing boyishly. "So you've forgotten how it tastes since noon!"

"'Twas not for him!" exclaimed the woman coming back from her cupboard angrily. "You might have choked a sleeping man!" she railed at Weymouth, and clenched her fist like a fury.

"Sleep, then," she said to Rogers, who laughed a little and gazed at her stupidly but much startled. "What's the odds, Betsy?" he faltered, as, if he knew her well.

"Betsy me none of your Betsys," said the rough-mannered mistress of the house, sharply; then, controlling herself, she caught up the empty glass, and her tone changed. "Some other drink would have done for him just as well," she said, in a wheedling whisper, and, returning to her shelf, she filled a second glass. Weymouth observed that it was fuller than the first, and accepted it amiably. The cross-grained creature had meant to pay him a pretty compliment in pouring him her best grog, and he thanked her civilly, with a proper toast to her good fortune, as he raised the glass to his lips.

He was still standing before the fire; something crossed his mind at that moment. The woman was by her table where she could see him, and with his hand covering the glass he tossed his head back gayly and pretended to drink. She turned away with a queer sigh. Rogers had shut his eyes again, and quick as a flash Weymouth threw the brandy behind him into the ashes.

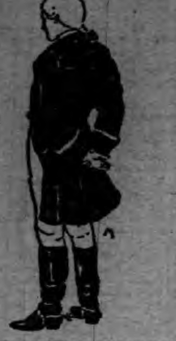
CHAPTER II.

Weymouth did not leave his place by the fire, but stood there innocently drying his muddy clothes. The fire had caught a fagot and was cracking and snapping bravely; suddenly it shot up a strange gleam at the side which nobody appeared to notice, though it shone full in the face of the landlady and showed her to be more serene and less excited, and presently she became unexpectedly talkative.

"I do feel proper disgraced to be found so shiftless by you gentlemen," she apologized to Weymouth, whose face was in a shadow. "Custom is so poor that there was no counting on anybody from week's end to week's end. We're giving up our lease to go to America and said that on Monday we'd harbor strangers no more, and since then I've had five companies of traveling folk lighting down, all crying for the best, and being thankful for the worst before they got away.

"You'll wait an hour for your suppers at best," she added; "I'd no eggs by me, but I've sent up the road a bit; I cooked the last I had for the folks that was just before ye. An' I ain't got but the one room to show ye; the chimney fell an belongs to the t'other side the house. He'd ought to get t' bed," nodding at the poor crooked-necked figure on the settee. "I make bold to say I want my kitchen to myself. [illegible]

stone deaf and crippled; an' the woman's body as was left wi' me by her son an' darter. They'll be getting a boat across 'arly, and I promised to mind her while they stepped along the dike to see


INNOCENTLY DRYING HIS MUDDY CLOTHES.

friends they've got above. She's fast asleep, ye'll hear her snore from here, poor thing, and will neither trouble nor be troubled. I've drawed her curtains tight an' I've stocked the fire. You an' him can take a bit of rest" (persuasively) —"an' I'll do what I can for ye here."

The landlady's tone was peremptory as well as persuasive; she kept casting uneasy glances at Rogers, who seemed to be falling together in a heap in the settee corner. Weymouth hesitated but when the woman crossed the room and opened a door, he got his companion to his feet and managed to shuffle and drag him to the inner room and put him on the nearest bed. Rogers waked only enough to protest in a weak, strange way, and then fell off to sleep again, while his face grew very red as if the drink and hot fire had put him in a fever. Here there was a most depressing chill and dreariness. Weymouth hastened back to the kitchen for his cloak and wallet, declaring himself to need the better fire without and ready to insist upon the rights of a guest.

"'Tis newly lighted within, it burnt out and 'twas just made up now; 'twill soon be too much for you an' I'll hear complaints the other way!" the landlady answered him, good-humoredly. "You're not in a Lunnon inn, whatever you may think. Leave me your cloak an' I'll dry an' clean it. My own folks is coming in to their supper. Mind that poor soul ye brought, an' I'll do my best here."

At this moment there were loud voices in the yard and Weymouth stepped quickly toward the door full of a traveler's curiosity. "Stop!" said the woman in an insolent tone that made him confront her with wrath and amazement.

"'Tis but some teamsters, sir," she said, her eyes falling before his unspoken reproach of her manners, and going back to the wheedling tone she had taken earlier. "You're too heated, sir," she explained humbly, "an' 'tis wet without and blowing again. You'd best stay under cover while you may."

The inner room to which Weymouth returned was long and narrow with but one narrow window at each end. That toward the courtyard was shuttered and fastened on the outside and some of the glass was broken while there were cobwebs and dust that had long been gathering. The other window was high above the steep slope of the cliff and looked down at the dyke and the meadows and far over the gloomy water beyond.

The moon was rising behind the heavy mist and, though daylight was now completely gone, there was a strange dim light in its place so that Weymouth could presently see where he was, and he scanned the shadowy country with a growing belief in his heart that he was a prisoner and that he might be glad to escape from this not reassuring house of entertainment. Once or twice it had seemed from some look or gesture that they had been expected. Rogers and the landlady had undoubtedly betrayed the fact that they were not strangers to each other. If he had been a free man bound on one of his own journeys, nothing that had happened would have made him uneasy, but as the guardian of other men's gold he was more and more on the alert. Clearly the best thing now was to stay quiet for a brief time, for his horse's sake, and then to plead haste and push on. He would risk himself in a bit of fighting, even without his pistols which had been left in the saddle. For another half hour at least he would possess his soul in patience, then find his way to another inn less solitary and alarming. With a fresh horse and the night before him he could find Bristol himself. He clenched his fist and shook it at the man on the bed; their coming so far out of the way might perhaps be an accident, but Weymouth doubted more than ever the honesty of the man whom he had distrusted at first sight, and the drugged liquor was the surest proof of mischief. He found himself in a tight place.

As he looked down from the window into the misty night the great dismal plain of the Severn stretched away into the shadows of the distance. A fishing smack or small packet boat had crept up toward the headland and cast anchor under its lee. There was a lantern in the rigging and another dim light being brought upon the hill toward the inn. The wind was still blowing as if it had gone down with the sun, and risen less wild than before.

Weymouth left the window, uneasy enough in his mind; he could not see his way to escape in that direction; it was evidently too high [illegible]

Scott's Emulsion

is not a secret remedy. It is simply the purest Norway Cod-liver Oil, the finest Hypophosphites, and chemically pure Glycerine, all combined into a perfect Emulsion so that it will never change or lose its integrity. This is the secret of Scott's Emulsion's great success.

It is the happy combination of these most valuable ingredients, materially increasing their potency; hence the great value of Scott's Emulsion in wasting diseases. We think people should know what they are taking into their stomachs.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!
Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1

Euterpe's Maiden Programme.

Following is the programme of the first grand musical entertainment by the Euterpe Literary and Musical Society of Plainfield in the Casino, Thursday evening, April 25, at 8:

PART I.

Overture—"Le Caleif de Bagdade", (Piano, six hands)..........Boildieu
Mrs. Korff, the Misses Vordermeier.
Soprano Solo—"Non Destarai"—(Romeo and Juliet)..........Ch. Gounod
Miss F. May Grant, Accompanied by
Miss Lillian A. Force
"Violinisms"—Solo, Variations, Trick Playing.
Emmett
Hugh J. Emmett.
Humorous and Artistic Mimicry and Impersonations..........Martyne
"Martyne."
Instrumental Solos and Duets—
Ocarina, Xylophone, Mandolin, Guitar,
The Musical Russells.
Humorous Musical Monologue..........Original
Hugh J. Emmett.

PART II.

Selection—"Twittering Sparrows"—(Piano, six hands)..........Bemberg
Mrs. Korff, the Misses Vordermeier.
Soprano Solo—"Nymphes et Sylvains" (Valse Song)..........Bemberg
Miss F. May Grant, Accompanied by
Miss Lillian A. Force
Diversified Melodious Selections, Tumbleronicon, Sleigh Bells and Piano,
The Musical Russells.
Ten Minutes With "Martyne".
"Sleep Little Darling"—(Violin Solo).
Wm. H. Rieger
Masters George and Oscar Smith.
Unconventional Ventriloquial Funnyisms,
Hugh J. Emmett. [Emmett

Sewer Work.

A section of the new 15 inch sewers was started on Plainfield avenue yesterday afternoon between Seventh and Eighth streets, under the supervision of Civil Engineer Harry O. VanEmburgh. The soil in this section is of sand, which is particularly good for building purposes. It makes it comparatively easy for the laborers in the trenches.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Standard Railway of America

Protected throughout by the Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

On and after Jan 28, 1895, trains will leave Elizabeth as follows:

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia 12 26 p m daily with Pullman Vestibule parlor and sleeping cars for Pittsburg, Northern and Eastern Pennsylvania.

4.37 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, dining car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, daily except Saturday, for Toledo; Williamsport, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

6.58 p.m.—SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping car, daily, to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Memphis. Dining car Altoona to Richmond.

9 43 p. m.—PACIFIC EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping cars, daily, for Pittsburg, Columbus, Chicago, and Toledo, daily, except Saturday for Cleveland.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South—[illegible]

Sundays, [illegible]

For Baltimore only [illegible] p. m., week-days.

For Newark and New York—[illegible]

[illegible]

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

New Plainfield Youth Are Taught the Value of Books.

The following is posted up in the "Children's Alcove" of the Free Public Library:

A few things to remember about the library:

1. That a library book should be treated even more carefully than a book that belongs to you.

2. That to treat a book carefully means that it should never be handled with soiled or moist hands, nor be laid down in any but a clean, dry place.

3. That you should never moisten your fingers in turning over the leaves.

4. That you should never write in, or mark the books in any way.

5. That you should never mark the place where you have left off reading by turning down the leaf or putting in pencils or letters.

6. That you should never leave a book lying open.

7. That a book should never be placed lopsided on a shelf.

Remember, that the more carefully you treat the books, the more children's books there will be for you to read, for the less money that the Library is obliged to spend for re-binding and replacing books that have been carelessly used, just so much more money will it have to spend for new books. So as you use the books try to remember the rules which I have written down for you, and see if you cannot always bring back the book in as good condition as it was when you borrowed it.

To Carry the Mails.

James Frisbie was yesterday awarded the contract for carrying the mail between the post office and the North Avenue station. Frisbie will receive $350 for the service, and furnish a horse and wagon when necessary in inclement weather. When the bids were first filed the lowest offer was for $480, but the Government postal authorities sent in word that they would not award the contract at that price, but if any one would take it for $350 they could have the contract. Mr. Frisbie accepted the suggestion, and will continue to push the famous three-wheeled red cart.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

(Anthracite coal used exclusively insuring cleanliness and comfort.)
Station in New York foot of Liberty street.
Time Table in effect, Nov. 18, 1894.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield, [illegible] p. m. Sunday, [illegible] p. m.

Leave New York, foot Liberty Street at [illegible] (except Saturdays) [illegible] p. m., [illegible] night. Sunday, [illegible] p. m.; [illegible] night.

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible] p.m. Sunday [illegible] p. m.

Leave Newark, at [illegible] (Saturdays only) [illegible] p. m. Sunday [illegible] p. m.

Passengers for Newark please change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible] p. m.; [illegible] night. Sunday [illegible] p. m.

Leave Somerville at [illegible] p. m. Sunday [illegible] p.m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible] p. m. Sunday at [illegible] p. m.

Leave Easton at [illegible] p. m. Sunday at [illegible] p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible] a. m.; [illegible] p. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

LEAVE PLAINFIELD.

[illegible]

REAL WHALING.

BOWHEAD AND SPERM THE SPECIES VALUABLE TO FISHERMEN.

A Monster's Cunning Cannot Avoid the Effects of the Combined Harpoon and Dynamite Gun. Great Excitement For the Men.

"It was in the old whaling bark, Ohio, Capt. Ellis," said the narrator, "that I made my first whaling voyage. That was back in 1866. It is Pacific and Arctic whaling that I am speaking of.

"When cruising in those waters in search of whales, a whaler keeps three men aloft during the daytime.

"There may be days and days with never a cry from aloft, and then, on a sudden, will be heard the welcome hail to the deck of 'Oh, —, b-l-o-west!' The cry electrifies a crew as does 'Sail, ho!' from a cruiser's masthead when the enemy is the quest.

"The Captain immediately goes and makes an examination of the spouter through his glass. In the Pacific and Arctic waters there are two kinds of whales that he wants, and three kinds that he will have nothing to do with. The species that he wants is the bowhead and the sperm. The ones he does not want are the finback, humpback and the sulphur bottom. These may have other names but are not known by any other to whalers.

"The Captain is enabled to tell what manner of whale it is by the nature of its spout. The sperm whale is distinguished *by the full, bushy sort of fountain which* it projects into the air. If the spouts are at frequent intervals and if the water is thrown high in a slender jet, the Captain says nothing that is nice, descends from his perch and the vessel plods along her way.

"But, if the stream is low and much dispersed, there is a bracing around of yards and a clearing away of whaleboats. All hands are called on deck, and four of the five boats are manned and sent in pursuit of the whale. One boat is always kept in reserve in case of emergency, but only enough men are kept on board to trim sail and work ship.

"Whales have a most acute hearing and the swish of the boat through the water, even when propelled by silent canvas, is often enough to frighten a whale, and then he is off like a locomotive. Now, as for oars and rowlocks, such as are represented in most whaleboats exploits, this is rank absurdity. The splash of an oar would send a whale to the right about before you could get within a quarter of a mile of him. They are harder to creep upon than are the wild deer of the forest.

"Therefore the noiseless sail is used if there is any breeze, and if there is not, paddles such as the North American Indian uses in propelling his canoe are got out and the boat pushed toward the leviathan by cautious dips. Care is taken never to splash water, and the men move about in the boat in their stocking feet.

"A boat is never steered near a whale's head or near his tail. A blow from his tail would smash a boat into kindling wood and his jaws are generally big enough to crush a boat as easily as a nut cracker can break a filbert. Care, therefore is take to steer clear of the dangerous extremities, and to sneak alongside the monster's vast body.

"The steerer, meanwhile, has taken his station in the bow of the boat, the officer in charge being at the steering oar. The boat nears the big hulk of flesh and when near enough to strike, the steerer hurls the missile which he has held poised in air, and aims to strike the whale just abaft the fin.

"On the end of a short wooden shaft a detachable iron harpoon is fitted. On the head of the same shaft is fitted a dynamite gun pointed at the end, but not detachable from the shaft. Harpoon and gun cut into the flesh at the same time. *A sharp jerk backwards detaches the harpoon*, which remains fast in the whale and at the same time explodes the dynamite cartridge.

"If the steerer's aim has been true, the crew have nothing more to do except to back water quickly and watch the dying monster's agonies. That sometimes happens, but most often the whale is only maddened by the wound, and, plunging under the surface with a maelstrom swirl which half swamps his puny enemy, starts away with the speed of an express.

"Then comes the excitement and danger. The line which is fastened to the harpoon spins out so fast that the woodwork smokes where it rushes over the side, and Heaven save any one who becomes entangled in the zipping coils! The whipping rings would cut a man in two or amputate a leg or an arm quicker than a cleaver could cut an apple in two.

"The steerer, hatchet in hand, stands ready to cut the line should the whale not stop before it is all run out. The last fathom is called 'the bitter end,' and when that is reached the hatchet falls; otherwise the whaleship would drag the boat under water.

"*But the lines are so long that that* does not happen often. The whale generally stops before it has run out. When he does the line slackens, and then comes the supreme moment. No one knows where he is going to come up, and he is just as apt to come up directly underneath the boat as anywhere else. That has frequently happened, and very few boats or their crews have survived the happening.

"When the whale does reach the surface his rule is always to run. The boat's crew take a turn of the line around a bit, and give the whale his head. Then they hold on to the thwarts or gunwales and try to catch their breath as the boat whizzes along. For the whale it is a pace that kills. He keeps it up as long as he can, but race as he may, the imbedded irons will not draw and release him from his enemy.

"Finally he slackens his pace and then comes to a stop. The boat's crew tail on to the line and hand over hand haul the boat close to the whale.

"The rest is comparatively easy, supposing that the whale does not attack the boat. The man who, for some strange reason is called the boat steerer, changes places with the officer who has actually been steering the boat and takes charge of the steering oar.

"The officer who has relinquished it goes to the bow of the boat, and loading the bomb gun fires dynamite bombs into the whale. Whales are amenable to that argument when the missiles are rightly placed. All excitement dies with him, and then the plodding work of towing the carcass to the ship, of 'trying out,' and the tiresome task of it commences."

SCIENCE UP TO DATE.

EXTRAORDINARY THINGS THAT ARE NEW TO EVERYONE.

Gas Made Which Costs but 10 Cents a Thousand Cubic Feet and Is Brighter than an Incandescent Electric Light. Voice Photographed While You Wait.

An exhibition was given recently under the direction of the New York Academy of Sciences to show the progress science has made within the past year or so. It was the second show of the sort. The separate booths were presided over by the respective experts in the different branches which they represented.

The exhibits were strikingly arranged. Some of the most interesting exhibits were in the photographic department. Many pictures made by the recently contrived process of color photography decorated the walls. There were prints of Turkish rugs, of book bindings, and of paintings, in which the coloring was exactly reproduced. The negatives are made on specially prepared plates corresponding to the three primal colors, red, yellow and blue. When the red plate is exposed a screen is placed before the camera to shut out the green and yellow constituents, and the same process is observed with the other two. In making the reproduction an imprint is taken mechanically from the red plate with red ink, and the blue print and yellow print are superposed in the same way. The result is a copy of the original in all its colors and shades.

The same principle was used in the construction of an exhibit called a photochromoscope, which is soon to be placed on the market, together with a camera for making the triplicate negatives. The photochromoscope is somewhat like a stereoscope, except that the views appear in their natural colors. A box of mixed candies which was shown last night was startlingly realistic. A still further application was shown in an adjoining room in the shape of colored stereopticon views which were almost perfection. A man wearing a blue shirt and a red mustache and some views of the Palisades and the surrounding woodland in gorgeous autumn hues were especially satisfactory.

Dr. T. M. Cheesman's bacteriology booth was brought clear up to date by a specimen of diphtheria anti-toxine and the corresponding toxine. There were also bacteria of every sort in abundance, and with names in inverse proportion to their sizes. One of these, the bacillus prodigiosus, was the true cause, so the scientists say, of the miracle of the bloody host. The bacillus, they assert, grew upon the wafer or altar bread after its exposure in the church during the consecration of the host.

In the electrical department the process of electrolysis, as employed in making disinfectants out of sea water, was shown in operation. The disinfectant, made on the spot, was sprayed upon a glass slide fairly alive with microbes while the observer looked through a microscope and saw them stop short and shrivel up almost as quickly as if they had been suddenly frozen in.

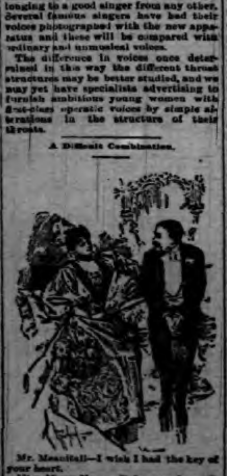
The new illuminating gas which is made from calcium carbide was also made on the spot. The process is a very simple one. The carbide is a by product of certain electrical furnace processes. It is put in a jar, water is poured on it and the gas is evolved. The cost is said to be 10 cents a thousand cubic feet, and a burner consuming a foot an hour and giving a flame of the usual size makes a light three times as bright as an ordinary incandescent electric light.

When the visitor was tired of looking at these things, and the exhibits in the departments devoted to geology, paleontology, mechanics, psychology and astronomy he could go and have his voice photographed in the department of physics. The contrivance for accomplishing this feat was exhibited by Dr. Floyd S. Muckey and Dr. W. Hallock. The victim was instructed to sing into an orifice and attune his cry to a fork which sounded the bass C. Inside the contrivance were resonance tubes set for C and for seven overtones or harmonics. Behind each of these was a drum which vibrated for the tone or a harmonic. These connected by rubber tubes with little jets of gas, so that the latter jumped up and down when the drums vibrated. The lights were photographed by a camera which was swung quickly past them, the resulting records being in the form of wavy lines. Each line represented the tone, or an overtone, and showed their relative presence in the voice tested. The stronger the tone was the wavier the line.

The object of the apparatus is to ascertain what proportion of overtones is desirable in a singing voice. Specialists have never been able to tell a throat belonging to a good singer from any other. Several famous singers have had their voices photographed with the new apparatus and these will be compared with ordinary and unmusical voices.

The difference in voices once determined in this way the different throat structures may be better studied, and we may yet have specialists advertising to furnish ambitious young women with first-class operatic voices by simple alterations in the structure of their throats.

A Difficult Combination.



Mr. Meanitall—I wish I had the key of your heart.

Miss Mercy Nares—It has no key. It works with a combination.

Mr. Meanitall—Is the combination a secret?

Miss Mercy Nares—Oh, no. It is wealth, position and a title.

—New York World.

LITTLE OPPOSITION.

Few Appear Against the Building Ordinance.

GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

A Lawyer, a Decorator and a Gas Fitter Chosen to Amend the Ordinance Which the Architects and Builders Have Drafted.

The meeting held in the Board of Trade rooms on Friday to discuss the provisions of the proposed new building ordinance was presided over by Frank W. Runyon, with Gus Smith as secretary. Between fifteen and twenty were present.

Mr. Runyon stated that some people were opposed to certain sections of the proposed ordinance and believed that they should be materially modified. Several had spoken to him concerning these things, and one of them was the portion of the ordinance which makes it necessary to build brick partitions in double houses outside the fire limits. Another section was the one which empowered the fire marshal or building inspector to prohibit the reconstruction of such a double house when more than fifty per cent. had been destroyed. Even if only fifty-five per cent. of the structure was injured the marshal could condemn the whole building and refuse to allow it to be repaired. In most cases of this sort hardships would ensue for the owner, because insurance companies would refuse to pay more than the damages to the part burned. These objections were not of his own, but were those that other persons had made to him and he offered them to the meeting simply as they had been made to him. He believed he violated no confidence when he stated that Corporation Counsel Marsh, who drew up the ordinance at the instruction of the committee, told him that if it went into effect it would be speckled with amendments before two years passed. Mr. Marsh formulated the document at the instructions and suggestions of the Councilmen, but this was his private opinion.

Secretary Smith read the third section of the ordinance from the correct publication in The Daily Press, as embodying some of the objectionable portions, at the suggestion of several present. An objection raised was the absolute power invested in the fire marshal in passing on plans submitted. It was said that it does not give the marshal any stated time within which to decide either one way or the other, and should he by any chance be a man of mercenary motives a great deal of trouble could be occasioned a property owner by holding his approval in abeyance.

Another objection raised was the one exploited in The Daily Press of last Monday by a correspondent—that of filing plans and paying fees even for the most minor of repairs. L. B. Woolston thought that such a condition would make it extremely hard on the individual of limited means. In fact, he said, the ordinance seemed to have been drafted in favor of providing plenty of work for architects. Of course this was not the intention of the councilmen, but results which it would attain in that direction were apparent.

Chairman Runyon said that he had understood the Council committee had endeavored to give all who were particularly interested in the ordinance a hearing before it was presented in an official form. However, he thought that some portions of it was too hard on the common people, by imposing restrictions that were unnecessary in a town the size of Plainfield. There was no question in his mind but what a building inspector was a needed official, but the ordinance was going too far in many respects.

J. B. Coward thought that section five in reference to cellars was very unfair, by reason of compelling a foundation of a certain size to be built for all structures, when in the majority of cases it would be totally unnecessary. The foundation, he considered, should be built somewhat in proportion to the structure it was to support, but the ordinance made it mandatory for a builder to have a cellar wall heavy enough to hold a large building, even though he was only to construct a small frame.

John D. Runyon said that a great many carpenters had called his attention to certain portions of the proposed ordinance as imposing provisions to be complied with on the part of the builder that seemed unnecessarily stringent. But carpenters as a rule, he said, were averse to making such statements in public, because they think that many would construe their utterances as being opposed to the ordinance so as to be able to put up cheaper buildings. But such was not the case.

Oscar S. Teale, the architect, stated that a very important thing was the building inspector which the ordinance would create on its adoption. It makes no qualifications for holding the office, except that the incumbent shall be a mechanic. A shoemaker was classed as a mechanic, and under the provisions of the code he could be appointed to the position. Such a thing of course was not intended, but the loophole was there to be taken advantage of some day if the appointing powers should feel so disposed. Every change and improvement must be approved by the inspector, and the incongruity of having a shoemaker or blacksmith passing on the plans of an architect who has spent years of study and experience in the business, was plainly apparent. He did not want to appear egotistical, but it seemed to cast a sad reflection on the ability of an architect. He did not believe that one man should have all the power to pass on plans and alterations. It was in conflict with the methods of most other cities. There were many things in the ordinance that were needed, but there was plenty else that should be modified. As a whole the ordinance was 50 years ahead of Plainfield.

J. D. Runyon was in a quandary as to just what the effect of section six would be—that part that relates to an approved fire cut-off at each floor.

Mr. Teale replied that that was one of the admirable sections of the ordinance. The effect was to make a slow burning building.

The discussion was finally closed, and a motion made that the chairman appoint a committee to frame objections to the undesirable portions of the ordinance, and report at an adjourned meeting next Thursday evening in the Board of Trade rooms. The chair appointed J. B. Coward, L. B. Woolston, and J. D. Runyon.

In all probability at the next meeting a committee will be appointed to present such objections as may be made to the Council, and petition them to defer its adoption until a public hearing can be had.

The committee appointed last night will confer with architects and builders during the week to seek out the objectionable features.

A STARTLING FACT.

Sixteen Per Cent. of Life Insurance Applicants Rejected on Account of Diseased Kidneys.

Dr. Lambert the General medical director of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, New York, is reported to have said: "We reject sixteen per cent. of the applications for insurance, and I have saved the entire expense of this medical department by the rejection of applicants who had diseased kidneys, and who died within two years after I rejected them."

This appalling statement should have the attention of our citizens. There is no reason today why people should allow kidney disease to get such a hold on them. Nature sends her warning in the slight pain in the back, poor circulation of blood, sediment in the urine. When any of these symptoms appear, Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy should be taken in small doses at once, and thus drive the poison out of the blood and restore the kidneys to healthy action. To sure knowledge this is the only medicine that surely cures this almost universal complaint.

We note the recovery of Mr. Oscar Lambert of Jerico, Mo., whose case has been talked of in the papers the world over. Quoting from his letter to the press, Mr. Lambert says: "I neglected the first symptoms until I found myself in bed with a complicated disease of the kidneys. No mortal ever suffered more and lived. My physician failed to help me. I then used Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. It relieved my kidneys almost immediately, and in a few weeks I was clear of all pain, and entirely cured.

Favorite Remedy has had more free advertising in the columns of the daily papers than anything we know of, from the fact that it does as is promised—cures disease.

AT REST.

Hattie M. Christensen.

Hattie M. Christensen, daughter of John Christensen of Woodland avenue, was laid to rest in Hillside Cemetery yesterday. She was in her sixteenth year, when attacked by the disease that caused her untimely death. Last Spring she was confirmed by Bishop Scarborough, becoming a member of what is now St. Stephen's Church. Up to her last illness, she had been a devoted member of the Sunday-school and sewing class of that church, and her coffin was covered with flowers sent by her associates. She was ill nine days, and in all that time she repeated in the delirium of fever the Apostles Creed and the Commandments many, many times. The pall-bearers were Superintendent Phillips of the Sunday-school, Warden Guion, and Vestrymen Finch, Sturtevant, Leake and Beals.

DUNELLEN.

E. H. TenEyck has gone to Minneapolis on business.

Master Herbert Wyckoff is entertaining friends from out of town.

Oscar Liebe is visiting relatives in Newark.

C. A. Harrison, operator for the Tidewater Pipe Company, is entertaining friends from Bedminster.

Mrs. Rand of Plainfield returned yesterday after spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Nelson of New Market.

A New Business Firm.

Curtis M. Thorpe of the former firm of Thorpe & Ivins, has bought the mantel and tile business heretofore carried on by John J. Shotwell, and has rented one of the stores in the Y. M. C. A. Building. Mr. Thorpe intends largely to increase the stock, and provide facilities to prevent all necessity of going out of town for anything in this line of goods.

Mr. Shotwell will continue with the new concern.

A Runaway Horse.

While driving in the lower part of the city yesterday afternoon about 4:30, the horse of R. C. Baker became frightened and started to run away. Mr. Baker jumped out of the wagon, and the horse ran up West Fifth to New street and then over West Front as far as Grove, where E. S. Jones was knocked down, but not injured. Arthur B. Horton and several bystanders caught the animal, and no further damage was done.

—Machinery, electric motors, bicycles, boilers, and pipes, needing repairs, are given prompt and skillful attention when orders are left with Magee & Son, Richmond and Third streets. New machinery will be made to order, or parts replaced.

—Gavett is closing out all the odd pieces of his stock, at bargain prices.

OBITUARY.

Frederick Knowland.

Frederick Knowland died Thursday at his Plainfield home, 443 East Seventh street. He was seized with a hemorrhage two months ago, and made a six-weeks trip South, and on coming home was somewhat improved. But more serious conditions developed, and in spite of medical skill and good nursing he sank steadily.

Mr. Knowland began life in Pittsburg and among his early companions were Mr. Stewart, superintendent of the freight department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Mr. McCullough, Vice-president of the P. R. R. To use Mr. Knowland's phrase, "they were barefooted boys together". Later he worked as a freight-handler on a Mississippi steamboat, and still later he spent several years on the Western plains endeavoring to build up a robust constitution. He there met with many thrilling adventures which he used to enjoy relating to his friends.

By hard work and through his own abilities he became general freight agent of the Consolidated Union Central and Pacific railroad, and had entire charge of the system of roads, in the freight department, under Jay Gould's administration. He was Jay Gould's right-hand man in this respect, and enjoyed his confidence fully. It is said that when Mr. Knowland would begin talking and bring the first two fingers of his right hand at almost a right angle, closing the others, that Mr. Gould quietly folded his arms and approved of everything he said. During the war Mr. Knowland is said to have had charge of the transportation of more troops than any other man who occupied a similar position. He did the work for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and received great credit for his executive ability.

Mr. Knowland was wont to spend his vacations on his farm on the Alleghany river near Pittsburg. A tributary of the Alleghany runs through Mr. Knowland's farm, and fine sport is enjoyed in fishing. Mr. Knowland used to say that were it not for this recreation and diversion afforded him by visiting his farm he could hardly stand the heavy strain of hard work devolving upon him. "When I returned to my office yesterday after two or three days absence" said he, after a recent vacation, "I found a stack of letters as thick as your body awaiting me. Work hard? Why I am compelled to work hard—I can't help it."

He was a generous-hearted man, and many discovered this good quality beneath his business-like demeanor, much to their own satisfaction and personal comfort. His own life had been an adventurous one and he took pleasure in giving others the advantage of his experience.

He was an active Republican, and for one term a Plainfield Councilman. He leaves a wife and two married daughters.

Mr. Knowland was a warm comrade on fishing expeditions of the late Senator Robert Livingston and Banker Alex. Taylor of New York.

THE RUSSIAN HONEYMOON.

Amateur Theatricals for the Benefit of the Relief Fund.

In Music Hall, May 9, in aid of the Relief Fund and under the patronage of the Relief Association, there will be produced "A Russian Honeymoon", a three-act comedy adapted from the French by Eugene Scribe.

The cast will include Constantine P Balli, W R Cook, Fred W Walz, Howard Huntington, Miss Grace Cooley, Mrs L W Serrell, Jr., and Miss Caroline Randolph.

The costuming and stage setting will be correct and elegant. No effort in work or expense will be spared to make the event a great success.

The chorus singing will be by members of the Choral Society. There will be 40 people on the stage at one time.

Alfred Young is coaching the rehearsals, which are already in progress.

Music Hall has been chosen as a result of the recent overcrowding of the Casino.

MUSIC HALL SOLD.

William M. Stillman the Purchaser, for $12,000.

The trustees of the Stillman Music Hall property last night met and authorized the sale of the hall to Wm. M Stillman for $12,000.

The transfer will be effected before May 1. The sale is subject to Joseph Bohl's lease, which holds till Sept. 1.

A Narrow Escape.

Mrs. Todd of East Front street accompanied Mr. Stevenson of the Riding Academy to Washingtonville a few days ago for the purpose of purchasing a horse.

When nearing their destination a small boy appeared in the road with a wheelbarrow. The horse Mr. Stevenson was driving became frightened and tried to run away. One wheel of the carriage was broken, and Mrs. Todd was thrown out, but was not injured. She was taken in a house nearby and after the excitement was over brought to Plainfield.

Mr. Stevenson was not injured and he succeeded in holding his horse.

Favors Tidewater Disposal.

Warren Hardenbergh, Jr., C. E., of New Brunswick, was a visitor in Plainfield yesterday, and was interested in the consideration of the sewers. Mr. Hardenbergh has built a great many sewer systems in the South, and is particularly well versed in the sewer question. He said that the Plainfield system would undoubtedly prove a success, provided that tidewater disposal was adopted.

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3 in.	2.50	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00	18.00	25.00
4 in.	3.00	3.50	5.00	6.00	9.00	16.00	20.00	32.00
5 in.	3.50	4.50	6.00	8.00	12.50	18.00	25.00	37.00
¼ col.	4.50	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
½ col.	7.00	10.00	12.00	13.00	24.00	30.00	54.00	80.00
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ELASTIC HOTEL BILLS.

How Drummers May Beat a [illegible] on Their Employer's Bank Account.

"How much shall I make out your bill for?" inquired the country hotel clerk, as the guest was leaving.

"Make it out for what I owe," replied the man, a little surprised.

"The bill is $8," continued the clerk, with an ingratiating smile, "but I'd just as soon make it out for $9 or $10. It's all the same to us."

"Perhaps it is," the puzzled guest exclaimed, "but it isn't to me. Why should I pay $9 or $10 when my bill is $8?"

"Aren't you a drummer?" the clerk suddenly demanded.

"Certainly not." There was a pause, and then the guest suddenly demanded:

"What's all this business about fake bills, anyway?"

"We always make out bills 'to suit' for drummers," explained the clerk, "so's they can come out even on their expense accounts. A traveling man who pays us $6 can get a receipt for $10 if he likes, and when he settles with his employers he shows them the receipted bill and pockets the difference. I thought you were a drummer."

"No, I'm not," replied the guest, "but I know a good many drummers. In fact, I employ about a hundred, and I notice that when they come to this town they always stop at this hotel. I observe, also, that it's a $2 joint and that I'm always charged $3.50. Never mind, though, I'll lay for the next man who stops here."

And as he went out the clerk looked as if he thought he had put his foot right in it and the foot was held there.

The Sure Signs All Failed.

There is a young couple in this city who can never go away from home together without being taken for a newly married pair. So they decided to ask the waiter at a hotel where they stopped what the signs were. The gentleman began the conversation.

"Would you think we were just married, John?" he asked, on the second day after their arrival.

"Yes, sah," said John, with a broad grin. "I spotted you as soon as I see you. I been ten year in dis hotel, an' dere can't nobody fool me."

"Now, John," said the supposed bridegroom, as he slipped a fee into the waiter's palm, "just tell me what the symptoms are."

"Dere's a heap of 'em, sah," answered John. "I hears you ask yoh lady at breakfus if she like briled eysters, an' you tell her she mus' learn to drink her tea straight, 'cause it was bettah, an' you ask her what she want to go fus; dems all signs, certain suah, sah."

"But," said the young matron, "don't old husbands talk in the same way?"

"No, indeedy, miss—'scuse me, ma'am, they don't, indeedy. Sides, yoh gentleman hand you de mornin' papah, 'sted of readin' of it himself. An' dere ain't no gettin' aroun' the lovin' looks he's been castin' on you, miss," and John smiled with an air of superior wisdom.

"Now tell us how the old married men conduct themselves," said the lady.

"Dey's mighty short, miss, mostly, an' read the paper jes like dey was alone."

"And the lady, what does she do?"

"Jes waits, miss. Kind of looks tired, an' waits, an' look at the res of the folkses in the dining room. You see, miss, it's a heap of difference, an' taint all in the close dey wears, either, dat makes the honeymoon—no, sah, it ain't."

They did not undeceive John, and he does not yet know that for once all his signs had failed him.—Detroit Free Press.

Garfield as a Book Reviewer.

Concerning Garfield's inordinate love for books a new story is told here. When he first came to Washington his salary was not sufficient to support his family and to gratify his taste for literature, and it was his large expenditure for new books, in fact, which kept him poor and added to his difficulties. In those days Garfield devoured every new book that came from the press, and his mania in this direction led to an arrangement between himself and the proprietors of the book store here. At the time publishers were in the habit of sending two copies of all new works to dealers for the purpose of securing reviews in the newspapers, and this firm asked Garfield if he would like to have the new books turned over to him for review. "I never saw a happier man than Garfield was when this proposal was made to him," says the book dealer. "He fairly hugged me for joy. Every night thereafter for three years he would stop at the store on his way from the House and take home with him an armful of new books. Then he would sit up nearly all night, reading these and writing out notices for the newspapers, bringing us the copy the next morning. I can turn to the files of the old newspapers and show you columns of book notices written by Mr. Garfield."—Chicago Times-Herald.

He Pasted the Labels On Again.

A Chicago woman who has traveled extensively and who intends to make her annual departure for Europe in a short time sent her steamer trunk to a Randolph street establishment to be repaired.

The workman who was put in charge of the job was a willing soul and he wanted the trunk to appear as if it were new. Accordingly, he went over it with hot water and a sponge, and peeled off all the disfiguring labels placed there by the steamship companies, railways and hotels of foreign countries.

He did not know that the especial pride of a traveler is the number of labels on his trunk. These labels show that she has been in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, *Rome*, Constantinople and Cairo, stopping at first class hotels and traveling by the best routes. A trunk has no dignity until it is plastered over with the colored pieces of paper.

The workman didn't know that—at least, not until the woman came in to inspect the repairs, and then there was a scene.

First, she screamed, and then she wanted to break down and cry. The proprietor told how sorry he was, and the workman made his frightened apology. He happened to remember that he had thrown the labels into a waste basket, so he searched and *found most of them*, although they were torn and badly crumpled.

However, he spent two hours in piecing out the labels and sticking them back on the trunk, so there was some balm for the woman's feelings.

Now there is a rule in that shop:

"Never remove a label from a trunk or valise."—Chicago Record.

GRANT AND BADEAU.

The Latter's Part in Writing the Grant Memoirs.

When the war broke out the late Gen. Badeau volunteered in the Federal army. He was appointed captain and aide-de-camp on Gen. Thomas W. Sherman's staff, and served until April, 1863, when he was transferred to the staff of Gen. Q. A. Gillmore. In the same month he again joined Gen. Sherman's staff and served until May, 1863, when he was transferred to the staff of Gen. Grant. On May 27, however, he was severely wounded in the assault on Port Hudson, and was unable to join Gen. Grant's command until March, 1864, when he recovered, and was made military secretary to Gen. Grant, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

He served with Grant in the campaign of the Wilderness and in the operations before Richmond and Petersburgh, and until 1869, when he was retired with the full rank of captain and the brevet rank of brigadier-general.

From May to December, 1869, Gen. Badeau served as secretary of the American Legation in London, and in 1870 was made the bearer of dispatches from this government to Madrid. He was consul-general to London in May, 1870, and held that post until September, 1881.

In 1877 and 1878 he accompanied Gen. Grant in his trip around the world. He was consul-general to Havanna from May, 1882, to April, 1884, but resigned because he was not permitted to substantiate charges made by him against the State department. He declined two appointments in the diplomatic service, one being that of minister to Belgium, which was offered to him by President Grant in 1875, the other that of minister to Denmark, offered in 1881.

In 1868 Gen. Badeau began his "Military History of Ulysses S. Grant," which occupied him sixteen years. His other literary works are "The Conspiracy, a Cuban Romance;" "Aristocracy in England" and "Grant in Peace."

In 1884, when Gen. Grant undertook his "Memoirs," he employed Gen. Badeau to assist him in compiling and editing material for the work, and it was in connection with that undertaking that the quarrel arose between the two which resulted in the disruption of their friendly relations, and a lawsuit brought by Gen. Badeau *against the estate of Gen. Grant* after the latter's death.

The suit was brought on Oct. 7, 1887. Gen. Badeau alleged in his complaint that he had been engaged for sixteen years prior to 1881 in the preparation of his "Military History of Gen. Grant," with the understanding between them that Gen. Grant himself should never write an account of his life. Gen. Badeau averred that he had spent $10,000 on the work, in addition to his time, for which he had never been reimbursed.

He alleged that in July, 1884, Gen. Grant sent for him to assist in his work on his own memoirs, and that while driving one day Gen. Grant proposed that if Gen. Badeau would help him to write the book he would give him $5,000 out of the first $20,000 derived in profits, and $5,000 more out of the next $10,000 in profits.

Gen. Badeau alleged further that there was a secret agreement entered into between *Gen. Grant and himself*, and intimidated that it was to the effect that the authorship of the work should be a joint one, but that he was only to share in the profits. In his affidavit Gen. Badeau said that the "Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant" was the joint work of Grant and himself to the extent that he "put all his knowledge of the subject and literary experience at Grant's service, to extract from said Grant his own ideas, to revive his memories, to arouse his thoughts, to inspire his judgment and expression, and afterward to correct his statements and revise his language, so that it should be more than ever Grant's."

He alleged that Gen. Grant said to him: "Badeau, I know I could never have written this book without you; no one else could have done what you are doing for me; no one else knows me or my theme so well. I think I could have written a very passable account of what I recollect, but I know the value of your corrections of my grammar and revision of my style, and of your arrangement, and, above all, of your suggestions, and I am very grateful to you."

Gen. Badeau alleged further that when he and Gen. Grant first talked of the work they estimated the profits at $30,000, of which he was to have one-third, but he said that the profits had been more than ten times as much, or $300,000, and asked for an accounting of the money received by Mrs. Grant on account of the book and that his just share be awarded him.

The Grant family, while admitting the justice of Gen. Badeau's claim from a monetary point of view, denied that there was any secret agreement between Gen. Grant and Gen. Badeau, and alleged that the latter's only connection with the work had been that of an amanuensis.

In her answer to Gen. Badeau's complaint Mrs. Grant said that she had never been unwilling to reimburse Gen. Badeau for the assistance he had rendered her husband in the preparation of his book, but she resented the insinuation that Gen. Badeau was in any sense the joint author of the work, and demanded that Gen. Badeau retract what he had said on the subject before she would consent to a settlement of the matter.

Gen. Badeau finally signed a statement that no secret existed between Gen. Grant and himself that, if divulged, would affect Gen. Grant's honor, and the suit was settled on Oct. 30, 1888, by the payment to Gen. Badeau of $10,000.

Fate Was Kind to the Baby.

A touching story comes from Turin. In a narrow valley, near the celebrated Thermae di Vinadio, there is a little hamlet, which, every winter, is almost completely separated from the rest of the world by the snow. A few days ago an avalanche rolled into the valley, and, reaching some of the houses, carried off the roof of one and completely crushed and buried another, in which were two peasants and their child. The neighbors immediately proceeded to dig them out, making a tunnel through the snow, but found the mother and father dead. The baby, however, was found in its cradle under two tables which had fallen one against the other, forming a kind of roof. A dog was also in the cradle, with its nose against the face of the child.

Queen Victoria's Mare.

The Queen's favorite riding mare is called Jessie, and has now attained to the ripe old age of twenty-six years. It may surprise some to know that as recently as three years ago this mare carried Her Majesty upon her broad back. Jessie is first favorite among the Queen's horses, and whenever Her Majesty is at Windsor is taken up to the castle for in

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CONSTITUTIONALIST Office	305 North av
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Cox, Rowland	220 W Seventh st
Chapman, Mrs F A	36 LaGrande av
Cruikshank, S. A	Belvidere av
Carman, J H, M D	69 Somerset st
Chase, E F M	Somerset st
Central Pharmacy	Park av & Front st
DAILY PRESS	105 North ave
Davis, Dr T S	Cor 6th st & Park av
Day, B M	Rockview ave
Decker, F—pay station	Westfield, N J
Doane, T O—Chief P F D	429 W 6th st
Dunn Fred W	Park and North av
Dumont, John B	151 E 7th st
Endicott, Dr Geo W	Park ave. and 7th st
Hose No 1	West 2d st
Engine No 2	3d st near Park av
Engine No 3	Somerset st
Evans, Geo C	37 Washington ave
Fanwood, pay station	Fanwood station
Force S L	22 Duer st
Fisk, Chas. J	311 West 7th st
Fisk, Pliny	6 W 7th st
Freight House	C. RR. Depot
French Bros	Somerset st
Fritts, Dr J T	422 Park av
Fleming, Howard	1017 Park av
French, C Frank	69 Somerset st
do do	227 Park av
Gaston, M. D., W F	4th and New st
Grant, Geo W Chief of Police	418 W 6th st
Griffen, A M	119 E Front st
Gilbert, A	Cor Central av & 9th st
Hageman, R. A	103 Sycamore avenue
Hodges, Dr. Ellis W	908 Watchung av
Hedden, Albert	4th st. near Park ave
Hoagland's City Express	103 North av
Howell R O	191 North av
Holmes E R	200 Madison av
Hogan Chas W	30 Rockview av
Hummer & Mulford	229 Park av
Ivins D C	221 Watchung av
Jenkins, Dr. O. L	219 W Front st
Kaufman W T	545 W 7th st
Kelly & Son	LaGrande av and Scott pl
Kirkner, J	9th and Division sts
Leggett Pharmacy	Park av and Front st
Linnett W H	130 Jackson av
Lowrie H R, Dr	512 Park av
Lowry, Rev Robert	Madison ave and 9th st
Lovell, L H	Crescent ave
Linke, Frank	227 W Front st
Lounsbury, F C	Plainfield av
Mollison A D	305 North av
Matthews, Chas	49 Grove st
MacDonald, J F	156 E Front st
Marsh Craig A	109 E Front st
[illegible] W B Dr	Babcock Bldg
do do	37 Rockview av
McQuaide James E	722 W 7th st
McGee, Henry A	Willow ave
McGee, James	Willow ave
[illegible] G W Y	Park av and 4th st
Muhlenberg Hospital	628 W 3rd st
Murray, Dr. W H	227 Watchung av
Murray J W	312 W 6th st
Music Hall	498
Myers, J K	120 E 7th st
Newhall, Henry B	144 E 7th st
N Y & N J Telephone Co	175 North av
Park Club The	Washington av
Paxton T B jr	Rockview av
Perkins Ed C	Central av
Plainfield Beef Co	254 E 3rd st
do Electric Light Co	Madison av
do Gas Light Co	E 4th st
do Street Railway Co	Grant av
do Water Supply Co	Netherwood
Police Station	Park av and Railroad
do Chief Office	Park av
Pond Machine Tool Co	6 2nd st
Pope J C & Co	E Front st
Postal Telegraph & Cable Co	306 Park av
Potter, C jr	407 W 7th st
Potter Printing Press Co	405 South av
Probasco J B Dr	E Front st
Randolph, L W	149 Front st
Reynolds, H P	Park and North ave
Reynolds, E. P	Washington avenue
Reed Chas A	17 Myrtle av
Reed & Coddington	Babcock Bldg
Reinhart J W	46 Belvidere av
[illegible] L A	Watchung av and 4th st
Rogers W H	466 W 4th st
Rowley Frank	45 Somerset st
Roberts, D S	125 North av
Rockfellow, Geo W	Park and 6th st
Rogers, D W	320 W 2d st
[illegible], Mrs J	Cor. [illegible] & Sycamore aves
Runyon, A M & Son	202 Park av
Runyon, A M & Son	415 Madison av
Robinson, Dr Edward	426 Park av near Fifth st
Rankin, H. C	102 4th st
Runyon, Chas W	119 North av
Rice, E. W. & Co	cor. Emily and Duer sts
Rushmore Robert	3rd st and Arlington av
Saunders W L	35 Mercer av
Sorrell, Lemuel W	426 W Front st
Scott, Walter & Co	South ave
Shaw, E J	Front st. opp. Park ave
Shepard A D	Fanwood
Slater F M	37 Jackson av
Smalley Bros	North av
Smith, W F	Belvidere av., Netherwood
Smith, Jas A	125 W Front st
[illegible], E A	1303 Hillside av
Stevens F E	302 South av
Stevens Geo C	Grant av and W Front st
Stephenson W J	123 North av
Sykes T F	Front st Fanwood
Talmadge, Henry F	Netherwood
Taylor Miss M E	30 Rockview Terrace
Telegraph Office	Plainfield station
Terrill & Gale	309 W 3d st
Thompson, A D	147-149 [illegible]
Thompson, A D	[illegible] road
Thompson, Jas A	[illegible]
[illegible], Jas M	412 W 7th st
Tomlinson, Dr T H	323 LaGrande av
[illegible]	[illegible]
Tracy, J Evarts	[illegible]
[illegible] W J	[illegible] Watchung av
Tweedy, C. B	125 Crescent av
[illegible] & Bros	178 W Front st
Union Beef Co	[illegible] E 3rd st
United States Express Co	180 North av
Union Co Country Club	Cor 7th st & Arlington
Van Sickle J W	115 North av
Wadsworth, W E	409 5th st
Western Union Telegraph Company	at Depot
Wharton, Clifton jr	406 3rd Place
[illegible], E	[illegible] West Seventh st
[illegible], J F	W 5th st., near Grant ave
[illegible]	144 W Front st

TELEPHONE TOLL RATES

FOR FIVE MINUTES CONVERSATION.

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

Asbury Park, N J	50c	Hempstead N Y	45c
Astoria, N Y	30c	Hoboken N J	25c
Babylon, N Y	60c	Hunter's Point N Y	[illegible]
Bath, N Y	40c	Irvington N J	20c
Bayonne N J	30c	Islip N Y	65c
Bergen Point N J	30c	Jamaica N Y	40c
Bayside N Y	50c	Jersey City N J	25c
Bay Shore N Y	70c	Keyport N J	30c
[illegible] N Y	60c	Kingston N J	30c
Belleville N J	20c	Laurel Hill N Y	45c
[illegible] N Y	[illegible]	Leonia N J	45c
Bloomfield N J	30c	Little Neck N Y	60c
Bloomingdale N J	45c	Little Silver N J	60c
Boonton N J	45c	Long Branch N J	50c
Brooklyn N Y	30c	Madison N J	40c
Caldwell N J	45c	Matawan N J	30c
Carlstadt N J	45c	Millburn N J	30c
Centreville N J	45c	Montclair N J	30c
Chatham N J	30c	Morristown N J	45c
Chester N J	45c	Newark N J	15c
Cole's Neck N J	75c	New Brunswick N J	25c
Coney Island N Y	45c	Newtown N Y	45c
Cresskill N J	45c	New York N Y	25c
Dover N J	45c	Orange N J	25c
East Norwich N Y	60c	Pamrapo N J	40c
Eatontown N J	50c	Passaic N J	30c
Elizabeth N J	15c	Paterson N J	35c
Englewood N J	35c	Perth Amboy N J	25c
Fairview N J	45c	Rahway N J	15c
Fanwood N J	15c	Red Bank N J	50c
Far Rockaway N Y	45c	Seabright N J	60c
Flatbush N Y	35c	Short Hills N J	30c
Flushing N Y	40c	South Amboy N J	35c
Fort Lee N J	45c	South River N J	30c
Franklin Park N J	20c	Staten Island N Y	35c
Freehold N J	55c	Westfield N J	15c
German [illegible]	70c	Woodbridge N J	25c
Glen Cove N Y	60c	Yonkers N Y	40c
Gravesend N Y	45c	Trenton N J	40c
Hackensack N J	35c	Tarrytown N Y	45c

The Name Is Everything.

The many tricks of trade that are practiced in these times are justified by a prominent soap manufacturer of Philadelphia as being positively necessary to influence a stupid public to buy what is for their benefit. The article in which he takes the most pride is a pure Castile soap, purer and better than that made in Castile. He stamped it as American Castile and was unable to sell any quantity. The people would not buy what little was taken by retail dealers. Under these circumstances the manufacturer changed the stamp on his soap to one abounding in Spanish words which meant the same thing. Since the change in stamp the sales have been remarkable and the soap is ever gaining in popularity.—Philadelphia Record.

A Robin Dined With the Captain.

Touching instances of the recent stress of weather comes from the mountainous districts of Wales. At Ffestiniog a sheep actually walked into a house and placed its forelegs on a lady's lap to beg a bit of bread which she held in her hand. At Barmouth a robin took up its quarters on board a steamship (the Telephone), accompanied it on its voyage to Liverpool and back again, *and at dinner hours* hopped on to the table and dined with the captain.

A Compliment.

"That boy of yours, madam," remarked the conductor as he punched the half fare ticket, "looks remarkably well developed *for a child under 12.*"

"Thank you," replied the lady very calmly. "It's so gratifying for me to have any one notice Tommy's remarkable precocity."—Chicago Record.

According to *Dean Hole* there are fifty silly young *men* for one silly young woman.

SANITARY PLUMBING,
Brick and Portable Furnace,
GAS FITTING,
TIN ROOFING,
Etc. Etc.

I am prepared to do any of the above branches in a strictly first-class, sanitary and workmanship manner.

Having associated myself with the Master Plumbers Association of New York City, I employ none but first-class mechanics and non-union men. I believe in every man running his own business at all times and in all cases.

D. W. LITTELL,
No. 112 North Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Cleanse the Bowels and Purify the Blood! Cure Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Dyspepsia, and give healthy action to the entire system.

FOR MALARIA,
GENERAL DEBILITY
AND
ALL STOMACH TROUBLES
COLES'
PERUVIAN BARK
AND
WILD CHERRY BITTERS
ARE THE BEST.
A Vegetable Substitute for Quinine.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per Bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY THE
D. F. COLES DRUG AND MFG. CO.
NEWARK, N. J.

Dime Savings Institution
OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Is now receiving deposits payable on demand with interest. Money deposited on or before July 1, [illegible], will draw interest from that date.

JOHN W. MURRAY, President.
J. FRANK HUBBARD, [illegible]
ELIAS R. POPE, Treasurer.

P. P. VanArsdale,
PIANO TUNER.
Instruments put in thorough order. [illegible]. Pianos and Organs for sale and to let. Orders by postal, P. O. Box [illegible], or left at Willett's shoe store, No. 107 Park avenue, will receive prompt attention. Residence [illegible] E. Front street, corner [illegible] avenue. [illegible]

Jas. M. Dunn,
Dealer in
GROCERIES, PROVI
Vegetables, Fruits, etc.
No. 224 Park Ave
OPPOSITE NORTH AVENUE.
Everything usually found in a first-class grocery store.
Goods delivered free of charge.

RICKERT'S
ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS.
OFFICE—Vanderbeek's Music Store, Park avenue. The "Accommodation Express" will attend to the general carrying business of the city, delivering goods or baggage to and from the depot, or from place to place. Moving of Furniture, Pianos, etc., with care and safety.

WILLIAM A. WOODRUFF,
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Agent,
Offic cor. Front St. and Park Av.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Real Estate for Sale & Exchange.
MONEY TO LOAN
On Approved Security.

Stoves, Ranges
—AND—
HARDWARE
OF ALL KINDS
J. J. HEIDELOFF,
No. 21 SOMERSET ST. [illegible]

CANOPIES
For Weddings, Parties, Etc.,
TO HIRE: CHARGES REASONABLE
Mrs. Weigman,
20 EAST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

John Chandler,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Plainfield, N. J.
Residence and shop No. 326 East Third street.
Jobbing promptly attended to.

E. B. MAYNARD,
PRACTICAL BARBER
AND
Artistic Hair Dresser,
No. 204 PARK AVENUE.
Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting done at their residences. Shaving, Shampooing, etc. artistically performed.

CARNEY BROTHERS, Agents,
135 West Front St.
TINNERS,
PLUMBERS,
GAS FITTERS.
PARLOR STOVES,
COOK STOVES
HEATERS.
Grates and Bricks for all kinds of Stoves can be found here at Jobbers' prices. Bring your Tinware needing to us. The best Tinners, the best Plumbers, and the best Gas-fitters in this section. We use none but the very best of materials, and our work always gives satisfaction.
[illegible] of All Kinds are Made Here.
Tinware Made to Order.
Ranges, Brick and
Portable Furnaces
SANITARY PLUMBING.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. R. CODDINGTON,
Counsellor-at-Law,
Commissioner of Deeds, Master-in-Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner of Park avenue and Second street.

GEORGE W. DAY,
General Auctioneer,
Sales of Personal Property solicited. P. O. Box 122, Dunellen, N. J., or address in care of CONSTITUTIONALIST. Terms reasonable.

DR. CHARLES R. [illegible],
Dentist,
48 Somerset street. A new local anaesthetic application for extracting teeth without pain. Gold filling a specialty.

LEWIS B. CODDINGTON,
(Successor to T. J. Carey,)
Furniture and Freight Express!
OFFICE—24 W. FRONT ST.
Large Covered Vans or Trucks. Goods delivered to any part of the U. S. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable. P. O. Box [illegible]. Piano moving a specialty.

A. WOLFF,
Manufacturer of
CIGARS,
And dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, and smokers' articles, has removed from 20½ W. Front street, to [illegible] West Front, one door west of Madison Avenue and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally.

TWENTY
Years experience in the business.
SECOND STREET, 3 doors above [illegible]

MR. JOHN H. STEVENS, Horse-shoer, gives particular attention to shoeing, Forging, Stumbling and Interfering Horses. Speedy Cures stopped in an incredibly short space of time. Horses with diseased feet treated in a particular manner by experienced workmen.

ALBERT HEDDEN,
Liver and Boarding Stables
FOURTH STREET,
Between Peace street and Park avenue.
First-Class Livery.
Horses Boarded by Week or Month.
Telephone call No. 114.

Parlor stoves,
Furnaces, Ranges,
[illegible] Piping, Plumbing.
Heater Work. Tinning.
Hardware.
A. M. GRIFFEN,
East Front Street.
TELEPHONE CALL, 6.

Estey
Pianos
and
Organs
FULLY WARRANTED.
Moderate Prices.
Cash or Installments.
See Them Before You Buy.
ESTEY & SAXE,
5 East 14th Street, - New York.

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were plan was seen and nobody would with decency oppose his. He would call for his horse presently and ride away. Yet if it were known, as he suspected, that he was carrying treasure, it would still take courage to start out alone on a tired horse.

He sat down by the fire and looked about him. There was little furniture in the place except the two old beds, one with its closed curtains of thick stuff and the other, a poorly-posted makeshift of comfort on which Rogers lay. The old Welsh woman breathed loud now and then, but Rogers slept as if he were dead. "Curse him," muttered Weymouth. "He should have known his roads or let an honest man alone."

There was a loud voice in the kitchen; the landlady could be heard now and then railing fretfully at some one, who was not slow to answer back. His thoughts, like those of a tired man, went back to the past and he seemed to himself curiously indifferent to the perplexities of the present. He had just left the woman he loved, disappointed by her coldness. She was younger than he, they had not known each other long, but after a separation of some months he had joined her with the hope of marriage only to find that she had changed, that she put him off and spoke doubtfully of the future. She had confessed that it was no change in her own feelings, but that she feared to bring shame upon him, and the thought of her lonely figure as they parted returned to him like a vision. She had refused to see him again; this was two days before; and the journey to Bristol must be quickly over so that he might go back to plead with her. It was wrong to have parted angrily as he had done—if ever life was in a snarl it was now, but there were ways to conquer. He started to his feet and went quickly toward the kitchen only to discover that the door had been fastened on the outside.

He coolly let the latch fall and returned to his chair; beside it was the heavy pouch of notes and gold and he slung it over his shoulders and fastened the belt with steady fingers. The sudden wave of eagerness a brave man feels in the presence of danger and that brief space while the troubles of his own heart came uppermost both passed quickly; there was a single moment when Weymouth remembered that he was a tired and defenseless man at the mercy of his foes. Then his fears most nobly passed; he must not only escape to plead with Elizabeth Brent, but he was bound in honor to carry his wallet to Bristol to Capt. Fenderson, of the ship Mary and Bell.

He had a feeling that he was watched. What about the old Welsh woman? It was by no means uncommon for travelers to be crowded together in country inns, but the landlady had been almost too eager to forestall suspicion. And now glancing across the room he saw the curtains move. The landlady had told him to call her if the poor old creature spoke.

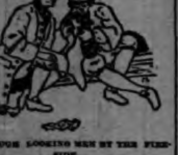
Weymouth left his chair again, lifted the latch of the kitchen door, and knocked boldly when it would not open. "Let me out!" he called, grumbling and growling. "Let me out! I want more brandy!" With sudden instinct he took on the behavior of a drunken man. "Let her think I am drugged if she pleases," he said to himself, and knocked again, scolding finely and asking for the brandy by turns. He could hear the voice of another woman now, as if in protest, but presently the door opened and the landlady appeared.

"You've had brandy enough now," she told him, roughly. "I locked the door because the latch is old and it flies open and keeps both fires a-smoking. Cease your noise; I'll call you for your supper." There were two rough looking men by the fireside and a woman stood behind the settee whose eyes met his as if they struck a flash of light. At the first sight of her face he stopped, for an instant he lost power of speech; then he went on with his drunken play and staggered toward the middle of the room.

The men laughed, the landlady scolded, and the slender figure behind the settee was half hidden in its shadow. Elizabeth Brent, the woman he loved and whom he had left so heavy hearted, for whose sake he was hurrying to Bristol and hurrying back, the woman he thought of by night and day, here before his astonished eyes! How in the world could she have also fallen into what looked like a den of thieves? How could he manage to get word with her?

His head dropped on his breast as Rogers might have done, he was growing faint for want of food, the old woman's supper seemed no nearer ready than at first. The two men were watching him and chuckling together by the fire.

"Get me the brandy!" he called again, and they chuckled louder. "Drinks all round, you pretty pictur'!" he com-



TWO ROUGH LOOKING MEN BY THE FIRESIDE.

manded the mistress of the house; and this time they laughed even louder, as well they might.

"I'll get it, aunt," said the younger woman unexpectedly, "which bottle then?" She came out into the firelight, not once looking at Weymouth, but her face was very pale and her eyes were shining. He could almost have touched her as she passed.

"'Tis there in the cupboard at the right hand, the small bottle if he must have it; my hands are fast in the dough," grumbled the old woman. "Half a glass'll be enough in all conscience," she added, in a lower tone, and Weymouth, as if with great effort and unsteadiness, got to his feet and followed to the cupboard, protesting as he went. At that moment a dog began to yelp and whine before the fire; a coal had snapped up on his poor back and burnt its way to the skin. The cupboard was at the far end of the room; there was half a minute of confusion and loud laughter while the two were standing side by side at the cupboard door.

"I'm not drunk. I must get away from this," whispered Weymouth, but she stopped his eager whisper. "The net, the net!" she cried, with strange insistence.

"Don't drink! the net and the farther window!"

"Don't waste it. You'll kill him if you give him more," said the old woman close behind them, but Weymouth held the bottle high in his hand and staggered past her to the bedroom door, muttering angrily, and shut himself in. There was a strong bolt inside which he slid, and pounded the door with his fist finely. He could hear the men laughing by the fire, and went back to his elbow chair. The wallet of money banged against the arm of it as he sat down.

"You're what they're seeking," he said under his breath as he put his hand on the leather bag. "Please Heaven we'll keep together till we get to Bristol," but the presence of the two men in the kitchen was significant enough of there being no hope of a peaceable departure on horseback. The certainty of a careful plot against him was impossible to be denied; it was in the very air; he was one against many, and a stranger in this strange and dismal harborage of thieves. Whether they looked for the ordinary purse of a traveler, or had been given news of that treasure he carried was a puzzle. In that moment a cold chill of horror stole over Weymouth's great frame; had the woman he loved much, who had suddenly repulsed him with so little reason or excuse, been the means of this danger and disaster? Had she and Rogers—no it was impossible—impossible! She might be, she was, the victim of misfortunes, but in her honest eyes and heart there was no possibility of such a fault. He whistled a gay shrill tune as he sat by the fire alone; it was a tune they had both known well the year before when they had seen each other first in Southampton. Please Heaven there were more happy days to come for Lizzie Brent and himself. He began to whistle the song again in broken snatches and the men laughed louder than before in the next room.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Faithful Little Workers.

The children of the Heavenly Rest sewing school will hold a sale in the parish house on Clinton avenue, Thursday and Friday afternoons and evenings of this week. It will be their Easter offering to the mission and for it, they have worked and denied themselves all through Lent. During the Winter they have made over seventy-five garments, and they deserve the greatest credit for the faithful way in which they have gone through severe storms and bad walking every Saturday afternoon. It is to be hoped that every one will encourage them in this laudable effort, and help to make it a success. The girls themselves will all be behind the fancy and candy table, and do the waiting on the ice-cream and chocolate tables.

REMEMBER there are hundreds of brands of White Lead (so called) on the market that are not White Lead, composed largely of Barytes and other cheap materials. But the number of brands of genuine

Strictly Pure
White Lead

is limited. The following brands are standard "Old Dutch" process, and just as good as they were when you or your father were boys:

"Atlantic," "Jewett,"
"Brooklyn."

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York.

Even
Sandow

cannot break a Ball's Corset.
It is as supple as the skin,
and is guaranteed.
I Lederer.

There is one DRESS STAY that
Won't melt apart,
Can't cut through the dress,
Don't stay bent.
It is
BALL'S PEERLESS.
All lengths; all colors.
Putnam & DeGraw, Seely Edsall, I. Lederer.

Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union.

OFFICIAL.

Regular meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union, held on Thursday, April 4, 1895, at 2:30 p m.

Roll call showed the following members present, viz:

Director Hubbard and Freeholders Badgeley, Clark, Ehrlich, Haliday, Farrell, Hulskamper, Krause, Littell, Miller, Ogden, Roll, Swain, Tier, Westcott and Woodruff—16.

Absent—Freeholder Morrell—1.

The minutes of the previous meeting (reading of bills excepted) were on motion approved as read.

No communications, memorials, petitions, etc., were presented to the Board.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The committee on widening of Grand street bridge, Rahway, presented the following report, viz:

Elizabeth, N J, April 4, 1895.

To the Honorable, the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union:

Gentlemen—Your committee on the widening, etc., of the Grand street bridge, at Rahway, would report that they have examined said bridge, and after careful and thorough consideration are of the opinion that the bridge should be widened to the width of the street, and that the work could be done at an expense not exceeding $1,700.

Your committee would recommend to the incoming Board the advisability of widening said bridge as above stated.

Signed, John Farrell, Chr Ehrlich, J Martin Roll, Jas C Ogden, John A Haliday, Committee.

On motion of Freeholder Haliday the report was received and ordered to be spread on the minutes.

NEW BUSINESS.

The following bills, audited and approved, were read, and on motion ordered paid:

Court—George Kyte, Sheriff, $552 43; Wm Howard 8 82; Henry J Schoppe 27 50; Edward Newburger 150; Jas Ritchie 75; Herbert W Knight 23 90, 60; Fred C Marsh 50 35 250; Lewis S Hyer 55; J Williams Crane 55; T F McCormick 391 67; T F McCarty 20.

Public Buildings—John C Biore $2 18; Wm B Tucker, Attorney, 18 85; Dennis Long 5 50; Chas W Irwin 112 50, 90; Jos C Ogden 4 10; The Suburban Electric Co., 13 30, 5 52; Elizabethtown Gaslight Co, 76 50.

Bridges—Frank B Allen $30; Frank Murphy 38 25; Philip Feltman 16 50; David Boeche 11 46; Wm B Ogden 11 25; John W Van Pelt 66 66; The Samuel L Moore & Sons Co, 26 01.

Incidental—Wm Howard $156 98; E M Wood 7 60; Terrill & Cole 35; A M Runyon & Sons 35

Coroners—Chas B Holmes $55 24.

Stationery—The Smith Premier Typewriter Co, $12 70; John C Rankin Co, 40 95.

Committee Expenses—Noah Woodruff $10 75; J Martin Roll 26 25; L W Tatham, 4 25; W H Swain 19 20.

Members' Pay—James C Ogden $42 25; Geo W Littell 24; W H Swain 24; Fred Miller 30; Noah Woodruff 34; Martin Roll 67 10.

Lunacy—N J State Hospital $7,755 24

County Road Repairs—Wahl & Hatfield $6 45; James W Fisk 21 25; 50

Jail—Henry J Schmidt $3 95; John Klippie 7 15; J W Hildebrandt & Co 42 75; James O Brokaw 15 68; John C Biore 2; Michael Bender 62 05; Henry Sauer 15 44; E S E Newbury 40 40.

Schools—B Holmes $109 50.

Elections—S Rusling Ryno $35; Wm Howard 31 52; C A Smith & Co 35 50; C A Lehmann 58 70.

Salaries—E M Wood $125; S Rusling Ryno $25

A bill of Geo B Vanderpool, $139, for work on gutters, sidewalks, etc., which he alleged he was compelled to do, by reason of the construction of the Morris avenue county road, was presented to the board without approval of any committee.

On motion of Freeholder Roll the bill was laid on the table, with instructions to the clerk to notify Mr. Vanderpool that the board had nothing to do with sidewalks, and could not consider any part of the bill as presented.

Freeholder Littell moved to adjourn, which was carried.

The Director declared the Board adjourned to Thursday, May 2, 1895, at 2:30 p m.

S RUSLING RYNO, Clerk.

AT REST.

J. B. Platt.

Owing to the sickness of Mrs. Platt, only a short funeral service was held over the remains of J. B. Platt at his late home, corner of West Front street and Waynewood place, at 10 this morning. At this service the youngest son, three weeks old, was baptized beside the casket of his father. At 11 a service was held in Holy Cross Church, Rev. T. L. Murphy officiating, which was largely attended, a number of acquaintances coming out from New York. The music was under the direction of Elmer Runyon.

The floral tributes were very liberal and beautiful, among them a large floral cross of white roses and lilies from Mr. Platt's associates in the New York office of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company. The bearers of the casket were Benjamin R. Western, Joseph R. Hall, Robert S. Miller, Dr Joseph H. Carman, and Hornsley Barker. The remains were taken to Yonkers this noon for interment.

—The new merino underwear that Peck has just received is not timid; it never shrinks.

Important Facts.

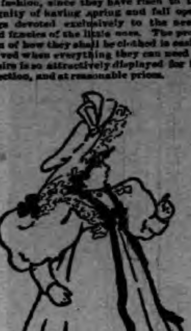
If you have dull and heavy pain across forehead and about the eyes; if the nostrils are frequently stopped up and followed by a disagreeable discharge; if soreness in the nose and bleeding from the nostrils is often experienced; if you are very sensitive to cold in the head accompanied with headaches; then you may be sure you have catarrh; and should (immediately) resort to Ely's Cream Balm for a cure. The remedy will give instant relief.

THE SUN'S FASHIONS.

FASHIONS FOR ELDERS COPIED FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

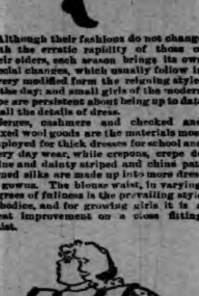
Great Variety of Styles. Fascinating Simplicity and Delicate Colors the Rule. Attractive Materials Used in Making Up Dainty Dresses.

Children's modes have become a matter of growing importance in the world of fashion, since they have risen to the dignity of having spring and fall openings devoted exclusively to the needs and fancies of the little ones. The problem of how they shall be clothed is easily solved when everything they can need or desire is so attractively displayed for inspection, and at reasonable prices.



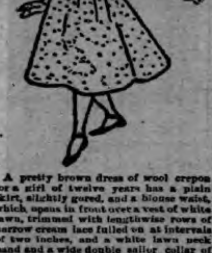
Although their fashions do not change with the erratic rapidity of those of their elders, each season brings its own special changes, which usually follow in a very modified form the reigning styles of the day; and small girls of the modern type are persistent about being up to date in all the details of dress.

Serges, cashmere and checked and mixed wool goods are the materials most employed for thick dresses for school and every day wear, while crepons, crepe de chine and dainty striped and chine patterned silks are made up into more dressy gowns. The blouse waist, in varying degrees of fullness is the prevailing style of bodice, and for growing girls it is a great improvement on a close fitting waist.



A pretty brown dress of wool crepon for a girl of twelve years has a plain skirt, slightly gored, and a blouse waist, which opens in front over a vest of white lawn, trimmed with lengthwise rows of narrow cream lace fulled on at intervals of two inches, and a white lawn neck band and a wide double sailor collar of brown, piped on the edge with brown velvet. This material also forms the belt.

Box plaits are echoed again and again in these waists and are made very effective in dark colored serges by using bright plaid silk for the front of the bodice and the back, too, if desired, and putting on three plaits of serge, so that the plaid shows between. There are all sorts of sailor costumes in dark blue



serge, colored linens and pique, and one of the novelties in trimming for the serge gowns is a wide, adjustable sailor collar and vest of dark tan linen canvas. It is a simple matter to take it off to be laundried and by making these collars of several different colors there is the effect of a new suit with each change.

Crepons in soft art shades are made up quite plain with satin ribbon and a little lace or mull embroidery for trimming at the neck. Silk gowns of china taffeta, for girls of ten or twelve years, are made without lining in the skirt, which is plainly hemmed, and with a full blouse waist either high in the neck with a wide lawn collar trimmed with insertion and narrow lace, or cut round, but not low, to show a yoke of sheer muslin finely tucked. The sleeves have full puff to the elbow, where they are finished with a frill of lace or embroidery or left quite plain, fulled with an invisible band.—New York Sun.

BAMBERGER'S
THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE
147 and 149 Market Street,
NEWARK, N. J.

Laundried Shirt Waists.

No department in our great store is better stocked, has been selected with such a discriminating taste or offers such grand values as are to be found in our Shirt Waist Department. Every new idea, every style that fickle dame fashion has smiled upon has a worthy representative in it, and an inspection of our magnificent line will prove that

Our Past Supremacy is Sustained.

Made of Percales, Chambrays, Lawns and other fashionable materials, constructed in irreproachable manner every one, from the lowest to the highest price, with collar bands, every seam finished, a wilderness of shades and patterns and greater values than you'll expect to find.

Prices from 49c to $2.98.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.,
Near Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

☞ FREE DELIVERY EVERYWHERE.

HONOR IN BUSINESS.

Some Remarkable Examples of Honesty When Unlooked For.

Some people pay their debts, some do not; some go in for liquidation, while others again are content to go through the process of being whitewashed, and after paying a certain sum, more or less, (generally less), never allow such a trivial matter as an unpaid balance to again trouble them.

There have been, however, striking examples of commercial honesty and integrity, instances when men have, owing to adverse circumstances, "come a cropper," but have afterwards (many years afterwards, some of them) paid their debts in full.

A notable case was recorded recently, none the less striking because the man owed but a small sum. Some six years ago a young man had a tobacconist's business in a town in the West. Things went wrong with him, and eventually he left the town suddenly. His debts, including 2 quarters' rent, amounted altogether to $500. Recently he has returned and not only paid all the money he owed with interest up to date, but he insisted on giving a supper to his creditors.

An equally noble example is furnished in the history of the firm of Messrs. Ickringill. Failing in 1878 for a large sum, the partners were released from all their obligations on payment of a composition of 50 per cent. on the dollar. Since then they have had to overcome many unlooked for difficulties, but, that notwithstanding, they have called their old creditors together, and, at an outlay of over $50 000, have paid the 50 cents owing on every dollar they were indebted.

Such an instance as this deserves to rank as honorable as that of Sir Moses Montefiore, who, it will be remembered, made up for having failed by eventually paying all his creditors, with 5 per cent. interest.

A later instance of honorable generosity is related of a certain well known gentleman. A small company in which he was interested went to the bad, and not satisfied with bearing his own loss, he felt it his duty to pay in full the balance to make up the amount invested by the shareholders.

A pleasant story is on record in connection with a West of England building society, which a few years ago came to grief. The cause of this was the defalcations of an official who had won the unlimited confidence of the whole board of directors. The culprit was taxed with the robbery, and, probably because there was no other way out of the difficulty, admitted his guilt and offered to make restitution, so far as lay in his power. The secretary and the directors, however, were not satisfied with this, and to save the credit of the society, as well as to make it impossible for the shareholders and depositors to suffer, they subscribed between them every shilling of which the society had been robbed.

Another building society official, the secretary this time, acting on a sudden impulse, departed one night with $500 of the society's money. The society's headquarters are in a town on the south coast. Recently the directors have been pleasantly surprised by the receipt of $250, inclosed in a letter. It was from the former secretary, the money being an installment toward making good his defalcations.

A delicate method of making good a failure in early life was that employed by the late Mr. Neville, the great baker. Mr. Neville's first venture in business ended in bankruptcy. Failure made him try harder to succeed, and eventually he became wealthy. Then he invited each of his former creditors to dinner, and under the cover set for each was placed a check for the balance owing, with compound interest up to date.

In 1882 a large firm of merchants failed for a considerable sum. They paid forty cents on the dollar. Recently one of the partners (the one who was perhaps least responsible for the failure) returned from America, and after considerable difficulty succeeding in tracing every creditor, to whom he has paid the balance due. This, in spite of the fact that after so doing he was left with less than £200 with which to start the world anew.

—W. H. Griffin is making extensive improvements about his house corner of Linden and Washington avenues.

I recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. There is no better liniment made. I have sold over 100 bottles of it this year and all were pleased who used it. J. F. Pierson, druggist, South Chicago, Ill. It is for sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy, Park and North aves., T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

Salvation.

Adjt. and Mrs. Wood will conduct great meetings at Salvation Army, 118 West Second street, Thursday and Friday evenings, April 25 and 26, commencing each night at 8.

Thursday night they will be reinforced by Captain Emily March and Captain Mimms, both of whom used to be stationed at the local corps here. The corps at Elizabeth is expected also. During the service ten local officers will receive commissions and a baby will be given away. After the service a free lunch will be served to all present. Admission to this meeting by ticket 10 cents. Friday night there will be a special holiness meeting to which all are welcome.

Postmaster's Privilege.

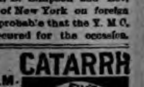
Charles W. Dayton, postmaster in New York, has extended an annual pass for admission to the main postoffice building in the city to Postmaster John M. Hetfield of this city. The pass takes the holder in company with a guide, through all the departments of Uncle Sam's wonderful building. It is transferable, and Mr. Hetfield kindly loans it to his friends who desire to take in one of the principal sights of metropolis.

Spiritual Experience.

Rev. Charles U. Kinney and wife of Sing Sing, Rev. Mr. Pierson and wife, and Miss Ella Warren of Beracahah Home in New York, addressed the Christian Alliance meeting at 317 West Front street last night. The theme was the deeper spiritual experience of Christians. Arrangements are being made by the Alliance for lectures to be given in the near future by Rev. A. B. Simpson and Rev. Stephen Merritt of New York on foreign missions. It is probable that the Y. M. C. A. hall will be secured for the occasion.

DIRECTIONS for using
CREAM BALM.
Apply a particle of the Balm well up into the nostrils. After a moment draw a strong breath through the nose. Use three times a day, after meals preferred, and before retiring.

CATARRH



COLD IN HEAD

ELY'S CREAM BALM opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50c at druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

DEATHS.

HALL—In North Plainfield April 14, 1895, Mrs. Jane Hall, in her 81st year.

Funeral services from the residence of her son, Wm. W Hall, corner of Rock and West End avenues, Wednesday morning, April 17, at 11, and at Second Reformed Church, Somerville, at 2:30.

HOUSE and building lots for sale in Westfield, N. J., high ground, good neighborhood, convenient to depot. Address box 104 Westfield N. J.
3 24 6-3 25 4 6

Limited Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the subscribers pursuant to an act entitled:

"An act to authorize limited partnership," to be conducted under the firm of D. C. Ivins & Co., for the transaction of the business of merchants at Plainfield, in the county of Union, N. J., DeWitt C. Ivins and William R. Gorton being the general partners and Edward H. Booth a special partner, and that the amount of capital contributed to the common stock by the said Edward H. Booth is two thousand dollars, ($2,000); which said partnership is to commence on the 25 day of January, 1895, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1895. 4 4 6

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
MANURES
ALBERT'S
Horticultural,
Garden,
Special Garden,
Vineyard,
Fruit-tree.
MANURES.
No Sand, No Dirt, No Organic Matter, Nothing but Pure, Soluble, and Immediately Available Plant Foods COMBINED with each other.
Garden Manure: Nitrogen, [illegible] per cent; Available Phos. Acid, 14 per cent; Potash, [illegible] per cent.
The others are equally concentrated. Prices and Booklet on request.
ROBT. L. MERWIN & CO., Gen'l Agts., United States
88 Wall Street, New York.

LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

CHAPTER I.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning corporations" (Revision), approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be the duty of all corporations which may now or hereafter be authorized to transact business in this state, whether organized under general or special laws, although such corporations may not be organized under the laws of this state, and they are hereby required (unless they have already done so) to file on or before the thirtieth day of June next, and annually thereafter, within thirty days after the usual time of the annual election of directors, managers or trustees and the officers thereof, whether such election shall have been held on the day fixed by law or not, in the department of state, a complete list, duly authenticated by the signatures of the president and secretary of the names of such directors, managers, trustees and officers, with the date of the election or appointment, term of office and residence of each, and also to designate the business and the location of the principal office or place of business of the company in this state, as also in the state where organized, and for this purpose it shall be the duty of the secretary of state to furnish said corporations blanks, in proper form, and to safely keep in his office all lists as filed, and issue to the company so filing, his certificate thereof, and also to prepare an alphabetical index thereto, which lists and index shall be submitted to the inspection of persons interested at all proper hours; and it shall further be his duty, during the month of April next, to cause a notice of the requirements of this act to be published three times in each of the papers in this state authorized to publish the laws; and every such corporation which shall not, within thirty days of the time herein fixed, comply with the provisions of this act, shall forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars to the State of New Jersey, to be recovered by action of debt, to be brought by the attorney-general of this state in the name of the State of New Jersey, in a court of competent jurisdiction, together with costs of suit; provided, however, that where any corporation shall file a complete list of the officers, directors, managers or trustees, as above required, at any time prior to the entry of judgment upon any suit to be commenced in manner aforesaid by said attorney-general, and shall pay the costs of such suit up to the time of filing such list, then any and all proceedings therein shall be discontinued.

2. And be it enacted, That all forfeitures, fines and penalties incurred by reason of the failure of any corporation to file a statement as required by the act concerning corporations, approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, or any supplement thereto, be and the same are hereby remitted and released, and that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and they are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved January 28, 1895.

CHAPTER II.

An Act relating and regulating the government of cities.

Of elections and selection, duties and obligations of city and ward officers.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the term of office of any mayor hereafter elected in any city of this state shall be two years, notwithstanding any clause in the charter of any city limiting the term for a period less than two years, and that his term of office shall commence on the third Tuesday in March next ensuing said election.

2. And be it enacted, That the mayor shall be the chief executive officer of such city, and shall possess the powers and privileges and shall perform the duties which are hereinafter specified, and shall be elected for the term of two years at the annual charter election on the second Tuesday in March, and shall receive such annual compensation for his services, not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, as the common council shall by ordinance fix and determine, and he shall receive no fees or other compensation whatever.

3. And be it enacted, That the mayor shall be the head of the police department, and shall have exclusive power to appoint, suspend and remove all policemen and subordinates in such department; he shall also appoint a chief of police and such captains and sergeants of police as may be required by ordinance; these appointments, however, of chief of police, captains and sergeants of police shall not take effect until confirmed by the common council; he shall see that all such officers are prompt and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and shall, from time to time, take such measures as he may deem necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order and enforcement of the laws and ordinances of the city.

4. And be it enacted, That the common council may, by ordinance, in every city of this state, provide for and establish a board of education, to consist of seven members, to be appointed by said council or other legislative body, who shall hold office for a term not exceeding three years.

5. And be it enacted, That the common council of any city adopting this act shall be composed of three members from each ward, who shall hold office for three years; and a councilman-at-large, who shall hold office for the term of two years; there shall be elected at the annual election on the second Tuesday in March, in each of the wards of every such city, in such manner as is now provided by law, one member of council who shall hold office for the term of three years; provided, however, that existing members of council in any such city shall continue in office until the expiration of the term for which they were elected; and at the first election held after the adoption of this act, as hereinafter provided, there shall be no election of members of council if thereby the number of councilmen shall exceed three from each ward; and at the next succeeding election after the first election only such number of councilmen shall be elected from each ward as may be necessary to maintain and constitute a membership of three councilmen from each ward; and provided, further, that at that or the next succeeding election as many members of council shall be elected from each ward as may be necessary to maintain and constitute a membership of three councilmen from each ward; and if at any such election after the adoption of this act more than one councilman shall be elected from each ward, the said councilmen so elected shall draw lots, by wards, and one of such number shall serve for three years and the other member or members of council so elected from each ward shall serve for one or two years as may be necessary, to introduce a rotary system of one member of council elected each year from each ward for the term of three years; the councilman-at-large shall be elected at the first annual election held after the adoption of this act and every second year thereafter; there shall also be elected at such annual election, to be held on the second Tuesday in March, in each of the wards and election districts in every city of this state, in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, one treasurer, who shall hold his office for two years; and there shall also be elected, in and for every city in this state, at the city election in every three years, one person to be collector of taxes of said city and one overseer of the poor, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of three years; there shall be elected one assessor and one chosen freeholder from each of the respective wards in every city in this state, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of three years; there shall also be elected each year three commissioners of appeal in cases of taxation, who shall hold their office for one year, and such other city and ward officers shall be elected at such city elections as is now or may hereafter be provided by law; the office of alderman, recorder and marshal is hereby abolished in every city adopting this act, and the common council may by ordinance abolish any not created by or in virtue of the provisions of this act and end the term and authority of any officer serving therein.

6. And be it enacted, That if at any annual city election in any city of this state there shall be one or more vacancies to be supplied in any office at the same time any person is to be elected for the full term of said office, or if two or more are elected at the same time to serve for different terms, the term for which each person voted for, for said office, is intended, shall be designated on the ballot; and if any person who shall be elected to any office at the annual city election shall not qualify according to law for the space of twenty days after such election, or if any person who shall be elected or appointed to fill any vacancy in any of said offices shall not qualify according to law for the space of twenty days after such election or appointment, his office shall be deemed vacant.

7. And be it enacted, That in case of death, resignation, disability, disqualification, removal from office, neglect or refusal to act, or removal out of the city or ward of any of the officers, or any vacancy in any office except mayor, councilman or justice of the peace, it shall be lawful for the common council to appoint others in their stead until the next city election, or in case of appointed officers until the regular period for appointment, who shall, during the said term perform the like services, be entitled to the same fees and be subject to the same responsibilities as though elected at the annual election or appointed at the regular time; provided, that all resignations shall be sent to the mayor, and he shall report the same to the common council at its next meeting thereafter.

8. And be it enacted, That every person elected or appointed to any office in pursuance of this act, or of any law or ordinance of the common council, including the city solicitor, who shall be elected for the term of three years, shall, before they enter upon the duties of such office, take and subscribe before the mayor or city clerk an oath or affirmation, faithfully and impartially to execute the duties of his office to the best of his knowledge, skill and ability, and such other oaths as may be required by the laws of this state; all such oaths or affirmations shall be filed by the city clerk in his office; the city treasurer, superintendent of schools, receiver of taxes, constables, overseer of the poor and such other officers as the common council may require shall also, before entering upon their duties, each give bond to the city, in its corporate name, in such sum and with such sureties as the common council may approve, or as may be required by any act of the legislature of this state, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices; and if at any time the common council shall deem the sureties of any officer insufficient they shall require him to give additional surety.

9. And be it enacted, That any city or ward officer, except members of the board of city assessors, may be removed from office by resolution, for disability or other good cause shown, upon complaint in writing to the common council setting forth such cause supported by one or more affidavits of the truth of the facts therein alleged: provided, however, that no such removal shall take place until the person sought to be removed has had an opportunity to be heard in his defense, nor unless two-thirds of all the members of the common council shall vote for such removal; vacancies occurring in such office shall be filled for the unexpired term by the common council.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

10. And be it enacted, That the common council shall annually elect a president from its own body, and in his absence a president pro tempore, choose officers, appoint its time and place of meeting, determine the rules of its own proceedings, be the sole judge of the election returns and qualification of its own members, keep a journal of its proceedings and may punish or expel a member for disorderly conduct or a violation of its rules; but no expulsion shall take place except by the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected, nor until the delinquent member shall have had five days' notice of the proceedings and an opportunity to be heard in his defense; and the first meeting of the common council after the annual election shall be held on the third Tuesday in March of every year.

11. And be it enacted, That the city clerk shall be the clerk of the common council; he shall keep accurate minutes of the proceedings of the common council, and shall perform such other duties as may be required of him.

12. And be it enacted, That a majority of the whole number of members of the common council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a smaller number may adjourn from time to time; the president of the common council shall be authorized to call special meetings of the common council when the public good shall in his opinion render it necessary; and on the request of a majority of the common council, in writing, addressed to the president, it shall be his duty, or, in his absence, it shall be the duty of the city clerk, to call special meetings.

13. And be it enacted, That no ordinance shall be passed or repealed by the common council except with a concurrence of a majority of all the members of the common council, and no ordinance shall be altered or repealed save by ordinance to that effect; every ordinance shall be read three times before its final passage; no ordinance shall be finally passed until a subsequent meeting to that at which it may be introduced, but each and every ordinance so passed as aforesaid shall be published in one or more of the newspapers printed and published in said city, ten days before the same shall take effect; provided, that whenever the common council shall cause a revision of the ordinances of the city to be made, and shall direct the same to be published in a printed volume it shall not be necessary to publish such revised ordinance in a newspaper; every ordinance or resolution passed by the common council shall, before it takes effect, be presented, duly certified by the city clerk, to the mayor, who, if he approves the same, shall sign it; and if he do not approve it, shall return it, with his objections, to the clerk within five days after the presenting thereof and if he do not return it with such objections within the time above specified it shall take effect as if approved by him; whenever any ordinance or resolution shall have been returned with objections aforesaid to the common council, the said common council shall, at its first meeting thereafter, order the objections to be entered at length on its journal, and shall proceed to reconsider the same, and if, on reconsideration, it shall pass the council by a vote of two-thirds of all the members, it shall take effect, notwithstanding such objections; in all such cases the vote shall be taken by ayes and nays and entered in full on the journal of said council; the publication of all ordinances as herein required shall in all cases be presumed to have been made until the contrary shall be proved; the publication of private ordinances shall in all cases be procured to be done and the expense thereof borne by the person benefitted thereby or applying therefor.

14. And be it enacted, That the enacting clause of all ordinances shall be, "Be it ordained by the common council of the city of ——."

15. And be it enacted, That the councilmen of any city in the state duly elected by the several wards thereof shall constitute and be called "the common council of city of ——."

16. And be it enacted, That the common council of all cities in this state shall have power within the said city to make, establish, publish, modify, amend or repeal ordinances, rules, regulations and by-laws, for the following purposes:

I. To manage, regulate and control the finances and property of the city, real and personal; to borrow money and negotiate temporary loans, in anticipation of taxes or other revenues for the current year, and for payment for any public improvement, not exceeding the amount of the specific assessment for such improvement;

II. To prevent vice, drunkenness and immorality; to preserve public peace and good order; to prevent and quell riots, disturbances and disorderly assemblages;

III. To restrain and suppress disorderly and gaming houses and houses of ill-fame; all instruments and devices for gaming, and to prohibit all gaming and fraudulent devices;

IV. To license and regulate restaurants, victualling-houses or cellars, ale and lager beer saloons or gardens, billiard tables and bowling alleys, and to prohibit the keeping of the same, except by persons duly licensed;

V. To prohibit, restrain, regulate and license all sports, exhibitions of natural or artificial curiosities, caravans of animals, theatrical exhibitions, circuses or other public performances and exhibitions for money, and fix the sums to be paid for such licenses to the city treasurer;

VI. To ascertain and establish the boundaries of all streets, avenues, highways, lanes and alleys and public places in said city, and prevent and remove all encroachments upon said streets, avenues, highways, lanes, alleys and public places;

VII. To regulate, clean and keep in repair the streets, highways, avenues, lanes, alleys, public places, bridges, wharves, and locks in such city, and to prevent and remove obstructions and incumbrances in and upon all streets, highways, sidewalks, crosswalks, bridges, sewers, drains, aqueducts, water courses, wharves, docks and other public places in any manner whatever; to prescribe the manner in which corporations or persons shall exercise any privileges granted to them in the use of any street, avenue, highway or alley in said city, or in digging up any street, avenue, highway or alley for the purpose of laying down pipes or any other purpose whatever, and to prohibit and prevent any such use or work at such times and seasons of the year as they may designate; to direct and regulate the planting, rearing, trimming and preserving of ornamental shade trees in the streets, avenues, parks and grounds of the city, and to authorize or prohibit the removal or destruction of such shade trees, and to enforce the removal of snow, ice or dirt from the sidewalks and gutters by the owners or occupants of the premises fronting thereon;

VIII. To open streets, and to grade, pave or otherwise improve the same; to widen, level, grade, flag or reflag, curb or recurb, gutter or regutter, pave or repave, or gravel the sidewalks and gutters; to lay drains or construct sewers in any street, avenue, highway or section thereof; to prescribe the manner in which any such work shall be performed and the mode in which the costs, damages and expense thereof shall be ascertained, and to cause such costs, damages and expenses or any proportion thereof, to be assessed in just and equitable proportion on the owners of the property, whether improved or unimproved, receiving benefit from such improvement, and to determine the time and manner in which such assessments shall be collected;

IX. To direct the digging down, draining, filling up or fencing of lots, pieces or parcels of ground in said city which shall be deemed dangerous or unwholesome, or necessary to carry out any improvement authorized by this act; to prescribe the manner in which the said work shall be performed, and to cause the expense thereof to be assessed in just and equitable proportion on the lots or pieces or parcels of ground, whether improved or unimproved, benefitted thereby, to the extent of the peculiar benefits conferred, and to determine the time and manner in which such assessment shall be collected;

X. To prevent or regulate the erection or construction of any stoop, step, platform bay window, cellar door, area, descent into a cellar or basement, sign or any post or erection, or any projection or otherwise, in, over or upon any street or avenue, and to remove the same, where already erected, at the expense of the owner or occupant of the premises;

XI. To prevent and punish horse racing and immoderate driving or riding in any street, highway or public place, and to authorize the stopping and detaining any person who shall be guilty of immoderate driving or riding in any street, highway or public place, and to regulate the speed and running of locomotive engines and railroad cars, motor, electric or other cars through said city; and designate the crossing at which any railroad company shall be required by the common council to station flagmen or signals to warn travelers of the approach of locomotive engines or railroad cars;

XII. To prohibit the driving any drove or droves of cattle through any of the streets of the city on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and to regulate the same at other times;

XIII. To regulate, protect and improve the parks, public burial grounds and other public grounds in said city;

XIV. To provide lamps, gas fixtures and other means of illumination and to light the streets, parks and public places of every description in said city;

XV. To make and regulate wells, pumps, aqueducts and cisterns in the public streets;

XVI. To establish and regulate one or more pounds, and to restrain and regulate the running at large of horses, cattle, swine and other animals, geese and other poultry, and to authorize the impounding and sale of the same for the penalty incurred and the cost of keeping and impounding and sale;

XVII. To regulate and prevent the running at large of dogs, to authorize the destruction of dogs running at large and to impose taxes on the owners of dogs;

XVIII. To locate, regulate and remove slaughter-houses, establish and regulate public markets, license and regulate butchers, designate the places and manner of selling meats, fish, fruits and vegetables, and to prohibit persons from selling such articles without license; to provide for the removal and disposition of offal, garbage and all refuse matter which may become dangerous to the public health, and to authorize and empower the local board of health, established or to be established in such city, to make removal and disposition thereof, or to provide therefor, and in case such boards are given such power and authority, they are hereby authorized to accept the same and given power to remove and dispose of such refuse matter;

XIX. To prescribe and regulate the places of vending or exposing for sale wood, hay straw and other articles from wagons or other vehicles;

XX. To regulate or prohibit any practice having a tendency to frighten animals or to annoy persons passing in the streets or on the sidewalks in said city;

XXI. To restrain and punish drunkards, vagrants, mendicants and street beggars;

XXII. To establish a board of health, define its powers and duties and provide for the protection and maintenance of the health of the city;

XXIII. To prescribe the manner in which all contracts for performing work or furnishing materials for the city shall be made and executed;

XXIV. To abate and remove nuisances of every kind and to require the owner or occupant of any grocery, cellar, tallow-chandler's shop, butcher's stall, soap factory, tannery, stable, privy, hog-pen, sewer or other offensive or unwholesome house or place, lot or inclosure, to cleanse or remove or abate the same, or, in a summary manner, to cause the same to be done at the expense of the owner or occupant thereof;

XXV. To regulate the burial of the dead, prohibit interment without such limits as it may prescribe, purchase land for public burial places, direct the keeping and return of bills of mortality and to establish such regulations for conveying the dead through the streets of said city as the health, quiet and good order of the city may, in their opinion, require;

XXVI. To license and regulate cartmen, porters, hacks, cars, omnibuses, stages and all other carriages and vehicles used for the transportation of passengers, baggage, merchandise and goods and chattels of any kind and the owners and drivers of vehicles and means of transportation; also auctioneers, common criers, hawkers, peddlers, pawnbrokers, junkshop keepers, keepers of bath-houses, boarding-houses, and news-stands, sweeps, scavengers, traveling and other shows, circuses, theatrical performances, plays, exhibitions, concerts, skating rinks, itinerant venders of merchandise, medicines and remedies, and also lumber and coal yards, and stores for the sale of groceries, dry goods and merchandise, goods and chattels of any kind, and the place or places or premises in which or at which the different kinds of business or occupation mentioned herein are to be carried on or conducted; and to fix the rates of compensation to be paid therefor, and to prohibit all persons and places, and all vehicles unlicensed, from acting, using or being in said capacities, and for such uses and purposes; and to fix and prescribe penalties for the violation of such ordinance or ordinances, and that fees for such licenses may be imposed for revenue; provided, that no person or persons shall be required to take out a license in order to sell any product of his farm;

XXVII. To regulate the ringing of bells and crying of goods and other commodities for sale at auction or otherwise, and to prevent disturbing noises in the street;

XXVIII. To regulate or prohibit swimming or bathing in the waters of or bounding the city;

XXIX. To regulate weights and measures in conformity with the standard of weights and measures established by law, and to require every merchant retailer, trader and dealer in merchandise or property of any description which is sold by measure or weight to cause their weights and measures to be sealed by the city sealer and to be subject to his inspection;

XXX. To establish, regulate and control a day and night police, and to fix and determine their compensation;

XXXI. To establish, regulate and control a fire department; to regulate and define the manner of the appointment and removal of the officers and members of the fire department, their duties and their compensation; to provide fire engines and other apparatus and engine-houses and other places for keeping and preserving the same, and to provide water for extinguishing fires;

XXXII. To regulate and control the manner of building dwelling houses and other buildings, and to prohibit within certain limits, to be from time to time prescribed by ordinance, the building or erection of any dwelling house, store, stable or other building of wood or other combustible material; to regulate the construction of chimneys and to compel the sweeping thereof; to prevent the setting up or construction of furnaces, stoves, boilers, ovens, or other things in such a manner as to be dangerous; to prohibit the deposit of ashes in unsafe places, or in any of the streets or alleys of the city; to authorize any city officer, or person or persons whom they may designate for that purpose, to enter upon and inspect any place or places for the purpose of ascertaining whether the same is or are in a safe condition, and, if not, to direct or cause the same to be made so; to regulate or prohibit the carrying on of manufactories dangerous in causing or promoting fires; to regulate or prohibit the manufacture, sale or use of fireworks and the use of firearms in said city; to regulate or prohibit the keeping or conveying gunpowder, camphene, benzine, naptha, gasoline, coal oil, spirit gas, petroleum and other dangerous materials and the use of candles and lights in barns, stables and other buildings; to raze or demolish any building or erection which by reason of fire, contagion, or any cause may become dangerous to human life or health or tend to extend a conflagration; to require all such further or other acts to be done, and to regulate and prohibit the doing all such further or other acts as they may deem proper to prevent their occurrence and provide for the extinguishment of fires in said city;

XXXIII. To adopt all legal and requisite measures for levying and collecting taxes, fines, penalties and all assessments for public improvements;

XXXIV. To prescribe and define the duties of city and ward officers when not otherwise prescribed by law, and fix and determine their compensation and the penalty or penalties for failure to perform their duties, and to prescribe the bonds and sureties to be given by the officers of the city for the discharge of their duties, and the time for executing the same in cases not otherwise provided by law; to appoint from time to time such subordinate officers as may be deemed necessary to carry into effect the powers and duties hereby created or otherwise conferred or imposed;

XXXV. To fix and determine a reasonable compensation to be paid to any officer of said city or other person employed by them for any service required of him by this act or by any ordinance or resolution passed by them for which no specific fee or compensation is provided to be paid by the person or persons for whom such services shall be performed;

XXXVI. To supply the city and its inhabitants with water; to regulate the laying of water mains through the streets of the city, and to direct their extension throughout the entire city and to tax all lots on the streets where such pipes are laid in an equitable, lawful and just ratio, for the expense of laying such mains in front of such lots, whenever a majority of the owners of lots fronting on any street petition for the laying of such pipe in such street, but in no case shall the tax herein authorized to be laid exceed the cost of providing and laying a four-inch main; and to prescribe by ordinance the manner in which water bills shall be credited to the persons paying such tax, until the whole amount of tax so paid shall be refunded by such credit.

17. And be it enacted, That the common council shall have power to make and establish such other ordinances, rules, regulations and by-laws, not contrary to the laws of this state or of the United States, as they may deem necessary to carry into effect the powers and duties conferred and imposed on them by this act, or by any other laws of this state, and such also as they may deem necessary and proper for the good government, order, protection of persons and property, and for the preservation of the public health and prosperity of said city and its inhabitants, and the same to alter, amend and repeal.

18. And be it enacted, That in all cases where, by the provisions of this act, the common council have authority to pass ordinances on any subject, they may prescribe a penalty or penalties for the violation thereof, either by imprisonment in the city or county jail not exceeding thirty days, or by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars; the book of records of the ordinances and by-laws of the said common council shall be taken and received as evidence of the due passage by said common council of all ordinances and by-laws recorded therein; and further, the volume of ordinances and by-laws printed and published by authority of the common council shall in like manner be taken and received as evidence of the ordinances and by-laws of said common council, and the publication of the said ordinances and by-laws in the public newspapers, according to law, shall in all cases be presumed to have been made, until the contrary be proved.

19. And be it enacted, That the common council shall have power to build and maintain a city hall, hospital, armory for national guard and such other public buildings as they may deem necessary, and such as may be required for the accommodation of the city officers and the day and night police of the said city.

20. And be it enacted, That the common council shall have power to build, establish, keep and maintain one or more work-house or work-houses, and one or more almshouse or almshouses, and to direct or order what persons shall be placed therein, and for what length of time, and the manner of ordering, placing and keeping persons therein; and the application and expenditure of all moneys raised for the maintenance and relief of the poor of the said city shall be under the government, management and direction of said common council and of the overseer of the poor, and such other officer as they shall, for that purpose, constitute and appoint; and the overseer of the poor shall possess the powers and perform the duties of the like officers of the townships of this state, so far as such powers and duties shall be consistent with the provisions of this act.

21. And be it enacted, That the sole and exclusive power to grant licenses to persons to keep inns and taverns within said city shall be vested in the common council, on such terms and under such limitations, regulations and restrictions as the said common council shall, by their ordinance, impose.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF CITY OFFICERS AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF ORDINANCES.

22. And be it enacted, That the mayor shall have the power and it shall be his duty to recommend to the common council all such measures connected with the security, health, cleanliness and ornament of the city, and the protection and improvement of its government and finances, as he shall deem expedient; to keep the corporate seal of the city; to cause the laws and ordinances to be duly executed and enforced, and to exercise a supervision over the official acts of the subordinate officers of the city, and to report any dereliction of duty to the common council, and generally to perform all such duties as may be required of him by law or the ordinances of said city; he may, under the direction of common council, offer rewards for the detection or apprehension of the perpetrators of any offenses against the city ordinances, or of any high crime or misdemeanor committed within the city, to be paid on the conviction of the criminal.

23. And be it enacted, That the mayor is hereby invested with all the power and duties which any police justice of the city is now or may hereafter be invested with, and for the purpose of quelling any insurrection, riot, disturbance or disorderly assemblage, shall have control of the constables, watchmen or other police force of said city, and the power to call upon the citizens for aid in all such cases, and, when he shall deem it proper, to call out the militia of said city and employ the same in quelling any insurrection, riot or disturbance of the peace, and on parades or other public gatherings, when he shall deem it necessary to preserve the public peace and good order, he may appoint for the occasion such special policemen as he may deem necessary and the common council shall provide for their compensation.

24. And be it enacted, That whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of mayor, or whenever the mayor shall be prevented by absence from the city, sickness or other cause from attending to the duties of his office, the president of the common council, or, if he be absent or disabled, the president to be elected pro tempore, shall act as mayor, and possess all the rights and powers of mayor during the vacancy in office caused by the absence or disability of the mayor.

25. And be it enacted, That the chosen freeholders, commissioners of appeal in cases of taxation, school superintendent, overseer of the poor, constables and city clerk, elected or appointed as aforesaid, shall respectively possess the powers and perform the duties of the like officers of any township of this state, so far as such powers and duties shall be consistent with the provisions of this act; and that the collector of taxes shall possess the powers and perform the duties of collectors of the several townships, so far as such powers and duties shall be consistent with the provisions of this act.

26. And be it enacted, That the collector of taxes shall have power to appoint, with the consent of the common council, one or more deputies, who shall have power to do all and every act or acts which it may be lawful for the said collector to do; and every warrant directed to him may be executed by his deputy or deputies, or either of them, in as full and complete a manner as if executed by the said collector of taxes; and the said deputy or deputies shall give such security for the faithful performance of their respective offices as the common council shall direct.

27. And be it enacted, That the office of the said collector of taxes shall be kept in the city hall of such city, and he or such deputy as he shall appoint, shall sit at such times and places in said city for the receipt of taxes as the common council shall direct; and it shall be the special duty of the said collector of taxes to receive all taxes which may be paid, and preserve in his office the duplicate assessment books which shall from time to time be delivered to him by the board of city assessors, as prescribed by this act.

28. And be it enacted, That the said collector of taxes shall enter in suitable books to be kept for that purpose, the sums received by him for taxes respectively, and the ward for which received, with the names of the persons on whose account the same shall be paid on each day, and shall, at least once in each week, furnish to the treasurer a detailed statement of such sums, designating the amount received, and from which ward, and shall also at the same time pay over to the said treasurer the amount so received, and shall also pay over to the treasurer once in each week the sums collected on any warrant to him directed; he shall thereupon receive from the said treasurer a voucher for the payment of such or sums, which he shall file in the office of the city clerk, to be presented to the common council.

29. And be it enacted, That the city treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the city, and shall disburse the same as directed by law, and shall keep an account of all receipts and expenditures in such manner as the common council shall direct and shall perform such other duties pertaining to his office as may be required of him by law, or by any ordinance or resolution of the common council; the said treasurer shall at the close of the fiscal year make out a true and full account of the receipts and expenditures during the year, and also state of the treasury, and within twenty days thereafter deliver said account to the city clerk, who shall pay the same before the common council at their next meeting; and if, upon examination, it shall be found correct, it shall be filed in the office of the city clerk; the fiscal year shall commence on the third Tuesday of March in each and every year.

30. And be it enacted, That the city clerk shall keep all the records, books, papers, and documents of the city, countersign all licenses signed by the mayor, and keep the record of all the proceedings of the common council; he shall engross all the ordinances of the common council in a book to be provided for that purpose, with a proper index, which book shall be deemed a public record of such ordinances, and such ordinances shall be signed in said book by the president or president pro tempore of the common council and said clerk; and copies of all papers duly filed in the office of the city clerk, and transcripts thereof, and of the records and proceedings of the common council, and copies of the laws or ordinances of the said city, certified by him under the corporate seal, shall be evidence in all courts and places; he shall also receive and pay over to the treasurer all moneys which by any law, ordinance or usage are paid to the city clerk.

31. And be it enacted, That the city engineer, surveyor, city solicitor, city sealer of weights and measures, and all other officers appointed by the common council, shall possess the powers and be subject to the obligations conferred and imposed on them by law, or by the ordinances, by-laws, rules and regulations of the common council, and on application for that purpose the secretary of state of this state shall allow and assist the said sealer of weights and measures to compare and adjust the standard of weights and measures for said city, and shall certify and seal the same in the manner required by law.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.

32. And be it enacted, That the common council shall have power to raise by tax in each year such sum or sums of money as they shall deem expedient for the following purposes:

I. For lighting the streets of the city;

II. For the maintenance and support of the poor;

III. For regulating, cleaning and keeping in repair the streets and highways and the construction of crosswalks;

IV. For regulating, improving and protecting the public grounds and parks;

V. For the support of public schools and for erecting and maintaining public school houses;

VI. For the support of the police department, armory purposes and to support of national guard;

VII. For the support of the fire department;

VIII. For supplying the city with water for the extinguishment of fires and other purposes;

IX. For the payment of interest upon the city debt, and upon temporary loans, and such part of the principal thereof as may be due and payable, and to provide a sinking fund therefore;

X. For purchasing necessary real estate;

XI. For the contingent expenses of the city and for all other objects and purposes authorized by law, to be assessed and collected in such manner as the common council shall by ordinance direct; provided, however, that it shall not be lawful for the common council to raise by taxation in any one year, in the general assessment for city purposes, an amount of money that shall cause a greater rate than two hundred cents on one hundred dollars of the valuation of the real and personal property rated and returned for taxation therein as shown by the duplicate of assessment for the current year.

33. And be it enacted, That the board of city assessors shall meet on the second Monday in May, in each and every year, and at such meeting they shall select one of their number as chairman, who shall hold his office one year, or during the pleasure of said board of assessors; a majority of said assessors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and they shall have power to adjourn from time to time, and make such rules and regulations for their own proceedings as are not inconsistent with this act and the laws of the state relating thereto.

34. And be it enacted, That the said board of city assessors shall possess the powers of the like officers of any township of this state, and having duly organized shall proceed to make a full and fair valuation, enumeration and assessment of all the real and personal property in said city according to law; and all statements, returns and assessments shall be as of the twentieth day of May of each year, the day on which the assessment is to commence; the assessors shall tabulate and arrange such valuation, enumerations and assessments in lists which shall also exhibit, in alphabetical order, the names of all persons, firms, companies or corporations liable to be assessed to pay any tax, designating the lands, tenements and real estate, as laid down on the maps prepared for or to be prepared for that purpose, or on the city atlas, and to affix to each lot, and each subdivision thereof, as the same stands recorded or said atlas, distinguishing the same by their marks or numbers, the true value of each lot or subdivision, together with the value, enumeration and assessment of the objects liable to taxation, for which such person, firm, company or corporation is liable at the time of making these valuations, enumerations and assessments; the assessors shall also make out list, showing the name and residence of each male inhabitant of said city of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, upon whom they shall assess such poll tax as required by law, or by any ordinance of the common council passed in conformity with any statute in force at the date of the passage of this act; that when the board of assessors of said city shall have made the valuation of personal property and real estate and the improvements thereon, they shall give one week's notice in two of the daily newspapers published in said city, setting forth the time or times and place when and where they will attend to hear and consider all complaints touching such valuations, under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe, and to increase, reduce, alter or modify such valuations as to them may appear just and equitable, after hearing such complaints and making such changes as they may deem proper.

35. And be it enacted, That the said board of assessors, or such of their numbers as they may designate for that purpose, shall attend all the meetings of the county board of assessors which shall be convened according to law, and in the proceedings of said county board of assessors, shall be entitled to as many votes as there are wards in the city they represent, which votes shall be cast as said assessors, or majority of them, shall direct.

36. *And be it enacted, That it shall be the* duty of the common council to cause to be made and revised, from time to time, a city map or atlas, therein delineating and describing the lots, plots and tracts of land and real estate situate within such city and the sub-divisions thereof; the said city map or atlas, and all revisions thereof, shall be deemed public records of the said city.

37. And be it enacted, That the city engineer and surveyor shall prepare, keep, renew and have the custody of the city map or atlas; he shall keep an index or register of the lots shown thereon and the several owners thereof; and it shall be his duty to make and keep in his office an abstract of each and every deed or transfer affecting lands situate in such city; each abstract shall be properly indexed and entered upon the city atlas; it shall be the duty of the common council to fix by ordinance the compensation of the city engineer or surveyor for the above and all other duties appertaining to his office.

38. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the board of assessors to prepare full lists of taxes and have them ready for examination, revision and correction before the common council on or before the third Monday in August in each year; and the common council, after such examination, revision and correction, when satisfied that the taxes have been justly and legally assessed, shall direct duplicates to be made in the shortest possible time and placed in the hands of the collector of taxes, whose duty it shall be to make out bills and serve said bills as required by law; said bills shall contain a printed notice when and where the commissioners of appeal will meet for the purpose of hearing any appeals from parties considering themselves aggrieved.

39. And be it enacted, That the assessors of the said city shall so arrange their duplicates as to specify therein, by letters and numbers as shown on the city atlas, the several lots or subdivisions of lots assessed, with the valuation thereof, as shown by the register kept by the city engineer or surveyor, to the end that each lot and subdivision, as they appear at the time upon the city atlas, shall be liable for the whole tax assessed thereon; but if any lot shall have been sold and such transfer not entered on said atlas and register as aforesaid, the person who shall have paid the tax assessed thereon shall have the right to recover from the other parties interested their proportions of said tax, in proportion to the value of the several parts thereof.

40. And be it enacted, That the assessors of every city in this state shall assess in the respective divisions and wards of such city, in one and the same duplicate, all the state, county and city taxes to be levied in such city in each year; and the assessors shall assess the said taxes, and the collector of taxes shall demand payment at such times as the taxes are now payable in the townships of this state, or in case the common council shall fix a different time, at the time so fixed, of the tax or sums assessed on each individual named in the assessment books, in person or by notice left at his or her place of residence, or if not resident in said city, by notice mailed to his or her last known post-office address, and also give notice of the time and place of the meeting of the commissioners of appeal; and the said assessors and collectors of taxes shall, for performing the duties required of them by law, and the city ordinances, be entitled to receive such compensation as the common council may by ordinance direct, in lieu of such fees as are now provided by law.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

41. And be it enacted, That the board of education shall be a body politic in fact and in law; they and their successors forever shall and may have perpetual succession and shall be persons in law capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, defending and being defended in any court of law or equity; and that they and their successors may have a common seal and alter the same at their pleasure; that the said board of education shall annually elect a president from its own body and in his absence a president pro tempore, appoint its time and place of meeting and determine the rules of its own proceedings, and such board of education shall have power to choose a city superintendent, define his duties and fix his compensation, not to exceed one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and his term of office shall not exceed three years; it shall also appoint a secretary, who shall keep a journal of its proceedings and perform such other duties as the board may prescribe; a majority of the whole number of members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and no resolution or order shall be adopted without the consent of a majority of the whole number of said members; the president of the board shall have the power to call special meetings whenever he shall deem it expedient.

42. And be it enacted, That the board of education shall prepare and transmit to the common council on or before the first day of July in each year, an estimate of the amount of the moneys necessary for the support of public schools in such city during the year, which estimate shall specify particularly, under the several heads of erection and repairs of school houses, salaries of teachers and officers of the board, school books, school furniture and school libraries, heating and fuel and incidental expenses, as nearly as may be, the several sums required for each branch of expenditure, and the said common council of any such city shall determine by ordinance or resolution the amount of moneys to be appropriated to the public schools during the year, including therein the quota of any such city of the annual appropriation made by the state for the support of public schools; and the said common council are hereby empowered to raise by tax such sum or sums of money for the support of public schools, as required by the law of the state, or such sums in addition thereto as said council may deem expedient or necessary; and all moneys so raised and appropriated shall be expended by said board of education for the support of public schools in such city or school district according to the provisions of their act of incorporation and the state law in relation to public schools.

43. And be it enacted, That the board of education shall take charge of the public school houses in any such city or school district, and shall cause all necessary repairs to be made to the same, and are also empowered to establish public schools of different grades, adapted to the age and progress of the pupils, including evening schools for apprentices, minors and adult persons; to select and employ teachers; to provide school books, school furniture and school libraries for the schools; to purchase heating apparatus and fuel, or otherwise provide for the heating and lighting of such school houses, and incur such incidental expenses for the maintenance of the schools as may be necessary, and to adopt rules and regulations for the admission of pupils, the investigation and inspection of the schools, and the government and the studies to be pursued therein.

44. And be it enacted, That the said superintendent and board of education shall, on the first day in July in each year, submit a report embracing the number of schools under their charge, specifying their grades, and the number and names of the teachers, the number of pupils on the roll and the average attendance in each school, and a full and true account of the expenditures of the board during the year, under the respective heads of repairs of school houses, salaries of teachers and officers of the board, school books, school furniture, school libraries, heating and fuel and incidental expenses, and shall transmit the said annual report to the common council and a copy thereof to the state superintendent of public schools.

45. And be it enacted, That the city treasurer shall, in each year, from time to time, pay over to the said school superintendent such sum of money as shall have been ordered to be raised by tax for the support of the public schools in such city, not required by the law of this state to be paid to the county collector, on warrants to be signed by the said superintendent and countersigned by the comptroller.

STREETS, HIGHWAYS, DRAINS, SEWERS AND ASSESSMENTS THEREFOR.

46. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the common council of any city in this state, whenever in their opinion the public good requires it, by ordinance:

I. To lay out, accept and open any street, road, highway, or alley, public park or square within said city, and to order and cause any street, road, highway or alley already laid out to be vacated, straightened, altered or widened, and to take and appropriate for any such purpose, when necessary, any lands and real estate upon making compensation to the owner or owners thereof, as is hereinafter mentioned and provided, and such power shall belong exclusively to the said common council; and they may, at their discretion, by ordinance, accept such lands as may be dedicated by the owners thereof as public streets or alleys, and thereupon shall be bound to keep up, repair and maintain the same to the same extent that they may be bound to keep up, repair and maintain streets or alleys laid out by other legal proceedings.

II. To order and cause sewers or drains to be constructed, and, if necessary, to take and appropriate, for the purpose of constructing such drains or sewers, any lands and real estate, upon making compensation to the owner or owners thereof, and to make a just and equitable assessment upon all the owners of land and real estate peculiarly benefited thereby, in proportion to the benefit each shall be deemed to acquire of the costs, damages and expenses so incurred.

III. To order and cause any street or section of a street to be graded, graveled, paved, flagged, or otherwise improved and regulated in such manner as they may deem advisable, and to assess the cost and expense of such improvement upon the owners of property benefited thereby; in no case, however, shall any assessment for benefits made under the authority of this act exceed the special and peculiar benefit which the owner or owners of said property shall receive by reason of the improvement.

47. And be it enacted, That no ordinance shall be adopted by the common council for making any improvement or performing any work under and by virtue of the provisions of the last preceding section of this act or either of the subdivisions thereof, or under and by virtue of this act, until public notice shall be given of the intention of the common council to cause such improvement to be made or such work to be done and performed, and to that end it shall be the duty of the city clerk, by direction of the common council, to give notice in two or more newspapers published and circulated in any such city, for at least ten days of the intention of the common council to cause such improvement to be made or such work to be done and performed, briefly describing such work or improvement, and requesting such persons as may object thereto, to present their objections in writing at the office of the city clerk, on or before a day to be specified in said notice, not less than ten days from the time of such direction, and at any time thereafter the common council may proceed to consider such ordinance as aforesaid.

48. And be it enacted, That whenever any ordinance shall be passed by the common council for making any improvement or performing any work under and by virtue of the provisions of this act, all further acts and proceedings which it may be necessary for the said common council to take to carry out said improvement or work to completion, and all orders relating thereto, may be by resolution and not by ordinance.

49. And be it enacted, That whenever the common council shall determine, by ordinance, to lay out and open any street, road, highway or alley, public park or square within said city, or to alter, widen or straighten any street, road, highway or alley or any part of a street, road, highway or alley, or to make any sewer or drain in any part of said city, and to take and appropriate for such purpose any lands or real estate, they are hereby authorized to treat with the owner or owners thereof, and make such compensation therefor as they shall judge reasonable, and thereupon shall receive from such owner or owners a conveyance of such lands and real estate to the city, and such compensation shall constitute a part of the whole amount of the costs, damages and expenses to be assessed under and in pursuance of the provisions contained in this act.

50. And be it enacted, That when the said common council cannot agree with the owner or owners of such required lands or other real estate for the same, or when by reason of the legal incapacity or absence of any such owner or owners no such agreement can be made, it shall be lawful for the board of city assessors, and they are hereby required upon, application in writing of the said common council signed by their presiding officer, which application shall specify the improvement and the land or other real estate, with the appurtenances intended to be taken for such purpose, to make an estimate and assessment of the damages that any such owner or owners will sustain thereby, and in estimating and assessing such damages the said board of assessors shall have due regard as well to the value of the land or other real estate, with the appurtenances, as to the injury or benefit of the owner or owners by the making thereof, and it shall be the duty of the said board of assessors, after estimating said damages, to assess the amount thereof, including the sums which may have been agreed upon as the price of any of the lands or other real estate to be taken for such purpose (where agreement has been made with the owner or owners), and also the costs and expenses incurred, upon all the owners of land and real estate in such city peculiarly benefited thereby in proportion as nearly as may be to the advantage each shall be deemed to acquire, specifying in such assessment such lots or subdivisions of lots, designating the lots and subdivisions of land so benefited by the letters and numbers by which they are distinguished on the city atlas, together with the name of the respective owner or owners thereof, and the amount assessed on each lot, which said assessment shall be embraced in the report of the said board of assessors hereinafter directed to be made; and in case where the common council shall agree with the owner or owners of such lands as to the compensation therefor, the board of city assessors shall make their estimate for the damages in accordance therewith.

51. And be it enacted, That in making every assessment required to be made by the provisions of this act when any land or real es-

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CHAPTER LXIV.

An Act to repeal an act entitled "An act concerning nurses, attendants and other employes in any charitable or penal institution of any township, county or other municipality in this state."

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the act entitled "An act concerning nurses, attendants and other employes in any charitable or penal institution of any township, county or other municipality in this state," approved May fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 27, 1895.

CHAPTER LXV.

An Act to provide for the indenture of indigent children to the managers or governing body of any incorporated children's home in this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That from and after the passage of this act any indigent child residing within the state under the age of twelve years may be bound to the managers, trustees, directors or other governing body of any duly incorporated children's industrial home or home for the care, nurture and maintenance of orphans, half orphans or destitute children, willing to accept thereof, by indenture signed by the father and mother of such child, if living and residing in this state, or by the surviving and resident parent if the other be deceased or non resident, or if there be no parent resident in this state, then by the guardian or nearest of kin of such child, residing in this state; provided, that if such child be above the age of ten years its consent thereto shall be first obtained.

2. And be it enacted, That any indigent child indentured as provided in the first section of this act shall be subject to such guardianship, discipline and control of the managers, trustees, directors or other governing body of the children's home to which it is indentured, as parents may exercise over their minor children under the laws of this state, until it shall attain the age of sixteen years, and shall in the meantime be entitled to support in such home and to proper food, clothing and maintenance and to such educational and industrial training as are provided for by the by-laws, catalogue or practice of such home for children under its care.

3. And be it enacted, That the managers, trustees or other governing body of any children's home to which any child shall be indentured under the provisions of this act, shall be authorized and empowered to assign such indenture to any proper person who will take upon himself the care, support, education and maintenance of such indigent child under the supervision and oversight of such governing body.

4. And be it enacted, That the managers, trustees or other governing body of any children's home to which any child shall be indentured under this act shall have authority at any time to apprentice such child, with his or her own free will and accord, to serve as a clerk, apprentice or servant in any art, craft, mystery, profession, trade, employment, manual occupation or labor, until, if a male, he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, and if a female, until she arrives at the age of eighteen years, or for any shorter time by indenture as its father and mother might do under the provisions of the act entitled "An act respecting apprentices and servants," approved April tenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and the supplements thereto.

5. And be it enacted, That any order made by the judges of the court of common pleas of any of the several counties in this state committing any poor child or children to the care and control of the trustees or managers of any such duly incorporated children's home under the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the settlement and relief of the poor," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and the several supplements thereto, shall give to such managers or other governing body the same control over and custody of such child or children with the same duty as to education and support as if the latter were indentured under the provisions of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 27, 1895.

CHAPTER LXVI.

Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act to amend an act concerning corporations," approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, which amendatory act was approved March twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever any corporation which has been or shall be included in any proclamation heretofore issued by the governor for nonpayment of taxes shall, within ninety days after the passage of this act, pay into the state treasury the amount of all taxes due from it to the state, with interest, costs and advertising fees, the said proclamation, so far as it affects said corporation, shall be void, and the charter of said corporation shall thereupon be revived to the same extent as if said taxes had been duly paid and said proclamation had not been issued.

2. And be it enacted, That upon the payment of said taxes, interest, costs and advertising fees and the filing of the receipt therefor, signed by the treasurer, and countersigned by the comptroller, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the state to note the said payment upon the original proclamation and record thereof.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 27, 1895.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

Supplement to an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to establish a system of public instruction' (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four," and which supplement was approved May twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section twenty-three of an act entitled "Supplement to an act entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a system of public instruction" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four,'" be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

23. And be it enacted, That this act shall apply to all districts in this state receiving any portion of the state school moneys; provided, that in any district acting under a special charter, or under the provisions contained in the charter of any city, town, borough or other municipality, this act shall apply only so far as it is consistent with the provisions of such charter, and that all such charters shall remain and be in full force and effect the same as if this act had not been passed; and provided further, that in any such district acting under a special charter, or under the provisions contained in the charter of any city, town, borough or other municipality, upon the vote of a majority of its board of trustees may hold its annual election for the election of a trustee or trustees, and for determining the amount of money to be raised for taxation for the support of its school or schools upon the third Tuesday of March in each and every year upon like notice and in the same place or places as is provided in said act to which this is an amendment.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 27, 1895.

CHAPTER LXIX.

An Act to repeal section eleven of an act entitled "An act to establish and regulate pilots for the ports of Jersey City, Newark and Perth Amboy by the way of Sandy Hook," approved April seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section eleven of an act entitled "An act to establish and regulate pilots for the ports of Jersey City, Newark and Perth Amboy by the way of Sandy Hook," approved April seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 27, 1895.

CHAPTER LXX.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act to establish and regulate pilots for the ports of Jersey City, Newark and Perth Amboy by the way of Sandy Hook," approved April seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever the services of a pilot by the way of Sandy Hook shall be required to pilot any vessel sailing from any other port in the United States bound in or over the bar of Sandy Hook, application must first be made in writing by the master or owner or consignee of such vessel to the board of commissioners of pilots for such pilot, and the said board shall thereupon designate the pilots so to be employed in rotation, according to the designated number of boats in the service, beginning with the lowest number, so that the company of every boat in the service shall in their turn have the right to avail themselves of such employment, and the board shall by proper by-laws enforce this regulation.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 27, 1895.

CHAPTER LXXI.

An Act concerning fire departments in cities of the first class.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the municipal board having charge of the fire department in any city of the first class to fix the annual salary of the assistant engineer of the fire department of such city at an amount not exceeding two thousand dollars, which salary, when fixed under the provisions of this act, by resolution adopted by such board, shall not be increased or diminished during the term of the officer whose salary shall be so fixed.

2. And be it enacted, That all inconsistent acts are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER LXXII.

An Act to authorize the inhabitants of the several boroughs of this state to elect their commissioners of appeal of taxes for the term of three years.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in the several boroughs of this state the commissioners of appeal in case of taxation shall hereafter be elected for the term of three years; provided, however, that at the first annual borough election held in such borough after the passage of this act, the said commissioners of appeal shall be elected for one, two and three years respectively, and at each succeeding election thereafter one commissioner of appeal shall be elected for the term of three years.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act is hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 1, 1895.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

An Act relating to townships in this state now or hereafter having a population of twelve thousand and five hundred, and within the territorial limits of which there is no incorporated city, town or borough, and providing for certain municipal officers and powers therein.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in every township of this state which had, by the census of the United States taken in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety, or which may hereafter have by any census which may hereafter be taken under the authority of any act of Congress of the United States or of the legislature of this state a population exceeding twelve thousand and five hundred, and within the territorial limits of which there is no incorporated city, town or borough, there shall be elected at the next annual township election held therein a person resident in such township to be the president of such township; he shall be known as "township president;" he shall be the chief executive officer of such township, and shall possess the powers and privileges and perform the duties hereinafter specified; he shall hold his office for the term of two years from the first Monday in May next following his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified; he shall have authority to appoint, subject to confirmation by the township committee by a majority vote of all the members thereof, the collector, treasurer or receiver of taxes, as the case may be, the auditor, chief of police, chief of fire department, town engineer, a township counsel, a health physician, a police justice and such other officers and employees as may be required in such townships to fill offices which are or may be hereafter created by ordinance; and in townships having such a president all of said officers which are now required by law to be elected by the people or appointed by the township committee shall, from and after the date of the passage of this act, cease to be so elected or appointed, and shall be appointed as herein provided.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall become the duty of the president of the township at the annual meeting of the township committee in each year to present in writing to the said township committee, and at such other times as may be deemed expedient, a general statement of the situation and condition of the affairs of said townships, with such recommendations as he may think proper; he shall countersign all warrants drawn upon the treasurer, collector or receiver of taxes for the payment of moneys for any township purpose; he shall execute all contracts in the name of the township; he shall have control over and supervision of the conduct and acts of subordinate officers, and have authority to examine into all complaints preferred against them or any of them for violation or neglect of duty and to prefer charges against them on his own motion and shall have the power to suspend any officer or employee of such township until the next regular meeting of the township committee next after such suspension shall take place, when he shall report in writing to such committee the fact of such suspension and his reasons therefor, and if said committee shall approve by a majority vote of all the members thereof of the act of said president in so suspending such officer or employee the office of the person so suspended shall from such approval be and become vacant; he shall have authority to call a special meeting of the township committee at any time when he shall deem it necessary, stating in the call the object thereof; and he shall generally do and perform all such duties as may be required of him by law or by any ordinance of such township; he shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by the township committee by ordinance, not to exceed twelve hundred dollars per annum; in case of a vacancy in the office of township president from any cause, the chairman of the township committee shall succeed to the office of township president until the first Monday in May next after such vacancy shall have happened, when a successor shall be elected, and in case of the absence from the township of the township president or his sickness, or his inability from any cause to attend to the duties of his office, the chairman of the town committee shall for the time being possess all the rights and powers of the township president.

3. And be it enacted, That every ordinance or resolution passed by the township committee in any township to which this act applies shall, before it takes effect, be presented to the president of the township by the township clerk, duly signed by the chairman of the township committee and the township clerk; if he approve it he shall sign it, if not he shall return it with his objections and his written objections with the township clerk within ten days after he shall receive it, and such township committee shall, at its first regular meeting thereafter, enter the objections at length on the minutes and shall proceed to reconsider the same, and if two-thirds of all the members of such township committee agree to pass the same notwithstanding such objections, it shall take effect; the vote shall be taken by ayes and nays and entered on the minutes; if such ordinance or resolution shall not be returned within ten days as aforesaid, it shall take effect in like manner as if it had been signed.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful for the township committee of any township to which this act applies to award any contract or purchase any supplies where the amount required to be expended in payment thereof shall be two hundred and fifty dollars or more, except after bids shall have been asked, by public advertisement, as shall be provided by ordinance and publicly received therefor, and such contract shall be awarded to or such purchase made of the lowest bidder therefor, unless the interest of the township will not be promoted thereby, and said committee shall have the right at all times to reject any and all bids which may be made; no award of any contract, and no acceptance of any bid, shall be made in any other manner than by resolution approved by, or passed over the veto of, the township president.

5. And be it enacted, That the township committee shall have power and authority to provide by ordinance for the appointment of a street and sewer commissioner at a salary to be fixed by the township committee, and when said officer is so provided for he shall be appointed by the township president, subject to confirmation by the township committee, and shall hold his office for a term to be fixed in the ordinance so authorizing his appointment, not to exceed a period of two years, and it shall be lawful for the township committee to provide in the ordinance authorizing the appointment of such street and sewer commissioner and fixing his compensation, that he may at the same time hold the office of township engineer.

6. And be it enacted, That all licenses for the sale of strong and spirituous liquors, wine, ale and beer, within the limits of such townships, shall be granted by a board of excise and such board shall have sole power to grant licenses to any person or persons of good moral character, who shall be approved by them, upon the presentation of a petition by such applicant to such board of the same tenor and effect heretofore required to be presented to the judges of the several courts of common pleas in this state for that purpose; the said board of excise shall be composed of three persons to be appointed by the township president and confirmed by the township committee, and shall hold their office for three years from the date of their appointment; provided, however, that in making the first appointment under the provisions of this act, the president shall appoint one person for one year, one person for two years and one person for three years, and thereafter each person appointed shall be appointed for three years, except to fill a vacancy, in which case the appointee shall be for the unexpired term only; all proceeds received from license fees within such townships shall be paid over to and received by the receiver of taxes or other proper officer, before the license shall be issued, and such license shall be signed by the board, or a majority of them, and shall be kept at all times by the person receiving the same in a conspicuous place upon the licensed premises subject to public inspection.

7. And be it enacted, That all ordinances heretofore adopted by any township in this state to which the provisions of this act shall apply, and all special acts now applicable to townships and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be and they are hereby continued in force and effect in all such townships as fully and to all intents and purposes as if embodied herein, and all acts relative to townships in this state heretofore or hereafter passed shall be applicable to the townships to which this act shall apply, unless by the provisions of said act such townships are expressly excepted or they are inconsistent herewith.

8. And be it enacted, That the township committee may provide by ordinance for the enforcement of the ordinances heretofore adopted or hereafter, to be adopted by a fine not exceeding the sum of one hundred dollars in any one case or by imprisonment not exceeding ten days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and the police force in such township shall have power to arrest without warrant any person who shall be detected in the act of violating any of such ordinances and the police officers of any such township shall have, within the territorial limits of such townships, all the powers of a constable under the laws of this state for the arrest of offenders, and for the service of a process issued out of the court for the trial of small causes, or by a justice of the peace or police justice.

9. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately, but its provisions shall remain inoperative in any township of this state until assented to by a majority of the legal voters thereof voting at an election to be held in such township at any time to be fixed by the township committee thereof, of which the township clerk shall cause public notice of the time and place of holding such election to be given, by advertisements signed by himself and set up in at least twenty public places in such township for at least six days previous to the day of such election; and said clerk shall provide for each elector voting at such election ballots to be printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, on which shall be either the words "for the adoption for this township of the provisions of an act entitled 'An act relating to townships in this state now or hereafter having a population of twelve thousand and five hundred, and within the territorial limits of which there is no incorporated city, town or borough, and providing for certain municipal officers and powers therein,'" or "against the adoption for this township of the provisions of an act entitled 'An act relating to townships in this state now or hereafter having a population of twelve thousand and five hundred, and within the territorial limits of which there is no incorporated city, town or borough, and providing for certain municipal officers and powers therein;'" that the places for holding such election shall be procured by the township clerk under the direction of the township committee, and the polls at such election shall be opened at six o'clock in the forenoon and closed at seven o'clock in the afternoon, and such election shall be conducted by the proper election officers of the several election districts of such township for the time being and in such manner as may then be prescribed by the law regulating township elections therein, but no previous registration of voters or the maintenance of booths or compartments in the polling places on the day of such election shall be required at any election held under this act; and the officers of each election district shall return to the township committee of such township a true and correct statement in writing under their hand of the result of such election in their respective districts, which return shall be entered at large upon the minutes of said committee; if it appears from such returns so made that a majority of the persons voting have voted for adoption, then this act shall in all respects be and become operative in such township, and binding on the inhabitants thereof and upon all persons and property to be affected thereby, and shall abrogate, repeal and annul all acts and parts of acts now existing, whether general or special, in any wise affecting the government of such township, so far as the same are contrary or inconsistent with the provisions of this act; provided, however, that this act shall not be submitted to the votes of any township by the township committee thereof more frequently than once in any one year under the authority conferred by this section.

Approved March 5, 1895.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

An Act to amend an act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act concerning cities of the first class in this state and constituting municipal boards of street and water commissioners therein, and defining the powers and duties of such municipal boards and relating to the municipal affairs and departments of such cities, placed under the control and management of such boards, and providing for the maintenance of the same,' approved March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one," which supplement was approved March ninth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section three of an act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act concerning cities of the first class in this state and constituting municipal boards of street and water commissioners, and defining the powers and duties of such municipal boards and relating to the municipal affairs and departments of such cities placed under the control and management of such boards and providing for the maintenance of the same,' approved March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one," which supplement was approved March ninth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, be amended so as to read as follows:

3. And be it enacted, That said board of street and water commissioners shall have power, by a unanimous vote, from time to time, out of said funds, when so set aside, to cause any part of a main thoroughfare in such city to be improved or paved, or both, although the same may not have theretofore been paved, and also by such vote to construct and maintain out of said funds a proper stairway and footpath upon any lands owned or controlled by said city, leading from one street to another street in such city, upon a grade extending ten feet in the hundred.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 5, 1895.

CHAPTER LXXV.

An Act to provide for the adjustment, division and creation of wards in certain cities of the third class in this state, and for the election of officers therein and in said cities.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That after the passage of this act, any city of the third class that has been heretofore divided into wards may, by ordinance adopted by a majority vote of the common council or other legislative body thereof, at a regular meeting or at a special meeting called for that purpose so divide, create, re-create or adjust the wards thereof, and increase or diminish the number of such wards once in five years, so that each ward shall contain not more than eight hundred legal voters.

2. And be it enacted, That whenever any city council or other legislative body, in any such city of the third class of this state, shall divide, create, re-create or re-adjust the wards of such city, or increase or diminish the number of such wards, in conformity with the first section of this act, each ward so created, re-created or re-adjusted, shall be entitled to elect to the common council or other legislative body in such city two councilmen or aldermen, as the case may be, and such other officers as were theretofore elected from the different wards of such city, whose term of office shall be for two years; provided, that if, at the date of the first election under this act, the term of office of any councilman or other person shall not have expired, then, in that case, such person shall hold his office for the term for which he was elected, and at the expiration of said term his successor shall be elected for two years; and provided, also, if, in any such wards, there shall be only one councilman or alderman, and his unexpired term is two years, there shall be an election of a councilman or alderman in such ward for one year.

3. And be it enacted, That in addition to the councilman or alderman, as the case may be, and the other officers elected under this act, there shall be elected a councilman or alderman-at-large by all the legal voters of such city; which councilman or alderman so elected shall hold his office for two years, and may reside in any ward therein.

4. And be it enacted, That the word "or" whenever it occurs in this act shall be construed to mean "and" whenever it shall be necessary to give effect to the provisions of this act.

5. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 5, 1895.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

An Act relating to assessors in the cities of this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever in any city of this state there are assessors, elected or appointed from districts whose duty it is to assess personal property only, the board of aldermen, common council or other legislative body in said city, shall have power to establish or change the said assessing districts at any time by resolution; provided, however, that no change of districts shall be made within thirty days of any election at which district assessors are to be elected.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 5, 1895.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of an agricultural experiment station," approved March tenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the expenses of said station, when presented to the comptroller of the state, accompanied by the proper vouchers, duly certified by the president and secretary of the board of directors, shall, upon warrant of said comptroller, be paid out of the state treasury; provided, such expenses do not exceed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars in any year.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 5, 1895.

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act respecting the orphans' court, and relating to the powers and duties of the ordinary and the orphans' court and surrogates," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That where an exemplified copy of any will admitted to probate in any state of the United States or territory, or the District of Columbia, or foreign state, has been or shall be filed, pursuant to law, in the office of the surrogate of any county of this state, and it shall not appear by the record of probate accompanying such will whether or not such will was executed in the manner required by the laws of the state to transfer or affect the title to real estate situate in this state, it shall be lawful for the orphans' court or the surrogate of the county in which such exemplified copy of the will is filed, to receive proofs as to the due execution of said will without the production of the original will; and, when necessary, said court may order that a commission issue to take testimony of non-resident witnesses, and the proofs so taken shall be filed with said exemplified copy of the will, and recorded in such surrogate's office, and shall have the same force and effect as if the same were a part of the proofs on which the original will was admitted to probate in such state, territory, District of Columbia, or foreign state; and all conveyances of real estate heretofore or hereafter made by any executor or executors, administrator or administrators with the will annexed, or the survivor or survivors of them, by virtue of the power and authority conferred in any will so duly proved to have been executed in accordance with the laws of this state or by any devisee or devisees named in said will shall be as valid as if said will had been admitted to probate and letters testamentary or of administration with the will annexed, had been issued in this state; and such records or copies thereof, duly certified, shall be received in evidence in all courts of this state.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 5, 1895.

CHAPTER LXXIX.

An Act relating to boards of health in cities of this state containing a population of over one hundred thousand.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in cities containing a population of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, the board of health of such cities shall consist of not less than five nor more than ten members, who shall be appointed in such manner and hold their respective offices for such terms as the board of aldermen, common council or other governing body may by ordinance provide; if any vacancy shall occur in any such board it shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointments were made, but for the unexpired term only.

2. And be it enacted, That any board of health now existing in such cities shall be deemed, held and taken to be the board of health created under the provisions of this act, and every such board is hereby perpetuated and continued, and is hereby authorized, without reorganization, to exercise all the powers and required to perform all the duties applicable to boards of health under the laws of this state; the members of every such board shall continue in office until the expiration of the terms for which they were originally appointed; and all ordinances, rules and regulations heretofore adopted or passed by any such board of health as aforesaid which might be adopted or passed under the authority of this act shall continue to be the ordinances, rules and regulations of such board and shall be of the same force and validity as if they had been actually adopted or passed under the provisions and authority of this act.

3. And be it enacted, That the said board of health in said cities are hereby authorized to grant and regulate permits and fix the fees to be paid therefor.

4. And be it enacted, That said boards of health in said city be and are hereby empowered to pass, enact, alter, amend and repeal ordinances relating to the public health of said cities, and fix the amount of fines and penalties for the violation of the said ordinances, and provide for the collection, appropriation and disbursement of the same; the method now in use by the boards of health in said cities for the passing, enacting, altering, amending and publishing ordinances in said cities to be the method used to pass, enact, alter, amend, repeal and publish the ordinances herein mentioned.

5. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts which in anywise conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 5, 1895.

CHAPTER LXXX.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act relating to certain contracts for the lease or conditional sale of railroad equipment and rolling stock, and providing for the record thereof," approved the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and to provide that certain contracts shall not be effected by the act entitled "An act requiring contracts for the conditional sale of personal property to be recorded," approved the ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of the act approved the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, be amended so as to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever any railroad or street railway equipment and rolling stock shall hereafter be sold, leased or loaned, on the condition that the title to the same, notwithstanding the possession and use of the same by the vendee, lessee or bailee shall remain in the vendor, lessor or bailor until the terms of the contract, as to the payment of the installments, amounts of rentals payable, or the performance of other obligations thereunder, shall have been fully complied with, such condition shall not be valid as to any subsequent judgment creditor or any subsequent purchaser for a valuable consideration without notice, unless:

First. The same shall be evidenced by writing, duly acknowledged before some person authorized by law to take acknowledgments of deeds.

Second. Such writing shall be recorded in the office of the secretary of state whenever the vendee, lessee or bailee is a corporation operating its line in more than a single county, and in case where the vendee, lessee or bailee is a corporation operating its line in a single county, then in the same book as mortgages of goods and chattels are recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of such county.

Third. Each locomotive or car so sold, leased or loaned shall have the name of the vendor, lessor or bailor, or the assignee of such vendor, lessor or bailor, plainly marked upon both sides thereof, followed by the word owner, lessor, bailor or assignee, as the case may be.

2. And be it enacted, That the provisions of the act of the general assembly entitled "An act requiring contracts for the conditional sale of personal property to be recorded," approved the ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, shall not be construed to apply to railroad and street railway equipment and rolling stock which shall be the subject of contracts of the kind specified in the first section of the said act as hereby amended.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall not be held to apply to any contract heretofore made of the character described in the first section hereof, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 5, 1895.

CHAPTER LXXXI.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to establish a system of public instruction" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever any county superintendent shall receive satisfactory evidence that the president or district clerk of any school board in his county has neglected or refused to perform any official duty assigned to him by law, he may declare the office of such president or district clerk vacant; provided, that due notice of his proposed action shall be sent by him to such president or district clerk, who shall have opportunity to present satisfactory reasons for such neglect or refusal, and that the office of such president or district clerk shall not be declared vacant until the expiration of three weeks from the date of said notice; and provided, further, that the action of the county superintendent shall be approved by the state superintendent of public instruction.

2. And be it enacted, That whenever the board of education of any school district in this state, acting under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, shall order the calling of a special meeting of the legal voters of the district, a notice thereof specifying the day, time, place and object of said meeting, shall be posted by the district clerk on each school house within the district, and at such other public places as shall be deemed necessary at least ten days before the date of said meeting; provided, that at least seven notices shall be posted within the district, but it shall not be necessary to have the notices calling a regular or special meeting published in the newspapers; and provided, further, that no business shall be transacted at any special meeting except such as is stated in the notice calling such meeting.

3. And be it enacted, That hereafter the payments to county superintendents for expenses incurred by them in the discharge of their official duties may be made semi-annually.

4. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 5, 1895.

CHAPTER LXXXII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to support fire organizations in the several townships of this state," approved March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the several townships of this state having a population of five thousand inhabitants or over according to the last census, in which are located apparatus for the protection of property from loss by fire, to appropriate at an annual meeting, or at any special meeting to be called for that purpose, a sum of money not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars in any year for and towards the support and maintenance of said apparatus, and the organizations using the same, and which sum so appropriated shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other taxes are assessed and collected for township purposes.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 5, 1895.

CHAPTER LXXXIII.

An Act respecting the examination of witnesses before legislative committees and providing for the punishment of witnesses refusing or neglecting to appear or give evidence before such committees.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in any investigation or inquiry by any joint committee of the legislature, any standing committee of either house, or any special committee which shall have been or may be by resolution directed to enter upon such investigation or inquiry, all witnesses sworn or affirmed before such committee truly answer all questions put to them which the committee shall decide to be proper and pertinent to such investigation or inquiry; and no witness shall be excused from answering any such question on the ground that to answer the same might or would incriminate him, or tend to criminate him; but no answer made by any witness to any such question shall be used or admitted in evidence in any proceeding against him, except in case of a criminal proceeding for perjury in respect to his answer to such questions; and if any such witness shall refuse to answer any question so decided to be proper and pertinent he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

2. And be it enacted, That if any witness summoned to appear before any such committee shall wilfully neglect or refuse to appear in obedience to the summons or shall refuse to be sworn or affirmed he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 5, 1895.

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

An Act concerning boroughs.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all ordinances and resolutions heretofore passed, and all acts and contracts done in its corporate capacity by any borough, or by any committee or officials thereof, the validity and full legal force of the incorporation of which borough, by the second section of an act entitled 'An act to repeal an act entitled 'An act for the formation and government of boroughs,' approved March twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety," which said act was passed February third, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, is excepted from the effect of said repealing act, are hereby ratified, confirmed and made as valid and effective as if said act of February third, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, had not been passed.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 5, 1895.

CHAPTER LXXXV.

Supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning corporations" (Revision), approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any society incorporated under the laws of this state, having for its object the relief of clergymen whose advancing years have a claim on the support of the church to which they belong, is hereby authorized and empowered, by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the trustees or directors of said society, to contract with any solvent corporation or corporations of any state of the United States of America, which corporation shall have for its object the same purpose, to assume all of the contracts, obligations, liabilities, policies, stipulations and promises of the said corporation or society incorporated under the laws of this state, and to convey to said other corporation, in consideration of the assumption by the same of the contracts, obligations, liabilities, policies, stipulations and promises of the society incorporated under the laws of this state, all of the moneys, properties and assets of said corporation; provided, however, that before the said act of the trustees or directors of said society shall become operative, and before said contract shall be entered into and said conveyance made, the said act of the directors shall be ratified at the annual meeting of the members of the said society.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 5, 1895.

CHAPTER LXXXVI.

An Act to authorize cities of the second class to erect and make additions to hospitals for contagious diseases, and to provide for the maintenance thereof.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the common council or other legislative body of any city of the second class, whenever it is by it deemed necessary, may purchase land in said city and erect a building or buildings thereon to be used for a hospital for contagious diseases; the plan or plans for such building or buildings and specifications thereof shall, before the same are adopted, or the building or buildings erected, be approved by the mayor, the common council or other legislative body, and the board of health of such city; and for the purpose of obtaining means for erecting said building or buildings and for purchasing the necessary land, the said common council or other legislative body may issue and sell bonds of said city to an amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, said bonds to bear interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, and the principal to be paid within ten years and the proceeds applied to the purposes aforesaid.

2. And be it enacted, That after the said building or buildings shall be completed, the same shall be in charge of and under the direction of the local board of health of said city, and for the purposes of conducting the same the board of health of said city shall annually certify to the common council or legislative body having power to pass the annual tax ordinance of such city the sum considered necessary to maintain the said hospital for the ensuing year, and the said common council or other board shall incorporate in the annual tax ordinance the above amount or what part of it may to them seem best, and the treasurer of said city shall pay such amount to the local board of health, to be by it used for the payment of the current expenses of maintaining and conducting such hospital and the care and maintenance of the patients confined therein; and the said common council or other legislative body may, whenever considered necessary by the local board of health, pay over to such board such additional sum or sums as shall be required to pay the current expenses of such hospital, such additional sum or sums to be borrowed and inserted in the next tax ordinance.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 5, 1895.

CHAPTER LXXXVII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act respecting the orphans' court and relating to the powers and duties of the ordinary and the orphans' court and surrogates," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That where a sale has been made for the payment of debts of the testator or intestate by an executrix or administratrix by order of any orphans' court and confirmed by such court and a deed has been given in pursuance of such sale and recorded, such sale and conveyance shall be deemed valid and effectual in law notwithstanding such executrix or administratrix may have married pending such proceedings and executed such conveyance by her name mentioned in the letters testamentary or of administration issued to her.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 5, 1895.

CHAPTER LXXXIX.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning corporations," approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever any incorporated company shall become insolvent, or shall suspend the ordinary business of the said company for want of funds to carry on the same, it shall not be lawful for the directors or managers of the said company, or for any officer or agent of the said company, to sell, convey, assign or transfer any of the estate, effects, choses in action, goods, chattels, rights or credits, lands or tenements, of the said company; nor shall it be lawful to make any such sale, conveyance, assignment or transfer in contemplation of the insolvency of any such company, and every such sale, conveyance, assignment or transfer shall be utterly null and void as against creditors; provided always, that in case of a bona fide purchase made for a valuable consideration, before the said company shall have actually suspended the ordinary business of the said company as aforesaid, by any person having no knowledge, information or notice of the insolvency of the said company, or of the sale being made in contemplation of the insolvency of the said company, such purchase shall not be invalidated or impeached.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 5, 1895.

CHAPTER XC.

An Act to validate and confirm proceedings for the formation of borough governments had and taken under the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the formation of borough governments," approved April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and the acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no proceedings had or taken for the formation of a borough government under the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the formation of borough governments," approved April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, shall be taken or held to be invalid or inoperative, because the petition of the inhabitants of the district incorporated or to be incorporated, presented to a judge of the court of common pleas, as in the said acts directed, shall have failed, or shall fail, to set forth or state that the district described in the said petition embraced a territory or area not to exceed four square miles and did not contain a population exceeding five thousand, or because the order made on the presentation of the said petition recites that it is made by the court or in the name of the court, instead of by or in the name of the judge of the said court who signed the said order, or because of any other irregularities or errors in the proceedings taken under the said act for the formation of such borough; provided, however, that in any suit or judicial proceeding which has been or may be brought to test the validity of such proceeding or the validity of the incorporation of such borough, it shall be made to appear either by the record of the said proceedings, or by other proof, that such petition was signed by the persons and in the manner required by the said act; that the territory described in the said petition did not embrace an area to exceed four square miles and did not contain a population exceeding five thousand; that an order for the said election was made upon the presentation of the said petition, signed by the judge of the court of common pleas of the county within which the district described in the said petition is situated, and that the order for said election and the notice thereof was published as required by law, and that the said election was held at the time and place designated therein, and that at such election a majority of the votes cast for and against the incorporation of the said borough were cast in favor of the incorporation thereof.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and they are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 5, 1895.

CHAPTER XCI.

An Act to establish public parks in certain counties in this state, and to regulate the same.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in any county of this state containing a population of more than two hundred thousand it shall be the duty of the justice of the supreme court presiding in the courts of such county, as hereinafter provided, to appoint five persons a board of commissioners, to be known as "the —— county park commission" (inserting the name of the county in and for which such commissioners are appointed); the commissioners first appointed under the provisions of this act in any county shall hold office respectively for the term of one, two, three, four and five years, as indicated and fixed in the order of appointment, and all such commissioners, after the first appointment, shall be so appointed for the full term of five years; vacancies in the said board happening by resignation or otherwise shall be filled by such justice, and the persons appointed to fill such vacancies shall be appointed for the unexpired term only; such persons so appointed, when duly qualified, constituting such board of park commissioners, and their successors, are hereby created a body politic, with power to sue and be sued, to use a common seal and to make by-laws; the members of any such board shall serve without compensation; their necessary expenses shall be allowed and paid and no person employed by the said board shall be a member thereof; before entering upon the duties of his office, each of the members of said board shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, faithfully and impartially to perform the duties of his office, which oath or affirmation shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county wherein the board of which he is a member is appointed; every such board shall annually choose from among its members a president, vice president and treasurer, and appoint a clerk or secretary and such other officers and employees as it may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this act; it may also determine the duties and compensation of such appointees and remove them at pleasure, and make reasonable rules and regulations respecting the same; every such board shall have a suitable office, where its maps, plans, documents, records and accounts shall be kept, subject to public inspection, at such times and under such reasonable regulations as the board may determine.

2. And be it enacted, That every such board shall have power to acquire, maintain and make available to the inhabitants of the county wherein it is appointed, and to the public parks and open spaces for public resort and recreation, and shall have power to locate within the limits of said county such public parks and places, and for these purposes shall have power to take in fee or otherwise, by purchase, gift, devise or eminent domain, lands and rights in lands for public parks and open spaces within said county; deeds of conveyance therefor shall be made to the said board by its corporate name, and it shall be the duty of such board to preserve and care for, lay out and improve any such park and places, and to make rules for the use and government of the same; such board shall have power also to connect any road, park or public open space with any other park or public open space, and also with any city or municipality of the said county by a suitable roadway or boulevard, and for this purpose shall have power to exercise any of the rights and powers granted by this act in the manner herein prescribed, and also to take or acquire in fee or otherwise in the corporate name of the said board for the benefit of the said county, by purchase, gift, devise or eminent domain, any lands or rights in lands, easement or interests in lands within the said county, although the lands so taken, or any part thereof, be already a street or way, and to construct and maintain along, across and upon and over the same, or any other land acquired by the said board under this act, roadways, parkways or boulevards; provided, however, that the concurrence of the common council or other body having authority over highways shall be necessary to take or appropriate any portion of an existing street or road.

3. And be it enacted, That the said board, before proceeding to purchase or condemn lands for a public park or place, shall determine upon the location and quantity of land to be included in any park or place, and cause a survey thereof to be made and a map showing the lands to be embraced therein, which map shall be kept by the commissioners in their office and the boundary lines of every such park or place shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose by said board; and before laying out and opening any roadway, parkway or boulevard, they shall cause a survey of the same to be made and a map thereof to be filed in their office, showing the termini of the said roadway, parkway or boulevard, including the courses and distances, the names of the several owners or reputed owners of land through which the same will pass, so far as the same can be ascertained, and the streets or roads

which may be included therein; provided, however, that the said board shall not be obliged to disclose such locations surveys or maps to public inspection until it has taken proceedings to condemn land or rights in lands necessary therefor.

4. And be it enacted, That when the said board shall deem it proper to acquire land or rights in lands for any public park or place which they have located, as herein provided, and the said board or its agents duly authorized cannot agree with the owner or owners of such lands and rights in lands, as to the price and terms of the purchase thereof, or when by the legal incapacity or absence of such owner or owners, no agreement can be made for the purchase thereof, a description in writing of the lands or rights in lands so desired, with the name or names of the occupants, if any there be and of the owner or owners, and other parties interested, if known, and their residences, if the same can be ascertained, by the board or its agents, shall be presented to one of the justices of the supreme court of this state, who shall thereupon cause such board to give notice thereof to the persons interested, if known and in this state, or if unknown or cannot be found or out of this state, to make publication thereof as he shall direct, for any period not less than ten days; and assign a particular time and place for the appointment of commissioners as hereinafter provided, at which time, upon satisfactory evidence to him of the service or publication of such notice, he shall appoint under his hand three impartial and judicious freeholders, residents in the county in which such lands or rights in lands are situate, to examine and appraise the said lands or rights in lands and assess the damages, upon such notice to be given to the persons interested as shall be directed by the justice making such appointment, not less than ten days; and it shall be the duty of the said commissioners (having first taken and subscribed an oath or affirmation before some person duly authorized to administer the same, faithfully and impartially to examine the matter in question, and to make a true report and appraisement as aforesaid in writing, according to the best of their skill and understanding) to meet at the time and place appointed, and to proceed to view and examine the lands or rights in lands, and to make a just and equitable appraisement and assessment as aforesaid, to be paid by the said board, which report shall be made under the hands of the said commissioners, or any two of them, and within fifteen days thereafter, together with the description of the lands or rights in lands, and the appointment or oaths or affirmations aforesaid shall be filed in the clerk's office of the county within which such lands are situate, to remain of record therein, and thereupon, and on payment or tender of payment of the amount so awarded to the party or parties entitled thereto, the said board is authorized and empowered to enter upon and take possession of the said land and rights in lands; and all titles thereto for the purpose for which the same is taken shall, upon payment, or tender, pass from the said owners and parties interested to the said board in trust for the said county in and for which they are appointed; and in case of any dispute between any owner or other party interested as to their respective rights or shares in and to the sum so assessed and ascertained under this act, then the said board is authorized to pay the sum assessed to the clerk of the county in which said lands are situate, to be paid out and disbursed to or among the parties entitled to the same, by the order of the circuit court of the said county, upon the application of any one or more of the said parties interested, on due notice to the others; and the said justice shall, upon the application of either party, or on reasonable notice to the others, tax and allow such costs, fees and expenses to the commissioners and other persons performing any legal duty in the premises as he shall think equitable and right, which shall be paid by the said board; and if any or all of the said owners or other parties interested shall be absent from this state, or under any legal incapacity that disqualifies them from receiving legal payment of the money awarded, then it shall be the duty of the said board to pay the amount awarded to such person or persons, to the clerk of the county in which said lands or rights are situate; and it shall be the duty of the clerk to receive the same, to be paid to the parties entitled thereto by order of the circuit court of the said county, upon application made therefor, and every and all of such payments to the clerk shall be equivalent to payment to the parties entitled thereto, and shall operate to transfer the title of the said lands or said rights in lands to the said board as if payment was made directly to the said parties; provided always, that should the said board, or the owner or owners of said lands or rights in lands feel aggrieved by the report and award of the said commissioners, they, or either of them, may appeal from the said appraisement and award in respect to their interests therein, to the circuit court of the county wherein the said lands are situate.

5. And be it enacted, That every appeal from the appraisement and award of the said commissioners shall be made in the form of a petition to the said court, and notice thereof shall be given to the other parties within fifteen days after the filing of the commissioners' report and award, which proceedings shall vest in the circuit court the authority and power to hear and determine the question of the land or rights in lands and the damages sustained, if any, and thereupon the said court shall direct a proper issue to be framed between the said parties for the trial of the said question, and order a jury to be struck for the trial of the same, and a view to be had of the premises by the said jury, and the said issue shall be tried upon like notice and in like manner as other issues of fact are tried in said court; and it shall be the duty of the said jury to assess the value of the said land in question or rights in land, and the damages sustained, if any; and the party or parties appealing shall recover costs in such suit, if they shall succeed at the trial on the appeal in changing the valuation or assessment in his, her or their favor, and shall pay costs, if they shall fail so to do, but no appeal shall prevent the said board from taking the land upon filing the commissioners' report and award, and payment or tender to the parties of the amount thereof, as herein provided; that upon the verdict of the jury fixing the value of the lands or rights in lands and damages, the court shall enter judgment for the amount thereof, with or without interests and costs, according to the provisions of this act and the principles of law applicable to the trial of similar issues in other cases, and the judgment so entered shall be the sum which the owner or owners and other persons interested are entitled to have from the said board for the said lands or rights in lands and damages, and may be enforced in manner and form similar to other cases in which judgment is pronounced in the said court, and when the commissioners' award is paid by the said board into court, as hereinbefore provided, it shall be the duty of the court to order the moneys so paid, into court applied to the payment of the said judgment, and the surplus, if any, repaid to the said board.

6. And be it enacted, That the said board shall have power and authority not only to lay out and open roadways, parkways and boulevards, connecting parks and open spaces as herein provided, but shall have authority to establish the grade of such highways, and change and alter the same, to grade, curb, flag, pave and otherwise improve the said parkways, roadways and boulevards, and to regulate the use thereof.

7. And be it enacted, That whenever the said board shall determine to open and lay out a boulevard, parkway or roadway, or to make any improvement thereof which shall require the condemnation of lands or rights in lands, the said board shall give notice by publication, at least ten days, in one or more of the newspapers circulating in the county wherein the lands to be condemned are situate, of its intention to apply to the circuit court of the said county for the appointment of three disinterested commissioners to make an appraisement of the value of the lands and rights in lands necessary to be taken in the judgment of the said commissioners, and the damages occasioned thereby for the opening and laying out of any boulevard or roadway, or for the improvement thereof; and also to ascertain, fix and determine the amount of the special benefits which the laying out of the said street or the improvement thereof will confer upon any owner of property benefited thereby; and at the time and place specified in such notice the said court shall appoint three disinterested freeholders resident in the said county to make a just and true appraisement of the value of the lands or rights in lands to be condemned and taken by the said board for the purposes specified in the said notice and the damages, and also to make a just and true estimate and appraisement of the special or peculiar benefits which the opening of any such boulevard, parkway or roadway, or the improvement thereof, may confer upon any owner of property benefited thereby in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the benefit which each owner may be deemed to acquire; and the said commissioners, when so appointed shall forthwith take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, faithfully and impartially to perform the duties imposed upon them by law, and such oath or affirmation shall be filed in the office of the clerk of said county; and the said commissioners shall fix a time and place when they will hear the persons interested in the property to be taken and appropriated as aforesaid and in the benefits to be conferred by the proposed improvement, of which time and place public notice shall be given by the said commissioners for at least ten days prior to the day of meeting in two or more of the newspapers published and circulating in the said county, and after having viewed the premises and heard the parties interested, the said commissioners shall proceed to estimate and fix the value of lands and rights in lands taken and the damages caused by such taking, and also ascertain and determine the amount of special or peculiar benefits conferred upon the owners of property benefited by the said opening or improvement, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the benefits which each owner shall be deemed to acquire, and to make report of their assessment to said court; the said commissioners may report the damages awarded and the benefits assessed in any case in the same report or separately as they may determine, and upon the coming in of any such report, signed by the said commissioners, or any two of them, the said court shall cause such notice to be given as it shall direct of the time and place of hearing any objections that may be made to such award or assessment, and after hearing any matter which may be alleged against the same, the said court shall, by rule or order, either confirm the said report or refer the same to the same commissioners for revision and correction; and the said commissioners shall return the same, when referred to them again, corrected and revised, or make new report thereof to the said court without unnecessary delay, and the same, on being so returned, shall be confirmed or again referred by the said court in manner aforesaid, as right and justice may require, and so from time to time until a report shall be made or returned in the premises, which the said court shall confirm, and such report, when so confirmed, shall be final and conclusive, as well upon the said board of commissioners as upon the owners of any land and real estate, or rights therein affected thereby, and the said court shall thereupon cause said report so confirmed to be filed in the office of the clerk of said county, there to remain on record; and the said court shall have power and authority to make such rules for the regulation of the practice and procedure under this act as shall be deemed expedient and consistent with its provisions; the said court shall, upon application made by the said board or on its behalf, fix and determine the compensation to be paid the commissioners so appointed, and allow any other expenses necessarily incurred in making any such assessment, all of which shall be paid by the said board of park commissioners; provided, however, that the cost and expense of making any assessment for benefits, including the fees of commissioners, may be included in making up the entire cost for the purpose of such assessment.

8. And be it enacted, That in every case in which damages are awarded under the provisions of this act to an owner or owners of lands, and benefits are assessed against the same owner or owners, it shall be lawful for the said board, when both the award of damages and the assessment of benefits have been finally confirmed, to deduct the amount of the benefits assessed from the damages awarded, and to set off such benefits against such damages by proper charges and credits, in order that the excess of damages, if any, shall be paid, and the excess of benefits, if any, only collected.

9. And be it enacted, That any person or persons to whom an award shall be made as aforesaid, subject to the deductions for benefits assessed as aforesaid, may sue for and collect the said award after the same shall have been confirmed as aforesaid, in an action of debt against the said board in any court of competent jurisdiction, and a certified copy of the award so made shall be presumptive evidence of the claim sued upon.

10. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said board to collect the assessments for benefits so made as aforesaid, either by a suit in an action in debt in the name of the said board against the person or persons from whom such assessment is due, together with the cost of making the same, and interest at the rate of six per centum per annum from the date of confirmation, or by a sale of the property benefited, or by both of the said remedies, which are to be cumulative, and every such assessment shall be a first lien upon the property benefited as ascertained by the said commissioners, to the amount of the assessment so made as aforesaid, with interest and cost from the date of the confirmation of such assessment.

11. And be it enacted, That all sums of money received from assessments for benefits shall be set apart by the said commissioners and devoted exclusively to the payment of bonds or obligations issued on its requisition, for the purpose of providing a fund to meet the expenditures of the said board and to the payment of the interest thereon.

12. And be it enacted, That any and all assessments which may be made under and by virtue of this act for benefits conferred shall be and remain liens upon the lands and real estate benefited as aforesaid, from and after the time when the same shall be confirmed, and any such lien shall remain until the same shall be fully paid and if any such assessment shall remain in arrear for a period exceeding six months after confirmation suit may be brought for its collection as aforesaid with interest and costs, and the said board may proceed to advertise said lands and real estate upon which any assessment may be a lien to be sold at public auction at the court house of the said county on some day not less than two months distant between two and five o'clock in the afternoon; that such advertisement shall be published at least once each week for a space of at least three weeks next preceding the said sale, in two of the newspapers published and circulating in the said county; such advertisement shall be the only notice required, and shall contain the names of the owners of land in default, if the same be known, if not, shall state the name of owners to be unknown, and shall give the amounts due from them respectively, with a short description of the lands and real estate to be sold, and at the time and place of said sale, said lands and real estate shall be openly sold to the person or persons who will take the same for the shortest period of time, not exceeding fifty years from the date of sale, and pay to the said board before the close of the sale the full amount due upon said unpaid assessments, with interest thereon from the time when the same was confirmed, at the rate of six per centum per annum, together with such sum as the said board may fix and determine to be a fair proportion of the expenses of advertising, conducting and making such sale; in the event that any purchaser shall neglect or refuse to make payment aforesaid, he shall forfeit all claim to said lands and real estate, and the same shall be resold by the said board upon like advertisement as aforesaid; the said board may adjourn any such sale from time to time by making proclamation thereof, and proceed therewith on the adjourned day, and the said board shall make and deliver to any purchaser at any such sale, who shall have made payment as aforesaid, a certificate of sale, signed by its officers thereunto duly authorized, and sealed with the seal of the said board, which certificate shall be acknowledged or proved according to law, and shall set forth as concisely as may be, the facts of said assessment, advertisement and sale, together with a short description of the lands and real estate sold, the amount actually paid therefor by the purchaser and the length of time for which he shall have purchased the same; every such certificate shall, before its delivery, be recorded in one of the books to be kept by the board for this purpose; such certificate may be assigned by deed of assignment under seal, duly acknowledged as aforesaid, and every such assignment may be recorded in the books of said board upon the payment of a fee of one dollar therefor; every owner of land and real estate so sold, his, her or their legal representative, or any mortgagee or mortgagees thereof, or any judgment creditor or creditors, having a legal or equitable interest therein, may, by payment to the said board, for the benefit of the said purchaser, his heirs or assigns, of the amount originally paid by the said purchaser, and of any tax or assessment which such purchaser may have paid, and of which he may have given written notice to the said board, with interest on all such payments at the rate of ten per centum per annum, redeem the said lands from the lien so imposed, but in case no such redemption is made the said board shall, at the expiration of the said period of three years, upon the surrender of any such certificate, execute and deliver to the purchaser, his legal representatives or assigns, a declaration of sale, to be executed in the same manner as the certificate of sale, and to be duly proved or acknowledged, stating therein briefly the facts of said assessment, advertisement and sale, giving a short description of the lands and real estate sold, and the time for which the same was sold; said declaration of sale shall be recorded in the books of the said board, and also in the record of deeds in the office of the register of said county, upon the payment of a fee of one dollar in each case; and until the recording of such declaration the time for redeeming said lands and real estate shall remain open, notwithstanding the expiration of the said term; every such declaration of sale shall be presumptive evidence in all courts and places that such sale and proceedings were in all respects regular and according to law; and such purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their legal representatives, shall, by virtue thereof, lawfully hold and enjoy such lands and real estate, with the rents, issues and profits thereof, for his, her or their own proper use against the owner or owners thereof, and all persons claiming under them, until the said term mentioned in the said declaration shall be fully completed and ended; every such purchaser so holding shall be liable for any injury or waste done or committed in the same manner and to the same extent as a tenant for years, but no mortgagee whose mortgage shall have been recorded or registered before any such sale shall be divested of his rights in and to the said lands and real estate, unless after notice shall have been given to him by any such purchaser for a period of six months (such notice to be in writing), such mortgagee shall neglect to redeem the said lands and real estate by paying the amount actually paid by such purchaser, including taxes, and including assessments subsequently made, with interest at the rate of six per centum from the date of payment, and also any costs or charges which he may have been by law obliged to pay; notice to every such mortgagee shall be served personally, if he be a resident of the said county, if not, it shall be addressed to him by mail at his place of residence, as stated in the said mortgage or any assignment thereof; every such mortgagee holding a lien on lands sold, redeeming as afor said may collect the amount paid as a part of the debt due, and every such person shall be entitled to receive and hold by assignment the declaration of sale as evidence of such payment, and as further security for the repayment of the sum so paid, with interest.

13. And be it enacted, That lands and real estate which are not bid off and sold when offered for sale, or for resale, according to the provisions of this act, shall be struck off to the said board by its corporate name, for the longest term for which such sale is authorized to be made, and said board may hold said lands and real estate and sell, assign and dispose thereof and use the proceeds of the same in the same manner as directed in the case of moneys paid for benefits assessed, and such board shall have in relation to the said lands so struck off to it all the right and privileges of a purchaser at such sale.

14. And be it enacted, That to meet the expenses incurred under the provisions of this act in addition to the sum of money received from benefit assessments as herein provided and otherwise, the board of chosen freeholders of the said county shall, from time to time, on the requisition of said board of park commissioners, in the name and on the credit of the said county, borrow money by issuing the bonds of the said county to a sum in the aggregate not exceeding two million five hundred thousand dollars, such bonds to run for a term not exceeding fifty years, to bear interest at a rate not exceeding four per centum, payable semi-annually; such bonds shall not be sold or disposed of at less than their par value, and may be made payable at any place which the said board of chosen freeholders may determine and they shall also determine the form of the bond; a sinking fund shall be established by the said board of chosen freeholders upon the issuing of any such bonds sufficient, with the accumulations thereof, to extinguish the principal of the said bonds so issued when due; the interest and principal of all bonds issued under the authority of this act shall be the debt or obligation of the county wherein they are issued and the payment thereof shall be provided for by taxation in the same manner that other debts and obligations of the county are provided for by taxation.

15. And be it enacted, That where sinking fund commissioners exist in any county in which such board of park commissioners shall be appointed under this act, and any such bonds issued, such sinking fund commissioners shall have the care and custody of the funds to be provided for the extinguishment of such bonded debt, but if no sinking fund commissioners shall exist therein, then it shall be the duty of the board of chosen freeholders of any such county to provide for the care of such fund, and it shall be the duty of the officers of the county charged by law with the raising of moneys for county purposes to provide annually in the tax levy for the interest which may fall due during the succeeding year on any bonds issued under the authority of this act, and also each year to provide by taxation a fund sufficient, with the amount received from benefit assessments by the said board of park commissioners, which shall be turned over for this purpose by said commissioners, and the accumulations of the sinking fund thus provided, to pay and extinguish the principal of all such bonds when they mature.

16. And be it enacted, That all lands taken or held under this act for the purpose of public parks shall be forever kept open and maintained as such and no steam or other railroad shall be laid out on, or maintained or operated in or on, any portion of the parks, open spaces, boulevards, parkways or roadways laid out and located under this act except at such places and in such manner as the said board of park commissioners shall in writing duly approve.

17. And be it enacted That every such board shall have power and authority to make rules and regulations for the government and use of all such parks, open spaces, boulevards, parkways and roadways, and to enforce the same by prescribing and affixing for the violation thereof suitable penalties, not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense; such rules and regulations shall be plainly printed and posted within such parks and public places or on such boulevard and other highways; and the said board shall have power and authority to sue for and collect the penalty prescribed and affixed for any violation of the rules and regulations so made in an action of debt in any court of competent jurisdiction; all fines and penalties recovered as aforesaid shall be used by the said board for the same purposes and in the same manner as other funds provided for its use.

18. And be it enacted, That any city or municipality within such county, or any local board in such city or municipality, having control of the parks or streets therein, is hereby authorized and empowered to transfer the care, custody and control of any park, public place or street under its care or control to the said board of park commissioners for the purposes of this act, with its consent, which consent such board of park commissioners is hereby authorized to give.

19. And be it enacted, That upon the appointment of commissioners in any county under the first section of this act, the commissioners appointed in any such county under the act entitled "An act to establish boards of county park commissioners, and to define their powers and duties," approved May eighth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, shall turn over to the board appointed under this act all their maps, plans and other property, and their powers shall terminate, except for the purpose of closing up their work.

20. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, both general and special, inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately; provided, however, that none of the foregoing provisions shall take effect in any county, nor shall the commissioners to be appointed under the provisions of this act, be appointed in any county, until the acceptance or rejection of this act shall have been submitted, as herein provided, to a popular vote; such submission shall be made, and the vote hereinafter provided for taken, at the next election, whether general, municipal or special, wherein the people of all the county qualified to vote are authorized to vote for local officers, and it shall be the duty of the county clerk at least ten days before any such election, to give public notice by publication in two or more newspapers published and circulating in the county that such submission will be made at the ensuing election, stating briefly the question to be submitted as herein provided, and it shall be the duty of the said clerk to provide ballots sufficient in quantity for the legal voters of the said county, not less than five to each legal voter as the number of voters appear by the last preceding election, and make distribution thereof as far as practicable in the manner provided by law for the distribution of other ballots at such election; every such ballot shall contain either the words "for the new park bill," or the words "against the new park bill," and an equal number of each kind of ballots shall be so printed and distributed; and the legal voters of said county may at such election decide upon the acceptance or rejection of this act by the use of such ballots; such ballots shall be cast at such election, separate and distinct from other ballots used at such election, and shall not, except as herein provided, be regulated by the laws regulating ballots used in the election of public officers; such ballots, however, shall be deposited when offered without being enclosed in an envelope by any legal voter in the ballot boxes used at such election for the election of public officers; and all ballots so cast for or against this act shall be counted and the result thereof returned by the election officers holding such election as herein provided; and the acceptance or rejection of this act shall be determined by the result of such election, and if there shall be found on a canvass of all the votes cast to be made as herein provided a majority of ballots in favor of this act, then this act, but not otherwise, shall take effect immediately in such county; the return and certificate of the result of the votes cast in every election district or voting precinct in such county for and against the acceptance of this act shall be filed forthwith after the close of the said election by the officers conducting the same, with the clerk of the county wherein such election is held, and it shall be the duty of such clerk to tabulate the said returns and canvass the votes so cast in all the election districts in said county and certify upon such tabulated statement the number of votes cast for the acceptance of this act, and the number of votes cast against the acceptance of this act, and he shall file such tabulated statement with his certificate thereon in his office, there to remain of record; and it shall be the duty of the said clerk, within five days after the filing of such tabulated statement and certificate, in case the same shall show that this act has been accepted in such county, to deliver a certified copy of the said tabulated statement and certificate to the justice of the supreme court presiding in the court of such county; and it shall be the duty of the said justice, within ten days thereafter, to appoint the commissioners which he is authorized by this act first to appoint; all expenses incident to this election properly certified by the president judge of the court of common pleas of such county shall be paid by such county wherein such election is held as other election expenses therein are paid.

21. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately as regards the submission thereof to a popular vote as aforesaid.

Approved March 5, 1895.

CHAPTER XCII.

A Supplement to the act entitled "An act respecting sewerage and drainage," approved March twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and to provide for the payment of the cost of sewers heretofore constructed, without authority of law, in or by and for towns and townships.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the town council, township committee or other governing body of any town or township in the state, if deemed by them best for the interest of the same, or any part thereof, to build and construct one or more main sewers in said town or township, and thence to tide-water, or to some other outlet sewer or sewers leading thereto, across the territory of adjoining or other municipalities intervening between such towns or townships and tide-water or outlets aforesaid, with the necessary laterals and appurtenances thereto, first making and entering into contract or contracts in the name of said town or township for the building and construction of said sewers and with the owners of lands necessary to be occupied or crossed thereby, and with such municipalities for permission for such occupation or the use or crossing of their streets and highways respectively for such occupation, or with the owner or owners of any sewers built or building by the owners of land advisable to be connected therewith.

2. And be it enacted, That all outlet sewers or sewers leading to tide-water across intervening territory aforesaid and necessary laterals and appurtenances aforesaid, or any of them, including such connecting sewers last above mentioned, if contracted for, shall be treated and regarded as parts of such main sewers, and all costs and expenses attending their construction or price shall, for the purpose of assessment, be included in and form part of the cost of any main sewer in connection with which it shall be built, to be collected from property benefited according to the provisions of the act respecting sewerage and drainage, to which this act is a supplement as aforesaid; provided, that no such sewer or sewers shall be so constructed as to empty or discharge any of its or their contents into any creek, stream, lake, pond or water course, the waters of which are used for or connect with waters used for the supply of water to any aqueduct, water main or reservoir of any city, township or other municipality of this state.

3. And be it enacted, That whenever there has heretofore been constructed or contracted to be constructed by the governing body of any town or township any sewer as aforesaid, whether within or beyond the territorial limits of such town or township, which has in fact been accepted by such governing body, or to raise and pay the cost of which or any part thereof, bonds of said township have been issued or agreed to be issued and delivered, but for the construction of which sewers and issue of which bonds there existed at the time of such delivery or contract for the same, no valid statute or law authorizing the same, or where the validity of such statute is disputed or doubtful, it shall be lawful for said town council, township committee or other governing body to issue bonds of said town or township in lieu of or in exchange for such bonds before delivered or contracted for, and to deliver the same to the holders thereof, or persons entitled thereto, taking up and cancelling any such first-issued bonds, and paying any interest due thereon out of the general fund of said town or township; any person having right to receive such original bonds may require such issue, substitution and delivery; and further, that in order to raise the costs and expenses agreed to be paid by such town or township for the construction of said sewer or sewers or the said outlet or outlets, connection or connections therewith, or the remainder thereof, it shall be lawful for the said town council, town committee or other governing body to issue, if in their judgment expedient, bonds in the corporate name of such town in such amount as may be necessary for that purpose; and all bonds contemplated by this act may be registered or coupon bonds shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, shall be payable severally in not more than twenty years from their date, and shall not be sold or disposed of for less than their par value.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 6, 1895.

CHAPTER XCIII.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of a board of commissioners to represent the state of New Jersey at the world's Columbian exposition, to be held in Chicago, in the year of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three," approved March eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the geological exhibit, as the same was produced and exhibited in Chicago, shall be turned over to the geological survey of this state, and be under its control and management; the seminar exhibit shall be turned over to the state library, and the furniture and household effects and decorations of every sort shall be turned over to such departments of the state as may be advised and directed by the governor of this state; the agricultural exhibit shall be turned over to the state board of agriculture.

2. And be it enacted, That there be and is hereby appropriated the additional sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars in excess of the sums heretofore appropriated in order to pay off and discharge and liquidate all debts due from and by said commission, and that same shall be paid by the treasurer of the state, upon warrant of the comptroller, to the treasurer of the commission in such sums as may from time to time be required and requested by resolution of the commissioners duly certified by the president of said commission, with the approval of the governor, and said sum so paid by the treasurer of the state to the treasurer of the board shall be expended and paid out only by resolution of said board upon the approval of the president of said board, and this appropriation when made and paid, shall be in full and final discharge of all debts and demands of said commission, and the transfer of the property named in this act shall be finally made by the officers of the said world's fair commission as herein declared, immediately after the passage of this act, and the respective state departments to which the said exhibits and property are transferred shall maintain, use and control the same as they use and control all other property of the said state in the control of said departments respectively.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 6, 1895.

CHAPTER XCIV.

An Act to enable towns, villages and municipalities governed by boards of commissioners or improvement commissions to construct sewers through tide-water creeks or water courses within their corporate limits.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in any town or village or in any municipality governed by a board of commissioners or improvement commission in this state wherein any tide-water creek or water course now exists into which sewers and drains now empty, it shall and may be lawful for the governing body of any such municipality having the charge and control of sewers in such municipality, whenever they deem the same necessary, to cause to be constructed through such tide-water creek or water course an inclosed sewer to receive the sewage from the sewers and drains emptying into such creek or water course and from such point in such creek or water course or from such boundary thereof to such point in said creek or water course, or to such outlet of the same as shall be determined upon as most advisable and expedient, or upon any of the tide-waters or other waters bounding upon such town, village, or upon such municipality governed by commissioners or improvement commission into which the sewers thereof now enter; and further, to cause such creek or water course to be thereupon filled up, and such governing body are hereby invested with full power to locate and construct such sewer in manner aforesaid, together with all necessary drains, pumps, docks, dams, tide-water banks and such other works as they shall deem necessary either upon or across any private lands or other place, with full powers of condemnation of any lands taken for the purposes aforesaid.

2. And be it enacted, That the costs, damages and expenses of such improvement, including the cost of real estate required therefor as hereinafter provided, shall be assessed upon all the property benefited thereby in like manner as the costs, damages and expenses of constructing other sewers constructed by any such municipality are or may be assessed; provided, whenever the benefits of such improvement are extended to other property by the building of lateral sewers or connections, there shall in like manner, be assessed upon such property a just portion of the costs, damages and expenses of such improvement, which assessment may be made in connection with an assessment for such lateral sewers, or as an independent assessment.

3. And be it enacted, That the costs, damages and expenses of constructing such improvement, including the cost of real estate acquired therefor, beyond the amount assessed for special and direct benefits, shall be paid by the municipality constructing any such sewer, and such municipality may issue its bonds to the amount not exceeding in the aggregate the total cost of said sewer, and of the lands acquired therefor, in like manner as bonds are issued by such municipality for the payment of the costs, damages and expenses of other sewers constructed by any such municipality.

4. And be it enacted, That when any such improvement shall be located upon any lands other than public highways or streets, and such land or any easement, right or estate therein, shall be necessary for the construction of said sewer and appurtenances, then it shall be lawful for any such municipality as aforesaid to acquire the said land by purchase, or by condemnation; and in case condemnation proceedings are necessary, they shall award the owner or owners of such land just compensation therefor, and for the damages sustained by said land owner, over and above any special benefits derived from said sewer, and shall add the amount of such compensation to the cost of building or constructing such sewer and works; before fixing the compensation in any case, such governing body shall notify the owner or owners of the land sought to be taken for the purpose aforesaid, to the end that such owner or owners may have full opportunity to be heard upon the question of the value of such land; the award of compensation shall be final, unless such governing body reconsider the same and make a new award, or unless said owner or owners within twenty days after notice of the amount fixed as compensation for said land shall, on two days' notice to such governing body, apply to the circuit court of the county wherein such improvement is located for the appointment of three disinterested freeholders residing in such county, to review the assessment for the value of the land to be taken and damages sustained thereby, whose report shall be made to said court within twenty days from and after their appointment, and upon the confirmation by said court of such report and assessment for damages so make as aforesaid by said freeholders, the same shall be final and conclusive, unless either party shall, within ten days after confirmation of said report, appeal to the circuit court of the county, which is hereby invested with full power to direct an issue and try such appeal by jury, and to make such order as may be necessary therein; such award shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum from the date of making the same until paid.

5. And be it enacted, That the money for such improvement as aforesaid may be raised by any such municipality by sale of improvement certificates or temporary loans, or by the bonds of such municipality, the issue and sale whereof for the purpose of this act are hereby authorized.

6. And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed a public act and shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 6, 1895.

CHAPTER XCV.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act to enable cities in this state to furnish suitable accommodations for the transaction of public business and an armory for the use of the national guard therein organized," approved April fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in any city of this state wherein there has been or may hereafter be erected a new city hall, pursuant to the provisions of said act and supplements, the commissioners appointed under said act are hereby authorized and directed to furnish and equip the said building for occupancy, to improve the surrounding grounds and to purchase all necessary furniture and fixtures and other articles in order to fully furnish and equip the said building for immediate use by the officers and departments of city government, and to this end said commissioners shall use their judgment as to the furniture, fixtures and other articles necessary to furnish and equip the same, but shall not expend for said purpose, however, more than twenty-five thousand dollars without the consent of the board having charge and control of the finances of such city; that for the purpose of obtaining the money necessary for the purposes aforesaid the said commissioners shall, in writing, notify the said board having charge and control of the finances of such city of the amount which, in their judgment, will be necessary to furnish and equip the said building as aforesaid and improve the surrounding grounds, and thereupon said board shall raise, either upon the notes or bonds of said city, drawn for such time as the said board or body shall deem necessary, the amount of money named in said request and place the same to the credit of said commissioners, to be expended for the purposes aforesaid; the notes issued as aforesaid may be afterwards replaced by bonds of the city issued to take up and pay off said notes, which said later bonds the said board are hereby authorized to issue for such time as they deem best, not exceeding ten years.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 6, 1895.

CHAPTER XCVI.

An Act respecting the assessment of taxes in cities of the first class in this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it may be lawful in cities of the first class for the board having charge of the assessment of taxes for said city, with the approval of the mayor of said city, to make such assessments by numerical block numbers, irrespective of the existence of ward or district lines.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 6, 1895.

CHAPTER XCVII.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to set off borough commissions from the townships in which they are located, and providing for their government," approved May second, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever a borough commission has heretofore or shall hereafter become separated from the township in which it is located, under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to set off borough commissions from the township in which they are located, and providing for their government," approved May second, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, the said borough commission so separated shall hereafter be designated as a borough instead of borough commission.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 6, 1895.

CHAPTER XCVIII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of police justices in cities of the first class," passed May eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the courts established by the act to which this act is a supplement shall be courts of record and have official seals, and that all persons shall be amenable to punishment for contempt of said courts in the same manner as in other courts of record of this state have power to punish for contempt of court; and that said courts shall hereafter be designated as the first and second criminal courts respectively of the city in which they are established, and the police justices of each of said courts shall hereafter be, and be designated, the judges of said criminal courts of said city; and the judges of said courts in each city shall make such rules as shall be necessary for the orderly conduct of the business and proceedings of the said courts, which rules shall be approved by and be subject to the revision of the president judge of the court of common pleas of the county in which such city is situated.

2. And be it enacted, That the board of police commissioners in such city where said courts are established shall provide suitable rooms for the transaction of the business of such courts, and procure suitable furniture therefor, and such books and stationery as may be necessary, and shall designate the police officers to attend the sittings of such courts and preserve order therein.

3. And be it enacted, That said courts shall have, possess and exercise, in addition to the powers, authority and jurisdiction which the said police courts and the said police justices thereof may now have, all the powers, authority and jurisdiction of the court of two justices of the peace, and of the justices of the peace in and for the several counties of this state, except such as are conferred upon the said justices of the peace by the following acts; an act entitled "An act constituting courts for the trial of small causes," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and the various supplements thereto; an act entitled "An act concerning landlords and tenants" approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and the various supplements thereto; an act entitled "An act for the relief of creditors against absconding and absent debtors," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and the various supplements thereto; an act entitled "An act concerning forcible entries and detainers," approved April sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

4. And be it enacted, That no person tried in said courts shall be entitled to a trial by jury, except in all suits for the violation of city ordinances, and in cases arising under section five of an act entitled "An act concerning disorderly persons," and under an act entitled "An act for the maintenance of bastard children."

5. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for all commitments, writs and other processes of said courts either to be signed by the judge thereof or to be tested in the name of the said judge and signed by the clerk of the said court, and the said clerk shall have authority to take any complaint or complaints, or affidavit or affidavits, to be used in said courts respectively, and to administer any oath or affirmation proper to be administered in said courts, and by the instruction of the judge to receive in the judge's absence the verdict of any jury, and in the absence of the judge to adjourn the court to the following day; and that the dockets of said courts shall be kept by the respective clerks thereof, and the papers and records of said courts shall be filed by them, and be and remain in their custody, to be delivered to their respective successors; and that the said clerks shall have all the power and authority appertaining by law to clerks of courts of record, and the judge of said courts, or the clerk thereof in his absence, may take bail in all cases except treason, murder or manslaughter, provided that the amount of such bail when taken by the clerk shall have been first fixed by the judge; and in all cases of summary convictions had in such courts the complaint, warrant, record of the proceedings and conviction of the offender shall be and remain in the custody of such clerks as a part of the records of said courts, and it shall not be necessary to take or keep any record of the evidence or testimony taken on trial of any case in said courts.

6. And be it enacted, That in all cases when a complaint shall be made in said courts a summons or warrant may issue thereon in the discretion of the judge thereof; if a summons is issued it shall as near as may be, be served and returned in the same manner as in courts for the trial of small causes, except that the summons may be made returnable in two days from its service; if any trial or examination before any of the said courts shall be adjourned, the judge or clerk thereof may take bail to such city in which said court is established that the defendant shall appear in said court at the time to which the said trial or examination is adjourned, and not depart the said court without leave; and that if a defendant who has been duly summoned shall not appear on the return day, or on the day when such cause shall be tried, the said cause may be heard and determined in his absence, and if a commitment shall be issued, it shall be lawful for the defendant to be taken into custody under the said commitment in the same manner as under a warrant, and to be delivered to the keeper of the county jail as directed in the said commitment.

7. And be it enacted, That if any person shall be convicted in any of said courts, it shall be sufficient for the conviction to set out the name of the defendant, and the number of the section and the title of the statute or ordinance under which the conviction is had, the names of the witnesses sworn and a list of the exhibits produced at the trial, and a statement that the defendant was convicted, with the date of such conviction, which conviction may be signed by the judge of such court or tested in the name of the judge and signed by the clerk thereof under seal of such court; it shall not be necessary to set forth in said conviction the whole or any part of the testimony upon which such conviction is had.

8. And be it enacted, That the judge of any of said courts may, at the request of the clerk thereof, designate in writing a deputy clerk, who shall have authority to write for said clerk and to sign his name to all papers the said clerk being responsible for all the acts of his said deputy.

9. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for a judge of any of said courts to sit as judge of any other of said courts, and any duly qualified justice of the peace, at the request of the judge of said court, may sit in the place and stead of said judge; and the judge or justice so sitting shall have the same power and authority as the judge of said court.

10. And be it enacted, That any person found violating any ordinance of any of said cities, or of any board of such city, may be arrested by any police officer of such city or by any employee of said city or said board whose duty it shall be to enforce said ordinances, and taken before any of said courts to said city, when the case shall be summarily heard and disposed of by the judge of said court, without the filing of any pleadings, and if the defendant shall be found guilty the judge of said court may impose upon him a fine not exceeding the penalty prescribed for the violation of such ordinance, and in default of the payment of the said fine the defendant shall be committed to the county jail for any number of days the said judge may determine, not exceeding in number the number of dollars of the fine so imposed.

11. And be it enacted, That in all cases where any person shall be convicted in said courts of having violated any of the provisions of the act entitled "An act concerning disorderly persons" (Revision), approved April ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, or of the various supplements thereto, it shall and may be lawful for the judge before whom such person was convicted to commit such person to the work house or common jail of the county in which such person may be convicted, for a period not to exceed ninety days, or to impose a fine of not more than thirty dollars on the person so convicted; provided, that this section shall not apply to persons convicted under the fifth section of said act.

12. And be it enacted, That in case any person convicted in said courts shall have been committed to the work house or common jail in default of paying the fine or penalty imposed upon such conviction, it shall be lawful for the judge imposing such fine or penalty to remit the whole or any portion thereof, and to discharge the person committed from further custody; and in case any person convicted in said courts shall have been committed to the work house or common jail without a fine, it shall be lawful for the judge before whom such conviction was had, upon application made to him for that purpose, to order the person so committed to be brought before him for a rehearing and if on such rehearing it shall appear to the satisfaction of said judge that the person so convicted should be discharged from further custody, it shall be lawful for said judge to discharge said person.

13. And be it enacted, That in case any person shall be convicted in said courts of keeping or maintaining a disorderly house or house of ill-fame, in violation of the provisions of the ordinances of the city in and for which such courts exist, it shall be lawful for the judge to impose upon the person so convicted the penalty prescribed in the ordinances, or to commit the person so convicted to the work house or common jail of the county in which such person may be convicted, for a period not to exceed ninety days.

14. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the justice of the peace of the supreme court holding the circuit in each of the counties wherein such courts exist, or for the president judge of the court of common pleas of such county, upon application made for that purpose by any person summarily convicted in said courts, to order the complaint and warrant (if there be a complaint and warrant) the commitment, and the record of conviction, to be forthwith brought before him, and if such complaint, warrant, record of conviction or commitment shall be found illegal, such conviction shall be forthwith set aside, and the person so convicted discharged from further custody.

15. And be it enacted, That the said justice of the supreme court, or judge of the court of common pleas, for each case brought before him under the provisions of the preceding section, shall be entitled for his services therein to the sum of two dollars, to be paid by the applicant, and said fees, when paid, shall be disposed of as now required by law.

16. And be it enacted, That it shall not be necessary for judges of the said courts to take in writing the examination of any person brought before them charged with any crime, misdemeanor or offense not triable in said courts unless the person so charged shall ask for such examination.

17. And be it enacted, That the salaries of the judges and the clerks of said courts shall be payable monthly, in the same manner that other officers of such cities are paid.

18. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 7, 1895.

CHAPTER XCIX.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act to remove the fire and police departments in the cities of this state from political control," approved May second, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the board of police commissioners in cities of the first class, created by the act to which this act is a further supplement, shall fix the compensation of the patrolmen at the rate of three dollars per day, the said compensation to begin on the first day of the next calendar month after this act shall go into effect.

2. And be it enacted, That on or before the first day of May in each year the board of police commissioners created as aforesaid shall estimate in detail the expenses of the police department for the ensuing year and shall transmit such estimate to the common council of such city or other body having charge of the finances thereof, which sum so estimated the said body shall cause to be assessed and raised by making provision therefor in the tax ordinance of each year; provided, however, that if said estimate for the expenses of the police department shall in any year exceed an amount equal to two mills and seven-tenths of a mill on every one dollar upon such valuation that it shall be optional with such common council whether the excess or any part thereof be raised by taxation in said city or not; provided further that the said board shall not make any expenditures or incur any indebtedness exceeding the amount so appropriated and raised; provided, however, that where in any city the amount now authorized to be raised for current general expense is fixed and limited that so much of the sum required by this act to be raised therein as exceeds the amount now by law required to be raised by taxation therein for the purpose aforesaid shall not be included in such limitation but shall be raised in addition thereto.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately, but its provisions shall remain inoperative in any city in this state until the same shall be accepted by the voters of such city by a majority of the votes cast for or against such act at any charter or general election hereafter to be held in such city; if a majority of those voting for the acceptance or rejection of this act shall be in favor of its acceptance then this act shall go into effect immediately, and the provisions thereof shall be deemed to be accepted by such city, and such city shall be bound by the terms of this act; persons entitled to vote at any charter or municipal election shall express their assent to or rejection of this act by depositing their ballots in the box provided for depositing ballots at such election in the election precincts or districts or wards of any such city; the words "for act to increase compensation of patrolmen" shall be printed on each ballot beneath the list of candidates thereon; if said words or proposition be marked off or defaced upon the ballot it shall be counted as a vote against the same, if not marked off or defaced it shall be counted as a vote in favor thereof; there shall be a canvass of the return of the votes upon the question of such acceptance or rejection made by the election officers in the same way and manner as for officers voted for at such election and if the majority of the votes cast for or against this act shall be found to be in favor of its acceptance it shall then, but not otherwise, go into effect and be binding upon such city wherein such vote shall have been taken.

4. And be it enacted, That in all cities which have heretofore accepted the provisions of the act to which this act is a further supplement the question of the acceptance of this act shall be submitted at the charter election to be held in such city first after the passage of this act, and thereafter the question of the acceptance or rejection of this act may be submitted at any election upon the order of the common council of other governing bodies of such city, expressed by resolution and voted for by a majority of all the members of said body.

5. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved March 7, 1895.

CHAPTER C.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act to remove the fire and police departments in cities of this state from political control," approved May second, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the board of fire commissioners in the cities of the first class created by the act to which this act is a further supplement, shall fix the compensation of the permanent members of the fire department as follows: to the captain or foreman of each respective company the sum of twelve hundred dollars per annum; to each permanent member who has served three years and over, the sum of eleven hundred dollars per annum; to the other permanent members of said fire department as follows: for their first year of service, the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; for their second year of service, the sum of nine hundred dollars per annum; and for their third year of service, nine hundred and fifty dollars per annum; the above sums to be paid in monthly payments to the above captains, foremen and permanent members; the said compensation to begin on the first day of the next calendar month after this act shall go into effect.

2. And be it enacted, That on or before the first day of May in each year the board of fire commissioners created as aforesaid shall estimate in detail the expenses of the fire department for the ensuing year, and shall transmit such estimate to the common council of such city or other body having charge of the finances thereof, which sum so estimated the said body shall cause to be assessed and raised by making provision therefor in the tax ordinance of each year; provided, however, that if such estimate for the expenses of the fire department shall in any year exceed an amount equal to one mill and seventy-five one hundredths of a mill on every one dollar upon such valuation that it shall be optional with such common council whether the excess or any part thereof be raised by taxation in said city or not; provided further, that the said board shall not make any expenditure or incure any indebtedness exceeding the amount so appropriated and raised; provided, however, that where in any city the amount now authorized to be raised for current general expense is fixed and limited, that so much of the sum required by this act to be raised by taxation therein for the purpose aforesaid, shall not be included in such limitation but shall be raised in addition thereto.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately, but its provisions shall remain inoperative in any city in this state until the same shall be accepted by the voters of such city by a majority of the votes cast for or against such act at any charter or general election hereafter to be held in such city; if a majority of those voting for the acceptance or rejection of this act shall be in favor of its acceptance then this act shall go into effect immediately, and the provisions thereof shall be deemed to be accepted by such city and such city shall be bound by the terms of this act; persons entitled to vote at any charter or municipal election shall express their assent to or rejection of this act by depositing their ballots in the box provided for depositing ballots at such election in the election precincts or districts or wards of any such city; the words "for act to increase compensation of firemen" shall be printed on each ballot beneath the list of candidates thereon; if said word or proposition be marked off or defaced upon the ballot it shall be counted as a vote against the same; if not marked off or defaced it shall be counted as a vote in favor thereof; there shall be a canvass on the returns of the votes upon the questions of such acceptance or rejection made by the election officers in the same way and manner as for officers voted for at such election, and if the majority of the votes cast for or against this act shall be found to be in favor of its acceptance, it shall then, but not otherwise go into effect and be binding upon such city wherein such vote shall have been taken.

4. And be it enacted, That in all cities which have heretofore accepted the provisions of the act to which this act is a further supplement, the question of the acceptance of this act shall be submitted at the charter election to be held in such city first after the passage of this act, and thereafter the question of the acceptance or rejection of this act may be submitted at any election upon the order of the common council or other governing body of such city expressed by resolution and voted for by a majority of all members of said body.

5. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved March 7, 1895.

Continued from Page 8.

take is taken or condemned, the said board of assessors shall first estimate and assess in the manner herein required, the damage sustained by the owner or owners of lands and real estate taken therefor, and after having ascertained the amount to which the owner they shall declare in their report thereof the same and expense incurred, which shall include the damages awarded, and they shall thereupon at once proceed to make an estimate and assessment of the benefits conferred by the said improvement, as required herein, and they are hereby authorized to declare the damages awarded and benefits assessed in one report, or they may make their report of the damages and benefits separately, as they may deem best.

52. And be it enacted, That after the filing of any such report, the same shall be, at the next meeting of common council, presented by the city clerk, and the same being ratified by the common council shall be binding and conclusive upon the owner or owners of any such lands and real estate; and the lands condemned for any such improvement shall thereupon be and become the property of the city for the purposes for which the same are condemned; provided, however, that any person or persons considering himself, herself or themselves aggrieved by the proceedings of the said common council or of the said board of assessors in making an estimate and assessment of damages may appeal therefrom to the supreme court of this state within thirty days after the time of the making of the final order of the common council confirming the said report; and the supreme court shall order a trial by jury to assess the damages sustained by the party aggrieved, the trial whereof shall be conducted as in other cases of trial by jury; and the said court shall have the power to order an issue framed and proper proceedings to be had for the purpose.

53. And be it enacted, That in case of nonpayment on demand of any damages estimated and assessed as aforesaid, with interest from the date of the confirmation of such assessment, in case of an appeal to the supreme court as aforesaid, the person or persons entitled thereto may sue for and recover the same from the said city in an action of debt, with costs, in any court having cognizance thereof; and the said proceedings of the said commissioners and common council or the award of the said jury, as the case may be, shall be conclusive evidence against the defendant; provided, however, that where benefits for any such improvement have been assessed against any person or persons entitled to any award of damages, no recovery shall be had of the damages awarded until such benefits have been paid, and it shall be lawful for the said city to offset the benefits so ascertained against the damages so awarded; and if in any case the damages awarded exceed the benefits assessed the balance only shall be recovered; if the benefits assessed exceed the damages awarded, then the excess benefits may be collected in the manner hereinafter provided.

54. And be it enacted, That the city treasurer shall, under the direction of the common council, tender and pay to the owner or owners of such land and real estate, if resident in the said city, the amount of such estimate and assessment of damages due to him or them, and if any such owner is not resident in said city, or, upon due inquiry, cannot be found therein, or is a lunatic or idiot or under age, or if for any other lawful cause is incapacitated to receive the same, or if such owner will not receive the same and sign a proper voucher therefor when tendered, then the said treasurer shall make affidavit of such fact and file the same with the city clerk; and the common council shall thereupon direct the amount of such assessment so due as aforesaid to be placed in the city treasury for the use of the person or persons to whom it may be due; and the said moneys so placed in the city treasury shall be paid by such city to the person or persons entitled thereto on demand, but without interest, except from the time demand is made and payment after demand refused.

55. And be it enacted, That before making any assessment for benefits against any owner or owners of lands and real estate benefited, the said board of assessors shall give notice in the manner hereinbefore directed of the time and place when and where they will meet for the purpose of considering the same, at which time and place all persons interested therein may be heard, and the said board may adjourn from time to time until they have completed the consideration thereof and made report thereon as herein directed; and any person who may deem himself aggrieved thereby may present his objections to any such report to the common council of said city at its next stated meeting after the filing of such report; and if the said common council shall refuse to ratify the same it shall be returned by the said common council to the said board of assessors for further consideration, and so from time to time until such report shall be duly ratified and confirmed.

56. And be it enacted, That, upon the ratification of any such assessment of benefits, the report thereof shall be transmitted immediately to the officer charged by law with the collection of taxes, and it shall be the duty of such officer thereupon to give notice, in two of the newspapers published in the said city, that such assessment has been duly returned to him for collection; all such assessments shall draw interest from the date of confirmation, at the rate of seven per centum per annum, and, with the costs of collection, shall be and become, from the date of confirmation, a first and paramount lien upon the lands and real estate so assessed, which lien shall remain until such assessment is paid.

57. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collector of taxes to whom any such assessment shall have been returned, in addition to the publication of the return thereof to him for collection as herein provided, as far as practicable, to cause a notice to be given to every person assessed of the amount of the assessment so made against him or her, with the cost which have been incurred in the collection of the same and the interest which has accrued thereon; but if, for any reason, such notice is not given to or received by the person or persons assessed, it shall in no way impair the right of the city to collect the assessment so made; in all cases in which assessments so made and returned shall remain unpaid for the space of six months from the date of confirmation, it shall be lawful to collect the same by a sale of the property assessed, and it shall be the duty of the said collector within one year after any such assessment shall have been returned to him to make sale thereof as herein directed; he shall, before making such sale, make advertisement thereof in two of the newspapers published in said city for the space of four weeks, at least once each week, giving notice of the time and place of sale together with a description of the lot or tract of land assessed by the letter or number by which it is designated on the city atlas, and specifying the amount of money so assessed, laid out and expended on the same; and he shall at the time and place so designated sell the said land and real estate at public sale for the lowest term of years at which any person will agree to take the same, not exceeding fifty years, and pay the assessment with interest thereon, and all other expenses incurred subsequent to the confirmation thereof; and thereupon the mayor of said city, at the request of the common council, and under its corporate seal, shall make, execute and deliver a declaration of sale to the purchaser thereof, and such purchaser, his executors, administrators, or assigns, by virtue thereof and under the authority of this act, shall lawfully hold and enjoy the said lands and real estate, for his and their own proper use, until said term shall be fully completed and ended; and they shall be at liberty to remove therefrom all buildings and improvements they shall erect or place thereon, during the said term, and every such purchaser, his heirs and assigns, shall pay all taxes which shall be lawfully assessed against the said lands and real estate during the said term; provided, however, that if the owner of any such lands and real estate, or any person having an interest therein or any mortgagee thereof, shall within six months after such sale pay to the purchaser, his executors, administrators or assigns, the amount of money so paid by him to said city, with the amount paid for any improvement made thereon, and all taxes paid by such purchaser, with interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum, such owner or person having an estate therein or mortgagee, as the case may be, shall be entitled to re-enter and repossess the said lands and real estate and hold the same, and have such rights therein as if the said sale had not been made.

58. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the common council in every case to cause so much of the cost, damage and expense of any public improvement authorized by and made under the authority of this act as represents the special and peculiar benefit conferred upon the owners of land and real estate benefited thereby, to be assessed thereon in the manner herein provided, in proportion to the benefit of each shall be deemed to acquire, the balance of such cost, damage and expense to be imposed upon and borne by the city and provided for by general taxation; or the said common council may, at its option, provide that the entire expense of any such improvement shall be borne by the city at large, and shall have power within the limitations herein imposed to provide therefor by taxation.

59. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the common council to establish, by ordinance, the grades of the several streets and alleys which now are or may hereafter be opened in said city, and it shall not be lawful, after the same have been established to alter the grade of any street or alley except by ordinance, nor shall any such ordinance be passed until common council shall have caused a notice of such contemplated alteration to be served upon the owners of lots fronting or bordering upon that part of said street or alley, the grade of which is proposed to be altered, or to be published for two weeks in two of the daily papers of such city; which notice shall state the time when the common council will proceed to consider said matter, which time shall not be less than two weeks from the time of serving or first publication of said notice; at the time said matter is considered by the common council all persons interested may appear and be heard by themselves or their counsel for or against the alteration proposed; all changes which such alteration of grade may render necessary in gutters, sidewalks, front fences or other property of any land owner shall be made by the common council at the time of altering such grade, and said common council shall have a right to recover of any land owner who was an applicant for such alteration the expense of making such change in his or her gutter, side walk, front fences or other property, together with costs of suit, by an action of debt in any court of competent jurisdiction, in the name of any such city, against such land owner for so much money laid out and expended by them for the use of such owner and declare generally and give the special matter in evidence.

60. And be it enacted, That the common council are hereby authorized and empowered to pass and adopt such ordinances, rules and regulations as to said council may seem proper for regulating, controlling and prescribing the manner in which any sewer or drain constructed by order of said council shall be used, and the manner in which connections therewith, from any house, building, yard or other place shall be made, and for the keeping of the same in proper repair, and providing for the costs thereof; and sewers and drains constructed under the provisions of this act shall be constructed in accordance with the maps and surveys made, or hereafter to be made, for that purpose.

61. And be it enacted, That all assessments upon lot owners in said city, which may be made for any purpose authorized by this act or to be authorized by law, shall be made upon the lots or subdivisions of lots as they stand recorded on the city atlas; and in advertising the same for such assessments or for taxes, or in entering liens thereon, it shall be sufficient to describe said lots or subdivisions of lots by the letters and numbers and streets by which they are distinguished on the city atlas, together with the name or names of the owner or owners thereof, as the same appears in the register by the city surveyor; if in any case the name of the owner or owners is unknown and cannot be ascertained, such assessments may be made against the lots as so designated with the declaration that the owner's name is unknown.

62. And be it enacted, That whenever, by the judgment of any court wherein any certiorari has been, is or may be brought, or any assessment made under the provisions of this act has been or is set aside or reversed for irregularity or informality in such assessment, it shall be lawful for the common council to cause a new assessment to be made of so much of the amount of the original assessment as may be so set aside, or of the amount thereof still remaining unpaid, to become a lien as of the date of the confirmation of the original assessment, and to be proceeded with in all respects in conformity with the provisions of this act and the laws relating thereto.

63. And be it enacted, That whenever, by reason of any informality or illegality in any proceedings of the said common council or of the board of city assessors, surveyor or other agent of the common council or official of the city, in laying out, opening, altering, widening or closing streets, avenues or public squares, or in grading, altering the grade, paving, curbing, guttering and flagging the sidewalks of any street or avenue, or constructing any sewer or drain, any assessment shall be set aside by judicial authority, it shall be lawful for the common council to reinstitute the proceedings set aside, upon the same basis upon which the original proceedings were based, or otherwise if they see fit so to do, and lawfully proceed therein the same as though the former proceedings had not been had, or the said common council may reinstitute said proceedings from the point where such informality or illegality may have been so decreed, and whenever the common council shall discover that any such proceedings are liable to be set aside by judicial authority, they may reinstitute said proceedings from the point where such informality or illegality commences, and no assessment shall be deemed invalid in consequence thereof, but no writ of certiorari shall be allowed or issue to remove any assessments made upon the owner or owners of lands and real estate for any work or improvement made or to be made, unless the same be applied for within sixty days after the confirmation of such assessment by the common council of such city.

64. And be it enacted, That whenever any public improvement shall be made, or ordered to be made, and the expense thereof ordered to be assessed by the board of city assessors, and any member of the board of city assessors shall be interested in said improvement, either as an owner of property to be taken or to be assessed, or in any other way, except merely as a taxpayer in said city, such assessor shall not be deemed competent to assist in making the assessment connected with such improvement, but the common council shall, by a majority vote of all its members, elect some disinterested resident in said city to act with the remaining members of the board of assessors in making said assessments; such person, before entering upon his said duties, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the city clerk, to be filed by him, faithfully and honestly to perform said duties; no report of assessment shall be considered illegal in consequence of the incompetency of any of the persons making such report, if a majority of the persons making such assessments were competent and disinterested; and it shall be lawful for the common council to make such reasonable compensation for the services of any person so appointed to fill such vacancy as it may determine.

65. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful, whenever the common council shall deem it necessary and for the public good, to purchase or condemn the plant, property and franchises of any person or corporation used for the purpose of supplying any city or the inhabitants thereof with gas, electric or other light, or for the removal and disposition of the sewage thereof; and if, under the authority conferred in this section, any plant, property or franchises used for any or either of the purposes herein specified shall be condemned, the method of procedure for this purpose shall conform to and be regulated by the provisions of an act entitled "An act to enable cities to supply the inhabitants thereof with pure and wholesome water," approved April twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and the supplements thereto; provided, however, that the power conferred in this section shall not be exercised by the common council until the same shall first be authorized by a majority vote of the legal electors of any such city, which election shall conform to and be regulated by the method of procedure, as near as may be, to the act of April twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, above referred to, and the supplements thereto.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND SO FORTH.

66. And be it enacted, That if in any city of this state there are not public buildings, the property of the city, suitable and proper to accommodate the different officers and departments of the municipal government, and for public and municipal uses, it shall and may be lawful for the common council of such city, by ordinance, to provide for the erection and construction of any and all such buildings, and to purchase, appropriate and condemn suitable lands and real estate therefor, and to suitably furnish and equip the same.

67. And be it enacted, That if it shall be found proper and necessary to condemn any lands for any of the purposes mentioned in the foregoing section, authority is hereby given to the common council of such city so to do; and the method of procedure in every such case shall conform to and be the same provided for in the act entitled "An act to empower cities to acquire land for public use by condemnation," approved March seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, constituting chapter one hundred and four of the session laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

BONDS.

68. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the common council, in the name of the city, under the authority of this act, to issue its corporate bonds for any sum not exceeding eight per centum of the taxable value of the property rated for assessment; and such obligations shall be issued in the name of the city and under its corporate seal, and shall be signed by the mayor and attested by the city clerk and countersigned by the city treasurer; they shall be of such denomination and bear interest at such rate, not exceeding five per centum per annum, and be payable at such times and places, not exceeding thirty-five years from the date of issue, as the common council may determine; they shall be disposed of at not less than their par value; the proceeds of such securities may be used for the purpose of making any of the improvements authorized by this act and for other lawful purposes; provided, that no issue of bonds exceeding the sum of ten thousand dollars at any one time, shall be made without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of council; and provided, further, that no permanent issue of bonds in any one year exceeding fifty thousand dollars shall be made, unless the incurring of the expenses for which said issue of bonds is to be made shall be first decided upon by a majority vote of the legal electors of any such city at a special election held for that purpose in the manner pointed out in section sixty-five of this act; in every instance the issue of bonds shall be authorized by ordinance, and the purpose for which the bonds are to be used shall be expressed therein, and the proceeds thereof shall be used for no other purpose; whenever bonds are issued to provide funds for any of the purposes authorized by this act any part of the cost and expenses of which is authorized to be assessed upon the property benefited, the assessment for benefits in every such case shall be exclusively appropriated for the redemption of the bonds so issued, and shall be kept separate from the other funds of such city and devoted exclusively to this use; and it shall be the duty of the common council to provide by taxation in the annual tax levy of such city such sum, in addition to the benefits so assessed, as will be sufficient in every case to provide for the annual interest of the bonds so issued and a sinking fund for the redemption thereof, which shall not be less than two per centum of the amount so issued.

69. And be it enacted, That the mayor, comptroller and city treasurer and the city solicitor, ex-officio, shall constitute a board of commissioners whose duty it shall be to take charge of the sinking fund of such city, and shall have power to make investments thereof from time to time, and to pay therefrom the obligations of the said city for which said fund is provided, as they may mature and the interest thereon as it falls due; they shall annually report to the common council the condition of the funds under their charge and the investment thereof; and the common council shall have the power to direct the manner in which such investments shall be made.

70. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the common council of such city to make temporary loans for a period not exceeding, with any renewals thereof, two years, which loans shall only be in anticipation of city taxes and of assessments for laying out and opening, straightening, altering or widening any street, road, highway or alley, and for the construction of sewers and drains, and the regulating, grading and paving of streets and sidewalks, and for fees imposed for licenses, and shall not exceed the amount of such anticipated assessments, taxes and license fees; and all such temporary loans shall be retired and paid when the revenues anticipated are received; and it shall be lawful to appropriate and use the moneys so obtained on temporary loans in anticipation of revenues for city purposes; and all moneys so appropriated and used shall be provided for in the annual tax levy.

71. And be it enacted, That whenever any bonds shall be issued under the authority of this act it shall be the duty of the city clerk and the city treasurer, under the direction of the common council and subject to such regulations as may be made by the common council in relation thereto, to keep an account of all such bonds in proper books, with the numbers, dates and amounts thereof, when redeemable, the place of redemption, the place where interest shall be paid and when payable, with the title of the ordinance authorizing the same and the names of the person or persons to whom the same shall be issued; and they shall supervise the negotiation thereof, and shall make report thereof to the common council from time to time and whenever required so to do; and it shall be the duty of the city clerk to furnish to the commissioners of the sinking fund a statement showing the amount of every such issue and all the particulars herein required to be recorded, as soon as the bonds authorized in any case shall have been disposed of.

COMPTROLLER.

72. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful in any such city to create and establish the office of the comptroller whenever the common council thereof shall by the passage of an ordinance determine so to do, which ordinance shall define the duties of such officer in conformity with the provisions of this act.

73. And be it enacted, That when such office shall be established therein by an ordinance therefor, the legal electors shall, at the next city election, elect some suitable person, a resident of such city, to serve therein; and the person so elected shall hold his office for the term of three years, and until his successor is in like manner elected and has qualified.

74. And be it enacted, That the said officer, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe, before any officer authorized to administer oaths and affirmations in this state, an oath or affirmation faithfully to execute the duties of his office to the best of his knowledge, skill and ability, which oath or affirmation shall be filed in the office of the city clerk of such city; and he shall give a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of the duties of his office in such sum as the common council electing him shall direct, which shall be approved by the common council, and he shall receive as compensation for his services such salary as the common council of such city shall prescribe, not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum.

75. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of such officer to sign all warrants on the city treasury, to superintend all fiscal concerns of the city in such manner, and to report thereon at such times as the common council shall by ordinance direct; to keep separate accounts of all appropriations made by the common council to each and every department of the city government, and to require all warrants on the treasury to state, particularly against which appropriation the said warrant is drawn; the said officer, on receiving a bill or warrant, shall examine the same, and if it be for any purpose for which there is no appropriation, or the appropriation for which is exhausted, or to which for any other cause he cannot give his approval, he shall report the fact to the common council, and the warrant in such case shall not be signed except by special authority from or direction by the common council; he shall, upon the death, resignation, removal, or expiration of the term of office of any officer or person who by law may be authorized to receive or disburse the moneys of such city for which said comptroller is acting as aforesaid, audit and examine the accounts of such officer or person and report the condition of his business to the common council; he shall, before the payment of any warrant against such city, first audit the bill containing or making up such claim, with a view to ascertain whether the supplies charged to the said city, or the services alleged to have been rendered, have been furnished and rendered as stated, and whether the sum or sums demanded therefor are proper, and after so auditing shall return said bill to the officer or department having control of the appropriations against which said claim is made and against which the warrant is to be drawn; he shall, as often as he may deem necessary, or as the common council may require, suggest plans to the said common council for the improvement, advantage and better management of the finances of such city; he shall have control of the fiscal concerns of all departments and officers of the city, and may require at any time, from any and all of its departments and officers, a full exhibit of their business and a statement and account, in writing, of any and all moneys and property of said city within the control or in the hands of said department and officers, and the said comptroller shall immediately, in case of any default, delinquency or official misconduct, report the same to the common council; and in order that he may fulfill his duties and make complete audits of the account, he shall have power, whenever he shall see fit, to examine all books, papers and vouchers pertaining to any and all departments of the city's business, and shall have free and unrestrained access to them for the purposes aforesaid; and the said officer shall also be authorized, whenever in his judgment the interests of the city shall require, to examine, under oath, any person presenting a bill or claim against such city for the payment of moneys; and also to examine witnesses and to investigate, by other evidence and inquiry, all facts relating to such claim which, in his opinion, are necessary to establish the accuracy and good faith of such claim, and to ascertain the city's liability therefor; that it shall be deemed a misdemeanor for such officer to sign any warrant or order, or otherwise procure the payment of any money from the city treasury, not authorized by law.

POLICE COURTS.

76. And be it enacted, That there shall be constituted in every city a court to be called "the city police court" (inserting the name of each city), which shall have power, authority and jurisdiction as follows: the said court shall have, possess and exercise all the jurisdiction, powers and authority in civil and criminal matters which are or may be conferred upon justices of the peace in and for the several counties of this state, excepting such as are conferred on such justices of the peace by the following acts: an act entitled "An act constituting courts for the trial of small causes," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and the various supplements thereto; an act entitled "An act concerning landlords and tenants," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and the various supplements thereto; an act entitled "An act for the relief of creditors against absconding debtors," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and the various supplements thereto; an act entitled "An act concerning forcible entries and detainers," approved April sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and the various supplements thereto; and an act entitled "An act to increase the jurisdiction to justices of the peace," approved March twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, which jurisdiction shall, within the corporate limits of said city, be exclusive of all other courts, judges and magistrates, excepting the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail deliveries, quarter sessions, and special sessions of the counties of this state, and the judges thereof; and the said court shall have exclusive jurisdiction for the purpose of enforcing and recovering any penalty for the violation of any ordinance, by-law or regulation of said city, or any board thereof, and is hereby empowered, on oath or affirmation made according to law, that any person or persons has or have been guilty of any violation of any of the ordinances or regulations of said city, or any board thereof, to issue process at the suit of said city, either in the nature of a summons or warrant, as to the police justice thereof shall seem most advisable, against the person or persons, corporation or corporations so violating such ordinance or regulation, which process shall, when in the nature of a warrant, be returnable forthwith and when in the nature of a summons, be returnable in not less than two nor more than fifteen days; such process shall state what ordinance or regulation has been violated by the defendant or defendants named therein, and on the return of such process or at the time to which the matter shall have been adjourned, the said police justice shall proceed to hear testimony, and to determine and give judgment in the matter, without the filing of any pleadings; and such police justice shall, if judgment be rendered for the plaintiff, forthwith issue execution against the goods and chattels or body of the defendant or defendants, which execution shall be issued and returned as near as may be in the manner in which executions are now by law issued and returned in courts for the trial of small causes; such police justice is further empowered to inflict and impose fines not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars on such person as shall be brought before him charged with disorderly conduct, or breach of the peace, if found guilty; or, in his discretion, to order such person committed to the city prison or county jail for any period not exceeding ninety days; provided, that in all cases where the penalty shall exceed twenty dollars, an appeal may be taken in the same manner as an appeal might be had from judgments in courts for the trial of small causes; and such judge is hereby empowered to cause any person or persons who shall be found guilty of the violation of any ordinance or regulation of said city or any board thereof, and any person or persons found guilty of disorderly conduct, breach of the peace or any other offense within his jurisdiction, and who may refuse to pay any fine or penalty imposed by him by reason of the same to be sent to the city prison or county jail, for a term consisting of one day for every dollar of such fine or penalty, and each day's imprisonment of the defendant or defendants shall be taken to satisfy one dollar of such fine or penalty; the said court shall also have jurisdiction to try and determine all cases of simple assault and battery and petty larceny, where the offense is committed in the corporate limits of the city in which the court is established; provided, that the person or persons charged with any such offense shall, in writing, waive indictment and trial by jury.

77. And be it enacted, That the said police justice shall keep a docket of the proceedings in such court, which docket shall contain the names of the parties and a record of all the proceedings in every case, excepting the evidence given; this docket shall be the property of the said city and shall be kept in the court room, subject to the inspection of all persons lawfully entitled thereto; and all papers in every case (excepting complaints and recognizances required by law to be delivered to the prosecutor of the pleas of the county or grand jury) shall be filed and remain in said court; and no conviction other than the record in said docket shall be necessary in any case.

78. And be it enacted, That the common council shall have power, by a majority vote of all its members, to appoint a police justice of said court, who shall hold office for the term of two years, and until his successor has been in like manner appointed; every such officer shall, before he enters upon the discharge of his duties, take and subscribe before some person authorized to administer oaths, an oath faithfully and impartially to execute the duties imposed upon him by law, according to the best of his skill and ability; and shall enter into bond to the said city, in its corporate name, in such sum and with such sureties as the common council may approve, conditioned for duly accounting to the proper authorities for all moneys that may come to his hands as such officer, and for the payment of the same on demand to the person or persons entitled to receive the same.

79. And be it enacted, That the officers empowered to serve any process issued by any such police justice shall be, besides the constables elected or appointed in such city, the officers or members of the police force of such city; and such process shall be returned in the same manner, as far as circumstances shall permit, as similar processes shall be out of the courts for the trial of small causes or before a justice of the peace; and that such defendant or defendants shall, if such police justice see fit to adjourn the hearing of the charge, and so order, enter into recognizance as near as may be in the same manner directed in courts for the trial of small causes, or before a justice of the peace in such sum, and with such surety as may be approved by such justice; such recognizance to be given to such city for the appearance of the said defendant or defendants on the day to which the said hearing may be adjourned; and in default of appearance, the said recognizance may then be collected in the same manner as it might have been had the said recognizance been taken in a proceeding in a court for the trial of small causes, or before a justice of the peace; if a commitment shall be issued in any case when the defendant is not in custody, it shall be lawful for such defendant to be taken into custody under such commitment in the same manner as under a warrant; and to be delivered to the keeper of the city or county jail, as directed in such commitment.

80. And be it enacted, That in any proceeding had before such police justice for recovering the penalty for the violation of any ordinance or regulation of such city or any board thereof, such ordinance may be proved by a copy thereof certified under the seal of the city clerk, or by the introduction in evidence of any compilation of the ordinances of such city or any public board of such city duly authorized and recognized as the ordinances of the same; and due publication of all ordinances or regulations of any public board of such city shall be presumed to have been made until the contrary is proven.

81. And be it enacted, That the common council of such city where a police court is established shall provide a suitable room or rooms for the transaction of the business of such court and procure suitable furniture therefor, and such books and stationery as may be necessary; and such common council shall designate the place in said city where such police justice shall sit, for the transaction of business, and the time during which said court shall be open on each day, to the end that the administration of justice by such police justice throughout such city may be facilitated and made convenient; and it is hereby made the official duty of such justice to be in attendance at the time and place so designated; and the said common council shall designate and provide the police officer or officers to attend the sittings of such court and preserve order therein.

82. And be it enacted, That such police court shall be a court of record and shall have an official seal, and all persons shall be amenable to punishment for contempt of said court in the same manner as other court of record in this state having power to punish for contempt of court; and such police justice may make such rules as may be necessary for the orderly conduct of business and proceedings in such court; such rules shall be approved by and subject to revision by the president judge of the court of common pleas of the county in which such city is situate.

83. And be it enacted, That such police justice shall pay over daily to the treasurer of such city, for the use of such city, all fees, fines, penalties and costs which he may receive for the violation of ordinances and other offenses whereof complaint is made before him, and the receipt of such treasurer therefor shall, on the payment thereof, be a sufficient discharge for the same.

84. And be it enacted, That such police justice shall, whenever required by the common council, make a report in writing of the moneys received by him, as such police justice, not before reported, for fines, penalties and costs of suit, when and from whom, and for the violation of what ordinance or ordinances received, and what judgments remain unpaid; and when such written report shall have been audited by the comptroller of such city, said police justice shall, without delay, pay over to the treasurer of such city all moneys thereby appearing to be due from such police justice, taking the receipt of such treasurer for the amount so paid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

85. And be it enacted, That all laws in force in any city of this state not inconsistent with or repugnant to the provision of this act shall remain and continue in force, and all the powers conferred and duties imposed thereby upon the governing body or any municipal officer thereof shall apply to and be conferred upon all boards and bodies hereby created and officers to be elected or appointed under the authority of this act having like or corresponding powers and duties.

86. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately, but its provisions shall remain inoperative in any city of this state until assented to by a majority of the legal voters thereof voting at an election to be held in such city, at any time to be fixed by the common council of such city, or other legislative body of such city, of which the city clerk of such city shall cause public notice of the time and place of holding the same to be given by advertisement signed by himself, and set up in at least twenty public places in such city, and published in two or more daily newspapers printed therein, for at least six days previous to the day of such election; and said clerk shall provide for each elector voting at such election ballots to be printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, on which shall be either words "For the adoption for this city of the provisions of an act entitled 'An act relating to and regulating the government of cities,'" or "Against the adoption for this city of the provisions of an act entitled 'An act relating to and regulating the government of cities;'" that the polls for such election shall be held at the usual place of holding the annual charter election in such city, and shall be opened at six o'clock in the forenoon and closed at seven o'clock in the afternoon, and such election shall be conducted by the proper election officers of such city, for the time then being, and in the manner as may then be prescribed by the law regulating elections therein, and such officers shall return to the common council or other legislative body of such city, a true and correct statement in writing, under their hand, of the result of such election, the same to be entered at large upon the minutes of said body; and upon such adoption, and not otherwise, this act shall in all respects be and become operative in such city and binding on the inhabitants thereof, and upon all persons and property to be affected thereby, and shall abrogate, repeal and annul all acts and parts of acts, now existing, whether general or special, in any wise affecting the government of such city, which are contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Approved February 4, 1895.

CHAPTER III.

An Act to render valid the proceedings of towns and other municipalities in the matter of the construction of sewers and the issuing of bonds to pay for the same.

Whereas, Some of the towns and other municipalities have proceeded to construct sewers and to issue or provide for the issue of bonds to raise money to pay for the same and there are grave doubts as to the constitutionality of the laws under which such towns and municipalities have acted, because the said laws are or are claimed to be special; and whereas, such towns and municipalities should have the right to finish the construction of such sewers and to issue bonds or to provide for the issuing and sale of bonds for the purposes aforesaid; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all the proceedings heretofore taken by the council of any town or other municipality providing for the construction of any sewer therein and the issue and the sale, or proposed issue and sale, of any bonds to raise and pay the cost of any such sewer or sewers, shall be and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed, and the said bonds issued and sold, whether delivered or not, or to be issued and sold, are hereby made valid and binding obligations upon any such town or municipality as fully and as effectually as if the said proceedings were had and the bonds issued and sold or to be issued and sold, under an act of this legislature free from all constitutional objections and the assessments for benefits when made shall be as valid and effectual as if likewise made under an act free from all constitutional objections.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 5, 1895.

CHAPTER V.

An Act to provide for the compensation of certain officers of the legislature.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That as compensation for the legislative session for which the following named officers are elected or appointed there shall be paid to the second assistant engrossing clerk of the house of assembly the sum of six hundred dollars; to each additional doorkeeper of the senate, the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars; to the assistant bill clerk of the senate, the sum of five hundred dollars; to each of the two assistant bill clerks of the house of assembly, the sum of five hundred dollars; to the assistant private secretary of the speaker of the house of assembly, the sum of four hundred dollars; to the postmaster of the house of assembly, five hundred dollars; to the officer known as assistant to the clerk of the house of assembly, three hundred dollars; to the clerks of the following committees of the house of assembly, namely, judiciary, corporations, railroads and canals, municipal corporations, towns and townships, banks and insurance, and revision of the laws, the sum of three hundred dollars each, and to the clerks of the following committees of the senate, viz: municipal corporations and (judiciary and revision of laws combined, the sum of ($350) three hundred and fifty dollars each.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately, and shall apply to the present session of the legislature only.

Approved February 6, 1895.

CHAPTER VI.

An act concerning cities of the first class in this state, and providing for the purchase of lands and the construction and repair of buildings for high school purposes in such cities.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever the board of education or other body having charge of the public schools in any city of the first class in this state shall, by resolution, determine that the property or buildings devoted to high school purposes in such city are improperly located, or said buildings are unsanitary, inadequate or otherwise unsuitable for high school purposes in such city, by certificate signed by the secretary or clerk of said board or body, it shall be lawful for the common council or other governing body of such city, or board having charge of the finances of such city, by resolution, to appropriate such sum of money, not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars, as they, in their discretion, shall determine, for the purchase of lands and the erection of buildings, and the furnishing of the same, or for the repair and improvement of buildings, and for the furnishing of the same, used or to be used for high school purposes.

2. And be it enacted, That such city, by or through its common council or other governing body, or board having charge of the finances of such city, may, from time to time, or at once, as may be deemed most advantageous for the credit of such city, borrow the money so appropriated by the common council or other governing body of such city, pursuant to the provisions of this act, and may issue bonds of such city to the amount so appropriated, and may negotiate and sell the same at any sum not less than par, and the moneys so raised by the sale of such bonds shall, upon the books of the said city, be carried to credit of the board of education or other governing body having charge of the public schools of such city, to be used by such board or body for the purpose provided for in this act and for no other purpose whatsoever; said bonds so to be issued shall be made payable in not less than twenty nor more than thirty years, shall bear interest at a rate not greater than four per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and may be registered or coupon bonds, or may be registered and coupon bond combined, at the option of the city; and there shall be raised by tax in each year, the interest on the whole amount of the bonds so issued, together with three per centum for the purposes of the sinking fund, to be paid to the commissioners of the sinking funds of said cities, for the purpose of meeting the said bonds as they may become due.

3. And be it enacted, That when, pursuant to the provisions of this act, the common council or other governing body of any such city, or board having charge of the finances of such city, shall have appropriated for the purposes of this act any sum or sums of money, it shall be the duty of the board of education, or other body having control of the schools of such city, to at once proceed to purchase lands and erect buildings suitable and adequate for high school purposes in said city, or to reconstruct, repair, improve and furnish such buildings; provided, however, that no lands shall be purchased for the purpose of erecting thereon a high school, except with the concurrence and approval of the common council, or other governing body of such city, or board having charge of the finances of such city, which concurrence shall be expressed by resolution of said common council, or other governing body or board having charge of the finances of such city, and the title to all lands so purchased shall be in the mayor and common council of such city.

4. And be it enacted, That all moneys raised by the sale of bonds, or otherwise, pursuant to the terms of this act, and carried to the account of the board of education, or other body having charge of the public schools in any city of the first class in this state, shall be carried in an account to be designated "high school construction account," and all warrants drawn by the board of education, or other body having control of the public schools in any such city, upon this account, shall have stamped or printed thereon conspicuously the words "high school construction account," and such warrants in other respects shall conform to the warrants now required by law for the drawing of moneys from the city treasury for the construction of other school buildings in such cities.

5. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect on May fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Approved February 11, 1895.

CHAPTER VII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide for the division of incorporated towns, townships and boroughs into wards, and to regulate representation therein," passed February fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in cases wherein any incorporated town, township or borough shall have been or shall hereafter be divided into not more three wards, pursuant to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, and there shall have been polled in any one of such wards at any subsequent election more than six hundred legal votes, it shall be lawful for the governing body of said municipality, at least fifteen days before the annual municipal election next succeeding the approval of this act, in case such votes have been heretofore polled, and in other cases at least fifteen days before the annual municipal election next succeeding such future election at which such votes may be hereafter polled, by resolution passed by a majority of their number at a special meeting held for that purpose, of which meeting notice, in writing, signed by the said clerk of said municipality, shall be set up at five of the most public places therein, for at least five days prior to said meeting, to redivide said incorporated town, township or borough into not less than three and not more than five wards, each of which shall consist of contiguous territory, having regard in making such division to equality of representation and to designate such wards by names or numbers.

2. And be it enacted, That from and after the annual municipal election next succeeding such redivision the township committee or other governing body of every such incorporated town, township or borough shall consist of seven persons, in case said division is into three wards, and of nine persons in case such division is into four wards, and of eleven persons' in case such division is into five wards, two of whom shall be elected by the legal voters of each ward, and one of whom shall be elected by the legal voters of the municipality at large; that at the annual municipal election next succeeding such division the legal voters in each ward shall elect by ballot one person to serve as a member of the township committee or other governing body for the term of one year, and one for the term of two years, and the legal voters of said municipality, voting in their respective wards, shall at the same time elect one person from the municipality at large to serve as a member for the term of one year, and annually thereafter there shall be elected in and for each ward one person to serve as a member of said governing body for the term of two years, and by the legal voters of the municipality at large, voting in their respective wards, one member for the term of one year; provided, that if at the date of the first election under this supplementary act the term of office of a member of the township committee or other governing body theretofore elected to represent a municipal subdivision or ward shall not have expired, then and in that case such member shall serve out his term of office as a representative of the ward in which his residence may be, and nothing in this act shall be so construed as to give more than two ward representatives to any ward.

3. And be it enacted, That in cases wherein any incorporated town, township or borough shall have been divided into four or more wards under the provisions of this act, and the legal voters resident in any one of said wards, and owning more than one-half in assessed value of the real estate in such ward, shall petition the township committee or other governing body of said municipality within ten days after the organization of said governing body, and request that the money to be levied, assessed and collected within such ward for that year for street paving, road repairs, road construction, crosswalks, sidewalks, street lighting and water purposes, shall be expended for said purposes within the limits of said ward, then it shall not be lawful for the said governing body to expend the money assessed and collected for the said purpose within said ward, otherwise in accordance with the request of such petition, unless such expenditure thereof shall be assented to by both of the representatives of said ward in said governing body.

4. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 12, 1895.

CHAPTER VIII.

An act abolishing days of grace.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That on all notes, drafts, checks, acceptances, bills of exchange, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness made, drawn or accepted by any person or corporation after this act shall take effect, and in which there is no expressed stipulation to the contrary, no grace, according to the custom of merchants shall be allowed, but the same shall be due and payable, as therein expressed, without grace.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved February 12, 1895.

CHAPTER IX.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to authorize the inhabitants of the several townships of this state to vote by ballot at their town meetings," approved March twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in the several townships of this state the commissioners of appeal shall hereafter be elected for the term of three years; provided, however, that at the first annual town meeting held in such townships after the passage of this act, the said commissioners of appeal shall be elected for one, two and three years respectively, and at each succeeding election one commissioner of appeal shall be elected for the term of three years.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 12, 1895.

CHAPTER X.

An Act to authorize the counties of this state to renew matured and maturing bonds.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever any bonds heretofore legally issued by the board of chosen freeholders of any county in this state, under the authority of law, are now due and unpaid, or shall hereafter become due, the board of chosen freeholders of any such county may renew ninety per centum of said indebtedness, or any less part thereof, by the issuing of bonds for that purpose in the corporate name and under the corporate seal of any such county, signed by the director and attested by the clerk of the board of chosen freeholders of any such county; which bonds shall be made payable at periods of time not exceeding twenty years from the date of issuing the same, and shall draw such rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, and be issued in such sums, not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, as the said board of chosen freeholders shall by resolution determine, and which bonds shall, except as hereinafter provided, have coupons attached for every year's interest until due, and which coupons shall be signed by the collector of said county, and numbered to correspond with the bond to which they shall be respectively attached; and when the said board judge best said bonds, or any of them, may be registered and made payable to the order of the purchaser, and shall thus be registered as provided by said board and issued without coupons, and be transferable only in person, or by power of attorney, on the books to be provided by said board for that purpose; and all bonds issued under this act shall be numbered, and a register of the number, denomination, date of issuing and name of person to whom issued, if registered, and time of payment, shall be made by the collector in a book to be provided by said board for that purpose; which bonds may be sold at public or private sale for the best price which can be obtained for the same, but shall not be for less than the par value, and all real estate and property within the county shall be liable for the payment of the principal and interest that may become due on the bonds to be issued by virtue of this act, but nothing in this act contained shall be held to permit any board to issue bonds the legality of which is now questioned or contested in any court of this state or of the United States, nor to renew or re-issue bonds held by any such court not to have been legally issued.

2. And be it enacted, That the board of chosen freeholders of any such county shall have power and authority to provide by taxation for the payment of said bonds and the interest thereon and shall yearly, and every year until the said bonds shall be redeemed and paid off, order and cause to be assessed and collected by tax, at the same time and in the same manner that other taxes in any such county are assessed and collected, a sum of money sufficient to pay the interest on the said bonds as the same shall become due and payable, and to pay and discharge the principal at the several times it shall become due and payable.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 12, 1895.

CHAPTER XI.

An Act authorizing the sinking fund commissioners of certain cities in this state to cancel the municipal bonds of such cities held by them for the redemption of the debts of their respective cities.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever the municipal debt of any city in this state exceeds, or shall hereafter exceed fifteen per centum of the assessed valuation of the real and personal property in such city for purposes of taxation, it shall be lawful for the commissioners of the sinking fund of such city to cancel all bonds that have been or may hereafter be purchased by them for the redemption of the debts of such city notwithstanding such bonds may not be by their terms due and payable at the time of such purchase.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, general, special or local, and inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 12, 1895.

CHAPTER XII.

An Act for the establishment and government of a naval reserve of New Jersey.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the commander-in-chief be and he is hereby authorized to organize a naval reserve by voluntary enlistment for the defense of the sea coasts and navigable waters; in time of peace there shall not be maintained more than two such battalions organized as herein provided and which shall constitute the naval reserve of the state of New Jersey, but the commander in chief shall have the power in case of war, insurrection, invasion or imminent danger thereof, to increase the force beyond such limit of two battalions and to organize the same as exigencies of the service may require; the commander in chief may alter, annex, divide, consolidate or disband the said naval reserve or any battalions or divisions thereof, whenever, in his judgment, the efficiency of the state service will thereby be increased.

2. And be it enacted, That one battalion shall have headquarters at Jersey City and be known as the battalion of the east; one battalion shall have headquarters at Camden, and be known as the battalion of the west.

3. And be it enacted, That to each naval battalion there shall be a commander, who shall command the same; one lieutenant-commander, who shall act as executive officer, who shall be next in rank, and one lieutenant who shall act as navigator; these officers shall be chosen by the commissioned officers of their respective naval battalions; each battalion shall consist of not less than two nor more than four divisions; to each division there shall be one lieutenant to command the same, one lieutenant (junior grade), two ensigns, all chosen by the division, and thirty-six petty officers and seamen as a minimum, and eighty-one petty officers and seamen as a maximum; to each division there shall be allowed such and so many petty officers as the commander in-chief shall from time to time prescribe, which officers shall be nominated by the commander of the division to the commander of battalion of which such division is a part, who shall appoint and issue warrants to the persons so nominated when approved by him or order new nominations when disapproving.

4. And be it enacted, That the commander shall have power to nominate on his staff one adjutant, one ordnance officer, one paymaster, one surgeon, each with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), one assistant surgeon, with the rank of ensign; the non-commissioned staff of the battalion shall consist of one master-at-arms, two yeomen and one chief bugler, who shall be appointed by the commander and warranted by him.

5. And be it enacted, That the uniform of the naval reserve and the insignia and designation of grade and rank shall be prescribed by the state military board, which may change and modify the same from time to time.

6. And be it enacted, That the naval reserve shall perform the same amount of duty in each year as is required of the national guard except that such duty, or any part of it, may be performed afloat.

7. And be it enacted, That officers and enlisted men of the naval reserve shall be paid for active duty in such amount only as is allowed to officers and enlisted men having the same relative rank or position in the national guard; members of naval courts shall receive the same compensation for services as members of similar courts in the national guard.

8. And be it enacted, That the system of discipline and exercise of the naval reserve shall conform generally to that of the navy of the United States, prescribed by congress; all matters relating to the organization, discipline and government of the naval reserve not otherwise provided for in this article, or in the general regulations, shall be decided by the custom and usage of the national guard, if applicable, and if not applicable, by the custom and usage of the United States navy.

9. And be it enacted, That the naval reserve shall be commanded by a captain, who shall be chosen by the commanders and lieutenant-commanders of the naval reserve when two battalions shall have been completely organized; the captain shall have power to appoint a staff, to consist of an aide, a paymaster, a surgeon, each of the grade of lieutenant.

10. And be it enacted, That the rank given in this article is naval rank; the relative rank of officers in the naval reserve and in the national guard is as follows: captain with colonel, commander with lieutenant-colonel, lieutenant-commander with major, lieutenant with captain, lieutenant (junior grade) with first lieutenant and ensign with second lieutenant; the relative position of seamen shall be that of private in the national guard, and the relative position of petty officers in the naval reserve, and non-commissioned officers in the national guard, shall be determined by the state military board.

11. And be it enacted, That the appointment, composition and powers of naval boards, delinquency courts, courts of inquiry and courts martial shall be as is now provided by the military laws of New Jersey for similar bodies in the national guard.

12. And be it enacted, That the divisions in the naval reserve shall be considered the equivalent of companies of the national guard, and the battalions shall be treated as battalions in the national guard not parts of a regiment.

13. And be it enacted, That the State military board shall make and publish regulations for the government of the naval battalions, which regulations shall conform as nearly as practicable to those governing the United States navy; the members of each battalion and division may form themselves into an organization and adopt by-laws in the same manner with the same powers, and subject to the same limitations as are now prescribed for members of companies in the national guard.

14. And be it enacted, That the armories of the naval battalions shall be situated on or near the navigable waters of the state, in such position as best to promote the efficiency of the service; the word "armory" as used or applied to the laws relative to the New Jersey naval reserve, shall be held to include a vessel anchored, moored or secured to the land, while used only as an armory for the purposes of instruction, drill or defence.

15. And be it enacted, That the quartermaster-general shall upon due requisition therefor, approved by the commander in-chief, furnish the naval battalions with suitable arms, uniforms, equipments and colors, in such number and quantity as are furnished to the national guard.

16. And be it enacted, That the commander-in-chief whenever it shall in his judgment be necessary or advisable for the public interest, may cause to be organized additional divisions of the naval reserve, not to exceed two, which divisions shall be attached to the battalions authorized herein, as the commander-in-chief may direct.

17. And be it enacted, That the commander-in-chief is authorized and empowered to make his requisition upon the treasurer, to meet the necessary and proper expenses to carry out the provisions of this act in such amount and not more for each division of naval reserve than is now allowed for a company of infantry.

18. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts not consistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

19. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 12, 1895.

CHAPTER XIII.

An Act in relation to the manner of paying teachers in the public schools of certain cities in this state, and giving the common council or other governing body power in relation thereto.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the common council or other governing body in any city of the first class of this state to provide by ordinance for the manner in which payments shall be made to teachers of the public schools in such cities, and for the form and manner in which warrants upon the public treasury of any such city shall be drawn and signed for this purpose; and all payments and disbursements made, and all warrants drawn in accordance with the terms of an ordinance duly passed for that purpose, in any such city, shall be deemed and taken to be in all respects regular and lawful.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 15, 1895.

CHAPTER XIV.

A Further Supplement to "An act for the construction, maintenance and operation of water works for the purpose of supplying cities, towns and villages of this state with water," approved April twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the first section of the act to which this is a supplement be amended so as to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any number of persons, not less than seven, a majority of whom shall reside in this state may form a company for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating water works in any city, town, township, village, seaside resort or borough in this state having a population of not more than fifteen thousand and not less than five hundred, and for the purpose of supplying such city, town, township, village, seaside resort or borough, and the inhabitants thereof, with water.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 14, 1895.

CHAPTER XV.

An Act fixing the time for holding the annual or charter elections of cities of the second class in this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cities of the second class of this state the annual or charter elections thereof shall be held on the second Tuesday in April.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall go into effect immediately.

Approved February 14, 1895.

CHAPTER XVI.

An Act to provide for the purchase of water works and water-supply plants and the operation of the same, and to provide the money necessary for the purchase thereof in townships of this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the township committee in the townships of this state to purchase any system of water works or water-supply plant now constructed and in successful operation in such township, owned and operated by any person, persons or corporation, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by said township committee and the said person, persons or corporation owning and operating the said system of water works or water-supply plant.

2. And be it enacted, That before the township committee of any township of this state shall purchase or enter into any contract for the purchasing of any water works or water-supply plant, such township committee shall, by resolution, submit to the legal voters of any such township, the question whether such township will purchase such water works or water-supply plant; if the proposition be to purchase any system of water works or water-supply plant, the ballot to be deposited by those in favor of such proposition shall have printed or written thereon the words "in favor of purchasing water works or water-supply plant," and the legal voters opposed to the purchasing of water works or water-supply plant shall deposit a ballot with the words "opposed to purchasing a water works or water-supply plant," printed or written thereon; there shall be a canvass upon the return of the votes upon the question submitted, made by the board of registry and election in the same manner as for officers voted for at any charter or municipal election; and if a majority of the ballots on which there shall be either the words "in favor of purchasing water works or water-supply plant," or "opposed to purchasing water works or water-supply plant," be found to be in favor of purchasing such water works, it shall then be lawful for the said township committee to purchase a system of water works or water-supply plant in conformity with the first section hereof.

3. And be it enacted, That the township committee of any such township may submit the question of purchasing a water works or water-supply plant to the legal voters of any such township at a special election to be held for that purpose, causing thirty days' notice of such election to be posted in five conspicuous places in such township and to be published in two or more newspapers printed and published in such county and circulating in such township, which notice shall be signed by the township clerk, and shall state the time and purpose of said election, and place where the same will be held in the several precincts or voting divisions of said township.

4. And be it enacted, That the said election shall be held and conducted on the day appointed by the township committee of said township by the board of registry and election and registry or poll clerks that held the last annual or municipal election in such township, in conformity with an act of the legislature of the state of New Jersey, approved May twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to regulate elections,'" approved April sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and the supplements to said act of May twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, except as herein otherwise provided, there shall be no registration for such elections, but said board of registry and election shall procure and use at such special election a certified copy of the register of the voters filed with the register of the township; and no person shall be entitled to vote whose name does not appear on said registry.

5. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the clerks of such township to provide a room in such election district in which to hold said election, and to notify the clerks and board of registry and election that said room has been procured and where the same is located, in conformity with the act above mentioned, but said clerks shall not have booths or apartments prepared in said rooms nor shall any booths or apartments be used at such election.

6. And be it enacted, That at such election the persons entitled to vote therein shall vote by ballot, and each voter shall give his vote by a single ballot, which shall be a paper ticket, on which shall be written or printed the words provided for in the second section of this act; and no official ballot or official envelope shall be required at such special election.

7. And be it enacted, That if at the hour of seven o'clock in the morning of the day of such election, or at any other time during such election, any member of the board of registry and election, or any registry or poll clerk, shall be absent from the place where such election shall be appointed to be held, or shall be disqualified, or being present shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties of such office, it shall be the duty of such board to appoint some other person, qualified to vote in said election, in said election district, who shall then and there be present, to fill such vacancy.

8. And be it enacted, That in order to provide for the purchase of a system of water works or water-supply plant under the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for the township committee of such township, in the corporate name of the said township, to issue its bonds in any sum not exceeding in the aggregate five per centum of the taxable valuation of each township as shown by the tax duplicate, to be designated "water bonds," which shall run for any period not exceeding thirty years, and bear interest at any rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, which bonds may be sold and disposed of by the township committee of such township at any sum not less than par, the proceeds of which shall be devoted exclusively for the purchase of a system of water works or water-supply plant owned and operated by any person, persons or corporation; and it shall be the duty of the said township committee to provide by taxation the amount of money necessary to pay the interest on the said bonds so authorized to be issued as the same falls due, and the principal of the said bonds when the same shall mature, and every such township shall have authority to levy and collect taxes for this purpose in case the rents and income from the operation of the said system of water works or water-supply plant shall not be sufficient to provide for the interest on the said bonds, and the payment of the said bonds at their maturity, after deducting such sums from the rents and income as may be necessary to extend the said system of water works or to make repairs thereto.

9. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the township committee of such township, from time to time, to pass such ordinances as may be necessary for the proper management, control and operation of the said system of water works or water-supply plant, and to appoint such officers as may be necessary, and to define their respective duties and term of office and compensation, and to enforce the collection of rents, rates and charges in any court of law in this state in the corporate name of the said township.

10. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 15, 1895.

CHAPTER XVII.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act relating to cities of the first class in this state, and requiring the publication of names of applicants for license to sell spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors," approved March seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section two of the act to which this is an amendatory act shall be amended to read as follows:

2. And be it enacted, That the cost of publication and proof required by the first section of this act shall be paid by the said municipality to said newspapers in the same manner as the other bills of said municipality are paid, and the amounts thus paid for publication shall be deducted from the whole amount of license fees received by said city before such license fees shall be carried to any special fund or funds to which the same may be appropriated; provided, that the costs of the insertion of the publication required as aforesaid in any such daily newspaper, including the cost of proof of such publication, shall not exceed the sum of ten cents per applicant for each of said insertions.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 14, 1895.

CHAPTER XVIII.

A Supplement to the act entitled "An act relating to and regulating the government of cities," approved April twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act relating to and regulating the government of cities," approved April twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, shall not apply to or affect any city of the first class of this state.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 18, 1895.

CHAPTER XX.

An Act to repeal an act entitled 'A further supplement to 'An act to reorganize the board of chosen freeholders in counties of the first class in this state,' approved April third, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine," being chapter seventy-four of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, which further supplement was approved March seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the act entitled "A further supplement to 'An act to reorganize the board of chosen freeholders in counties of the first class of this state, approved April third, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine," being chapter seventy four of the laws of the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, which further supplement was approved March seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety two, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 18, 1895.

CHAPTER XXI.

An Act in relation to the writ of quo warranto.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all acts of quo warranto, the Supreme court may, if the writ return and pleadings are properly framed for the purpose, determine by its judgment, not only the title of the respondent to the office or franchise in question, but also the title of the relator or relators to the same office or franchise, and shall have power, by appropriate process or orders, to enforce its said judgment.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER XXII.

An Act concerning the formation of borough governments.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no election for the formation of any borough government shall hereafter be ordered unless the petition for that purpose shall be signed by persons owning at least one-half in value of the taxable real estate in the limits of the proposed borough, as the same appears upon the assessor's duplicate of the township; provided, also, that in case said proposed borough shall embrace parts of more than one township no such election shall be ordered unless said petition be signed by persons owning at least one-half in value of such real estate in the limits of said proposed borough in each of the townships.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 18, 1895.

CHAPTER XXIII.

An Act concerning the office of overseer of the poor in certain cities in this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cities in this state having a population of not less than fifty-five thousand, the common council, board of aldermen or other governing body of such city shall, within one month after this act shall take effect therein, appoint an overseer of the poor in lieu of and to be substituted for, and to act in the place of, and who shall be invested with and shall have all the powers and perform all the duties of such officer, by whatsoever title he may be now designated by law, to act in such office.

2. And be it enacted, That such officer shall be appointed for two years and until his successor shall be appointed and shall receive such salary as the body appointing him shall prescribe; and the term of office of every person holding such an office in any such city at the time of such appointment, by whatsoever name the same may be known, shall end at such appointment, and every such officer whose term of office shall so end shall immediately deliver up his office and all property, books and papers, matters and things whatsoever connected therewith, to his successor.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, general, special, public or local, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 18, 1895.

CHAPTER XXIV.

A Further Supplement to the act entitled "An act respecting conveyances" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the fifty seventh section of the act entitled "An act respecting conveyances" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, shall hereafter read as follows:

57. And be it enacted, That all acknowledgments or proofs of deeds heretofore made or taken, or hereafter to be made or taken, after the lapse of ten years from the date of such acknowledgment or proof, notwithstanding any errors or imperfections in said acknowledgments or proofs, shall be taken and held to be good and sufficient in law; provided, however, that all such deeds shall have been duly recorded, and that this act shall be construed to apply to deeds executed by married women, and such deeds shall be sufficient to convey their estates in the lands described therein, whether the execution of the same shall have been acknowledged by such married women or their execution thereof proved by the oath of a subscribing witness thereto.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 18, 1895.

CHAPTER XXV.

An Act respecting certain township officers in townships whereof the territorial limits have been or shall hereafter be changed or altered.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever the territorial limits of any township have been or shall be altered or changed by taking or setting off and excluding therefrom the portion thereof which is included within the corporate limits of a town or city lying within said township, then and in such case all the township officers of said township excepting the assessor, collector and chosen freeholder shall retain, hold and exercise their respective offices in and for said township, with the powers and privileges thereto belonging, until the expiration of the terms of office for which they were severally elected.

2. And be it enacted, That the township assessor and collector of said township, if they reside within the part of said township that has been set off, shall cease to be officers of said township, but shall exercise and enjoy the office of assessor and collector respectively in said township or city so set off as aforesaid until the terms for which they were elected shall expire and until their successors are elected; provided, that the offices of assessor and collector exist under and by virtue of the provisions of the charter of said town or city or are authorized therein by any law of this state.

3. And be it enacted, That if the chosen freeholders of said township reside in the incorporated town set off as aforesaid, and said town shall be entitled to elect freeholders by wards, then said chosen freeholder shall hold his said office until the expiration of his term and until his successor is elected as the chosen freeholder from the ward in which he resides, and his successor shall be elected for a term ending at the same time as the terms of the other chosen freeholders of said town or city.

4. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall be a public act and shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 18, 1895.

CHAPTER XXVI.

An Act in relation to debts fraudulently contracted and obligations fraudulently incurred.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever a debt shall be fraudulently contracted or an obligation shall be fraudulently incurred; it shall be lawful for the party defrauded to institute a suit, action or proper proceeding at any time after such debt was so fraudulently contracted, or such obligation fraudulently incurred to recover the money owing on any such contract or obligation or thereby contracted to be paid, notwithstanding the fact that by the terms of any such contract or obligation the debt contracted or the money secured to be paid thereby shall not then be due or payable, and that in such cases, upon discovery of the fraud, the party defrauded may either rescind the contract wholly, and recover any property so obtained by fraud, or may at any time proceed by action on contract for the recovery of the moneys owing thereon, and that in all the cases mentioned in this section, the plaintiff or complainant in such action, suit or proceeding, shall be entitled to all the remedies and processes to which he would be entitled in case the said debt or obligation was due and payable at the time of the beginning of such suit, action or proceeding.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall be construed in all courts of judicature in the most liberal manner for the detection of fraud, the advancement of justice and the benefit of creditors, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Passed February 19, 1895.

CHAPTER XXVII.

An Act in relation to the organizations, powers and jurisdiction of district courts.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of courts of law," approved March tenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and being chapter ninety-seven of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and any and all supplements thereto heretofore passed or hereafter to be passed, be and the same are hereby extended to any and all district courts, whether organized under a general or special law.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Passed February 19, 1895.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

A Further Supplement to the act entitled "An act to ascertain the rights of the state and of the riparian owners in the lands lying under the waters of the bay of New York and elsewhere in the state," approved April eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Whereas, The Palisades situate in this state are liable to be irreparably injured or destroyed unless measures be adopted for the preservation thereof; and whereas, by the insertion or imposition of proper and appropriate terms, conditions, restrictions and limitations in leases, grants and conveyances of the lands lying under water adjacent to or in front of the Palisades, the threatened injury or destruction thereof may in a great degree be averted;

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That hereafter the riparian commissioners shall not make any lease, grant or conveyance of any lands lying under the waters of the Hudson river adjacent to or in front of Palisades or adjacent to or in front of the strip of land between the base of the Palisades and the lands under water, unless there be inserted in the lease, grant or conveyance such terms, conditions, restrictions and limitations as will, so far as possible, forever thereafter preserve unbroken the uniformity and continuity of the Palisades, and also, so far as possible, prevent the lands leased, granted or conveyed from being in any way used or devoted to injurious or destructive work or operations against the Palisades or in connection with or for the encouragement, aid or promotion of injurious or destructive work of any kind against the Palisades.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 19, 1895.

CHAPTER XXIX.

An Amendment to an act entitled "An act to authorize the purchase or acquirement of lands for school purposes and the construction of school houses," being the title of the act as amended by chapter fifty-nine of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, approved February twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section two of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for building school houses in townships,' approved March eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty," being chapter fifty-nine of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, which amendment was approved February twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2. And be it enacted, That section one of the act entitled "An act for building school houses in townships," approved March eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for any school district of this state at their annual meeting or at any special meeting called for that purpose upon legal notice, by a majority vote of the persons present at any such meeting, to vote and appropriate money for the purchase or acquirement of lands and the construction of a school house, or for the purchase or acquirement of additional lands to increase the present school grounds of said district, at such place in said school district as the trustees thereof may designate, and for that purpose the said trustees may acquire the said land by purchase or condemnation, provided a majority of the persons present at any such meeting shall vote on any proposition presented for the condemnation of lands; and any money heretofore raised by tax for any of the purposes aforesaid in any school district, and not otherwise appropriated or expended, may be used for such purpose upon the order of the school trustees of such district.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 19, 1895.

CHAPTER XXX.

An Act to enable cities to lease lands for school purposes and to raise money to build school houses thereon.

1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the city council or other legislative body of any city in this state to lease lands for a term not less than ninety-nine years, for the erection of school houses thereon, and to raise money for such purpose by a loan on the credit of the city to an amount not exceeding forty thousand dollars

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 19, 1895.

CHAPTER XXXI.

An act relating to street railways.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for any street railway company which now uses the tracks of another street railway company as a part of its route to change the guage or width of its track to conform to the guage or width of the tracks of the company whose tracks it so uses as a port of its route.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 19, 1895.

CHAPTER XXXII.

A Further Supplement to the "Act respecting conveyances" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That hereafter the deputy county clerk in any county in this state be and he hereby is authorized, during his continuance in office, to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers belonging to the office of commissioner for taking the acknowledgment of proofs of deeds; and which deputy county clerk, upon taking any acknowledgment and proof by virtue of the powers conferred by this act shall affix to his signature the words "deputy county clerk."

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 19, 1895.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to establish a system of public instruction" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Whereas, By reason of the change in the boundaries of school districts the school census taken in May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, is not a correct census of the number of children between the ages of five and eighteen years who were residents on the thirty-first day of May last of the several school districts in this state as they now exist; and whereas, it is necessary that the school census taken as aforesaid be revised and the children credited to the districts in which they reside; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the state superintendent of public instruction shall have power, and it shall be his duty, to cause the school census taken during the Month of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, to be revised and corrected in accordance with the rules adopted by the state board of education, as provided in the second section of this act, so that it shall be a correct statement of the number of children between the ages of five *and eighteen years* who were residents on the thirty-first day of May last of the several school districts in this state as said districts are constituted on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the state board of education to adopt such rules, as in its judgment it may deem necessary as will secure a just and equitable revision of the school census taken in May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

3. And be it enacted, That all expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act shall be paid out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, on the warrant of the comptroller, upon bills duly certified by the state superintendent of public instruction and approved by the state board of education.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 19, 1895.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act respecting coroners" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That hereafter the jury of view and inquiry provided for in said act shall consist of six good and lawful men of the same county.

2. And be it enacted, That the said jurors shall receive a fee of one dollar each in each case and no more.

3. And be enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 19, 1895.

CHAPTER XXXV.

An Act concerning the making and collecting of assessments for benefits conferred by the construction of sewers and drains.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That where in any city, or other municipality, sewers or drains have been or may be constructed, forming part of a general system of sewerage or drainage for such city, or other municipality, or part or parts thereof, it shall and may be lawful in assessing the benefits conferred by the construction of any main, trunk or intercepting sewer or drain, forming a part of such system, to assess such benefits not only upon the lands and real estate fronting or abutting on the line thereof, but also upon all the lands and real estate situate in and throughout the entire sewerage or drainage area or district in such city, or other municipality, and through which sewers or drains the whole or a part of the sewerage or drainage of such area or district, directly or indirectly, finds or will find an outlet.

2. And be it enacted, That the assessment upon all lands and real estate which at any time of making such assessment front or abut on, or are situate in the vicinity of the line of such main, trunk or intercepting sewer or drain, or any other sewer or drain already constructed, and connected directly or indirectly therewith, whereby a direct tapping or drainage benefit is or may be secured, shall be collectable at once, and that where such benefit is prospective only, depending upon the construction of any other and connecting sewer or drain not yet built, such assessment shall be collectable and bear interest only from the time when the assessment to be made for benefits conferred upon such lands and real estate, by the construction of such other sewer or drain along the line of which such lands and real estate front or abut, or are in the vicinity of, shall be confirmed and collectable.

3. And be it enacted, That in ascertaining and estimating the proportion of the cost of such main, trunk, or intercepting sewer or drain, which may be assessed upon lands and real estate not fronting or abutting upon the line or in the vicinity thereof, and having no immediate tapping or drainage benefit, the benefit conferred upon the lands or real estate so fronting or abutting thereon, or in the vicinity thereof, and having an immediate tapping or drainage benefit shall be first ascertained, and after deducting the amount therof from the entire cost, the balance or so much thereof as may be applied shall be assessed upon such other lands and real estate not having an immediate tapping or drainage benefit, but which shall be situate in such sewerage or drainage area, or district to the extent that the same is benefited by the construction of said main trunk, or intercepting sewer or drain, and to be benefited thereby when the sewer or drain in front of, or in the vicinity of such property, shall be constructed and connected therewith, and in which the said property may secure a direct tapping or drainage benefit.

4. And be it enacted, That in all cases of sewer or drain assessments made for benefits conferred by the construction of any lateral or connecting sewer or drain forming a part of the general system aforesaid, and upon the lands and real estate fronting or abutting on or in the vicinity of the line of such *lateral or connecting sewer or drain*, no assessment was made for benefits conferred by the construction of any main, trunk or intercepting sewer or drain, and through which *such lateral or connecting* sewer or drain has or will have an outlet for its sewerage or drainage, it shall and may be lawful to include in such assessment not only the cost or part of the cost of such lateral or connecting sewer or drain; but so much of the cost of the main trunk, or intercepting sewer or sewers, drain, or drains, with which the same is connected and through which it finds an outlet, as the said lands and real estate shall be peculiarly benefitted by the construction of said main, trunk, or intercepting sewers or drains, or any part thereof.

5. And be it enacted, That in all cases the benefit assessment so made shall be limited to and shall not exceed the peculiar and special benefit which each lot or parcel of land assessed has received or will receive, when lateral connections are made as aforesaid, and be made as near as may be in proportion to the benefits each shall be deemed to acquire.

6. And be it enacted, That if in any case different portions or sections of any trunk line sewer or drain are or may be constructed under different acts, requiring a different disposition of the moneys collected from benefit assessments, that, in every such case a separate assessment shall be made for each portion or section, in order that a lawful application may be made of the moneys derived from such assessment when received.

7. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the corporation attorney or counsel of such city or other municipality, to assist the board, commission or other body charged with the making of such assessments, by advice, preparation of reports, and otherwise in the discharge of their duties, when requested, and the city surveyor or engineering department of the city shall make all necessary surveys and maps required.

8. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 19, 1895.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

An act respecting criminal courts in cities of the first class in this state, and providing for the increase of jurisdiction thereof and regulating the proceedings therein.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the criminal courts in any city of the first class in this state shall have jurisdiction to try and determine all cases of assault, simple assault and battery, petty larceny and any other offense, the penalty for which does not exceed a fine of one hundred dollars or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or both, where such assault, simple assault and battery, petty larceny or other offense is committed within the corporate limits of the city in which such court is established, provided the person or persons charged with any such offense shall, in writing, waive indictment and trial by jury.

2. And be it enacted, that whenever judgment shall be rendered in such criminal court, upon conviction of any of the offenses specified in the first section of this act, such proceedings shall be had thereupon for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction of the fine and cost, or costs, adjudged, by writ or writs of fieri facias, or warrant or warrants in the nature of a capais ad satisfaciendum, in the like manner and to the same effect as in civil cases; but such execution or executions, warrant or warrants in the nature of a capias ad satisfaciendum, shall not have the effect to discharge the defendant or defendants from imprisonment, pursuant to the judgment of the court, until such judgment shall be satisfied.

3. And be it enacted, That the clerk of such court shall keep a record of all the cases tried in such court under the provisions of this act in a separate docket to be provided by the board of police commissioners of the city in which such court is established, which docket shall always be open to the inspection of any person lawfully entitled thereto, and all papers in every cause tried in such court under the provisions of this act shall be filed and remain in said court, and no record of conviction, other than the record in said docket, shall be necessary in any case; a transcript of such docket, certified by the clerk under *the seal of the court, shall* be received and taken in all courts and places as evidence of the matters therein contained and have the same probative force as the docket itself; the clerk shall furnish to any person requiring the same a transcript of the record from said docket in any cause upon the payment to him of a fee of fifty cents.

4. And be it enacted, That there shall be paid monthly by the city in which such court is established the following fees: to the judge of the court a fee of three dollars for trying each cause under the provisions of this act; to the clerk a fee of two dollars in each cause, which fees shall constitute, together with the fees of the witnesses on the part of the state, the costs of the trial; all fees and costs collected shall be paid by the clerk of such court to the comptroller or city treasurer as now provided by law, who shall keep a separate account thereof, and no fees shall be paid to said judge and clerk except from said moneys realized from fines and costs imposed and collected.

5. And be it enacted, That upon any conviction under this act the court may impose such penalty or penalties as may be provided by law for the offense of which the defendant shall be convicted.

6. And be it enacted, That any person waiving indictment and trial by jury as provided in the first section of this act, may be held to bail to appear for trial in said court at such time as may be fixed, and in default of such bail may be temporarily committed to the county jail of the county in which such court exists, and on the order of the judge making such commitment shall be brought before said court for trial.

7. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 19, 1895.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

An Act concerning the recording and plotting of conveyances of land and real estate situate in certain cities of this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no register of deeds, county clerk or other officer whose duty it shall be to record deeds shall record any deed which conveys any property situate in any city of this state that now has or hereafter shall have atlas or block maps upon which shall be plotted the lots and subdivisions of lots of land and real estate situate in said city, unless it shall be duly certified thereon that the same has been presented at the office of the officer, officers or other department of such city having charge of such atlas or block maps for the purpose of recording or noting such changes as may have been made thereby in the property lines and ownership of the property therein described; provided, however, that such deeds shall be recorded even without such certificate being indorsed thereon in case the fee for plotting such deeds upon the city atlas or block map, together with a fee of twenty cents for the use of the register of deeds, county clerk or other officer whose duty it is to record the same, shall be paid to such officer, whereupon it shall be the duty of such officer within five days thereafter to present such deed or abstract thereof to the officer, officers or department in such city having charge of such plotting, together with the plotting fees aforesaid, for the purpose of having such changes in property lines or ownership duly plotted on such city atlas or block maps; and further provided, that this act shall not apply to the recording of any deed conveying land situate in any city where a contract exists between the municipal authorities of such city and the register of deeds, county clerk or other officer, whose duty it shall be to record deeds for the making of abstracts of such deeds for the purpose of having the land therein conveyed plotted upon the block or atlas maps of such city, but that such deeds shall be recorded as heretofore, anything to the contrary in this act notwithstanding.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 20, 1895.

CHAPTER XL.

An Act concerning the cremation of garbage and authorizing the acquisition of lands and the erection of crematories thereon, in the cities of this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever, in the opinion of the common council, board of aldermen, or other governing body having charge of the streets of any city of this state, it shall be necessary to cremate the garbage and other refuse collected in such cities, it shall be lawful for such common council, board of aldermen, or other governing body to purchase, in the corporate name of the city, all necessary lands and real estate in such city to erect thereon a building or buildings, and equip the same with all appliances necessary and suitable for the cremation of such garbage and refuse matter.

2. And be it enacted, That to provide moneys necessary to pay for such lands and real estate, and the erection and equipment of such buildings, it shall be lawful for such common council, board of aldermen or other governing body having charge and control of the finances of such city, to issue bonds in *the corporate name of the city, not* exceeding the amount required to be paid for said lands and real estate and the erection and equipment of such buildings, pledging for the redemption thereof the faith of said city, under the seal of the city, signed in the manner prescribed by law, and and attested by the city clerk of such denominations as said common council, board of aldermen, or other governing body shall deem fit, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, and redeemable not more than twenty years from the date of issue, and to dispose of the same for the best price that can be obtained, but at not less than par value, and to provide for the redemption thereof and the payment of interest thereon by taxation.

3. And be it enacted, That if in the opinion of the common council, board of aldermen or other governing body having control of the streets of such city, it is more advantageous for such city to have such garbage and other refuse matter cremated by persons other than the city authorities, and at crematories not owned by the municipal corporation, it shall be lawful for such common council, board of aldermen, or other governing body to make a contract or contracts not exceeding the term of five years at a time, with any corporation or individual for the cremation of such garbage and other refuse matter, and it shall be the duty of such common council, board of aldermen, or other governing body having charge of the finances of such city, during the continuance of such contract or contracts, to annually raise by taxation the sum needed to defray the expense of such collection and cremation for the fiscal year then next ensuing.

4. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, general, special and local, inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 20, 1895.

CHAPTER XLII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act for the establishment and government of a naval reserve of New Jersey," approved February twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section nine of the act to which this is a supplement be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

9. And be it enacted, That the naval reserve shall be commanded by a captain who shall be nominated by the governor and appointed by him with the advice and consent of the Senate; the captain shall have power to appoint a staff to consist of an aide, a paymaster and a surgeon, each of the grade of lieutenant.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 20, 1895.

CHAPTER XLIII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of courts of law," approved March tenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of the act to which this is a supplement be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows;

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cases in which a capias ad respondendum may issue against a defendant or defendants, in any action upon contract, the court or a judge thereof, or a supreme court commissioner, may, at the request of the plaintiff, upon filing the affidavits required as a foundation for an order for bail, by an order made for that purpose, award a writ or writs of attachment against the lands and tenements, goods and chattels, rights and credits, moneys and effects of the defendant or defendants in this state, whether such defendant or defendants, or either of them, be a resident of this state or not, and that such writ may be so awar-

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CHAPTER CI.

An Act regulating the display of national flags or ensigns other than the American flag or ensigns on public buildings of this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall not be lawful to display the flag or emblem of any foreign country upon any state, county or municipal building; provided, however, that whenever a foreigner shall become the guest of the United States, the state, or any city, upon public proclamation by the governor or mayor of any such city, the flag of the country of which such public guest shall be a citizen may be displayed upon such public buildings.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed a public act and shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 7, 1895.

CHAPTER CII.

An Act to extend the time for building and putting in operation certain street railways incorporated under an act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of street railway companies and to regulate the same," approved April sixth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever the time limited for the building and putting in operation of any street railway or any portion thereof authorized to be constructed under the act referred to in the title of this act shall expire during the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, such time shall be and the same is hereby extended for a further period of one year, and any moneys paid to the state treasurer as a guarantee of good faith under section three of said act shall not be forfeited to the use of the state until the expiration of said further period of one year; provided, however, that this act shall not apply unless money has actually been expended in the construction of said railway, or some portion thereof previous to the passage of this act.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed a public act and shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 7, 1895.

CHAPTER CIII.

An Amendment to an act entitled "An act to provide for the autonomy of certain cities in this state which have been created out of townships whose officers have continued to exercise their functions within the corporate limits of such cities," approved February twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section seven of the act entitled "An act to provide for the autonomy of certain cities in this state which have been created out of townships whose officers have continued to exercise their functions within the corporate limits in such cities," approved February twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, be and the same is hereby amended as follows:

7. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with or repugnant to this act, in so far as they are inconsistent with or repugnant hereto, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately; provided, however, that nothing in this act contained shall prevent or in any way interfere with the collection in such cities by the officers of said township of taxes heretofore assessed upon persons and property within the limits of such cities by said township assessor, but the payment of such taxes may be enforced in the same manner and to the same extent as if this act had not been passed; and provided further, that this act shall not be held to apply, and shall not apply, to any township having a population of less than six thousand or to any city situate in any such township.

Approved March 7, 1895.

CHAPTER CIV.

An Act to provide for the issue of temporary bonds or obligations in anticipation of the renewal of maturing bonds, under existing statutes, in cities of the second class of this state.

Whereas, In certain cities of the second class in this state their bonds fall due and become payable at various times during each year; and whereas, it is advantageous and advisable that such cities renew bonds so falling due at one time and not at frequent intervals, and in order that such cities may temporarily provide for such bonds until a renewal is made and had thereon; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the common council, board of finance or other governing body of any city of the second class in this state to issue from time to time its temporary bonds or obligations in anticipation of the renewal of bonds falling due said renewal of bonds to be made and had under and by virtue of existing statutes; and said temporary bonds or obligations shall run for a period not exceeding, with renewals, one year.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 7, 1895.

CHAPTER CV.

A Further Supplement to the act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of sites for the erection and equipment of armories in cities of the first and second class, and making appropriations therefor, and to provide for the taking of real estate for such sites by commission in case the same cannot be purchased by agreement," approved March twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

Whereas, No appropriation has been made for the equipment and furnishing of the armories in Jersey City and Paterson, and by reason thereof they cannot be devoted to the uses and purposes for which they are intended; and whereas, it is impossible to raise, by voluntary subscription, the entire amounts necessary to properly equip and furnish said armories:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the sum of six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the equipment and furnishing of the armory at Jersey City and the sum of six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the equipment and furnishing of the armory at Paterson, the said sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the said purposes, to be disbursed by and under the direction of the state military board, and the said sums of money, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid, to be paid by the state treasurer, out of any funds in his hands not otherwise appropriated, on the warrant of the comptroller, upon requisition of the state military board, approved by the governor.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 7, 1895.

CHAPTER CVI.

An Act fixing the time for holding elections for township officers and members of the boards of chosen freeholders in certain townships of this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all townships in the counties of the second class in this state having a population not exceeding one hundred thousand inhabitants, the elections for township officers and members of the boards of chosen freeholders shall be held on the second Tuesday in the month of March.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved March 7, 1895.

CHAPTER CVII.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act for the formation of borough governments," approved April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all boroughs existing within the limits of any of the townships of this state incorporated under the act to which this is a supplement, shall hereafter be entirely separate and independent in all matters of local government from the townships out of which said boroughs have been created.

2. And be it enacted, That in all boroughs incorporated under the act to which this is a supplement the legal voters of said borough shall, at each annual election for borough officers, elect justices of the peace, constables, surveyors of the highway, pound keepers and overseers of the poor for such boroughs in accordance with existing statutes regulating the election and terms of office of such officers in townships.

3. And be it enacted, That the mayor of each and every borough incorporated under the act to which this is a supplement shall hereafter be elected to serve for the term of two years.

4. And be it enacted, That the legal voters of all boroughs incorporated under the act to which this is a supplement shall have the right, by vote, to designate annually, upon the ballots used in voting for borough officers, such amounts as may be deemed advisable for any and all legal purposes of a local nature in any way connected with said boroughs.

5. And be it enacted, That hereafter all boroughs incorporated under the act to which this is a supplement shall be entitled to one member of the board of chosen freeholders, provided the population exceeds twenty-five hundred, to be elected in accordance with the existing statutes now regulating the election and length of terms of members of said boards of chosen freeholders.

6. And be it enacted, That in case of the formation of any borough out of the part of any township in this state by virtue of the above act, any member of the township committee, overseer of the roads or township officer, residing within the limits of the borough, shall hold his said office and perform the duties thereof until the next general election to be held for the election of township officers, at which time some other person or persons residing in the remaining part of said township shall be elected in his place and stead, whether the term of his said office for which he was originally elected has expired or not.

7. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and they are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 7, 1895.

CHAPTER CVIII.

An Act respecting the townships in this state which have been or may hereafter be divided into wards.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That hereafter it shall not be lawful to form or create any borough out of any part of territory of any township in this state which now is or hereafter may be divided into wards.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 7, 1895.

CHAPTER CIX.

An Act to amend the act entitled "An act to enable the owners of the tide swamps and marshes to improve the same, and the owners of meadows already banked in and held by different persons to keep the same in good repair," passed November twenty-ninth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of the act entitled "An act to enable the owners of the tide swamps and marshes to improve the same, and the owners of meadows already banked in and held by different persons to keep the same in good repair," passed November twenty-ninth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, shall be and is hereby amended by this act to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That if the owners of a majority of the number of acres of any body or tract of marsh or swamp exposed by the overflow of the tide and capable of being laid dry and put in a proper state for improvement by one general bank or dam are desirous of improving the same, and the whole can not agree, such owners desirous of improving as aforesaid, after giving three weeks' previous notice to those who refuse or neglect to join in such improvement, by notice left at each of their places of abode or by advertising their intentions in three of the most public places in the neighborhood at least three weeks previous thereto, may apply to the court of common pleas of the county in which such marsh doth lie, or, in case a county line shall run through the marsh or swamp proposed to be improved as aforesaid, to the court of common pleas nearest thereto; on which application the members of such court, who are disinterested and unconnected with the parties, shall and they are hereby required to appoint by certificate, under their hands and seals, three or more judicious or disinterested men, well acquainted with banking and improving tide meadows, as commissioners; which commissioners, after giving notice of the time and place of meeting, shall view the premises and hear the parties, and if they then think proper, lay out the bank, dam, sluices, flood-gates or other works necessary for securing the marsh or swamp from the overflow of the tide in such place or places as may appear most safe and beneficial to the whole of the owners of the marsh or swamp intended to be secured from the overflow of the tide and make an actual survey thereof, describing the place of beginning, courses and distances and places where the sluice or sluices or flood-gates shall be laid, and where the bank or dam shall join the fast land; and also fix a name for the company and appoint the time and place of their first meeting and deliver a certificate of their proceedings signed by a majority of them to the clerk of the court from which they receive their appointment, which clerk shall forthwith record the said certificate in the road book kept in his office; provided always, that no navigable water shall be stopped by virtue of this act, the use of which navigation may, in the opinion of the majority of the men appointed as aforesaid, be of more than half the value to the inhabitants of the neighborhood that the improvement of the meadow would be to the owners thereof; and provided, also, that nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the stopping out of any creek or river capable of navigation for shallops or flats that can carry eight cords of wood.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 7, 1895.

CHAPTER CX.

An Act to amend an act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act to enable the owners of the tide swamps and marshes to improve the same, and the owners of meadows already banked in and held by different persons to keep the same in good repair,' passed November twenty-ninth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight," which supplement was passed November twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of the act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act to enable the owners of the tide swamps and marshes to improve the same, and the owners of meadows already banked in and held by different persons to keep the same in good repair,' passed November twenty-ninth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight," which supplement was passed November twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and six, shall be and is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the owners or possessors of more than one-half of any body of meadow who have subjected or shall subject themselves to the above-recited act, and in all cases where the commissioners have or may lay off to each owner or possessor their proportion of such bank, sluice, water works and water courses to uphold and maintain, to certify under their hands, to the clerk of the court of the county in which such meadow shall lie, that they have agreed to become subject to this supplement, which certificate it shall be the duty of such clerk to record in the road-book of such county, for which he shall receive the same fees per sheet as are allowed by law for the recording of deeds.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 7, 1895.

CHAPTER CXI.

An Act to amend the act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to enable the owners of the tide swamps and marshes to improve the same, and the owners of meadows already banked in and held by different persons to keep the same in good repair,' passed November twenty-ninth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight," which supplement was passed January twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of the act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to enable the owners of tide swamps and marshes to improve the same, and the owners of meadows already banked in and held by different persons to keep the same in good repair,' passed November twenty-ninth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight," which supplement was passed January twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, shall be and is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That when any tract of marsh or swamp is exposed to the overflow of the tide and the same may admit of a division by one or more crossbanks into separate parts, it shall be lawful for the owners of more than one-half of any part of said marsh which may be justly separated from the rest by a crossbank, to apply to the court of common pleas of the county in which such marsh doth lie, as directed by the first section of the act to which this is a supplement; upon which said court is required to appoint three or more judicious and disinterested men, well acquainted with banking and improving tide meadows, as commissioners, who shall view the premises, hear the parties applicant and others interested; and if they think proper, lay out the crossbanks, sluices and flood-gates and works requisite for securing the marsh or swamp from the overflow of the tide in such place and places and direction as may appear reasonable and most safe and beneficial to the owners of such part of the marsh and swamp which is proposed to be secured from the overflow of the tide, subject to the like rules, regulations and proceedings as required by the act and supplements to which this is a further supplement.

2. And be it enacted, That section three of the said act be amended to read as follows:

3. And be it enacted, That whenever the owners and possessors of more than one-half of the marsh meadow ground and swamp lying within the bounds of any meadow bank company shall agree to a revaluation and assessment of the several lots and parcels of such marsh, swamp and meadow ground it shall and may be lawful for the owners and possessors of the same company at a special meeting to be held for such purpose, notice of which said meeting shall be given by the managers or clerk of the company, by putting up advertisements thereof in three or more public places near the premises, setting forth the time and place of meeting, to choose by ballot or otherwise, three or more indifferent and disinterested men to revalue all the marsh, swamp and meadow ground secured by the bank or dams from the overflow of the tide; and the managers of the said company are hereby required to make all subsequent duplicates and assessments agreeably to such revaluation.

3. And be it enacted, That section four of the said act be amended to read as follows:

4. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the owners and possessors of any tract of marsh, swamp or meadow ground lying within the bounds of any meadow bank company, organized or to be organized under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, to cause the same to be subjected to the overflowing of the tide in such manner and for such time or times as the same company shall, at their annual meeting, direct and appoint; provided always, that the owners of more than one-half of such marsh, swamp or meadow ground shall vote or agree to such overflow.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 7, 1895.

CHAPTER CXII.

An Act to amend the act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to enable the owners of the tide swamps and marshes to improve the same, and the owners of meadows already banked in and held by different persons to keep the same in good repair,' passed November twenty-ninth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight," which supplement was approved March nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of the act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to enable the owners of the tide swamps and marshes to improve the same, and the owners of meadows already banked in and held by different persons to keep the same in good repair,' passed November twenty-ninth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight," which supplement was approved March nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, shall be and is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the owners and possessors of more than one-half of any body or tract of marsh or swamp in this state exposed to the overflow of tide, desiring to improve the same, and who have complied with or subjected themselves to the before recited act, may erect and construct across any stream of water that may flow through said land any bank, dam, sluice flood-gates or other work necessary to secure the same from the overflow of the tide; provided, that this act shall not apply to streams or creeks running to or through any village, town or city, or to any established wharf or landing.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 7, 1895.

CHAPTER CXIII.

An Act providing for the formation, establishment and government of towns.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the inhabitants of any town, village, borough or township which has, or hereafter may have, a population exceeding five thousand inhabitants, may become a body politic and corporate in fact and in law by the name and title of "the town of (specifying the name borne by such town, borough or township), in the county of (specifying the county in which the same is situated)," whenever at any special election called for that purpose, or at any town or charter meeting or election, at which the question of incorporating under this act is submitted, as hereinafter provided, it shall be so decided by a majority of the voters thereof voting at any such election.

2. And be it enacted, That the council, township committee or other governing body of any such town, borough or township, upon the petition, in writing, of at least fifty resident freeholders, may, by the votes of the majority of all the members thereof, adopt an ordinance for the holding of a special election in such town, borough or township for the purpose of deciding whether such town, borough or township shall become incorporated as a town under the provisions of this act, which ordinance shall prescribe the time and place or places of holding such special election and such other regulations respecting the same as may be deemed necessary and proper; provided, however, that instead of providing for a special election, such ordinance may provide for submitting the question of incorporating as a town under this act to the voters of such town, borough or township at the town or charter meeting or election to be held next thereafter.

3. And be it enacted, That if a special election be called notice of the same shall be given by advertisement published in the official newspaper or newspapers (if any) of such town, borough or township, and if there be none, in at least two newspapers published in the county and circulating in such town, borough or township, at least once in each week for two weeks successively, and by printed notices posted in at least one hundred conspicuous places therein, at least fifteen days next preceding the time appointed for such special election, which advertisements and notices shall specify and set forth the time, place or places and the object and purpose of holding such special election; and in case such ordinance provides for submitting the question of incorporating as a town under this act at a town or charter meeting or election, notice thereof shall be given by advertisement published in the official newspaper or newspapers of such town, borough or township (if any), and if there be none, in two newspapers published in the county and circulating in such town, borough or township, for two weeks successively, next preceding the day appointed by law for holding such election, at least once in each week, and by printed notices posted in at least one hundred conspicuous places therein at least fifteen days prior to the day appointed by law for holding such election, which advertisement and notices shall set forth that the question of incorporating as a town under the provisions of this act will be submitted at the next ensuing town or charter meeting or election.

4. And be it enacted, That any special election held under the provisions of this act shall be by ballot and shall be held and conducted under the general acts respecting elections, and the votes shall be canvassed and counted in the manner provided by law for canvassing and counting votes at town or local elections held in such town, borough or township; the ballots shall contain the words "for incorporation as a town under the act entitled 'An act providing for the formation and government of towns,'" or "against incorporation as a town under the act entitled 'An act providing for the formation and government of towns,'" and in case the question of incorporation as a town under this act shall be submitted at a town or charter meeting or election, the words "for incorporation as a town under the act entitled 'An act providing for the formation and government of towns,'" shall be printed on each ballot beneath the list of candidates thereon; if said words or proposition be marked off or defaced upon the ballot, it shall be counted as a vote against the same; if not marked off or defaced, the ballot shall be counted as a vote in favor thereof; if a majority of the votes so cast at any special town or charter meeting or election shall be in favor of incorporation as a town under this act, then within three days after the result of the election shall have been declared, a certificate of the result of such election signed by the chairman of the council, committee or governing body of such town, borough or township, and attested by the clerk thereof, together with certified copies of the petition, ordinance and statement of the board of canvassers or election of officers who canvassed the vote, and proof by affidavits that due notice of such election was given, shall be filed with the secretary of state, and from and after filing the same such town, borough or township shall be and it is hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate in fact, and in law by the name and title aforesaid, and by said name and title shall have perpetual succession, sue and be sued, prosecute and defend in all courts in this state, have a common seal and alter the same at pleasure, and purchase, hold and convey real and personal property for the use and benefit of the town.

5. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the council, township committee or other governing body of each town, borough or township, which shall have voted as aforesaid for incorporation as a town under this act, to divide such town into not less than three wards; each ward shall consist of contiguous territory and each shall contain as nearly as possible an equal number of inhabitants; provided, however, that such division into wards shall be made at least one month before the first annual town election held under this act; and provided further, that where any town, borough or township shall have been divided into three or more wards before adopting this act such division shall continue, and such existing wards shall constitute the wards of the town as formed and incorporated under this act until changed by the council, and said council may change such division or create new or different wards at any time within one year after the declaration of the result of any official state or United States census.

6. And be it enacted, That the officers of any town, borough or township, which has voted as aforesaid for incorporation as a town under this act, who shall hold office at the time of filing the aforesaid certificate with the secretary of state, shall continue to hold their respective offices until the first day of May next succeeding the first annual town election held under this act, and shall in all things be subject to the provisions of this act in the same way as if they had been elected hereunder; and no surety of any such officer shall be discharged from liability on account of any change made in the duties of such officer by this act, unless within five days after this act becomes operative in such town, he shall, in writing, notify the council of his intention to withdraw from his suretyship, in which case he shall be discharged from liability from the time this act becomes operative in such town; and the council may require such officer to furnish new or additional sureties in place of the ones withdrawing as aforesaid; and if he fails or neglects so to do, the council may declare his office vacant, and may fill such vacancy in the manner hereinafter prescribed for the filling of vacancies.

7. And be it enacted, That the council or governing body of the town may fill by appointment all such offices herein provided for which did not exist in the town, borough or township of which it is the successor; and all such appointments to elective offices shall hold only until the first day of May next succeeding the first town election held under the provisions of this act, and all other such appointments shall hold only until the first day of June next thereafter.

8. And be it enacted, That any town which may be formed or incorporated under the provisions of this act shall take, hold, possess and enjoy and become absolutely vested with all the rights and property of the town, borough or township of which it is the successor, and shall be responsible for and liable to all contracts, debts and obligations of such town, borough or township.

9. And be it enacted, That the town and ward officers of the town shall be a town council, consisting of two councilmen from each ward and one councilman-at-large, a town clerk, a town collector, a town treasurer, a town attorney, an assessor, a recorder, a board of commissioners of appeal, consisting of one member from each ward, an overseer of the poor, one or more town surveyors, one or more poundkeepers, a board of education, consisting of three members from each ward, three commissioners of assessment, a chief of police and a chief engineer of the fire department, three constables in each ward and such number of justices of the peace as the town may be entitled to under the constitution and laws of this state, and for the purpose of electing justices of the peace, each town shall be considered a township, and in counties in which chosen freeholders are elected by townships and wards each ward of the town shall elect one chosen freeholder.

10. And be it enacted, That the councilmen from each ward and the councilman-at-large, town clerk, town collector, assessor, constables and members of the board of education shall be elected at an annual town election; the town treasurer, town attorney, recorder, commissioners of appeal, overseer of the poor, chief of police, town surveyors, and the commissioners of assessment and poundkeepers shall be appointed by the council in the manner and for the terms hereinafter provided; the chief of the fire department shall be elected in the manner and for the term hereinafter provided, by the active members of the fire department; the term of office of any officer elected or appointed not herein otherwise provided for, may be fixed by the council by ordinance; the council may in like manner appoint such other subordinate officers as may be deemed necessary, and fix their terms of office and compensation and define their duties.

11. And be it enacted, That the annual town election shall be held on the second Tuesday in April in each year, between the hours of seven o'clock in the morning and seven o'clock in the afternoon, at the place or places in each ward designated by the council, in the same manner and under the same regulations in all things as is prescribed by law for election of members of the general assembly of this state; notice of the time and place or places of such election and of the officers to be chosen shall be given by the town clerk at least two weeks before the day of election by publication in the official newspaper of the town, and if there be none, by publication in at least one newspaper published in the county in which the town is situated and generally circulating in the town; no person shall be permitted to vote at any such election unless he is an actual resident of the election district in which he offers his vote; immediately after the polls shall be closed at any such election the election officers of each district shall count the votes given for the several candidates, and certify under their hands the number given for each, and publicly announce the same; and within twenty-four hours thereafter they shall immediately deliver one such statement to the judge or inspector, who shall be delegated to attend the meeting of the board of town canvassers, and one to the town clerk and one to the county clerk, to be by them filed in their respective offices.

12. And be it enacted, That the person or persons receiving the greatest number of votes of those given in the town for any town officer and of those given in each ward, respectively, for any office in or from the ward, shall be declared to be elected.

13. And be it enacted, That the board of town canvassers shall consist of one judge or inspector of election from each election district in the town, who shall be appointed for that purpose by the other election officers (excluding the clerks) of such district; a majority of the board shall constitute a quorum, and the town clerk shall be the clerk of said board; the board shall meet on the Friday next after such election, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the town hall, and shall choose one of their number to be chairman thereof; if the town clerk shall fail to attend, the board may appoint one of their own number to be clerk thereof; thereupon the members of the board shall produce the statements which shall have been delivered to them as aforesaid, and lay the same before the board, and from such statements the board shall proceed to ascertain the votes given at such election for the several officers voted for thereat; provided, however, that if for any reason, any member of such board shall fail to produce such statement, that then, on the request of the board, the town clerk shall produce and lay before the board the statement filed with him, and the same may be used with the like effect as if it had been produced by the member so failing to deliver his statement.

14. And be it enacted, That the said board of canvassers shall make a written statement of the number of votes given for the several officers to be elected for said town and the several wards thereof, the names of the persons for whom such votes were given and the number of votes given for each; that upon such statement said board shall proceed to determine and declare what person or persons have received the greatest number of votes for each of the officers mentioned in such statement; the statement and final declarations of the board shall be certified to by the presiding officer and the clerk and shall be filed with the town clerk and be by him recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose; and within two days after such canvass of the votes, the town clerk shall deliver to every person elected to any town or ward office a certificate thereof, under the seal of the town.

15. And be it enacted, That if at any such election there shall be a failure to fill any office, except that of councilman or member of the board of education, by reason of two or more persons having received an equal number of votes therefor, the town council then in office shall by ballot elect one of the persons so receiving an equal number of votes to fill such office until the next town election, when the unexpired portion of the term (if any) shall be filled by the electors of the town; and if there shall be a failure for like cause to fill the office of councilman or member of the board of education, a new election for such office or offices shall be immediately ordered by the town council.

16. And be it enacted, That except as herein otherwise provided, at the first town election held under this act one member of the council from each ward shall be elected for one year and one member for two years; and one member of the board of education shall be elected for one year, and one member for two years, and one member for three years; and the electors voting at such election shall designate on their ballots the terms for which the several candidates for said offices shall be elected; and thereafter annually, a member of the council shall be chosen from each ward for two years, and a member of the board of education for three years.

17. And be it enacted, That no person shall be eligible to any office under this act unless he shall have resided in the town for a period of at least one year, and no person shall be eligible to any ward office unless he shall be an actual resident of the ward; and no person shall be eligible to any office unless he is a citizen of the United States; provided however, that the town attorney and the town surveyors need not be residents of the town; and when any person except town attorney and town surveyors, elected or appointed to any town or ward office shall remove from the town or ward his office shall thereby become vacant.

18. And be it enacted, That in case a vacancy occurs by reason of the death, resignation, inability, disqualification, removal or refusal to serve of or by any town or ward officer, elected as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the town council to fill such vacancy by the appointment of a suitable and qualified elector to hold until his successor shall have been duly elected and qualified, and the unexpired portion of the term (if any remain) shall be filled at the town election to be held next after such appointment; provided however, that in case any such vacancy shall occur in the board of education, said board of education may fill such vacancy by appointment until the next town election, when the vacancy shall be filled by the electors of the town; *provided, that if at* any town election there shall be a vacancy in any office to be filled at the same time an election for a full term of such office, the term for which each person shall be voted for shall be designated on each ballot cast therefor.

19. And be it enacted, That in case any such vacancy as aforesaid shall occur in any office which is filled by appointment or election by the town council, the said town council shall have power to fill such vacancy by the appointment of a suitable person to hold for the unexpired portion of the term of such office.

20. And be it enacted, That every person elected or appointed under this act to any office shall, within ten days after such election or appointment, take and subscribe before an officer qualified to administer oaths, an oath or affirmation, faithfully and impartially to execute the duties of his office according to the best of his ability and understanding, which oath or affirmation shall be filed in the town clerk's office, and if any person so elected or appointed shall fail so to qualify, then his office shall be deemed vacant, and may be filled in the manner hereinbefore provided.

21. And be it enacted, That the town clerk, town treasurer, town collector and such other officers as the town council may require, before they enter upon the duties of their office and within such time as the board of council may by ordinance prescribe, shall give bonds to the town in its corporate name in such sums and with such sureties as the board of council shall require and approve for the faithful performance of their duties, which bonds, when so given, shall bind the obligors therein named until the successor to the officers giving the same shall be actually inducted into office, and if any officer shall fail or neglect to give bonds in the sum or with the sureties or within the time required by such ordinance, the council may declare such office vacant, and such vacancy shall be filled in the manner hereinbefore provided.

22. And be it enacted, That the official terms of the several officers who shall be elected under this act shall commence on the first day of May next succeeding their election; and the term of any officer who shall be appointed by virtue of this act shall commence on the first day of June next succeeding his appointment, except in cases otherwise provided for in this act, and every officer shall hold his office during his official term and until his successor shall have been duly elected or appointed and shall have duly qualified.

23. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of every officer in said town, within ten days after the expiration of his term of office or his removal therefrom to deliver to his successor in office, or to such person as the town council may appoint, all books, records, papers, vouchers and property of every kind in his possession or under his control, belonging to said town or appertaining to such office.

24. And be it enacted, That no officer of the town elected or appointed under this act shall hold any other office of profit or trust under this act, and any such officer who shall accept any other office under this act shall be deemed to thereby to vacate the office to which he was first elected or appointed.

25. And be it enacted, That the salaries and compensation to be paid to the town clerk, the town collector, the town treasurer, the town attorney, the recorder, the assessor, the chief of police and the members of the police force, the chief of the fire department, the overseer of the poor, the town surveyors, poundkeepers, commissioners of appeal, commissioners of assessment and members of the town council shall be fixed by ordinance of the town council; and the salary or compensation of any officer which has been fixed as aforesaid shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office, and all fees paid to any of said officers for any service required of him by this act, or by any ordinance or resolution of the town council, shall immediately *after the receipt thereof be paid by such officer to the* town treasurer for the use of the town, unless herein otherwise specially provided; provided, however, that such salaries shall not exceed the following sums per year, viz.: town clerk, one thousand dollars; members of the town council, five hundred dollars each; town treasurer, one thousand dollars; recorder, six hundred dollars; assessor, one thousand dollars.

26. And be it enacted, That all the officers of the town shall be governed by such general ordinances as the town council may from time to time adopt, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act and the laws of this state, and every officer may be removed from office for cause by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the council, but no such removal shall take place until the person sought to be removed shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his own defense; but the provisions of this section shall not apply to any member or officer of the board of education.

27. And be it enacted, That the town clerk shall hold office for the term of two years, and shall, in addition to the duties required of him by this act or any other law of this state, have charge of all the records, books and documents of the town, except when the town council shall otherwise direct; he shall keep a record of the proceedings of the council; he shall engross all ordinances in a book to be provided for that purpose, which book shall be deemed a public record of such ordinances, and each ordinance shall be signed in said book by the chairman of the council and said clerk; copies of all papers duly filed in the office of the town clerk and transcripts thereof and of the records and proceedings of the board of council and copies of the ordinances of said town, certified by the said clerk under the corporate seal of the town, shall be evidence in all courts and places; the town clerk shall pay over to the town treasurer, without delay, all moneys received by or paid to him for the use of the town; his office shall be at the town hall, and he shall keep the same open for the transaction of public business during such hours as the council shall by ordinance prescribe; it shall be lawful for him to charge and receive for his own use, at the rate of ten cents per folio, for copies of all official papers and records and for the return to any writ of certiorari made by him.

28. And be it enacted, That the town collector shall hold office for the term of two years, and it shall be his duty to receive and collect all moneys due to the town, whether for taxes, assessments, arrears of taxes or otherwise; the town council shall provide him with an office at the town hall, which he shall attend at such times as shall designated by council by ordinance; he shall enter, in suitable books to be provided for that purpose, by the council, any sums received by him for any purpose, and he shall specify in such entry the names of the persons by whom or on whose account the payments are made, the dates of payment and the purpose for which payment is made, and if any part of any payment is for interest or penalties, the amount thereof shall be separately stated; he shall at least once each week pay over all moneys collected by him for the town to the town treasurer, and shall take his receipt therefor; he shall furnish the council at least once in each week, and oftener if required, a statement of all moneys received and collected by him since his last preceding report was made, and he shall perform all such other duties appertaining to the said office as the council shall by ordinance prescribe; he shall make a full report annually on the first day of April, to the council, of all moneys received and disbursed by him, and he shall, whenever required, lay before the council for examination and audit, all books, papers and vouchers appertaining to his office.

29. And be it enacted, That the town treasurer shall hold office for two years; he shall receive, safely keep and disburse, under the direction of the council, all moneys belonging to or under the control of the town; he shall keep an accurate account of all receipts and payments in such manner as the council shall direct; no money shall be paid out of the treasury except on warrant signed by the chairman of the council and attested by the town clerk, excepting payments of state and county taxes, which the said treasurer is hereby required to make annually out of the first moneys received by him from the town collector and moneys paid into the town treasury for the redemption of property sold for taxes and assessments; and no warrant shall be drawn on the treasurer except in pursuance of an order or resolution of the council passed at a stated meeting and entered in their minutes; all such warrants shall be numbered and made payable to the order of the person entitled to receive the same, and shall specify for what purpose the amount therein mentioned is directed to be paid and the appropriation against which it is to be charged; it shall be the duty of the clerk before he delivers any warrant so drawn to enter into the margin of a book to be called "warrant book," opposite to said warrant, the number, date, amount of the same, the appropriation to which it is charged, the date of resolution or order authorizing it to be drawn, the purpose for which ordered and the name of the person or persons to whose order it is made payable, and to take his or their receipt in said book at the end of said marginal entry for said warrant; provided, however, that nothing in this section contained shall apply to the disbursement and payment of moneys raised or received for public school purposes.

30. And be it enacted, That the town treasurer shall receive, safely keep and disburse all moneys raised and received for public school purposes; he shall keep separate accounts thereof, and pay the same out only on warrant signed by the chairman and clerk of the board of education, and no warrant for any such purpose shall be drawn on the treasurer except in pursuance of an order or resolution passed at a stated meeting and entered in their minutes, and the provisions of the last preceding section of this act relative to warrants on the treasurer by the town council shall apply to the warrants of the board of education; and the said treasurer shall do and perform all acts and duties enjoined upon township collectors by the school laws of the state.

31. And be it enacted, That the treasurer at least once every month, and oftener if required, shall furnish the council with a statement of all moneys received and expended by him (including school moneys) since his last report, and he shall annually on the first day of April, make to the council a full report of all his receipts and expenditures, and he shall, whenever required, lay before the council, for examination and audit, all books, papers and vouchers appertaining to his office.

32. And be it enacted, That the recorder shall hold office for two years, and shall have jurisdiction and is hereby empowered, on oath, affirmation or affidavit made according to law, that any person or persons has or have been guilty of a violation of any of the ordinances of the town, to issue process either in the nature of a summons or warrant as to him may seem most advisable, against the person or persons so violating such ordinance, which process shall, when of the nature of a warrant, be returnable forthwith, and when in the nature of a summons be returnable in not less than three or more than five days; that such process shall state what ordinance the defendant or defendants named therein has or have violated, and what manner the same has been violated and then on return of such process, or at the time to which the recorder shall have adjourned the same, the said recorder shall proceed to hear testimony and to determine and give judgment in the matter without the filing of any pleadings, and the recorder shall, if judgment be rendered for the plaintiffs forthwith issue execution against the goods and chattels and against the body of the defendant or defendants; and the said recorder shall be further empowered to inflict fines not exceeding the sum of twenty dollars on such persons as shall be convicted before him of vagrancy, disorderly conduct, breach of the peace, or, in his discretion to order such persons to be committed to the county jail or workhouse for any period not exceeding thirty days; provided, that in all cases when the fine or penalty shall exceed ten dollars or where the punishment shall be imprisonment, there may be a trial jury, to be conducted as in cases now triable in courts for the trial of small causes; the recorder shall also have power to cause any person or persons who shall be found guilty of a violation of the ordinances of the town, and who may refuse or neglect to pay any penalty imposed to be committed to the county jail for any period not exceeding thirty days, and the recorder shall be present at the station house or other place provided for him by the town council, at such hours every day as the council shall designate; and the recorder shall have the same powers in criminal matters within the territorial limits of the town as are possessed and exercised by justices of the peace of this state.

33. And be it enacted, That any member of the council, during his term of office, and any policeman of said town, shall have the power on witnessing any breach of the peace or any violation of a town ordinance, to forthwith arrest and take into custody, without warrant, the offender or offenders, and to take said offender or offenders before the recorder of the town for a hearing.

34. And be it enacted, That every conviction for violating a town ordinance had before the recorder, either with or without a jury trial, may be reviewed by appeal to the court of common pleas of the county in the same manner and upon the same terms as appeals are or may be taken from courts for the trial of small causes, and in case the judgment appealed from shall be imprisonment the said recorder or any judge of the court of common pleas may admit to bail the party appealing during the pendency of his appeal; but no judgment for the violation of any ordinance shall be reversed for any imperfection, omission, defect in or lack of form, nor for any error except such as shall or may have prejudiced the defendant in maintaining his defense upon the merits.

35. And be it enacted, That the officers empowered to serve process issued by the recorder shall be, besides the constables elected or appointed within the town, the policemen of the town, and that said process shall be returned in the same manner, so far as circumstances may permit, as warrants in courts for the trial of small causes are returned, and the defendant or defendants named therein shall, if the recorder sees fit, to adjourn the hearing of the charge made and so orders, enter into recognizance, as near as may be, in the manner directed in the courts for the trial of small causes, in the amount of the penalty named in the process or in any proceedings brought for the recovery of the same, with such surety as may be approved by the recorder, unto the town, by its corporate name, for his or their appearance on the day to which said hearing may be adjourned, and in default of such appearance the said recognizance may be prosecuted and collected in the same manner as the same might have been if the said recognizance had been taken in a proceeding in courts for the trial of small causes.

36. And be it enacted, That the councilman-at-large, assessor and overseer of the poor shall each hold office for the term of two years, and the said assessor and overseer shall perform all the duties required of such officers by law in the several townships of this state and the ordinances of the town.

37. And be it enacted, That the town attorney shall be appointed by the council; he shall hold his office for the term of one year, and shall perform such duties as the council shall by ordinance prescribe.

38. And be it enacted, That the town surveyors shall be designated from time to time by the council, and they shall give bonds in such penalty and upon such condition, and shall receive such compensation for the service they may render as the council shall by ordinance prescribe.

39. And be it enacted, That the poundkeepers shall be appointed by the council, and shall hold their office for such term, and shall perform such duties in addition to the duties imposed upon them by any law of this state, as the council may by ordinance prescribe.

40. And be it enacted, That the members of the board of commissioners of appeals shall be appointed by the council and shall hold office for three years; they shall perform such duties as are now, or hereafter may be, by law enjoined upon commissioners of appeals in cases of taxation; and at the time of the first appointment of such board under this act, the term of office of each member shall be designated by the council; and thereafter all appointments to said board, except to fill vacancies, shall be for the term of three years.

41. And be it enacted, That the chief of the fire department shall be elected annually on the first Monday in May in each year, and shall hold his office for one year from the first day of June next ensuing his election; the active firemen of the department shall alone be qualified to vote at such election; the election shall be held and conducted under such rules and regulations as the council shall by ordinance prescribe.

42. And be it enacted, That the town council shall meet annually for organization on the first day of May unless that day should happen to be on Sunday, in which case they shall meet on the day preceding; the councilman-at-large shall be the chairman and shall preside at all meetings of the council; in his absence the council may elect one of their number as chairman for the time being; they shall appoint the time of meeting, determine and establish the rules of their own proceedings, and pass ordinances, by-laws and resolutions pertaining to the purposes and objects of the corporation and necessary and proper for carrying out of the provisions of this act.

43. And be it enacted, That the council shall, on the first day of April in each year, cause to be printed a full statement of all receipts and expenditures of every description for the year preceding, with all such further information as may be necessary for a full understanding of the financial concerns of the town, and that it shall be the duty of the town clerk to distribute such printed statements among the people of the town or to furnish a copy of such statement to every citizen applying for the same.

44. And be it enacted, That a majority of the council shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, but a smaller number may meet and adjourn from day to day; the council shall hold stated meetings at least twice *in each month* at the town hall, at such times as they may appoint, but the chairman or any two councilmen may call special meetings by written notice to each of the members, served personally or left at his usual place of abode at least twenty-four hours previous to the time appointed for such meeting, but no business other than that specified in the call shall be transacted at such special meeting, and no business by this act required to be done at a stated meeting of the council shall be done or performed at any such special meeting.

45. And be it enacted, That all contracts in which any councilman shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, or in which any councilman may be surety for the faithful performance thereof, shall be null and void, and no member of the council shall become security for any public officer elected or appointed under this act.

46. And be it enacted, That no ordinance or by-law shall be passed by the town council, unless the same shall have been introduced at a previous stated meeting, and shall be agreed to by a majority of the members of the council; and no ordinance shall take effect until five days after it shall have been published in the official newspaper of the town, and if there be none, in at least one newspaper published in the county and circulating in the town: provided, however, that no ordinance for opening, grading, flagging, curbing, paving or macadamizing any street, avenue or public place, or for the construction of any sewer, or for any street improvement, shall be passed or adopted unless it shall receive the votes of two-thirds of the members of the council.

47. And be it enacted, That the council may, by the title, "the council of the town of ——, in the county of ——," pass, adopt, alter, modify and repeal ordinances to take effect within the town for the following purposes:

To manage, regulate, protect and control the finances and property of the town; to make and adopt an assessment map or maps whereby to describe lands assessed for taxes or improvements; to ascertain and establish boundaries of all streets, highways, public lanes and alleys in the town; to regulate, clean and keep in repair the streets, highways, lanes and alleys in the town, and to prevent and remove all encroachments, obstructions and incumbrances in and upon all streets, highways, lanes and alleys, sewers, drains and water-courses; to prescribe the manner in which corporations or individuals shall exercise any privilege granted to them in the use of any street, highway or alley or in digging up any street, highway or alley for any purpose whatsoever; to direct and regulate the planting, rearing, trimming and preserving of ornamental shade trees in the streets, parks and public places of the town, and to authorize or prohibit the removal or destruction of such shade trees; to name and number the streets, houses and lots in the town; to provide for and enforce the removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks and gutters of streets, by the owners of land fronting thereon, and to provide that in case of neglect or refusal of or by the owner of any lot of land fronting on a public street or highway to remove snow or ice from the sidewalks and gutters in front of his lands, that the council may cause the same to be done at the expense of such owner, and that the cost and expense thereof, with interest thereon, shall be added to and shall form part of the taxes next to be levied and assessed upon such lands, and shall be and remain a lien upon such lands until paid; to regulate the use of streets, highways and public places by individuals, vehicles, railways and engines of every kind; to prevent and punish horse racing and immoderate driving or riding in any street, and to regulate the speed and running of locomotives, engines and railroad cars through the town; to regulate and control the passage through the streets and public places of buildings and other large structures; to prevent animals of all kinds from running at large in the streets or public places of the town, and for the impounding, sale or destruction of the same, and to regulate and prevent the driving of cattle or other animals in droves in or through any of the streets of the town; to prevent and prohibit any practice having a tendency to frighten animals or persons passing in the streets of the town; to regulate or prohibit all public performances and exhibitions for money; to prevent and suppress vice and immorality; to restrain or punish tramps, vagrants, mendicants and street beggars; to preserve the public peace; to prevent and quell riots, disturbances and disorderly assemblages; to restrain and suppress disorderly and gaming houses and houses of ill-fame; to establish and regulate one or more public pounds, and to provide for the sale of animals impounded, and to fix the fees to be paid persons impounding animals, and the redemption fees to be paid; to regulate and prevent and to provide for the destruction of dogs running at large; to regulate or prohibit swimming or bathing in the waters of or bounding the town; to regulate the removal or destruction of buildings that are liable to fall or that are dangerous to life; to regulate or prohibit the carrying on of manufactures dangerous in causing or promoting fire; to regulate or prohibit the manufacture, sale, keeping, storage or use of fire-works, gunpowder, camphene, kerosene, burning fluid, nitro-glycerine, dynamite or other inflammable or explosive materials; to raze and demolish any building or erection when necessary to prevent the extension of a conflagration, and to provide for the ascertainment and payment of just damages and compensation to owners of property destroyed in such cases; to regulate or prohibit the use of firearms and the carrying of weapons of any kind; to erect, provide, repair and control a town hall, police and station houses, fire engines and such other buildings as may be necessary; to regulate, license or prohibit inns, taverns and restaurants, and the sale or transfer of spirituous, vinous, malt or other strong or intoxicating liquors; provided, however, that no such license shall be granted to any person who is not a citizen of the United States; and to fix and prescribe the terms and conditions upon which licenses for such purposes shall be granted, and to provide for the revoking and annulling of licenses for violations of such conditions; provided, however, that all such conditions be printed on the license; and provided further, that no license shall be granted unless *the applicant shall first* pay to the town clerk such license fee as may be required by any general law of this state, and if there be no general law, such fee, not less than fifty dollars, as may be fixed by ordinance; and if the application is rejected the deposit shall be returned; to provide that the penalty for a second conviction within six months of a violation of any such ordinance shall be a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months; to license and regulate cartmen, porters, hack, cab, omnibus, stage and truck owners and drivers, carriages and vehicles used for the transportation of passengers and merchandise, goods or articles of any kind, and to require the owners to mark vehicles in such manner as the council shall designate; and to license and regulate auctioneers, common criers, pawnbrokers, junkshop keepers, sweeps and scavengers, and to prohibit unlicensed persons from acting in such capacities; to license and regulate peddlers, hawkers and hucksters, and to require the payment of license fee of not exceeding five dollars in all cases, except as herein otherwise provided; and no license granted for any of the aforesaid purposes by any other authority shall be valid, except license granted by the governor to hawkers and peddlers; to fix the penalty where the same is not fixed or provided for by this act for the violation of any ordinance by this act authorized to be passed, which penalty shall be a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, and in case of non-payment thereof, imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days; to provide for, establish, regulate and control a fire department and to establish rules for the government thereof (whose members shall be exempt from military duty in time of peace, and from serving as jurors in courts for the trial of small causes), and to provide engines and other fire apparatus, and to designate the manner of appointing and removing members of the fire department; to provide for the government of the fire department and the care and repair of the engines and other fire apparatus, and for the purchasing of necessary supplies by a board of fire commissioners, consisting of five members, to be appointed by the council, who shall hold office for one year and who shall receive no salary; and to further provide for the payment of the lawful debts contracted or incurred by such commissioners.

48. And be it enacted, That the council shall have power by ordinance to regulate the use of the streets of the town by street railway companies; to require such companies to lay and confine their tracks according to such grades of the street as may from time to time be established by the council; to keep that portion of the street lying between the rails paved and in good repair, also to keep the street to the extent of eighteen inches beyond the rails in good repair and on a level with the rails; to keep their tracks free from snow and ice and compel the removal of the same from the streets, and to provide a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars for every violation of such ordinance.

49. And be it enacted, That in case the boundary line between any town formed under this act and any other municipality shall be one of the extreme lines of a street or road, such street or road being wholly within such town, it shall be lawful for the council of such town to pass ordinances regulating the use of such street or road by owners or occupants of property in such other municipality adjoining such street or road, and to provide penalties for the violation of such ordinance not exceeding ten dollars fine; and it shall be lawful for any constable or policeman of such town to execute any process issued by the recorder for the violation of any such ordinance within the territorial limits of such other adjoining municipality.

50. And be it enacted, That the council shall have power by ordinance to provide for, establish, regulate and control a day and night police, and to regulate and define the manner of their appointment and removal, their duties and compensation; provided, that such police force (excluding officers) shall not exceed more than one policeman to every eight hundred inhabitants; and provided further, that no policeman or police officer shall be removed except for neglect of duty, misbehavior, incompetency or inability to serve.

51. And be it enacted, That the council shall have full power to enact and pass such and so many other ordinances or by-laws for the peace, good government, order, welfare and convenience of the town as they may deem necessary, proper and expedient, not repugnant to this state or of the United States.

52. And be it enacted, That the council shall have power to pass ordinances appropriating and providing for raising by taxation moneys for the following purposes:

I. For lighting the streets of the town;

II. For the support of the police department;

III. For the maintenance of the fire department;

IV. For regulating, cleaning and keeping in repair streets and highways;

V. For repairs to public buildings;

VI. For the relief of the poor;

VII. For water for the extinguishment of fires;

VIII. For the payment of interest upon the debt of the town and such part of the principal as shall from time to time become due and payable;

IX. For the sinking fund required to be raised;

X. For the general and incidental expenses of the town including the printing and publication of minutes of council, ordinances and such other matters required by law to be published;

XI. For the support of public schools; and no appropriation shall be made or ordered for any other purpose, except by a majority of the voters of the town voting at an annual town election.

53. And be it enacted, That the council shall have power to provide for the lighting of the streets, avenues and public places of the town, in such places as they in their judgment may deem necessary.

54. And be it enacted, That the council shall have power to provide for a supply of pure and wholesome water to the inhabitants and for extinguishment of fires, by contract, either with private corporations or with adjoining municipalities owning or controlling water works; and the council shall have power to fix and determine the terms and conditions upon which private companies may lay their mains or pipes in the streets of the town.

55. And be it enacted, That the council shall have power to designate an official newspaper in which all advertisements and notices required by law to be published shall be published.

56. And be it enacted, That the council shall have power to borrow money temporarily, in the name of the town, in anticipation of appropriated revenues not exceeding in amount one-half of such anticipated revenues.

57. And be it enacted, That the council shall have power at any time to direct a special election to fill any vacancy that may occur in their own body.

58. And be it enacted, That the council may require the owners or occupants of any parcel of land fronting on any improved street to keep the sidewalks, flagging, curbs and gutters in front of such land in good repair, and if in any case, after reasonable notice, such repairs be not done by such owner or occupant, the council may have the same done, and the expense thereof, with interest and costs, may be recovered by the council by suit in the name of the town against such owner as for so much money due for labor performed and material furnished by said town for such owner or occupant, at his request, or may be assessed as a tax on such

lot, and shall be a lien thereon, and be collected as other taxes are collected.

59. And be it enacted, That the town council shall appoint three discreet persons, residents and freeholders of the town, to be commissioners of assessment and who shall hold their office for three years, except as hereinafter provided, the said commissioners shall make all assessments for improvements of every kind under this act; provided, that if any of the said commissioners shall be interested in the matter of any such assessments the council shall appoint some discreet and impartial freeholder or freeholders, resident in said town, to act in regard to such assessment in lieu of the commissioner or commissioners interested therein as aforesaid; and every report of assessments made by commissioners of assessment shall be accompanied by the oath or affirmation of each commissioner making the same that he is not interested, directly or indirectly, in the matter of the assessment, and that he has performed his duties in relation thereto honestly, faithfully and impartially, to the best of his ability, skill and understanding, which oath or affirmation the clerk of the said town is hereby authorized to administer; and the first commissioner appointed under this act shall determine among themselves by lot which of them shall serve for one, two and three years respectively, and thereafter annually one commissioner shall be appointed to serve for the full term of three years.

60. And be it enacted, That the council shall have power and they are hereby authorized by ordinance—

To lay out, open, straighten, widen and extend any street, avenue or highway, or any part or section thereof, and to take and appropriate for such purpose any necessary lands and real estate upon making compensation to the owners thereof as hereinafter provided; to provide for grading and altering the grade of streets and avenues in the town, and filling, macadamizing, guttering, curbing, bridging, planking, graveling, paving and repairing the same; to make and adopt a general plan of sewerage and drainage for such town or any section thereof, conformably to which all sewers and drains, receiving basins and all other appurtenances of public drainage shall be made; to provide for the building and constructing of public sewers and drains, and for taking land and real estate for building the same and for acquiring an outlet for sewers over and through lands in adjoining municipalities; provided, that the consent of such adjoining municipality and of such other municipality (if any) as may in any manner be affected by such outlet shall be to that end first obtained; provided, however, that no ordinance for any of such purposes shall be passed except in the manner hereinafter stated and unless it shall receive the votes of two-thirds of the members of the council; and provided further, that any such ordinance may be introduced and passed at the same stated meeting of the council.

61. And be it enacted, That streets or sections of streets shall be laid out, opened, straightened, extended, widened or otherwise changed as to their boundaries, in the following manner and not otherwise: a petition, in writing, signed by the owners of one-sixth of the property fronting on the improvement desired, shall be presented to the council, setting forth accurately the improvement desired, together with a deposit of such sum of money as the council shall direct, towards meeting the expense in case such improvement shall not be ordered, which sum, if the improvement shall finally be determined to be made, shall be returned to the petitioner or petitioners; and if such improvement shall not be determined to be made, said sum, less any expenses that may have been incurred, shall be returned as aforesaid; if the council shall favor the petition the same shall be referred to the commissioners of assessment and a town surveyor not interested in such improvement, who shall thereupon make a map of such improvement, showing the real estate to be taken therefor, and all the property, which in the judgment of the said commissioners, will be specially benefited thereby, designating each lot and parcel on said map by a letter or number; said commissioners shall also ascertain, so far as practicable, the names of the owners of said real estate to be taken and property to be benefited, and the interest of each of the owners of real estate to be taken, and when such names or estates are not known they shall so report; they shall also appraise the value of the interest of each known owner of real estate to be taken, and the damage to be done to such owner by taking the same; and where the estates in any plot of land are unknown, they shall appraise the value of or the damage done to the fee simple. said commissioners shall also estimate all other expenses likely, in their judgment, to attend the completion of the improvement; said commissioners shall also estimate the amount likely to be realized from the sale of any buildings or parts of buildings, required to be taken on account of said improvement; this probable net cost they shall then assess upon the land to be specially benefited, in proportion to the benefit to be received; thereupon they shall, under their hands make a report of the facts ascertained and of the appraisements, estimates, determinations and assessments made by them concerning said improvement, and shall file such report and their map with the clerk of the town; thereupon the said clerk shall cause a notice of the filing of said map and report to be printed in the official newspaper of the town, or, if there be none, a newspaper published in the county and circulating in the town, for the period of two weeks, which notice shall contain a general description of the improvement intended, of the land to be taken, and of the land to be assessed therefor, and shall state the time and place when and where the council will meet to hear and consider any objections to said report or to the improvement, which may be presented in writing; said clerk shall also, within said period, cause notices to the same effect to be posted at points not over three hundred feet apart along the whole line of said improvement, the time appointed for hearing such objections being not less than ten days after the expiration of said period of two weeks, and shall also, within the said period, serve a copy of such notice upon resident owners of real estate affected thereby, but the omission of the clerk to serve such notice shall not invalidate any of said proceedings; and all objections at such time and place, presented in writing, the council shall consider and adjudicate upon, and the awards or assessments made in said report may be corrected accordingly; a copy of which corrections signed by the chairman of the council shall be filed with the said clerk within twenty days after the expiration of said period of two weeks; if the said council shall then determine to make said improvement, notwithstanding any objections to the same, the said council shall confirm said awards, with the corrections, if any, and pass an ordinance ordering said improvement to be made and completed in such manner as said council may direct, under the supervision of said commissioners of assessments; provided, the said council shall not proceed to make any such improvement if the owners of the property subject to more than two thirds of the assessment for the improvement shall remonstrate against the same being made; the said council shall also pass a resolution directing the several sums awarded to be paid to the persons to whom the awards are made for real estate taken and damages sustained in making said improvement, and upon the passage of such resolution the fee simple of said real estate to be taken shall be vested in the town; provided, that where the commissioners shall have reported the name or estates of the owners of any plot as unknown, the said resolution shall direct the sum of the award on account of such plot to be paid to the owners thereof, when and as their interest may appear, and any such owner or person interested in said land may by bill in chancery, according to the practice of that court, have the said sum distributed or in whole or in part paid over to him, as law and justice may require; after the completion of said improvement the said commissioners shall ascertain and determine the actual net cost thereof, and shall assess, as hereinafter provided, such actual net cost upon the lands specially benefited in proportion to the benefit received.

62. And be it enacted, That whenever by the report and map of the said commissioners, corrected as aforesaid, it shall appear that an award has been made to any person for property taken or damage sustained, and that such person is also assessed for benefits received on account of the same improvement, then if the assessment equal or exceed the award, no payment shall be made on account of such award; and if the award exceed the assessment, only so much of the award as is in excess shall be paid, and the resolution of the council ordering the awards to be paid shall be framed accordingly; and when the amount to be assessed shall be finally determined, such amount shall be set off against the amount of the award unpaid; and if the amount of the award unpaid be in excess, the assessment shall be cancelled, and such excess only shall be paid to the person to whom the award is made; and if the amount of the assessment be in excess, the award unpaid shall be cancelled, and such excess only shall be a lien upon the property assessed; the rest of the award or assessment, as the case may be being also cancelled.

63. And be it enacted, That whenever any person who shall have presented objections as aforesaid, to an award, shall be dissatisfied with the determination of the council, thereupon such person may commence an action on contract against the said town in the circuit court of the county, or in the supreme court of this state (provided that the trial shall be had in the county in which such town is located), which action shall proceed in all things as if such town had, upon taking the real estate required for the said improvement, agreed in writing to pay therefor the value thereof and the damage done by taking the same, and if in said action the plaintiff shall recover more than the amount awarded as aforesaid he shall recover his taxable costs according to law; and if he shall not recover more than the amount awarded, then the defendant shall recover his taxable costs against the plaintiff, and shall be entitled to have them deducted from the amount recovered by the plaintiff, and execution shall issue only for the balance, the assessment (if any) against the plaintiff being also deducted from the amount of the judgment; provided, always, that no such action shall be brought by any person who may have received payment of the amount awarded, nor unless notice that such action shall be brought, be filed with the clerk of said council within sixty days after the confirmation of the award, nor unless such action be commenced within six months after such confirmation; provided further, that the judge of the said circuit court may, upon petition, for good cause shown, and upon such terms as he may direct, dispense with either or all of the provisions in the last proviso contained.

64. And be it enacted, That any street or section of a street may be graded, flagged, macadamized, paved, curbed, guttered or have a sidewalk of any material constructed thereon, or be otherwise improved, as hereinbefore provided, in the following manner, namely on the petition in writing to the council by the owners of one sixth of the lands fronting on the street or section of street proposed to be improved, or upon like petition of ten freeholders, the council shall, by resolution, direct the town clerk to advertise such application or petition and the notice hereinafter provided for, for at least two weeks, one in each week successively, in the official paper of the town, or if there be none, in one or more newspapers published in the county and circulating in the county and circulating in the town, and to post copies of the said petition and notice in five public places in the town designated by the council, at least ten days prior to the time fixed for the hearing of objections to such improvement; the clerk shall also publish and post as aforesaid, with the petition, a notice signed by him, stating that objections in writing to said proposed improvement shall be filed with him, and designating the time and place when and where the town council will meet to consider such objections, which time shall not be less than ten days after the date of the first publication of such petition and notice as aforesaid; and the said clerk shall also serve like notice on the owners of property residing along the street or section of streets so proposed to be improved, at least five days before the time designated in said notice; provided, however that no assessment shall be set aside or affected by reason of the failure of said clerk to serve such notice; and at or before the time named in such notice the said clerk shall file in his office affidavit showing that such petition and notice have been published and posted as herein required; at the time named in such notice the council shall proceed to consider such objections as shall have been presented, and if it appear that appear that the owners of two thirds of the land fronting on such proposed improvement have objected thereto, such improvement shall not be made and all costs and expenses incurred in such proceedings shall be paid by the petitioners, to secure which the council shall in all cases require a deposit of fifty dollars before receiving any petition; and the council may, in its discretion, determine not to make such improvement, in which case the deposit made by the petitioner or petitioners, less any expenses that may have been incurred, shall be returned to him or them; and the defeat of any ordinance for such improvement introduced before the council, shall be conclusive as to the determination of the council not to make such improvement; at any time after the time named in said notice for objections, the council may proceed to pass an ordinance for such improvement, and such ordinance shall be valid if it describes in general language the improvement required to be made and done, and it shall not be necessary to state therein any other matter or thing connected with said improvement; the town clerk shall publish and post such ordinance in the same manner and for the same time he is required to publish and post the petition for the improvement described therein; and he shall file in his office an affidavit showing that such ordinance has been duly published and posted; at any time after the passage of such ordinance the council may require the clerk to advertise for proposals for doing the work of and furnishing the materials necessary for such improvement, in the official paper of the town and in such other newspapers as shall be designated by the council, which proposals shall be presented in such form and manner and under such regulations as the council shall prescribe; upon the coming in of such proposals the council may enter into contract with the lowest responsible bidders on the terms of their proposals; provided, however, that the council may reject all bids if they deem it for the interest of the town so to do, in which case they shall again advertise for proposals and shall proceed in all things as if no proposals had been offered; and the council shall require the person or persons so entering into contract with the town to give bonds with ample free and security for the due performance thereof.

65. And be it enacted, That sewers may be built and constructed in any of the streets of the town under the control of the town authorities on the petition of owners of one-sixth of the lands adjoining the proposed route of the sewer; and the proceedings after receiving such petition, shall be in all respects the same as are hereinbefore set forth for flagging and grading of streets, and all the provisions of this act relating to flagging and grading of streets shall be applicable to proceedings for the construction of sewers, except as modified in and by this section.

66. And be it enacted, That the council may appoint an inspector over the work and materials on any sewer or street improvement and may fix his compensation; the amount of such compensation shall be included in and form part of the cost of the improvement.

67. And be it enacted, That before the council accept any work on any sewer or street improvement, or any final payment be made to the contractor, the council shall publish as aforesaid a notice stating when the council shall meet to receive and consider objections in writing to the work and materials done and used in such improvement, and if any such objections shall appear to be well founded, the council shall take such action thereon as in their judgment the interests of the town shall require.

68. And be it enacted, That where it shall be necessary in the construction of any public sewer to take or use private property for that purpose, the council shall have power to provide, in the ordinance for the building or constructing of any such sewer, for the taking of such private property as is necessary; for that purpose the damages and awards to be made for lands so taken shall be determined and made by the commissioners of assessment who shall report the same to the council, and thereafter the proceedings shall be the same in all respects as are hereinbefore provided for opening of streets.

69. And be it enacted, That where any town shall be so situated that it shall have no immediate outlet for sewage except through adjoining municipalities or by connections with sewers existing or contemplated to be built in adjoining municipalities, it shall be lawful for the town council of the town and the governing body of such adjoining municipality to enter into contract for the payment of a sum in gross by such town for the right to connect with any sewer or sewers in such adjoining municipality, and the amount of such contract price shall be included in the costs of making the sewer in and through such town which it is proposed so to connect with the sewer in the adjoining municipality, and shall be assessed in the manner hereinafter directed as if such contract price were a portion of the cost of wholly constructing the sewer within the territorial limits of the town.

70. And be it enacted, That the council shall have power to issue improvement certificates, payable within one year or less with interest, to the amount of eighty per centum of the work done on any street, sewer or other public improvement when certified as correct by the engineer in charge of the work; and when the contract is fully completed and the work is accepted the town council may issue a certificate for an additional fifteen per centum of said work done, and in not less than three nor more than six months after the date of the acceptance of the work may issue a final certificate for the balance due, unless some errors or defects in the work shall have appeared, in which case the certificate shall be withheld until the defect or errors are rectified to the satisfaction of the council.

71. And be it enacted, That the cost and expense of widening, opening or extending any street, and after the completion thereof the whole cost of any street, sewer or other public improvement, shall be ascertained and determined by the commissioners of assessment, and such cost and expense shall, so far as the same can be, be assessed upon the lands and real estate specially benefited by the improvement, in proportion to the benefit received; and no lot or parcel of land shall be assessed more than it is so specially benefited; and if the total cost of any improvement shall exceed the aggregate assessable special benefits, the excess shall be borne and paid by the town at large; the commissioners shall file their report with the town clerk, which shall be accompanied by a map showing what lots and parcels of land are specially benefited by the improvement the amount assessed as special benefits upon each lot or parcel of land, and the names of the owners of the several lots and parcels of land assessed, so far as the commissioners can ascertain the same, and the amount, if any, of the excess of the cost of the improvement over the aggregate assessable special benefits; but no assessment shall be deemed defective by reason of any mistake in the names of the owners of lands assessed or omitting the said names or any of them; the clerk shall publish and post notices in the same way and manner hereinbefore prescribed for publishing and posting the petition for the improvement and its accompanying notice, stating that the map and report of the commissioners have been filed in his office, and that the council will consider any objections to such report, map and assessment presented in writing on or before a day named in such notice to be fixed by the town council, which day shall be at least ten days after the first publication of such notices; after considering such report, map and assessment, and such objections as may have been presented against the same, the said council may confirm the said report, map and assessment, or if deemed necessary may return the same to the commissioners for revision and correction, who shall return the same corrected and revised without unnecessary delay; and thereafter the council may, without further notice, confirm the said report, assessment and map.

72. And be it enacted, That no certiorari injunction or other writ or process shall be allowed or granted to set aside any ordinance for any improvement after the contract therefore shall have been awarded by the council of the town; and no certiorari, injunction or other writ or process shall be allowed or granted to set aside any assessment made for any sewer or street improvement of any kind after thirty days shall have elapsed from the date of the confirmation of such assessment by the council of such town.

73. And be it enacted, That the council shall have the power to issue bonds payable in not exceeding ten years, and bearing interest at not exceeding six per centum per annum, to raise moneys to pay for lands taken for opening or extending or widening streets, constructing roads or building sewers, or for the redemption of improvement certificates issued under this act, or to pay any judgment recovered against the town, and the council may likewise issue bonds to run not exceeding ten years, and bearing interest at not exceeding six per centum per annum, as above, to renew such part of the bonded debt of the municipality of which the town is the successor which may become due and payable, and for the payment of which no provisions shall have been made.

74. And be it enacted, That the fiscal year of the town shall commence on the first day of May in each year.

75. And be it enacted, That all moneys received on redemption of lands from sales for unpaid taxes, and for or on account of arrears of taxes, shall be apportioned to and among the several appropriations for which such taxes were raised, except that the costs of sale and redemption fee shall be paid into the incidental fund, and all moneys received on redemption of lands from sales for unpaid assessments shall be paid into the sinking fund, excepting costs of sales, shall be returned to the incidental fund; all unexpended balances remaining at the close of any fiscal year shall be appropriated or transferred or otherwise disposed of as the council in its judgment shall deem proper.

76. And be it enacted, That there shall be annually raised by taxation a sum sufficient to pay all interest accruing on the bonded debt during the fiscal year and also at least three and one-third per centum of the principal of such bonded debt, excluding therefrom bonds issued for street improvements, which shall be paid into the sinking fund.

77. And be it enacted, That all moneys received for licenses, and all other moneys received and not specifically appropriated, shall be paid into the incidental fund.

78. And be it enacted, That all taxes and assessments in such town shall bear interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the time the same became due and payable.

79. And be it enacted, That all taxes and all assessments heretofore or hereafter levied, assessed or made upon any lands, tenements or real estate, situate in such town, shall be and remain a lien thereon until paid notwithstanding any devise, descent, alienation, mortgage or other encumbrance thereof; and if the full amount of any such tax or assessment shall not be paid and satisfied within such time as shall be limited and appointed by the council for the payment thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the council to cause such lands, tenements or real estate to be sold at public auction for the shortest term for which any person will agree to take the same and pay such tax or assessment, or the balance due thereof remaining unpaid, with the interest thereon, and all costs, charges and expenses, and to execute under the common seal of said town a declaration of such sale, to be signed by the chairman of the council and the town clerk, and to deliver the same to the purchaser, and such purchaser, his executors, administrators or assigns shall, by virtue thereof, lawfully hold and enjoy the said lands, tenements or real estate for his and their own proper use against the owner or owners thereof, and all persons claiming under him or them, until said term shall be completed and ended; provided, the said council shall first have caused said sale to be advertised for at least two months in its official paper, or, if none, then at least in one public newspaper published in the county and circulating in such town, and also by advertisements put up in at least five public places in such town, which advertisement shall describe the said lands, tenements or real estate and specify the amount of assessment or tax and the recitals in such declaration of sale shall be evidence of the assessment advertising and sale; and provided, also, that the purchaser shall not be entitled to possession of lands so purchased until the period herein limited for redemption shall have expired; and provided, also, that the lands, tenements or real estate so sold may be redeemed by the owner, mortgagee, occupant or persons interested therein, or by any other persons, or in behalf of the owner, mortgagee or claimant of such lands, tenements or real estate, at any time within two years after the sale for either taxes or assessments, or for both, by paying to the treasurer of the town, for the use of said purchaser, the purchase money, together with any other sum paid for tax or assessment, which the said purchaser may have paid, chargeable on such lands, tenements or real estate and which he is hereby authorized to do, with interest thereon at the rate of fifteen per centum per annum, in addition thereto; and the certificate of the treasurer of the town, stating the payments, and showing what lands, tenements and real estate such payment is intended to redeem shall be evidence of such redemption; any mortgagee shall have power to redeem at any time until the expiration of the six months' notice therein specified; no mortgagee whose mortgage shall have been duly recorded before sale for any tax or assessment shall be affected by such sale until six months' notice, in writing, shall have been given to him, either personally, or if not to be found in said town, then such notice shall be deposited in the post office of said town, directed to him at his last known place of residence (or at the post office nearest thereto); but nothing therein contained shall be so construed as to impair the lien created by such tax, assessment or sale; and provided, the same term of time for which any lands, tenements or real estate so sold as aforesaid shall not commence, nor shall said purchaser or those claiming under him have a right of possession to said lands, tenements or real estate until the two years limited for the redemption of the same shall have expired, and the said purchaser or those claiming under him shall, at the expiration of the time limited in such declaration of the sale, quit and surrender the said lands, tenements or real estate in as good state and condition as when he entered thereon, natural wear and accidents excepted; provided, also, that the said sale may be adjourned or postponed from time to time, or suspended as the council or their committee, appointed to attend to said sale, may direct; and provided, that if, at any sale of lands, tenements or real estate, for assessment or taxes, the whole or any part thereof shall remain unsold for want of purchasers, then it shall be lawful for the said council or said committee to adjourn the sale not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, twenty days notice at least, by publication for two weeks and posting, shall be given as aforesaid of the said adjourned sale; and if, at such adjourned sale, there shall be no purchasers for said lands tenements or real estate, or for any part thereof, then it shall be lawful for the treasurer of the said town to purchase the said lands, tenements or real estate for any term not exceeding one hundred years for the benefit of the town, subject to the same redemption as herein before provided for; provided also, that all moneys paid for the redemption of said lands, tenements or real estate as aforesaid, together with all taxes and assessments paid by any mortgagee or judgment creditor, shall be a lien upon said lands, tenements or real estate for the amount so paid, with interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum and such lien shall have precedence over all other liens on said lands, tenements or real estate; provided, further, that a complete record of all taxes and assessments shall be kept in the town clerk's office, which record shall contain the time when such assessment and taxes were laid the time when they were paid (and if the property has been sold therefor) the time of said sale and to whom sold, and if redeemed, when and by whom; it shall be the duty of the town clerk to enter in a book to be called "record of sales," a minute of all declarations of all sales, and to give certificates of search in relation to liens to any person or persons applying for the same, and to cancel such declarations when the property for which they were given shall be redeemed, on the certificate of the town treasurer of such redemption, and to file such certificate in the said clerk's office; it shall be the duty of the treasurer to make out two certificates of all property redeemed, one for the person redeeming and one to be filed in the said clerk's office; it shall be lawful for the council of said town to sell, assign and transfer any declaration of sale or any term in lands purchased for the benefit of said town as aforesaid, or any portion of a term, for such price as said council may think proper.

80 And be it enacted, That the assessor shall levy a tax upon every person who owns or has the care of any dog, male or female as follows: one dollar for each male dog, and three dollars for every female dog, in lieu of the state law, which tax shall be appropriated to the support of the school.

81. And be it enacted, That the assessor shall complete his assessment and present his books to the council for examination by the third Monday in September annually, and the council shall complete their examination of the same by the first Monday in October; immediately thereafter the collector shall give notice as required by section ten of the tax act, and within thirty days thereafter the collector shall make the demand and give the notice as required by section eleven of the tax act, and the day fixed by him for the payment thereof shall not be later than December twentieth.

82. And be it enacted, That all the property, real and personal, of the several school districts existing within the limits of any town, borough or township, before its incorporation under the provisions of this act, shall, upon such incorporation, become and be the property of such incorporated town, and shall be held in its corporate name, and the several obligations, contracts and debts of said previously existing school district shall be assumed by and shall become and be the obligations, contracts and debts of said incorporated town, and that the board of education shall possess and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties by law vested in or imposed upon the trustees of school districts; they shall organize annually by choosing a chairman and a clerk, and may establish schools and provide for their government, and shall keep all school property in good repair; they shall define and fix the duties and compensation of their clerk, who shall also perform all duties enjoined by law on district clerks; provided, that no property shall be bought or building erected by the said board unless a majority of the voters of the town voting at an annual town meeting shall have voted an appropriation for that purpose; in case any appropriation for the purchase of land and the erection of a school building shall be voted by the electors of the town at any town election, the council shall issue bonds in the corporate name of the town for the amount of such appropriation, in such denominations as they shall deem proper; such bonds shall be designated "school bonds," shall bear interest at not exceeding the rate of six per centum per annum, and shall not be sold for less than their par value; they shall be made payable in such manner that, at the expiration of three years, three-fifteenths thereof shall become due and payable and thereafter one fifteenth thereof shall become due and payable annually; the council shall provide for raising by taxation annually the interest thereon and one-fifteenth of the principal thereof; the proceeds of the sale of said bonds shall be held by the town treasurer and shall be paid out by him on the warrants of the board of education; at any time after an appropriation is voted as aforesaid, the board of education may purchase the necessary land and enter into contract for the erection of a school building thereon, the title to which property shall be vested in the town by its corporate name.

83. And be it enacted, That all general laws and statutes of this state heretofore passed relating to incorporated towns shall be and they are hereby made applicable to any town formed or created under this act, except in so far as the same may be inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this act.

84. And be it enacted, That all proceedings for opening, widening, extending, grading, regulating and otherwise improving streets and avenues which may be pending and remain unfinished and incomplete at the time of incorporation under or adoption of this act by any town or township, shall be proceeded with and completed under the laws in force at the time such proceedings were commenced, and as if such town or township had not become incorporated under this act.

85. And be it enacted, That every town government heretofore established, formed under and in accordance with the provisions of the acts of the legislature of this state for the formation and government of towns, which has been in fact constituted, formed and organized substantially in the manner directed by this act, containing within its limits and jurisdiction the population herein required, whether the authority to form such government has been lawfully conferred or not, shall be deemed, held and taken to be a town government created under the provisions of this act; and each and every such government is hereby constituted and made a town government, as fully to all intents and purposes as if the proceedings for the formation of the same had been instituted and the said governments had been formed and established under the provisions of this act; each and every such town government is hereby perpetuated and continued, and authorized, without reorganization, or further proceeding, to assume and exercise all the powers, privileges and franchises herein and hereby conferred upon town governments organized under the provisions of this act; and that all officers heretofore appointed, chosen or elected in any such town government, shall continue in office until the expiration of the term or terms for which they were originally appointed or elected, with all the powers, and subject to all the duties and responsibilities that are conferred or imposed upon like officers appointed, elected or chosen, or to be appointed, elected or chosen in governments formed and organized under the provisions of this act; and that all laws, ordinances, acts and proceedings of every such government heretofore passed, had, done and taken shall have the same force, validity and effect as if they had been passed had, done and taken by governments formed and organized under and in pursuance of the authority of this act.

86. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 7, 1895.

CHAPTER CXIV.

An Act to authorize policemen to serve writs and other process in certain cases.

1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey,* That in any of the cities of this state having but one constable elected according to law, the policemen appointed by the common council of said cities shall have all the powers of constables for the purpose of serving any summons, warrant, venire or other process issued by any justice of the peace or police justice in said city, except in the court for the trial of small causes, and a return by such officer signed as policeman shall be as good and sufficient in law as though signed by any constable.

2 And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 11, 1895.

CHAPTER CXV.

A Supplement to an act entitled "A general act concerning taxes," approved March nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all appeals to the state board of taxation shall be filed with said state board of taxation on or before the first day of April next following the assessment or levy of taxes appealed from.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts, special or general, inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately

Approved March 11, 1895.

CHAPTER CXVI.

A Supplement to an act entitled "A general act concerning taxes" approved March nineteenth, *one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.*

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cases where an appeal shall be made to the state board of taxation for the reduction of any assessment made by any assessor or taxing officer whose duty it is by law to make assessments for the purpose of taxation and a reduction of the assessments so appealed from, shall be made or ordered by the state board of taxation on such appeal, the party or corporation whose assessment has been so reduced by order of the said state board of taxation shall have thirty days from the date of the signing of the order by the state board of taxation reducing such assessment in which to pay the taxes so reduced or corrected, without any additional charge for interest or penalties on such amount adjusted or ordered by the said state board of taxation; and it shall be the duty of the collectors or persons whose duty it is by law to receive or collect the taxes in the various taxing districts of this state to receive and collect such amount of taxes so reduced by order of the state board of taxation, without any charge in addition for interest or penalties thereon.

2. And be it enacted, That in cases where the state board of taxation shall increase the assessment of any person or corporation, the person or corporation whose assessment has been increased by order of the state board of taxation shall have the like thirty days in which to pay the assessment so increased by order of the state board of taxation, without any additional charges for interest or penalties on such amount increased by the state board of taxation.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts, special or general, inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 11 1895.

CHAPTER CXVII.

A supplement to an act entitled "A general act concerning taxes," approved March nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That every assessor or board of tax commissioners in every taxing district of this state, whose duty it is, by law to make assessments, whether the same be a township, borough, village, city or other municipality, shall on or before the first day of November next ensuing the making of assessments for taxes in each year, transmit in writing, under oath or affirmation, to the office of the state board of taxation, at Trenton, a statement copied from the duplicate or assessment books of such taxing district in which the assessments of property for taxation for that year are contained the following facts:

First. The total amount or value of real estate assessed by such assessor or tax commissioners in such taxing district for that year.

Second. The total amount or value of personal property assessed by such assessor or tax commissioners in such taxing district for that year.

Third. The total amount or value of deductions for debts claimed and allowed, other than debts secured by mortgage, by such assessor or tax commissioners in such taxing district for that year.

Fourth. The total amount or value of exempt property assessed by such assessor or tax commissioners in such taxing district for that year, specifying particularly and by separate items—(a) the total amount or value of church property, (b) the total amount or value of property used for charitable purposes, (c) the total amount or value of school property owned by the taxing district, (d) the total amount or value of other school property. (e) the total amount or value of public property located in such taxing district other than school property, (f) the total amount or value of cemetery property or property used for graveyards, (g) the total amount or value of the exemptions claimed and allowed by such assessors or tax commissioners under the firemen's militia and veterans' acts, specifying the amount in each case, if any.

2. And be it enacted, That a failure of any assessor or board of tax commissioners, whose duty it is by law to make the assessments for taxes, to transmit such statement to the state board of taxation as is directed and required by this act, such assessor or board of tax commissioners shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars, to be received by the state board of taxation in an action in any court of this state having jurisdiction of the same, such penalty to be used by the state board of taxation for procuring the facts required by this act, to be transmitted to the office of the state board of taxation.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts, special or *general, inconsistent with this act,* are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 11, 1895.

CHAPTER CXVIII.

An Act for the prevention of blindness in the state of New Jersey.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That should one or both eyes of an infant become inflamed, swollen or reddened, or show any unnatural discharge at any time within two weeks after its birth, and no legally qualified practitioner of medicine be in attendance upon the infant at the time, it shall be the duty of the midwife, nurse, attendant or relative having charge of such infant to report the fact in writing, within *six hours, the local board of health of the* city, township or other municipality in which the parents of the infant reside.

2. And be it enacted, That the said local board of health shall direct the parents or person having charge of such infant suffering from such inflammation, swelling, redness or unnatural discharge of the eyes to immediately place it in charge of a legally qualified practitioner of medicine, or in charge of the physician of the city, township or other municipality if unable to pay for medical services.

3. *And be it* enacted, That every local board of health in the state of New Jersey shall furnish a copy of this act to every legally qualified practitioner of medicine, and to each person who is known to act as a midwife or nurse, in the city, township or other municipality for which such board of health is appointed; and the secretary of state shall cause a sufficient number of copies of this act to be printed, and to supply the same to such officers for distribution.

4. And be it enacted, That any failure to comply with the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not to exceed two hundred dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both, upon conviction under prosecution proceedings to be brought by any local board of health.

5. *And be it enacted, That this act shall* take effect and be in force on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Approved March 11, 1895.

CHAPTER CXX.

An Act to authorize grading, paving, curbing and repairing sidewalks in boroughs of this state incorporated under special charters, and to provide for the collection of the costs of the same.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever in any of the boroughs of this state, incorporated under special charters, sidewalks have been or shall be graded, paved, curbed or repaired, it shall be lawful for the governing body, when authorized by a majority of the votes cast at an election held for the purpose as herein provided, to expend such sum of money as may be authorized by such vote, not exceeding five per centum of the assessed value of the real estate of such borough as shown upon the county records the year when such authority is given or the year next preceding, for the purpose of paying the cost and expenses of grading, paving, curbing and repairing the sidewalks within such borough, either in whole or in part, in such manner as they may deem advisable, and to issue bonds therefor in the corporate name of such borough in the manner hereinafter provided.

2. And be it enacted, That whenever in the judgment of the governing body of such *borough it shall be deemed advisable to* make any expenditure authorized by this act and to issue bonds therefor, the said governing body may order an election to determine whether bonds shall be issued to procure money or the payment of the cost and expenses of the proposed improvement, and shall designate the time and place for holding such election and appoint judges and inspectors thereof; which election may be at the time and place fixed by law for the election of municipal officers, or may be a special election called for the purpose; provided, that when a special election shall have been ordered under the provisions of this act, six calendar months must elapse before any order for another such special election shall be issued; the polls shall be open at least from three o'clock until eight o'clock in the afternoon; notice of said election and of the amount of bonds proposed to be issued, which amount shall not exceed five per centum of the assessed value of its real estate of such borough as shown upon the county records the year when such authority is given or the year next preceding, shall be given by advertisement, set up in at least ten public places in such borough for at least twenty days, and published for two successive weeks in three newspapers circulating therein; on the ballots issued at such election shall be printed or written "*for the issue of bonds*" or "*against the issue of bonds,*" and the said election officers shall return to the governing body of such borough a true and correct statement in writing under their hands of the result of such election.

3. And be it enacted, That if at such election a majority of all the ballots cast shall be "for the issue of bonds," it shall then be lawful for the governing body of such borough to proceed with the improvement of the sidewalks, the work to be done by contract, and to incur an expense therefor not exceeding the amount mentioned in the notice of such election, and to issue coupon bonds of such borough for the purpose of providing funds to pay the cost and expenses of such improvements, such bonds to be issued from time to time as occasion may *require, but not to exceed in the aggregate* the amount mentioned in the notice of such election; the bonds may be made payable at times to be therein specified in a period of not more than ten years from issuing the same, and shall be so issued that a portion of the same shall be made payable in each year from the date of said bonds, and shall be disposed of in such manner as the governing body of such borough may determine, but in no case shall such bonds be issued or sold at less than the par value thereof.

4. *And be it enacted, That in addition* to means already provided either by law or ordinance for the collection of such cost and expenses from the owner or owners of the lot or lands in front of which such sidewalks have been graded, paved, curbed or repaired, it shall be lawful for the governing body of such borough to certify the cost thereof to the collector of taxes for said borough, with a description of the lot or lots of land in front of which the work was done, and the owner's name if it can be ascertained; the collector shall file a copy of said certificate in the office of the clerk of the county in which said borough is situate in the book of returns of unpaid taxes on real estate, and the amount of such cost, with expenses and lawful interest, shall be and remain a paramount lien on such lot or tract of land for the term of ten years from the date of such improvement, unless sooner paid or otherwise satisfied; the collector shall thereupon proceed to collect the same in such yearly or other installment as the borough shall direct, providing the installments do not extend beyond a period of ten years, but said collector shall make such collections in the manner in which unpaid taxes on real estate are now or may be by *law collectable in such borough,* unless otherwise directed by said borough.

5. And be it enacted, That the provisions of this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 11, 1895.

CHAPTER CXXI.

An Act to provide for the election of chosen freeholders in certain cities and incorporated towns in this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That there shall be elected from cities of the third class and incorporated towns of this state, having a population of not less than eight thousand, which are not now but may hereafter be divided into wards, a chosen freeholder to represent each ward of such city or incorporated town in the board of chosen freeholders of the county in which such city or incorporated town is situated, whose term of office shall be the same as the other freeholders elected in said county; provided, however, that if a chosen freeholder now holds a seat in the board of *chosen freeholders of the county from any* such city or incorporated town to which this act applies, or from the township of which such city or incorporated town formed a part and from which it has been set off, and is a resident of such city or incorporated town, such freeholder shall remain in office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, as the chosen freeholder from the ward in which he resides; and his successor shall be elected for a term ending at the same time that the term of office of the other chosen freeholders of such city or *town shall terminate.*

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 13, 1895.

CHAPTER CXXII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act for the formation of borough governments," approved April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the collector of taxes of any borough formed under the act to which this is a supplement shall, when requested to do so at any time by the mayor and council of such borough, render to said mayor and council a true and full account of all moneys collected by him as such collector up to such time, and of all payments made by him out of *said moneys, and for what purpose, and shall* also when required by said mayor and council, pay over to any bank or banking institution designated by them all moneys then in his hands collected or received by him for borough purposes, in the corporate name of such borough subject to drafts thereon, to be signed by the said mayor, attested by the borough clerk and countersigned by said collector.

2. And be it enacted, That if any such collector shall not comply with any such requirement, demand or direction of such mayor and council as herein provided, then he shall forfeit and pay to such borough the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in a proper suit in any court of competent jurisdiction.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and same are hereby repealed.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CXXIII.

An Act to amend an act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to protect trade marks and labels,' approved March twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two."

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of the act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to protect trade marks and labels,' approved March twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever any person, or any association or union of workingmen has heretofore adopted or used or shall hereafter adopt or use any label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement for the purpose of designating, making known or distinguishing any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor, as having been made, man*ufactured, produced, prepared, packed or put on* sale by such person or association or union of workingmen, or by a member or members of such association or union, it shall be unlawful to counterfeit or imitate such label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement, or to use, sell, offer for sale or in any way utter or circulate any counterfeit or imitation of any such label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement.

2 And be it enacted, That section two of said act be amended to read as follows:

2 And be it enacted, That whoever counterfeits or imitates any such label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement, or sells, offers for sale, or in any way utters or circulates any counterfeit or imitation of any such label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement, or knowingly uses any such counterfeit or imitation, or knowingly sells or disposes of, or keeps or has in his possession, with intent that the same shall be sold or disposed of, any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor to which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached or affixed, or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is printed, painted, stamped or impressed, or knowingly sells or disposes of any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor contained in any box, case, can or package to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached, affixed, printed, painted, stamped or *impressed, or keeps or has in his possession* with intent that the same shall be disposed of, any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor in any box, case, can or package to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached, affixed, printed, painted, stamped or impressed, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

3. And be it enacted, That section three of said act be amended to read as follows:

3 And be it enacted, That every such person, association or union that has heretofore adopted or used, or shall hereafter adopt or use, any label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement, as provided in section one of this act, may file the same for record in the office of the secretary of state by leaving two copies, counterparts or fac-similes thereof, with said secretary, and by filing therewith a sworn statement, specifying the name or names of the person, association or union on whose behalf such label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement shall be filed, the class of merchandise, and a particular description of the goods to which it has been or is intended to be appropriated; that the party so filing, or on whose behalf such label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement shall be filed, has the right to the use of the same, and that no other person, firm, association, union or corporation has the right to use, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as may be calculated to deceive, and that the fac-simile copies or counterparts filed therewith are true and correct; there shall be paid for such *filing and recording a fee of one dollar;* any person who shall, for himself or on behalf of any other person, association or union procure the filing of any label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement in the office of the secretary of state under the provisions of this act by making any false or fraudulent representations or declarations, verbally or in writing, or by any fraudulent means, shall be liable to pay any damages sustained in consequence of any such filing, to be recovered by or on behalf of the party injured thereby, in any court having jurisdiction, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court; said secretary shall deliver to such person, association or union so filing or causing to be filed any such label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement, so many duly attested certificates of the recording of the same as such person, association or union may apply for, for each of which certificates said secretary shall receive a fee of one dollar; any such certificate of record shall in all suits and prosecutions under this act be sufficient proof of the adoption of such label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement; said secretary of the state shall not record for any person, union or association any label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement that would reasonably be mistaken for any label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement theretofore filed by or on behalf of any other person, union or association.

4. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

5. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

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ded against the property of individuals, copartnerships, married women, joint stock associations, corporations, or any defendant or defendants in any action at law, and that the practice and procedure in relation to the issue, the levy and the return of the said writ or writs, and the execution thereof when improperly issued, shall be the same as in cases of attachment against non-resident debtors.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 25, 1895.

CHAPTER XLIV

A Supplement to an act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act for the formation of borough governments,' approved April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy eight," which supplement was approved May ninth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and is chapter one hundred and seventy-six of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the second section of the act to which this is a supplement be and the same is hereby repealed; provided, however, that the term of office of any freeholder heretofore elected under said act shall be extended to and terminate on the second Wednesday of May next.

2. And be it enacted, That at the annual elections for borough officers which are held on the same day that the annual township elections are held in the various townships of this state, the legal voters of any borough heretofore organized under and by virtue of the act to which this is a supplement, embracing within its territory parts of more than one township, shall be entitled to vote within such borough for a chosen freeholder for the township in which a majority of the legal voters of such borough shall reside at the time of the passage of this act, and the legal voters of any such borough hereafter organized under and by virtue of said act shall be entitled to vote therein for a chosen freeholder for the township in which a majority of such legal voters shall reside at the time of the incorporation of such borough.

3. And be it enacted, That if any dispute shall arise or doubt shall exist as to which township shall contain the residence of a majority of the legal voters of any such borough, it shall be lawful for the council of such borough or the township committee of any township interested to apply to the president judge of the court of common pleas of the county wherein such borough is situated, who shall proceed in a summary way, on such notice as he may direct, to ascertain in which township the greater part of the legal voters of such borough reside, and his adjudication in writing, duly filed in the office of the clerk of said county shall be final and conclusive evidence thereof.

4. And be it enacted, That the votes polled in such borough for freeholder shall be added to the votes polled in the township and canvassed in the same manner as the votes of the several election districts in townships now are or hereafter may be directed by law to be canvassed.

5. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 25, 1895.

CHAPTER XLV

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act for the relief of creditors against absconding and absent debtors," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cases where an attachment shall hereafter be issued out of the supreme court or any circuit court or common pleas court of this state, and the sheriff or other officer to whom said writ has been issued shall have attached any personal property, such sheriff or other officer shall be entitled to receive a just and reasonable compensation for storage, watchman or any other expense necessary to secure the safe keeping of the property so attached, such compensation to be fixed by the court out of which said writ issued, or any judge thereof, to be paid out of the first moneys arising from the sale of such property.

2. And be it enacted, That in all cases where an attachment shall hereafter be issued out of the supreme court or any circuit or common pleas court of this state, the said suit shall not be discontinued until the compensation so as aforesaid fixed shall have been paid.

3. And be it enacted, That in all cases where an attachment shall hereafter be issued out of the supreme court, circuit court or any common pleas court of this state, and the same shall have been quashed or dismissed by said court or any judge thereof, that the compensation so due said sheriff or other officer shall be considered as a part of the taxed costs in said suit to be paid by the plaintiff.

4. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

5. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 25, 1895.

CHAPTER XLVI.

An Act to authorize borough commissions to order and regulate the construction of sidewalks, and to provide for the payment of the expenses of the same.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the incorporated borough commissions of this state shall have power, through their several legislative bodies, to pass an ordinance for the regulation, construction and repair of sidewalks and thereby to fix, and determine the method in which sidewalks in such borough commission shall be constructed, repaired and maintained from materials out of which the same shall be constructed; also to provide for the payment of the cost of such construction, repair and maintenance; provided, however, that the property owners may construct, at their own expense, sidewalks of any material that may be allowed by general ordinance of such borough.

2. And be it enacted, That any such borough commission may prescribe, by general ordinance, in what cases such sidewalks shall be constructed, repaired and maintained at the expense of the abutting land owners; whenever in any borough commission it shall hereafter become the duty of any owner of abutting lands, under the ordinance of a borough commission, to construct, alter or repair any sidewalk or section thereof, the authorities of such borough commission having charge of the street affairs of the borough commission may cause a notice in writing to be served upon the owner or occupant of said lands, requiring the specified work to said sidewalk to be done by said owner or occupant within a period of not less than twenty days from the date of service of such notice; whenever any lands are occupied, and the owner cannot be found within the borough commission, the same may be mailed, postage prepaid, to his or her post office address, if the same can be ascertained; in case such owner is a non-resident of the borough commission, and his or her post office address cannot be ascertained, then the notice may be inserted for four weeks, once a week, in some newspaper of such borough commission, or in some newspaper printed in the township wherein said borough commission is situate; in case the owner or occupant of said lands shall not comply with the requirements of such notice, it shall be lawful for the street department of the borough commission to cause the required work to be done and paid for out of the moneys of the borough commission to the credit of the street department; the cost of such work shall be certified by the person or persons having charge thereof to the person having charge of the collection of taxes and assessments in such borough commission; upon filing said certificate with the collector of taxes of said borough commission the amount of the cost of such work shall be and become a lien upon the said abutting lands in front of or on the side of which such work was done; and it shall and may be lawful for the authorities in such borough commission to place the assessments made against any property improved in the manner specified in this act in the annual tax bill rendered to the owner or owners of such property, and the same may be collected in the same manner and by the same officers as taxes are or may be collected in such borough commission; in addition thereto the borough commission may have an action upon contract to recover the said amount against the owner of said lands in any court having obtained jurisdiction thereof; the certified copy of the aforesaid certificate shall in such an action be prima facie evidence of the existence of a debt due from the said owner to the borough.

3. And be it enacted, That all moneys recovered or paid to the borough commission under the provisions of the last preceding section shall be credited to the account out of which the cost of the work was paid.

4. And be it enacted, that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 25, 1895.

CHAPTER XLVII.

An Act to fix the time at which the term of office of township officers shall begin in counties of the first class.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the term of office of all township and village officers who shall hereafter be elected in the several townships and villages in counties of the first class in this state shall begin on the Monday next after the annual town meeting or election at which such officers shall be chosen; and such officers shall continue in office until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 25, 1895.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

An Act to provide for free lectures for workingmen and workingwomen.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the boards of education in cities of this state or other municipalities containing over ten thousand population according to the last census are hereby authorized and empowered to provide for the employment of lecturers on the natural sciences and kindred subjects in the public schools in any said city, or other municipality, in the evenings, for the benefit of working men and working women.

2. And be it enacted, That the said boards of education shall have power to purchase the books, stationery, charts and other things necessary and expedient to successfully conduct said lectures, which it shall have power to direct.

3. And be it enacted, That no admission fee shall be charged, and at least one school in each ward, or sub-division of each city or municipality, where practicable, shall be designated by the said board of education for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, and at least one lecture shall be delivered during each of the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March in each year, which shall be advertised in a daily or weekly paper published in said city or municipality at least ten days in advance of the delivery thereof.

4. And be it enacted, That the boards of education of any of the said cities or municipalities are hereby authorized to meet previous to the first day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and provide the necessary appropriations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

Approved February 25, 1895.

CHAPTER XLIX.

An Act to provide for the autonomy of certain cities in this state which have been created out of townships whose officers have continued to exercise their functions within the corporate limits of such cities.

Whereas, certain cities of this state have been heretofore created within the limits of the territory theretofore included within the boundaries of townships, and governed as such and notwithstanding the creation of cities the township committees and other officers of such townships have continued to assert and exercise their powers as the governing bodies and officers of such townships, in and over and within the limits of such cities, by the assessment and collection of taxes and otherwise, whereby great confusion has arisen in the government of said cities; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That from and after the passage of this act, no officer or officers of any township of this state from which any city has been heretofore created, the officers of which townships have continued to exercise their functions within the corporate limits of such city, shall perform any governmental act or exercise as an officer of such township any official function within or over any such city or the property or inhabitants thereof.

2. And be it enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, all taxes assessed or collected within the limits of such cities for any purpose shall be assessed and collected exclusively by the assessor or assessors, collector or collectors of such cities, who shall discharge the same duties and exercise the same powers conferred by law upon assessors and collectors of taxes in such cities; and such assessors of taxes of such cities shall be members of the board of assessors of the counties in which such cities may be situated.

3. And be it enacted, That in each of such cities, unless otherwise provided for by law, there shall be elected at the charter election so many overseers of the poor as are or may be authorized by law to be elected in each of the townships of the county in which such city is situated.

4. And be it enacted, That in each of such cities there shall be elected at the charter election so many freeholders as are or hereafter may be authorized by law to be elected in each of the townships of the county in which such city is situated.

5. And be it enacted, That in each of such cities, or in each of the wards thereof, there shall be elected at the next charter election and thereafter as their terms of office may expire, so many justices of the peace as are now authorized by the constitution; said justices shall hold office for the term now fixed by law for the justices of the peace elected in townships of this state, and shall have the same jurisdiction and powers as such justices; vacancies in said office shall be filled at the charter elections in the said city in the same manner as is now done in the case of vacancies in the offices of justices elected in townships.

6. And be it enacted, That the township committees of such townships and the finance committees of such cities (or committees in charge of the finances of such cities) shall meet within thirty days after the passage of this act, in the city halls of such cities or other place or places wherein the common councils of such cities now meet, and shall then and there proceed, by writing signed by a majority of the members of said committees present to allot and divide between such cities and townships all property real and personal, choses in action, moneys on hand, tax liens, or the right thereof, due or to become due, in proportion to the taxable property and ratables as assessed by the respective assessors within the limits of such cities and townships at the last assessment for taxing purposes made by the respective assessors in such cities and townships, and may adjourn said meetings from time to time, as a majority of those present may deem proper; and the inhabitants of the said respective cities and townships shall be liable to pay their just proportion of the debts, if any there may be; and a majority of the persons comprising said committees shall constitute a quorum, and may proceed to make the said division, and shall, within six months from the time of said first meeting, make their report in writing to the city clerks of such cities and to the township clerk of such townships, to be filed by such officers with the public records of the respective cities and townships; provided, that such award and determination of said committees shall be reviewable by certiorari by the supreme court at the instance of any freeholder within any of such cities or townships, and on the hearing of said certiorari the said court shall have power to determine and settle in a summary manner all of the questions brought up by the said writ, and shall have power to adopt such rules and proceedings as may enable it to carry into effect the true intent and meaning of this section.

7. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with or repugnant to this act, in so far as they are inconsistent with or repugnant hereto, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately; provided, however, that nothing in this act contained shall prevent or in any way interfere with the collection in such cities by the officers of said township of taxes heretofore assessed upon persons and property within the limits of such cities by said township assessor, but the payment of such taxes may be enforced in the same manner and to the same extent as if this act had not been passed.

Approved February 25, 1895.

CHAPTER L.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to establish a system of public instruction" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Whereas, By reason of the consolidation of the several school districts in a township into one school district, a large number of children are not now residents of the districts in which they formerly resided; and whereas, in many cases a school house in an adjoining district is more convenient of access to a large number of children than any school house in the district in which such children reside; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the boards of education of any two adjoining school districts may fix and determine the line between said districts in such manner as, in their judgment, may be for the best interests of the schools; the line thus determined shall be accurately described, and a copy thereof filed with the state and county superintendents and with the district clerks, and the property and children transferred from one district to the other shall become and be a part of the district to which they have been annexed; in case the boards of education of two adjoining districts are unable to agree, the county superintendent shall, when petitioned so to do, with the approval of the state superintendent, fix said line, and shall file a copy of the description thereof with the state superintendent and with the district clerk of each of the boards of education; provided, that when the districts are situated in adjoining counties, and the boards of education are unable to agree, the line between said districts shall be determined by the county superintendents of said counties, acting jointly; and provided, further, that any boundary determined and described as provided in this section shall remain and be the boundary line between said districts for a period of three years, but nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing the readjustment of said boundary at the expiration of the three years, and every three years thereafter.

2. And be it enacted, That the portion of any school district annexed to an adjoining district shall become and be a portion of the district to which it is annexed for all school purposes, and the property included in said section shall be deemed to be and be a part of the taxing district to which it is annexed for the assessing, levying and collecting of special school taxes, ordered to be raised for the current school expenses, text books, and supplies of the district to which said property has been annexed, but for no other purpose whatsoever; and whenever any special district tax shall be ordered raised for any of the purposes enumerated in this section in any school district the boundary line of which is not the same as the boundary of a taxing district, it shall be the duty of the district clerk to make out and sign a certificate thereof, under oath or affirmation, that the same is correct and true, and deliver the same to the assessors of the several taxing districts in which said school district is situated, and to the county superintendent; it shall be the duty of each of said assessors to assess on the inhabitants of that portion of the school districts residing within the limits of his taxing district, and on their estates and the taxable property therein, in the same manner as township taxes are assessed, such portion of said special tax as shall be found to be due from that portion of the school district assessed by him; and said moneys shall be assessed and collected; and it shall be the duty of the collector of each of said taxing districts to collect that portion of said taxes assessed upon the inhabitants and property of that portion of the school district in his taxing district, and to turn over to the collector or other custodian of the school moneys belonging to said school district, the amount of tax assessed in that portion of said school district situated in his taxing district, and the assessor and collector of the fractional portion of any school district shall receive five cents and no more for each name for assessing, levying and collecting such special district school tax; but when the property to be assessed for any special school tax is the same as the property assessed for other than school purposes, then and in that case the assessor and collector shall not receive any special compensation for assessing, levying and collecting said special school tax.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 25, 1895.

CHAPTER LI.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a system of public instruction" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section thirty-four of an act entitled "An act to establish a system of public instruction" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, be and is amended so as to read as follows:

34. And be it enacted, That each board of education created under the provisions of this act shall organize within ten days after the annual election, by the election of one of its members as president and one of its members as district clerk, and shall have the power to fix the compensation of said clerk, and on its failure to organize, the county superintendent shall appoint such president and district clerk; in case the office of president or district clerk shall become vacant by reason of death, removal or otherwise, the board of education shall, within ten days after such vacancy occurs, appoint one of its members to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term and on its failure to fill said vacancy within the said ten days, the county superintendent shall appoint one of the members of said board to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term.

2. And be it enacted, That if in any township city, town, borough or other municipality, acting under the provisions of this act, which is not divided into wards, it shall be deemed for the best interest of the schools that the number of members constituting the board of education of said township, city, town, borough or other municipality, shall be reduced to a number less than nine, it shall be the duty of the district clerk, when directed by the board of education, to insert in the call for the annual school meeting a notice that it will be determined at said annual meeting whether the board of education shall consist of three, five or nine members, and if it be determined at said meeting to reduce the number of members of said board to either five or three, the members of said board shall continue in office for the terms for which they were severally elected, and their successors shall be elected in the manner following:

I. If it be determined that the board of education shall consist of five members, then and in that case no election for members of said board shall be held at said meeting; at the next annual school meeting there shall be elected two members of said board for the term of three years, and at the second annual school meeting held after the meeting at which it was decided to reduce the number of members of the board of education to five there shall be elected two members of the board of education for the term of three years, and one member of said board for the term of one year, and thereafter there shall be elected at each annual school meeting a member or members of said board in the place of those whose terms expire, who shall hold office for the term of three years.

II. If it be determined that the board of education shall consist of three members, then and in that case no election for members of the board of education shall be held until the expiration of the terms of office of all the members of said board then in office, and at the second annual school meeting held after the annual meeting at which it was decided to reduce the number of members of the board of education to three, there shall be elected three members of said board of education for one, two and three years respectively, and thereafter one member of said board shall be chosen at each annual school meeting, who shall hold office for the term of three years.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 25, 1895.

CHAPTER LII.

An Act authorizing and concerning the imprisonment of persons fined for violating city ordinances and who shall refuse or neglect to pay any such fines.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cases where a conviction is had for the violation of any city ordinance, and a pecuniary penalty or fine has been imposed for such violation, if the person found guilty of such violation shall refuse or neglect to pay the amount of such penalty, together with all costs and charges incident thereto, the court, justice of the peace, police justice, or recorder rendering such judgment is hereby empowered to commit such person to the county jail or work house of the county in which such conviction shall be had, for any period not exceeding ninety days, and said court, justice of the peace, police justice or recorder is further empowered, upon proof made that such person so committed has paid said penalty, together with all costs and charges incident thereto, to order said person to be discharged from said commitment.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the keeper of the jail or work house of the proper county to receive and safely keep every person who shall have been committed pursuant to the foregoing section, for the time named in such commitment, unless sooner discharged by the order made as aforesaid.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall go into effect immediately.

Approved February 26, 1895.

CHAPTER LIII.

An Act respecting cities of the first class, and providing for the collection of personal taxes therein.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be the duty of the receiver of taxes or other officer for the collection of personal taxes in cities of the first class in this state, within twenty days after the twentieth day of January in each year, to make out in books, which may be used as warrants, a list of names of delinquents in the payment of personal taxes for the previous year and deliver the same to the comptroller of such city.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the comptroller of such city, to whom such list of delinquents shall be returned as aforesaid, immediately upon the receipt thereof to administer to the receiver of taxes or other officer for the collection of taxes in such city returning the same, an oath that the moneys in said list mentioned have been duly demanded or due notice thereof given or left at the usual place of residence of each delinquent who can be found or who may reside in said city, and thereupon as comptroller to issue his warrant directed to the receiver of taxes or other officer for the collection of taxes in such city, containing a list of the names of the several persons and the sum due from each respectively, either in figures or in words at length, as the same shall have been returned to him as aforesaid, and shall thereby command the said collector to cause the said several sums, with interest thereon as aforesaid, and all lawful costs and fees, to be levied and made of the goods and chattels of the several persons named therein and the date the same are due respectively, by selling the same at public auction, giving at least four days' notice of the time and place of such sale by advertisement set up in five public places in such city, and in case the receiver of taxes or other officer for the collection of taxes in such city, to whom such warrant is directed cannot find sufficient goods and chattels of the said persons whereof the tax or taxes so due from them respectively, with all costs and fees can be made, then the said warrant shall further direct that the said receiver or collector of taxes shall take his or her body, if to be found in the county in which such city is located, and deliver the same to the sheriff of such county, or his jailer, to be kept in close and safe custody until payment be made of the said tax with costs; and the warrant of the said comptroller shall be of like force and effect as if the comptroller of such city were a justice of the peace duly authorized to make such warrant, and for the purposes of this act the comptrollers of the respective cities of the first class of this state shall have and possess all the powers of justices of the peace; it shall not, however, be necessary for such comptrollers to have or keep a docket or to enter the name of the delinquent taxpayers or copies of their warrants in any docket; and such comptrollers shall not be entitled to any fees for services performed under this act.

3. And be it enacted, That the said warrants shall be made returnable by the receiver of taxes, or other collecting officer thereof, on the first Monday of November next ensuing, at which date the said warrant shall be returned to said comptroller with a full statement of all the taxes collected by virtue of said warrant, and the said comptroller shall thereupon, under his hand and seal, extend said warrant for such time not less than one year as he shall by endorsement thereon determine, and shall have power thereafter to extend the said warrant from time to time as he shall by further indorsement thereon determine.

4. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 26, 1895.

CHAPTER LIV.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act respecting police departments of cities and regulating the tenure and terms of officers and men employed in said departments," approved March twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all incorporated towns of over ten thousand inhabitants in counties of the first class of this state authorized by law to establish and maintain a regular day and night uniform police, no person shall be removed from office or employment in the police department of said towns, except for just cause, and then only in the manner prescribed in section five in the act to which this is a supplement, for the removal of officers in such departments.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 25, 1895.

CHAPTER LV.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the cities of the second class of this state to fund their unfunded or floating indebtedness," approved May fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the title to said act approved May fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: An act to authorize the cities of this state to fund their unfunded or floating indebtedness.

2. And be it enacted, That section one of said act of which this is an amendment be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for any city of this state, by and through its board of aldermen, common council or its board of finance, in such cities where the latter board now has power to issue bonds, to issue bonds for the whole amount of the outstanding unfunded or floating indebtedness of the city, or such part thereof as they from time to time shall prescribe, and such indebtedness shall be and include all the temporary outstanding notes, scrip and other indebtedness other than bonds; that such bonds may be made payable as follows: ten per centum of each issue five years from the date thereof, and ten per centum each successive year thereafter, each such payment to be provided for in the annual tax levy when such payments are due, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, and be issued in such sums and of such denomination as the board of aldermen, common council or board of finance shall by ordinance determine; all of such bonds shall be signed by the mayor, countersigned by the comptroller, attested by the city clerk, and have the corporate seal of the city affixed, and shall have coupons attached for every half year's interest, until due, which coupons shall be numbered to correspond with the bond to which they shall be respectively attached, and a register of such numbers, the date of issuing and the time of payment shall be made by the comptroller or other officer directed by said board, in a book to be provided for that purpose; provided, however, that no bonds shall be issued under this act to an amount which, with the other outstanding bonds of any such city, shall exceed the amount of ten per centum of the gross valuation of taxable property of any such city for the present fiscal year, nor shall any bonds be issued pursuant to this act unless the same are issued within one year after the passage hereof.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 26, 1895.

CHAPTER LVI.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act providing for the formation and government of towns," approved April twenty-fourth, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the town council of any town in this state that heretofore may have, or hereafter shall, become a body politic and corporate under and by authority of the act of April twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, entitled "An act providing for the formation and government of towns," upon the petition in writing of not less than fifty persons, who shall be citizens and voters of such town, from time to time to increase, by ordinance, the number of wards thereof, and to change the lines of such wards as may be now existing or that may be hereafter created; provided, however, that each ward will consist of contiguous territory and shall contain, as nearly as possible, an equal number of inhabitants.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 26, 1895.

CHAPTER LVII.

An Act to incorporate societies for the perpetuation of the history of the colony of New Jersey, and the other American colonies, and the memory of the men who assisted in the establishment and preservation of the said colonies.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any association of not less than fifteen male citizens of this state, united to perpetuate the colonial history of New Jersey from the period of its settlement to the commencement of hostilities at the battle of Lexington, April nineteenth, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, in the war of the revolution, and further to perpetuate the memory of the men who, in military, naval and civil positions of trust and responsibility, by their acts and counsel assist in the establishment, defense and preservation of the colony of New Jersey, and of the other American colonies, be and they are hereby authorized at any regular or special meeting of such associations called for that purpose to adopt a name by which it shall be known, and to elect by ballot such officers as may be deemed necessary, and to make and cause to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the county where such meeting and election shall have been held a certificate under the hands and seals of such officers setting forth the name and objects of such association and the names of the officers so elected, and after recording such certificate, as aforesaid, to file the same in the office of the secretary of state, whereupon such association shall be and become a body corporate in fact and in law.

2. And be it enacted, That there shall be paid to the county clerk recording such certificate the sum of two dollars and to the secretary of state the sum of five dollars as fees for recording and filing the same.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 26, 1895.

CHAPTER LVIII.

An Act to regulate and control private insane asylums, retreats and institutions for care or treatment of persons of unsound mind.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the state of New Jersey, That no person, association or corporation shall establish or keep an asylum, retreat or institution for the care, custody or treatment of the insane, or persons of unsound mind, for compensation or hire, without first obtaining a license therefor from the board of managers of the state hospitals; provided, that this section shall not apply to any state asylum or institution, or to any asylum or institution established or conducted by any county; and provided, also, that it shall not apply to cases where an insane person or person of unsound mind is detained and treated at his own house or that of some relative.

2. And be it enacted, That every application for such license shall be accompanied by plan of the premises proposed to be occupied, describing the capacities of the buildings for the uses intended, the extent and location of the grounds appurtenant thereto and the number of patients of either sex proposed to be received therein; and it shall not be lawful for "the board of managers of the state hospitals" to grant any such license without having first caused an examination by one of its number of the premises proposed to be licensed, and upon being satisfied by such examination that they are as described and are otherwise fit and suitable for the purpose for which they are designed to be used, shall grant such license.

3. And be it enacted, That "the board of managers of the state hospitals" may make proper rules for the management and conduct of all private institutions to which such license may be granted, and shall have power to revoke any such license upon being satisfied after investigation and hearing of the license that such rules have been violated.

4. And be it enacted, That said "the board of managers of the state hospitals" shall cause every such licensed institution to be visited by at least one of its number at least once in every year, and shall be entitled to receive twenty-five dollars each year from each institution so licensed, which sum shall be used to defray the expenses attendant upon examination and visitation of such licensed institution.

5. And be it enacted, That every person, association, corporation or institution licensed by "the board of managers of the state hospitals," under the provisions of this act, to keep an asylum, retreat or institution for the care, custody or treatment of the insane, or of persons of unsound mind, shall have the right and power, while such license remains in force and unrevoked, to receive and hold any patient or person who shall be delivered into the care, custody or charge of such licensed person, association, corporation or institution by virtue of any order or commitment of any judge or justice of any court of record of this state, or by virtue of the certificate of two respectable physicians under oath, setting forth the insanity or unsoundness of mind of such person, which certificate shall be dated within one month of the reception of such person and shall be accompanied by a request under the hand of the person by whose direction such patient is sent, stating the age and place of nativity, if known, the christian name and surname, place of residence, occupation of such patient, and the degree of relationship, or other circumstances of connection between the patient and person requesting his admission; and each person signing such request or certificate shall annex to his name his profession or occupation, and the place of his residence, unless these facts appear on the face of the document; and every such certificate and request shall be delivered to and lodged with the superintendent or manager of the licensee upon the reception of such patient and shall be forthwith copied and entered in a book to be kept by such licensee for the purpose, together with a minute of the date of the reception of such patient.

6. And be it enacted, That within five days after the reception of such patient the licensee shall mail to "the board of managers of the state hospitals," to the address of the secretary thereof, a copy of the order and commitment or request and certificate which accompanied such patient, and within the first week of each quarter such licensee shall report in writing, mailed to the said secretary, the name, residence and physical and mental condition of every patient then in the custody of the licensee, together with the date and cause of discharge or death of every patient who shall have been discharged or died since the last previous report, and shall keep an accurate record of all such matters.

7. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect July fourth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Approved February 26, 1895.

CHAPTER LIX

An Act to amend an act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to increase the powers of township committees,' approved March eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty," which supplemental act was approved March eighth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That subdivision number one of section one of said supplemental act be and the same is hereby amended so that henceforth said subdivision number one shall be and read as follows, to-wit:

1. To order and cause to be constructed any sewer or drain, whether open or covered, for the drainage of any street, highway or public place; to order or cause any street, highway or alley already laid out or which may hereafter be laid out, or any part or parts thereof to be straightened, extended, altered or widened, and to take and appropriate for any such purposes any lands and real estate, upon making compensation to the owner or owners thereof by the payment of damages.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 26, 1895

CHAPTER LX.

An Act to repeal the first section of act entitled "An act to repeal an act entitled 'An act for the formation and government of boroughs,' approved March twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety," which first said act was passed February third, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of an act entitled "An act to repeal an act entitled 'An act for the formation and government of boroughs,' approved March twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety," which repealing act was passed February third, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 26, 1895.

CHAPTER LXI.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act concerning the tenure of office of city assessors in cities of the third class," approved May seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the first section of the act entitled "An act concerning the tenure of office of city assessors in cities of the third class," approved May seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the term of office of the city assessor or other officer charged with the assessment of taxes in any city of the third class, hereafter elected, shall be three years.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 26, 1895.

CHAPTER LXII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act incorporating the inhabitants of townships, designating their powers and regulating their meetings," approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all townships in this state where one or more of the members of the township committee, overseers of the roads or other township officers are now required by any general or special act to be selected and elected from each of certain road districts, described and laid out by metes and bounds in any such act, and the inhabitants of the whole or a portion of any such road districts have assumed and adopted a borough form of government, the township committee of such remaining portion of the township shall hereafter consist of such number of committeemen as the remaining described road districts shall be entitled to elect from their respective districts, according to such act, and in case a part of any such described road districts only remains, then the remaining portion of such road district shall be entitled to have and elect one member of the township committee, and the whole number of such committee shall consist of the members entitled to represent the whole of such remaining described road districts and parts thereof as aforesaid.

2. And be it enacted, That the provisions of the last aforesaid section shall also apply to the election of overseers of the roads from any such township.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts, whether general, special or private, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 26, 1895.

CHAPTER LXIII.

An act to enable the inhabitants of this state incorporated under any form of borough government, to annul their existing charters and to incorporate themselves under another form of borough government.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall and may be lawful for the citizens being legal voters, residing within any borough in this state, to annul and make void the existing charter or act of incorporation by which they are governed and to adopt and take upon themselves another form of borough government with other or greater powers and privileges, in accordance with the general statutes of the state of New Jersey relating to borough governments now enacted or hereafter to be enacted, as is hereinafter provided.

2. And be it enacted, That a petition shall be prepared and signed by not less than fifty of the legal voters, being freeholders in such borough, directed to the mayor and council or the commissioners or other governing body of such borough, stating their desire to change the charter or form of government of such borough by annulling and dissolving the former charter or act of incorporation, and assuming and taking upon themselves and the other inhabitants of the said borough another form of borough government in accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey relating to borough governments, specifying particularly the general statutes of the said state under which they desire to be reincorporated, and further praying the said governing body to call for an election to be held by the legal voters of the said borough for the purpose of determining whether they will vote for such a change of government or not.

3. And be it enacted, That upon receiving such petition it shall be the duty of the governing body of the said borough to issue a public notice within ten days from its receipt, directed to the citizens and inhabitants of the said borough setting forth the substance of the said petition and notifying the said inhabitants that on a day to be therein named not less than thirty days after the date of such notice, there will be held an election to determine the question of a new incorporation as expressed in the said petition, which notice shall be printed and published in at least two public newspapers circulating in said borough, and also to be posted in not less than ten public places within the limits of said borough, which publication and notice shall be done by the clerk of the said borough, at the expense of the borough, and proof thereof shall be made and kept by the said clerk.

4. And be it enacted, That on the day so fixed for said election it shall be the duty of the officers of election, then in office for said borough or township, as the case may be, to hold such election in the usual form and under the laws relating to township and borough elections, wherein the legal voters residing within the said borough shall be allowed to vote on the said question of reincorporation by depositing in the ballot box ballots printed or written, with the words "for a new incorporation," or "against a new incorporation;" the polls shall open and close at the usual hours fixed by law for elections within this state; at the close of the polls for said election the judges and inspectors thereof shall open the ballot box and count off and record the number of ballots cast for and against reincorporation respectively; they shall then sign a certificate of the result and give one copy thereof to the clerk of the governing body of said borough and transmit another copy of said certificate to the clerk of the courts of the county wherein such borough is situated, which shall be duly filed and recorded in the said clerk's office.

5. And be it enacted, That if a majority of the votes so cast shall be against a new incorporation no further action shall be taken therein, and it shall not be lawful to hold any other election upon the question of a new incorporation for said borough within the period of two years from the said election first held; but if a majority of the votes polled at said election shall be for a new incorporation, then, from the time of filing said certificate in the office of the clerk of the county aforesaid, the inhabitants of said borough shall be a body corporate in fact and in law under the name, style and title of "the mayor and council of the borough of ———," as such name may be assumed by the said new corporation, and by said name shall have perpetual succession, sue and be sued, prosecute and defend in all courts of law and equity in this state, have a common seal and alter the same at pleasure, and purchase, hold and convey real and personal property for the use and benefit of said borough, and possess and use all the powers, rights, franchises, privileges and immunities over the territory and population embraced within the area of said borough limits as are set forth and contained in the act of the legislature of New Jersey, entitled "An act for the formation of Borough governments," approved April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and the several supplements thereto now enacted, or which may be hereafter enacted.

6. And be it enacted, That if the result of the said election shall be in favor of a new incorporation, then within thirty days next after the filing of the certificate of the result of the election aforesaid in the office of the clerk of the county, and on the second Tuesday of April annually thereafter, the legal voters of said borough shall assemble at some convenient place in said borough, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, and those so assembled may by viva voce vote, proceed to elect a judge and two inspectors of election to conduct an election for the election of such officers of the borough as may be provided for by the act under which they may be incorporated, being residents and legal voters in said borough, who shall constitute the council of said borough; at the first election two councilmen shall be elected for one year, two for two years and two for three years, and two councilmen shall be elected annually thereafter to serve for three years; the mayor shall hold his office for one year; provided, that public notice of the time and place of the first election to be held under the above section shall be given by the clerk of the former borough by advertisement, set up at least ten days previous thereto in at least ten public places in said borough and published in a newspaper printed in said borough, if there be one, and if none, then in some newspaper circulating in said borough; the result of the said first election for mayor and councilmen shall be duly signed and certified by the officers conducting it, and one copy thereof be given to the persons elected and another filed and recorded in the office of the clerk of the courts of the county.

7. And be it enacted, That all legal expenses incurred by the proceedings mentioned in this act shall be paid by the borough so changing its charter.

8. And be it enacted, That the commissioners or governing body of the original borough and all officers thereof, shall hold their offices and powers until the newly-elected mayor and council shall be qualified and take office; whereupon all the funds, property, rights and franchises of the former borough shall be transferred to and vested in the new borough and its legal officers, subject to all the debts, obligations and contracts existing at that time.

9. And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed a public act and take effect immediately.

Approved February 27, 1895.

CHAPTER LXVII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide for the further regulation of mutual fire insurance associations," approved February twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section two of the act to which this is a supplement, which reads as follows:

"2. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the directors of any mutual fire assurance association, whether organized under any general or special law of this state, whenever they make an assessment to assess over and above the amount of the losses and liabilities unpaid at the time of making said assessment, any sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the directors of any mutual fire assurance association, whether organized under any general or special law of this state, whenever they make an assessment to assess over and above the amount of the losses and liabilities existing and unpaid at the time of making said assessment, any sum which the directors in their discretion may determine; provided, that the assessment shall be made against each member in proportion to the amount of insurance upon which such member is liable to assessment by the rules and regulations of such association, not to exceed one per centum of the amount of insurance or in proportion to the original amount of his or their deposit note or notes, which are assessable according to the constitution and by-laws of the association making the assessment, and in the latter case does not exceed twenty per centum of said deposit note and the surplus, if any, collected upon said assessment, shall be placed in the treasury of said company and be used only for the payment of losses and expenses, according to the provisions of its said act of incorporation; and the same rights and remedies shall exist for the collection of such assessment as are given in and by the act of incorporation of the association making the same for the collection of the assessments therein provided for.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 27, 1895.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXVII. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1895. No 17

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—Madison.

THE WONDERFUL PARKS

They Conquer Every World They Play Against.

CHAMPIONS OF NEW JERSEY NOW.

Finish First in the Six-Men Team Contest of the State Tournament by Defeating the Montclair Club, with 24 Points to Spare.

The Park Club whisters continue to win victories at this great American and scientific game of cards. Having won, held and lost the National championship trophy, they again distinguished themselves Saturday afternoon by conquering the Montclair Whist Club and winning the six-men team *championship of the* New Jersey Whist League Tournament championship, and also the pair championship; they also stand tied with the Fanwood Club for the four-men team championship of the same league, and there is every probability that they will win, thus adding more glory and fame to their already widespread reputation. The game Saturday was played in the elegant club-house of their Montclair contestants, and was won by one point, the score being as follows:

PARK.		MONTCLAIR.	
Lyman and Reed	8	VanVleck and Harrison	13
Rogers and Howell	6	Kloman and Mulford	11
McCutchen and Townsend	15	Fennery and Piper	4
	29		28

The pair champions are Townsend and McCutchen, who have won nine and lost one game, and *Rogers and Howell* are second, having won eight, lost one and tied one. Messrs. Townsend, McCutchen and Rogers have played in all games; Howell in all but one, when C. A. Reed took his place as Mr. Rogers's partner; others who have played more or less games are J. B. Drayton, J. M. Leonard, Benjamin A. Day, Charles Horne, Charles Lyman, George Dupee and Henry McGee.

The standing of the clubs who constituted the league, was as follows at the finish:

	WON.	LOST.
Park Club	8	2
Montclair	7	3
Newark	6	3
Fanwood	4	6
N. J. Ath. Club, Bergen Point	2	6
Elizabeth	1	6

On the total points of the tournament the Parks lead Montclair, who finished second, by 84.

The best two out of three games will decide the winner of the four-men team championship, the first game of which will be played in the clubhouse Wednesday evening. At that time the Park team will consist of McCutchen, Townsend, Reed and Rogers. The trophy of the six-men team is a permanent one, and the four men team a challengeable one. What the first-named will consist of has not yet been decided.

STRUCK A SNAG.

New Jersey Central Stops the Building of the Trolley Trunk Line.

Somerville, April 21.—The New York and Philadelphia Traction Company has run against a snag in laying its tracks between this place and Bound Brook, and, in consequence, no work has been done on the line for over a week.

About six weeks ago the company began putting down its track two miles from Bound Brook, and said that the road would be finished through to Raritan by April 15. The work progressed rapidly, and a week ago ties and rails were laid to a point one mile from here, near Finderne.

Then the work was stopped owing to the serving of a writ of certiorari on the trolley company by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, through its counsel, John L. Conover.

This writ, which calls for the review of the grant of right of way through the town by the Board of Commissioners, is returnable June 10, and, as it acts as a supersedeas, not a stroke of work can be done until a decision is given. In case the decision is adverse to the trolley company, then they will be without permission to go through the town, nor can they obtain such permission until the Legislature gives it to them.

—The Odd Ladies are preparing for an entertainment to be given May 8.

It will be an agreeable surprise to persons subject to attacks of bilious colic to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In many instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy, Park and North aves. T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

RECTORY TEA.

Charming Event at the Home of S. P. Simpson.

A very successful "Rectory Tea" was given Saturday afternoon at the residence of Rev. S. P. Simpson, rector of St. Stephen's Church. The house and tables were attractively decorated with tulips and hyacinths, the predominating colors being yellow, white and green. Twenty-five cents was received at the door, which entitled one to tea, chocolate and cake. There were many attractive tables laden with good things to eat and pretty things to buy.

At the cake table, Mrs. Beale presided assisted by Miss Loeser. Miss Woltmann poured chocolate, and Miss Anthony officiated at the tea table. They were assisted by Miss Finch and Miss Edson who acted *as waitresses. Two fancy* tables were taken charge of by Miss Georgiana Smith and Miss Margaret Simpson, assisted by Miss Edith Freeman and Miss Josephine Simmonds. The candy table was in charge of Miss Florence Beale.

There was present besides very many of St. Stephen's parish, a generous number from Grace Church, and the North Plainfield churches.

Among the many visitors during the afternoon were:

Mrs. William Palmer Smith, Mrs. J. W. Reinhart, Miss Kathryn Reinhart, Mr. and Mrs. Constantine P. Reill, Mrs. VanBuren, Mrs. Vanderpool, Mr. and Mrs. Guion, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. T. Finch, Miss Finch, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Lord, Carroll Lord, Mrs. Clay, Miss Kate Martine, Mrs. DeWitte C. *Ivins, Mrs. Samuel Huntington, Miss* Winifred Sprague, Mr. Dupee, Mrs. West, Mr. and Mrs. William Lewis Brown, Mr. and Mr, Josiah P. Browne, Mrs Glenney, Mrs. Grey, Miss Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey W. Hyde, Miss Edith Clarke, Mr. and Mrs J. L. Anthony, Mrs. Truman, Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Nina Morgan, Miss Vaughn and Mrs. Loeser.

BASEBALL PROSPECTS.

The Delay Seems to Be in Securing Proper Grounds.

The baseball enthusiasts about town are wondering whether or not there is to be any local team this season. The trouble seems to be in the difficulty of securing grounds at a reasonable rental. So far as the makeup of the team is concerned, the city and borough afford plenty of good material, the only lack seeming to be a catcher. There is no doubt that sufficient financial aid would be accorded to the club to fill this position if the team were organized. Plainfield has been without a good team too long, and any determined effort to put one in the field will meet with ready support from the admirers of this national game. The Y. M. C. A. athletes should hurry along their *plan of providing this sport* for the local kranks.

STREET SPRINKLING.

If the People Don't Want Dust, They Must Pay for Water.

The Press is astounded to learn that the merchants on Park avenue from Front street to Second street pay only $1.60 a week for street sprinkling. As a result of the meagre pay, threat is made to stop sprinkling. The benefits of the sprinkler are so apparent that it seems as though every storekeeper and householder in town would be willing to pay the small sum required, for the sake of having the dust nuisance abated.

Played to Small Money.

The Waite Comedy Company only played to $900 during their engagement in Music Hall last week. They left for Orange this morning, where they will appear this week, after which the company will disband. A number of the best people will then go to Poughkeepsie, where they will join company No. 1 and finish the season with a two-weeks engagement in that city—the home of Mr. Waite. Harry Woods and his wife, Carrie Louis, who played leading parts with the company here last week, then expect to purchase bicycles and ride from Poughkeepsie to Erie, Pa., where they make their home in the Summer. It is said that company No. 2 has not been a paying investment for Mr. Waite, though his old company, which gave such satisfaction here last season, has been doing a big business.

Our better halves say they could not keep house without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is used in more than half the homes in Leeds, Sims Bros., Leeds, Iowa. This shows the esteem in which that remedy is held where it has been sold for years and is well known. Mothers have learned that there is nothing so good for colds, croup and whooping cough, that it cures these ailments quickly and permanently, and that it is pleasant and safe for children to take. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy, Park and North aves. T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

FOR WORKING GIRLS.

Plainfield Is Likely to Have a Club.

KING'S DAUGHTERS IN THE LEAD.

Miss Woolfolk of the New York College Settlement Enlightens the Plainfield Young Women on the Methods and Results of the Work.

A meeting of more than ordinary interest was held in the Crescent Avenue Church Monday afternoon under the auspices of the Ever-Ready Circle of King's Daughters, when Miss Woolfolk of the New York College Settlement gave a talk on working-girls clubs. The meeting was attended by about 40, and was presided over by Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis, who very pleasantly introduced the young woman speaker. In doing so he spoke positively of the need of an organization like a working-girls club in Plainfield, and stated that the Ministers Association had lately been considering the needs and what could be done to remedy the state of affairs existing here. He considered that the organization of such a club as this would, to a great extent, solve this delicate question.

Miss Woolfolk made plain in her talk that she was thoroughly conversant with the workings and results of the clubs in New York and elsewhere and also seemed to be completely imbued with a love for the work. She spoke in an agreeable *way of* the *happy effect* the work has through the girls, for their own homes. The instruction aimed at is largely along the lines of home-making and good housekeeping.

Mrs. Kimball was then introduced by *Dr. Lewis*, and told of the desire of the Ever-Ready Circle to begin, in a small way, such a work in Plainfield. She spoke of the many cases which had come under her own observation, which showed how great is the need of a place where girls whose homes are no homes at all can find homelike rooms, good reading, pleasant entertainment, and, above all, a warm and friendly welcome. Such a place the Ever-Ready Circle desires to open, as soon as possible, and, after a short time, to form classes in sewing, cooking, drawing, *etc. The Circle will be very glad to* receive donations of furniture, good reading matter, and specially of money.

At the close of Mrs. Kimball's talk, tea was served, and a social hour was enjoyed by all.

OBITUARY.

Thomas Bagot.

The death occurred Saturday evening at his home, 119 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, after a brief illness, of Thomas Bagot, brother of Mrs. Sarah Bradshaw of 82 Duer street, North Plainfield. Decedent was in his 84th year, and one of the oldest citizens of Brooklyn. He lived for over half a century in the house where he died, which was one of the first houses built on the street.

"Uncle Thomas" as he was *familiarly* called by all who knew him, was of striking appearance, his snow-white hair and beard giving him a patriarchal presence.

He was one of the oldest members of Beecher's Plymouth Church, and a regular attendant at service there. A few weeks of each Summer he spent in Plainfield with his sister and other relatives, and his visits were greatly enjoyed, as he was a man none knew but to love and respect. By trade he was a glassblower, and was one of the pioneers in that business from England to this country, where he continued his work till failing eyesight forced him to retire.

The news of the death of "Uncle Thomas" awakens much regret in Plainfield, where he had many warm friends. Chief Engineer T. O. Doane, J. Hervey Doane, John H. Doane, Charles E. Doane, Mrs. A. L. Force, Mrs. S. P. Craig, and Mrs. T. S. Barrett, are among the relatives. Four daughters and two sons survive him.

Chief Engineer Doane, his son Thaddeus, Mrs. S. P. Craig, A. L. Force, and daughter Miss Lillian Force, attended the funeral services at his late home, 119 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening.

The body looked natural and peaceful. The floral tributes were beautiful, and included palms, calla lilies, a large wreath of English violets and English ivy, and a magnificent representation of the gates ajar, with "At Rest" on the footpath.

The body was laid to rest beside decedent's late wife, in Greenwood.

—The exceptional popularity of Benjamin Kidd's much discussed book, Social Evolution, has made it advisable to have an extra copy in the Free Public Library in order to supply the demand.

—Carpenters are engaged in tearing out the front of Fred W. Hand's coal office on South avenue and replacing it with one of plate glass, which will be a decided improvement.

$22,765 STOLEN.

First National Bank Sharply Victimized.

THE MONEY TAKEN MONDAY NOON.

Only Two Employes Were in the Bank, and It Is Supposed that While They Were Occupied the Thief Slipped Into the Vault.

From The Press of April 24.

The daring theft of $22,765 from the vault of the First National Bank of Plainfield is today made public by the directors of that institution. It is characteristic of the integrity of the bank management that it takes the public into its confidence and openly acknowledges a loss which might easily have been kept a secret among the bank officials. The loss will in no way affect the stability of the bank, and the building improvements will proceed as planned.

The statement of the bank officials as furnished to The Press is as follows:

The Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Plainfield desire to make known to their stockholders and patrons that on Monday, April 22, 1895, between the hours of 12 o'clock and one o'clock noon, the bank was entered by thieves, and the sum of $22,765 in cash was stolen. The theft was not discovered until 6 p. m., when the cash was being counted.

The next morning at the regular meeting of the Board, on their being informed of the loss, they passed the following resolution:

> Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of this Board that on the 22d day of April, 1895, between the hours of 12 o'clock and one o'clock noon, the vault of the bank was entered by a sneak thief, and the sum of $22,765 abstracted therefrom; therefore be it
>
> Resolved, That the cashier be authorized to charge off the said sum of $22,765, *for the time* being, from the account of profit and loss.

The loss will not in any way interfere with the regular business of the Bank or affect the payment of its future dividends.

Signed,
CHAS. POTTER, President,
J. WESLEY JOHNSON, Director,
F. S. RUNYON, Cashier,
WM. M. STILLMAN, Director.

Cashier Frank S. Runyon told a Daily Press reporter that at noon Monday, the hour when the robbery is thought to have occurred, only two members of the bank staff were on duty. D. N. Runyon was busy at the cashier's window in front. Adelbert Vail was at one of the desks along the side of the passage which leads to the directors room at the rear. A stranger came in and held up a sheet of paper *in front of* Mr. Vail *at the little* grated wicket in the scratched-glass partition. On the paper was a list of memoranda of promissory notes in which the man said he was interested. Mr. Vail said he knew nothing about the notes, but the stranger kept him in conversation some minutes and then went out.

It is held by the bank officials that while Messrs. Runyon and Vail were busy the thief must have passed into the directors room and thence into the vault, or else have entered the vault by way of the rear hallway door, which, like the other doors, was unlocked.

Two packages of money were taken. One was of bills ranging from $1 to $1,000; and the other was of mutilated bills, of which the bank sends away about $4,000 each week *for redemption*.

As a rule, three men are on duty during the noon hour. Fred Haines generally waits till Albert Steiner returns from dinner, before he goes out. On Monday, however, Haines went before Steiner got back.

Since the robbery, it is remembered that for weeks past questions have been asked by strangers who were evidently familiarizing themselves with the local situation. On Monday, a short time before the supposed hour of the robbery, Fred Haines was called out to a wagon in front of the bank by a stranger who wore glasses and a black patch over his eye, and who said he wanted to see him about some business in Scotch Plains and would come again.

Bank Examiner Stone was present with the Board of Directors at their meeting concerning the matter, and on his advice Messrs. J. W. Johnson and Wm. M. Stillman reported the theft to New York detectives yesterday. The detectives said the game was an old one, and that the work was *evidently performed* by professionals of the highest rank. They gave no hope of ever recovering the money.

Cashier Runyon took the matter very much to heart, as during his 25 years connection with the bank it is the first time such an affair has occurred. The public will commend the bank's straightforward action in the unfortunate affair.

The capital stock of the bank is $200,000, and the surplus $65,000. The undivided profits March 11 were $57,[illegible].60.

It is to Plainfield's credit that she has an institution which can suffer such a severe loss and not be in any way affected by it. The First National Bank is too stanch and solid, and is too firmly established in popular confidence, to be at all embarrassed by the loss it has incurred.

HE YELLED WHOA.

BUT THE HORSE KICKED THE WAGON TO PIECES.

A Rahway Man Trades Equines at Westfield, and Then Comes to Plainfield, Where the Horse Makes Fun for Manning Avenue Residents.

A kicking horse made trouble for its owner and fun for the residents of Manning avenue at 11 Tuesday. The owner said he was from Rahway and had traded horses at Westfield early in the evening. The equine which he received went along all right until Manning avenue was reached. Here the animal began to kick *in a ferocious manner, resulting in* the breakage of one of the shafts. The horse was unhitched from the buggy and the broken portion repaired with a piece of tin and wire. The animal had no sooner been attached to the wagon than he commenced kicking worse than ever, which finally resulted in his getting tangled up in the wheels and falling in a heap to the ground.

During this time the owner and companion who was with him, had been vociferously yelling "whoa", and using various other epithets seeking to subdue the fractious beast, the noise of which had collected a crowd of men from nearby houses. After a great deal of trouble the horse was finally helped to his feet, and the wreck of a vehicle pulled to one side.

"If I had an axe", said the irate owner between breaths, "I'd kill the beast."

Mose Carey stood by and heard the remark. Mose is always accommodating, and rushed away. In a few minutes he came back, and edging up to the horse-owner, said:

"Here's an axe, sah."

The man grabbed the weapon and raised it as if to strike the horse. Just then Mose's pity was aroused and he grabbed the man's arm. Mose thought the joke was going too far. The blow did not strike and the horse kept right on kicking.

The man who had been with the horse owner said that his nerves were unstrung and he must have something to steady them. *So he started for a drug store. He* knew when he was well off, for he never came back.

The excited man finally decided to ride the horse to Rahway. He attempted to mount but the horse pranced so that it would have taken a circus rider to have done the act. And the man was no circus rider. So he thought to quiet the horse. To do this he struck him between the eyes with the butt of the whip. The horse seemed to be stunned and stood in a meekly way while the owner got on his back. Then the whip was plied by the rider and the pair left for Rahway at a two-minute gait.

The battered wagon was taken into C. P. Daly's barn and the crowd went back to bed.

STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY.

John Gordon Suffers a Stroke While at Work.

John Gordon, the janitor of Miss Scribner and Miss Newton's private school, corner of LaGrande avenue and Washington street, suffered a stroke of apoplexy yesterday afternoon in the cellar of Rev. Dr. E. M. Rodman's house on LaGrande avenue. He had been working during the morning and early afternoon for Dr. Rodman, cutting kindling wood in the cellar. About 3 one of the servants noticed that the noise of cutting had ceased for some little time, and fearing that something was wrong she started down the stairs to investigate. As she *reached the bottom the prostrate body of* Gordon met her vision. Hurrying up stairs Dr. Rodman was notified, who went across the street and borrowed the *horse and wagon of* Carney Brothers, and took the insensible man to his home.

Dr. Murray was called and found him to be suffering from a severe stroke of apoplexy, and ordered his removal to Muhlenberg Hospital. Rev. Mr. Rodman then started out to find a conveyance, and after stopping at half a dozen different places finally secured one, and with a mattress an improvised stretcher was made. The still unconscious man was then taken to the hospital.

Gordon remained in an unconscious condition until shortly after 2 this morning, when he died. He leaves a wife.

—A determined effort is being made to enroll all local merchants into the membership of the Grocers Association, in order that all may have a more effectual protection against dead beats.

PLAINFIELD BAD GIRLS.

They Cause a Sunday Row in Peaceful Linden.

REVOLVERS DRAWN, SHOTS FIRED.

Constable Wersinger Made a Plucky Fight Against Young Toughs, But Was Overmastered, and His Female Prisoners Escaped.

Annie McDonald and Mollie Stevens, Plainfield young girls who have already become notorious in police circles, having figured in court cases repeatedly, were the cause of an exciting experience for Constable Wersinger of Elizabeth Sunday night.

Wersinger went to Linden with a warrant for the arrest of the girls, who had become frequenters of a house there, and who were charged with disorderly conduct.

He found the girls in the house, and had them in his custody and handcuffed together when he was attacked by Edward Ryan, Jr., and three others. A desperate struggle took place in the house, and the officer was roughly handled. When some of his assailants drew revolvers Wersinger retired.

During the struggle the girls escaped. They were taken in by other friends, and the handcuffs were severed. They subsequently left the village.

Wersinger went back to the house Sunday night with assistance, and had another unsuccessful struggle with his assailants. He fired at two of the men while they were running from the house, and it is believed that one of them, a brother of Edward Ryan, was wounded.

Monday evening Wersinger made the third visit to Linden, and was successful in surprising and arresting Edward Ryan, *Jr.*, but not without another struggle in which other members of the family participated.

Ryan was taken to Elizabeth, and lodged in the custody of Warden Biore at the county jail on the charge of resisting an officer.

Ryan was arrested last Summer for disorderly conduct in Linden, and when admitted to bail he ran off. He has since been in the United States Army and it is alleged is a deserter, returning to Linden only a few days ago. He is twenty-four years of age.

Chief Grant of this city was notified, but has been unable to locate Molly, the tenderloin belle. It is thought that she and her pal, Annie McDonald, are now sojourning in the metropolis.

Union County Spring Conference.

The Spring conference of the Union County Christian Endeavor Union will be *held May 10 in the First Baptist Church* of Elizabeth. There will be afternoon and evening sessions. The afternoon meeting will be a Junior rally. The speaker will be Rev. A. W. Spooner, the State Superintendent of Junior Work. His theme will be "The Children in the Church at Work". The Junior Superintendents of Elizabeth met in the chapel of the East Baptist Church Monday night and arranged the preliminaries for the children's exercises. In the evening the conference will be for the Senior societies. The Union county and city unions will elect their officers, a parliament on good citizenship and temperance will be held, and an address by some noted speaker on the theme will be delivered.

The Notes Held Good.

The contract case of Rosenfield Brothers against Jacob Blimm was tried before Justice Newcorn yesterday afternoon, with a six-men jury as follows: J. O. Campbell, Calvin Neighbor, *Charles J. Noel*, Julian Scott, *J. Linn* Edsall and John Mortimer. The plaintiffs issued warehouse receipts to the defendant, for which he made notes but which he refused to pay, claiming that the receipts were valueless. The case was important in the fact *that the validity of seven other notes* was involved in the decision. After a number of witnesses had been sworn the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs. Harry C. Runyon appeared for Rosenfield Brothers, and George DeMeza *for* Mr. Blimm.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

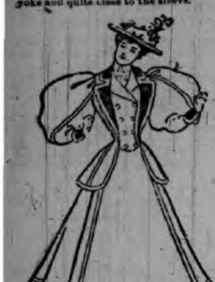
THE SUN'S FASHIONS.

NEW EFFECTS DEVISED IN EVER POPULAR BLACK AND WHITE.

Alpaca Coming Into Favor Again. Black Satins in Great Demand. Models of Bodices and Their Trimmings. Latest Disposition of the Persistent Box Plait.

The *fashions, which are presumably* the latest and most novel productions, are puzzling combinations of elegance, elaboration and expense. One or two inquiries as to the price of some coveted article of dress will leave no lingering doubts in the shopper's mind, and she soon comes to the conclusion that there is nothing really inexpensive but the things she does not want.

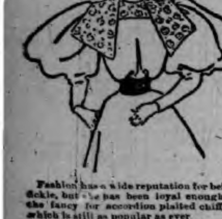
Black and white effects are to be as popular as ever this season, and black and white striped silks will be well represented among the summer gowns. But the stripes are narrow and closer together than they were last year. Black lace and black velvet ribbon are used to trim white muslin gowns, and one feature of this combination is an immense bow of black velvet ribbon on one side of the front of the bodice at the edge of the yoke and quite close to the sleeve.



Black satins are in great demand for both day and evening gowns, and the skirts are usually plain. If trimmed at all, according to Felix, they must have narrow lines of jet or bands of embroidery on the seams. To make this sort of trimming effective they must be cut umbrella shape, with many gores, and very *full at the bottom.*

While the sleeves of the modern gown are, perhaps, its most conspicuous figure, the bodice is the point where the trimmings flourish, and the variety of models with strikingly unusual combinations which are brought out for inspection are simply beyond enumeration.

The latest disposition of the persistent box plait, which so commonly adorns the bodice, places it on either side of the front, instead of in the middle, and a chemisette of lace or finely tucked muslin is shown between, and the fullness is drawn more closely in at the waist, leaving very little, if any, of the pouched effect in front. Very useful and dressy waists are made of dotted black net over changeable silks, with full puffed sleeves. They are striped up and down at intervals and have puffs with double ruffles of narrow cream white Valenciennes, with a tiny band of jet in the middle. The collar may be of black satin ribbon, like the belt, or of net over the colored silk, with a little ruffle of the cream edge standing up around the neck. A wide box plait of black satin, thickly embroidered with jet beads and sequins, is an effective trimming for the front of a waist.



Fashion has a wide reputation for being fickle, but she has been loyal enough to the fancy for accordion plaited chiffon, which is still as popular as ever.

Lace butterflies, thickly spangled with jet and in various sizes, are much used for dress trimmings. They are applied on satin skirts at regular distances, and nestle in the puffs of the sleeves with great effect. In small sizes they are very pretty on black satin capes, set on a little distance apart all over the satin, which is trimmed on the edge and at the neck with a ruche of pinked taffeta silk. Glittering trimmings of all kinds are a very important part of the dressy gowns, capes and hats.

There are no end of fashionable shapes among the spring jackets. They are cut both double and single breasted, with lapels very high, or very wide and very low, skirts full and fluted, or with the fullness pressed down in plaits like a man's coat, and one is just as good style as the other, providing the jacket is short. The first model is of biscuit colored cloth, made with odd wide revers of white cloth, striped with jet and showing the latest novelty in sleeves. Another model, called the Carmen, is made of the same cloth, with revers of open work cloth over ivory white satin.—N. Y. Sun.

The Era of Old Age.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, who is eighty-five years of age, has announced that he will accept a re-election at the end of his present term. This incident will make frisky young folks of seventy-one or seventy-two, like John Sherman and Governor Morton, feel like they are still eligible to the right, and President, too.—Globe Democrat.

Not There On Business.

"Oh, doctor, how do you do? You look thrilling this evening."

"Thank you, but I'm not; I'm off duty, you know."

THE THOUGHTS OF ANIMALS.

A Dog That Plays a Euchre Hand for All It Is Worth.

That a dog possesses an intelligence capable of discriminating on the value of cards to such an extent as to bet in a rational and sensible manner is a hard pill to swallow unless washed down by the conclusive proof of a test experiment. Yet the pill has to be swallowed.

Those who saw that representative of the highest development of reason in the canine race, Miss Scotty, perform on the stage of one of the theatres last week, looked with wonder upon the feats this collie was able to accomplish; first accepting them as what they seemed to be, then deciding them too marvelous to be true and putting them down as clever tricks—stage tricks in which the dog *merely* followed the signal of her trainer or a confederate back of the scene, working as an automaton without reason or judgment *except as to obeying* the signal. This is but natural, as the conditions surrounding a performance on a stage invite fraud.

However, to a number of gentlemen who inquired from the dog's owner, Mr. Lewis, if the performance was *really* an exhibition of the dog's intelligence and reasoning power or merely a trick, Mr. Lewis responded by offering to give a private exhibition under test conditions, as the Spiritualists put it, to prove that the dog possessed the power of discrimination and reasoning developed to a wonderful degree. Accordingly a room was engaged and the dog began her work. She picked out the cards of a pack as they were called with but few mistakes. One of these mistakes was perhaps interesting as exhibiting the peculiar effect of a set idea taking hold of the mind. Miss Scotty got the idea early in the performance that the queen preceded the king in order of value, a most chivalrous notion to be sure, yet wrong. No matter how much Mr. *Lewis* objected she insisted upon picking the queens before the kings when selecting the cards according to their value.

Some other tricks were gone through, when two hands of cards were dealt, and Miss Scotty being given her hand was asked to play. When asked how much she would bet, she picked up the third card in the row, signifying she would go three. And she made her three tricks as well as any expert card player could have *done.* But *this erroneous* idea of the order of the cards still clung to her in playing her hand. She held the ace, king, and queen of trumps. She played the ace first; then the queen and the king. Of course they were all of the same value under these circumstances, but Mr. Lewis objected, saying: "Now, Scotty, you've played wrong. That's not the way you have been taught. Now, what comes after the ace?"

Scotty answering picked up the queen. Do what he would, he could not get the dog to change her idea in this regard. Not unlike some men who, although they have been taught better, insist that wrong is right to the end of their days.

Miss Scotty played cards with several of the gentlemen present and quite overpowered an inveterate card player who prided himself upon his knowledge and science in dealing with cards, by beating him two games without giving him the least show.

Mr. Lewis left the room after Miss *Scotty* became better acquainted with her spectators and allowed the dog to work at the command of one of the party. It was quite difficult to get the dog's attention away from the door where her master went out, but nevertheless she performed some tricks, selecting cards and numbers named, sufficient to remove all doubts as to the genuineness of her performance.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A JOHNNY REB'S WILD RIDE.

His Unmanageable Horse Took Him Through the Federal Ranks in Battle.

Some of the most amusing stories are those which have a serious side. An old Confederate soldier the other day told a story that is very laughable in these days of peace. It was after John Morgan was made a general that a company was formed of some of his old squadron who had just returned from Camp Chase, where for some time they had been imprisoned. The company had been formed by a man *named Quirk, a reckless,* daring fellow, and a stranger to fear. The company went by the name of Quirk's Scouts.

At this time the company was down in Middle Tennessee and was skirmishing around for a fight, when they suddenly came upon a regiment of Federal cavalry. In a short while the two bodies of soldiers were standing face to face, and the bullets were flying thick and fast through the air. The fight that followed was a desperate one, and each side seemed determined to stand its ground. Suddenly, as the fight was at its hottest, a horse was seen to dash out of the Confederate line and start in a direct line for the Yankee regiment. On the horse's back was a man named English, who was leaning back in his saddle and pulling with all his might in a futile effort to stop his frightened horse. The animal was yellow in color, and in running took long and clumsy jumps. The rider finally saw that he could not stop the animal and he made up his mind to make the best of his situation. He leaned forward in his saddle until his head almost touched his horse's neck and his hands clasped the bridle near the bit. Even the rider's ears seemed pinned back, so great was his effort to make himself as small as possible. His face was as pale as death. On went the animal toward the regiment, turning neither to the right nor left, and closer and closer did the rider keep to the animal's body.

The Yankees saw the horse with its rider making straight for them, and they were seized with consternation. Some of the soldiers ceased firing and looked excitedly at the half maddened animal flying toward them. In a short while he reached the regiment, but did not stop. The Federals almost fell upon each other in their efforts to get away from the horse's heels and a regular panic followed. The animal went plunging through the center of the regiment, foaming at the mouth and with head down. The horse and rider dashed on through the entire regiment, and the Yankees kept making way for them all down the line. Not a shot was fired until he had gotten out of range, and then nearly half of the regiment, who had managed to recover themselves from their astonishment, fired at a cloud of dust rising in the air, but the horse and rider were at a safe distance.

The horse made a complete circle, returning to the Confederate company in safety. When the rebels saw their comrade had returned without a scratch from such a dangerous ride, they almost forgot the fight before them, and there went up a great cheer.—Courier-Journal.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*
Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall st., New York.

ANNUAL SOCIABLE.

Plainfield Talent to Appear in the Scotch Plains Musicale.

The annual sociable and musicale under the auspices of the Ladies Circle of the Scotch Plains Baptist Church, will be given Wednesday evening, April 24, at 8. The programme will be as follows:

Quartette — Overture, Freischutz, Weber, Mrs F A Pollock, Messrs Pollock, Petrie and Ferrer; Solo — Soprano, Angel's Serenade, Braga, Miss Alice H. Fine; Flute Obligato, Mr Pollock; Violin Solo—Cavatina, Carl Bohm, J Petrie; Solo — Tenor, Last Night, Kjerulf, Spencer P Smith; Quartette—My Ideal, Andrew Herman, Mrs F A Pollock, Messrs Pollock, Petrie and Ferrer; Solo—Contralto, My Little Love, Hawley, Mrs W S Force; Violoncello Solo—Simple Aveu, F Thome, Ferman Ferrer; Soprano Solo — Norwegian Song, Lodge, Miss Fine; Solo—Tenor, If I But Knew, Wilson G Smith, Mr Smith; Flute Solo—The Nightingale Serenade, W Popp, Mr Pollock; Solo—Contralto, Mission of a Rose, Cowen, Mrs Force; Quartette—Gesellschaft No 1, W Popp, Mrs Pollock, Messrs Pollock, Petrie and Ferrer.

Resolutions of Condolence.

The following resolutions were passed by a *unanimous vote at a special meeting* of the Plainfield Gesang and Turn Verein:

Whereas, In His kind providence, our Heavenly Father transferred from this to the evergreen shore, a dear husband, father, friend, and active, esteemed member of our society; and

Whereas, We, the Plainfield Gesang and Turn Verein, have lost by death in the person of Frederick Lang one of our first and most faithful members, who with loving heart and kind words so often whispered words of counsel, and with *the echo still in our ears,* be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and brotherly love; and

Resolved, That these resolutions be copied in full in our minutes, and sent for publication in our daily papers, and that a copy be handed to the bereaved family.

Herman Klinsman,
Eugene Hoersten,
F. Mosseller,
Committee.

Real Estate Transfer.

Lyman & Petrie have effected a sale of James McGee's property on Willow avenue to Woolston & Buckle. Mr. McGee gets a house on Westervelt avenue in the deal. James R. Joy, Mr. McGee's son-in-law, has taken a lease of the Willow avenue house, and Woolston & Buckle will build a fine house on part of the grounds now surrounding Mr. McGee's Willow avenue property.

Amateur Actors.

During the action of the farce which is to be presented for the benefit of Miantonomoh Tribe of Red Men next Friday evening, the following specialties will be introduced: Irish comicalities, William Westphal; German dialect stories and songs, Edward Wolf; vocal duet, Mrs. W. A. Westphal and Miss Maggie Page; banjo and vocal solo, Harry Dreier; banjo solo, William Force; burlesque on tragedy, William Newcorn.

Pythians Visit One Another.

Perseverance Lodge, Knights of Pythias, have accepted the invitation of Unity Lodge to conduct several initiations May 1. Crescent Division, Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, have also accepted an invitation to work the third rank on two candidates for Goodwill Lodge of Scotch Plains, Thursday evening of next week.

Hurry It Up.

An active canvass will be made from now on for signers to the petition for the extension of Watchung avenue which will be presented to the Borough Council. Councilman Valiant is making a special effort to get the petition through as soon as possible.

—A dog that howls and barks all night long is making life miserable for residents of West Front street near Plainfield avenue. One man swears that the bones of the canine will soon be used for phosphate if he does not cease yelping and disturbing his neighbors.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ORANGE AND BLACK.

The Jersey Tiger Honored in Plainfield.

A PRINCETON CLUB ORGANIZED.

President Patton and Other Leading Lights Attend the Opening Dinner—Speeches, Toasts, and Election of Officers.

The Plainfield alumni of "Old Nassau" had a gay time last night as they gathered around the board in the Casino of the Union County Country Club, and dined, renewed acquaintances, regaled each other with the memories of their collegiate days, and listened to the toasts of the talented and bright minded men.

The occasion of the dinner was to assemble the Plainfield graduates of Princeton College, not merely to eat and make merry, but to form themselves into the Princeton Club, whose primal mission shall be the creating of a favorable sentiment among their younger friends as to the advantages which Princeton extends for accomplishment in the higher educational realm of the college world. This work was effected by the organization of the club with the following officers: President—W. R. Wilder; First Vice-president—Rowland Cox; Second Vice-president—E. W. Hedges; Secretary—Leonidas Dennis; Treasurer—Wilbur C. Fisk.

The Casino was arranged in an artistic and tasty manner for the occasion. A garden scene was run across the centre of the ball room, thus shutting off the stage part of it. On the sides were stage fences, surrounding and looming above which was a profuse display of potted plants and palms, while here and there among the foliage beautiful blossoms met the vision. Suspended at half angles on the sides of the wall and from a wire running over the garden scene the Princeton colors—orange and black—in the form of flags and banners hung as if to remind the diners of the fervor and enthusiasm with which they had protected the fame of old Nassau in sports and contests in their college days; and now they were here to perpetuate her glory and renown in the endeavor to send an influx of new and youthful blood to her halls.

The dinner table was arranged in the shape of a T. Along the centre of the table at alternate spaces were tiny candelabra, shedding a suffused glow of light through the orange-tinted shades, and between them potted plants lent an air of splendor to the scene of conviviality. Winding in and out among the candelabra, plants and tableware were two ribbons—orange and black. At the head of the table sat the older graduates, the younger ones ranging down the sides. Between the various courses the diners chatted and laughed and enjoyed a general renewing of acquaintance with one another. The menu was as follows:

Huitres.
Tortue Verte au Claire.
Cavier a la Princeton.
Filet de Sole, Daumont.
Pates de Ris Veau.
Filet Mignon, sauce Bearnaise.
Pommes Parisiennes,
Petits Pois Francais.
Punch en surprise.
Pluivier d'Ore,
Salad a la U. C. C. C.
Fromage de Camembert.
Glaces Fantaisies.
Petits Fours, Cafe noir.
Cigars. Apollinaris. Cigarettes.

The table was presided over by the newly-elected president, Mr. Wilder, who did the honors with much grace and informality, thus abrogating the conventional element that often attends such affairs.

On the menu the toasts were arranged as follows:

"Old Nassau"..............Dr. Francis L. Patton
"Let all with one accord rejoice
In praise of Old Nassau."
"Yale"......................S. St. John McCutchen
"The Yale News invites responses to the question, 'What is Yale's greatest need?' Life does not think at this moment of anything Yale needs more than a liberal share of defeat in various athletic competitions. Her renown as a winner of games and races is a little too complete."—Life.
"Harvard".............................E. C. Perkins
"What care though rival cities soar
Along the storm-bound coast:—
Penn's town, New York and Baltimore
If Boston knew the most?"
"The Novel of Today"......Robert Bridges, '79
"He's a damned literary fellow."
"The Ladies"...............Wm. T. Kaufman, '78
"The Lady or the Tiger."
"The Younger Alumni"...McCready Sykes, '94
"Brer Fox, he lay low."

It was 11 before the last course was finished, and after all had enjoyed a smoke and listened to the rendition of several up-to-date college songs by a Princeton quartette, President Wilder arose and in a facetious speech in which he humorously touched all the college fads and frivolities, introduced Dr. Francis L. Patton, president of the college. Dr. Patton said that he congratulated Princeton on the formation of an association that started under such bright auspices. The object of the association he did not consider to be for the glorification of the college, but to do a mission work among Jersey boys and send them to Princeton. The tenor of Princeton graduates was towards intellectual life. In fact almost the whole thought of Princeton is towards intellectuality. He said that by October 22, 1896, Princeton expected to be a university, though they have some university functions now.

Its greatest function is to contribute to the intellectual and moral forces of this great nation by making a high type and quality of citizenship, and these efforts were enough to merit the support of the intellectual forces of the country. He closed by saying that he expected great things from this club.

Mr. Wilder said that the time had now come to take up their foreign relations. According to the text on the toast card Yale must be scourged and rebuked in her conquests, and now he thought the proper time had come for such action. Therefore he would postpone Mr. McCutchen, and change the order of the programme by calling on Mr. Perkins of Harvard.

Mr. Perkins thought that in addition to the training one receives in college in an intellectual way, is that spirit of independence in thought in which he follows out his own ideas rather than those set down before him. The present spirit of political independence is an evidence of this. The gentlemen of Princeton had such a reputation for the old Puritanical spirit that he expected to be called upon to defend his college, for instance, the "brutal" sport of football which they play, but since he had come here among so many Princeton men, who presented such a front, his spirit of defiance seemed to have gone.

Robert Bridges, editor of Scribner's Magazine, responded to the toast of "The Novel of Today". When he was called up on the telephone a few days ago and invited to attend the dinner of the Princeton Club he asked as to the object. He was informed that it was to work up enthusiasm for Princeton, but when he arrived here he found the enthusiasm already worked up. Literature is a subject that concerns all colleges. Yale is a victor at football but Princeton is invincible in the literary field. The first article he ever wrote was turned over to Mr. Wilder, who was then in Princeton and the editor of a college paper. The tenor of that article was that Princeton needed more fiction. In latter years this seemed to be a fact. There are lots of different novels. There is the new woman novel, the sanitarium novel, the novel of scientific pessimists. The new woman was all right in some respects. It sought to take away some of man's responsibility in the management of affairs. That was a good tendency, for if a man knew that he could divide the responsibility he would seek a life partner so much the quicker. The writer of the scientific pessimist novel gains a smattering of knowledge from the Sunday papers and some other such channels and then he floods the literary field with scientific articles. But the kind that the Princeton is teaching is different, and is gained only by thorough study. Some say that the novel reflects life. This is not so, as evidenced in the works of Robert Louis Stevenson. Here was a man who had every incentive to write unhealthy literature, but it was of the most wholesome and heroic kind.

At the *conclusion* of Mr. Bridges toast S. St. John McCutchen made his toast on Yale. He remarked that he always thought that if Harvard ever got ahead of Yale, it would be through the intervention of Princeton. Now he could see through all this changing of programme by President Wilder. He advised the alumni that by the organization of a club they display lots of zeal, but they must go beyond the annual dinner to make it successful. In concluding he said that Yale cherished Princeton as friends, but as foes they braved them.

"The Ladies" was the delicate toast which William T. Kaufman responded to. He proposed that the diners drink to the health of the ladies. This was done amid the clinking of glasses and the benign smiles of the ladies who were in the gallery viewing the graduates. Ever since the days of Eve woman had shown her influence on man. She is the exponent of gracious hospitality. There is no ambition or achievement which one ever wants to attain but what is associated with mother or wife. He again proposed a toast to the ladies, after which the college cheer was given.

McCready Sykes had "The Younger Alumni" to respond to. He said the need of such a club as had been organized was apparent when it was realized that for a period of eighteen years only two students went from Plainfield to Princeton. It is the idea of the association to head off the young man from going to the other colleges, when such an admirable institution is so near at hand. The younger alumni impress on the world whatever has been impressed on them in college.

After the toasts had been finished the quartette sang several college songs and the alumni finally dispersed, feeling imbued with the good fellowship of the dinner and its attendant sociability.

Among those present at the dinner besides those already mentioned, were: The Drs Hedges, Dr Murray, Dr James *Hayes, Rev W E Honeyman, Dr P W* Brakeley, Albert Atterbury, Augustus and Jacob Van Deventer, H C and Max Munger, J P Murray, W T Kaufman, Wilbur C Fisk, J L Myers, R D Schoonmaker, O G Waring, and Hugh B Reed.

Trying to Break a Will.

The Elliott will case, of Dunellen, will come up before the Surrogate's Court at *New Brunswick* today. It is claimed by the children that Mrs. Elliott was of unsound mind when the will was made. The contestants are represented by George DeMeza of this city and the estate by Folley & Powell of New York and Alan Strong of New Brunswick.

Administrator Stillman.

On motion of Craig A. Marsh, counsel for the executor of Peter Wooden, William M. Stillman was yesterday appointed pendente lite. He will act in this capacity until the will case now pending is decided.

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NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Unconquerable Will and Purpose Revealed.

COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF ITALY.

Begins His Career of Military Glory—Genius of the Great Soldier Displayed—Four Austrian Armies Beaten In Succession. A New Boundary For France.

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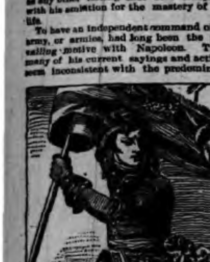
X.—FIRST CAMPAIGN OF ITALY.

Seven days before the marriage of Napoleon he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the *Army of Italy. His star* shone suddenly above the clouds. He tarried with Josephine until the 21st of March, when the honeymoon of the warrior—after twelve brief days of dallying young-husbandhood—broke suddenly; and he set out for the field of glory. His love-letters to Josephine indicate that his nature was deeply stirred by her influence, and that his affection for her was as strong as any other feeling that ever competed with his ambition for the mastery of his life.

To have an independent command of an army, or armies, had long been the prevailing motive with Napoleon. True, many of his current sayings and actions seem inconsistent with the predominant passion. Only a short time before departing on the first Italian campaign he wrote a letter to Bourrienne, then an emigrant at Sens, saying, "Seek out for me a small piece of land in your beautiful valley of the Yonne. I will purchase it as soon as I can get together the money. I wish to retire there; but recollect that I will have nothing to do with national property." Quite insincere and fitful! Indeed, General, "a small piece of land" is the last thing in this world that you wish for; and as to your "retiring" there, your retirement is fixed for another place—that far-off island to which you referred in the last clause of your school exercise at Autun. Your essay was headed "Possessions des Anglais;" and you finished thus: "Sainte Helene, petite isle." You will find it so!



NAPOLEON AT THE BATTLE OF ARCOLE.

The military glory of Napoleon properly begins with his first campaign into Italy. The States of that peninsula were about to be made the playthings of great ambitions. Whether the influence of Austria and the coalition should continue predominant from Piedmont to Venice was the question. The existing order in the Italian States and cities favored the Austrian power; but the popular party was in sympathy with Republican France. Bonaparte's mission into Italy was ostensibly for preoccupation and defense; but it meant, out of the nature of things, sharp war and speedy conquest.

Hardly had the campaign in Piedmont begun before the Directory in Paris would send out the veteran Kellerman to be second in command. This might be a compliment to a general-in-chief not yet twenty-seven; but not so to Bonaparte. He at once replied saying that it was indifferent to him (a thing most untrue) whether he should serve in Italy or somewhere else. All he wished—so ran his plaint—was a brief page in history awarded for service *to his country. General Kellerman had* more experience than he, and knew better how to make war; "but both together we shall make it badly. I will not willingly serve with a man who considers himself the first general in Europe." How strongly is here revealed the unconquerable will and self-sufficiency and purpose of Bonaparte to be all or nothing!

Let us scan the field. The coalition against France now embraced Austria, Bavaria, Piedmont, Naples, and England. The smaller States of Germany and Italy were also in the league. For the "protection" of Piedmont and indeed of all Italy, an army of about sixty thousand men, thoroughly equipped and supplied, and commanded by General Beaulieu, one of the ablest and most experienced in Europe, had been sent into Lombardy. Against this power Napoleon's Army of Italy was set, consisting of only thirty-five thousand new men, miserably destitute, and having enthusiasm for its principal resource. With this he must compete for the mastery of states and kingdoms.

But the Army of Italy had for a commander a military genius of so audacious a character as to rank its possessor with the two other prime warriors of human history. He had daring, military invention, the power of combination, *the discovery* of new expedients, sudden adaptation to unforeseen contingencies, courage, ambition, foresight, subtlety, and indeed every quality fit to make him what he was now about to become—the greatest commander of modern times.

At Montenotte, twenty-six miles west of Genoa, *Napoleon fought his first field-battle.* He attacked the Austrian division of D'Argenteau, and won a victory. Mark you, he fought with a *division* of the enemy! This was on the 12th of April, only twenty-two days after his departure from Paris. On the 14th he struck the Austrians and Sardinians at Millesimo, ten miles further on, and won another victory. On the next day he came on the enemy at Dego, and added a third. On the 21st, he reached Mondovi, forty-eight miles from Turin, and on the following day attacked and defeated the division of General Colli. In every engagement his blow was like that of a thunderbolt. The disciplined armies of his opponents broke before him.

An incident of these first wild days of battle and victory well illustrates the prevailing temper of the conqueror. His first passage with Colli was with pen rather than sword. Just after the conflict at Dego, the German General demanded the release of a certain Emigrant Moulin who had been taken by the French, though bearing a flag of truce. To this Bonaparte replied: "An emigrant is a parricide. You forgot the respect due to the French people when you sent M. Moulin with a flag of truce. You know the laws of war. If contrary to those laws you authorize an act of barbarism, all the prisoners taken from you shall be immediately made responsible for it with the most deplorable vengeance." There indeed, in his first field-note, spoke out the Corsican. Let no one trifle with *him*.

The king of Sardinia was already beaten. After Mondovi he made overtures of peace. Without pausing, Napoleon advanced on the main Austrian division under Beaulieu. Him he found strongly posted on the Adda, holding the bridge that led into the town of Lodi. Frederic the Redbeard had founded Lodi on the site of the ancient Roman Laus Pompeia. *On the 10th of May the Austrians, sixteen* thousand strong, were attacked at the bridge of the Adda by six thousand French grenadiers, led by Napoleon and Lannes in person. The action was bloody and decisive. The name of Lodi was added to the lengthening column of victories. Two thousand of the French were killed and wounded, and a much larger number of the Austrians. Here Bonaparte, fighting in the ranks, gained his famous title of LITTLE CORPORAL, which to the end of human annals will be repeated as his sobriquet.

Five days afterwards the conqueror entered Milan; Lombardy was at his feet. He made levies and requisitions with a freedom only equaled by the audacity of the things accomplished. He pulled down without compunction the magnificent art-trophies of the city, and sent them as foretokens of his triumph to Paris. Well he knew the effect which the news of the *startling events, and his treasures of an*cient art as evidence, would produce on the Parisians. Naples, Modena and Parma went down before him; and the Pope, becoming petitioner, signed an armistice.

Such was the first passage of the war; and the second was like the first. The coalition was not to yield without further battle. Napoleon made Mantua his next objective. Field-marshal Wurmser, of great fame, a veteran of seventy-two, came swiftly out of the Tyrol with a new Austrian army. Before he could reach the scene of action, Mantua was already besieged by Napoleon. The defense held out until Wurmser's army came on in two divisions, and the French were forced to fall back.

The division of his forces proved fatal to the Austrian commander. Woe to the army that was ever divided in front of Bonaparte! At Lonato, on the 3rd of August, he attacked a *division* of Wurmser *and gained a complete victory;* General Augereau was the hero of the day. On the 5th and 6th of August a second battle, on nearly the same field, was fought with still more decisive results; Wurmser was hurled back, and Mantua again besieged.

The enemy soon returned to the onset. At Riveredo, on the 4th of September, the division of Massena defeated the Austrians with great losses. On the 8th, at Bassano, Napoleon routed the main force under Wurmser in person. On the 15th of November was fought the great battle of Arcole where eighteen thousand French, led by Napoleon, Massena and Augereau, triumphed over the Austrians nearly forty thousand strong. The battle was fought in a swampy region traversed with causeways and difficult *bridges.* After three days of desperate fighting Wurmser was so disastrously defeated as to end the contest.

Napoleon now sought to settle some of the issues of the war. *He corresponded* with the Directory; set forth the condition of Italian affairs, and his own purposes; indicated the necessity of subjugating Venice; granted armistices to the king of Sardinia, to the duke of Parma, to the king of Naples, and made with Genoa a convention for a permanent settlement.

After Arcole, Wurmser threw himself into Mantua, and was cooped up. In January, 1797, Austria sent her *third* army into the field under General Alvinczy. This great force proceeded *towards* Mantua as far as Rivoli, where it was struck by Bonaparte and routed with a loss of about twenty thousand men! At Favorita, on the 16th, the French were again victorious. The ruin of Alvinczy's army was complete, and on February 2nd Mantua was surrendered with eighteen thousand prisoners of war.

Swiftly Napoleon followed up these tremendous successes. A *fourth* Austrian army, under Archduke Charles, came down from the Tyrol as far as Tagliamento, where on the 16th of March, it was routed by the French. On the 7th of April, an armistice was granted by Napoleon, and on the 18th he made with Austria his provisional treaty of Leoben. That power was compelled *to cede the* Netherlands, and to accept, in mocking compensation, a bit of the state of Venice!

Meanwhile, another coup d'etat had occurred in Paris. By violence the two great Councils of State purged themselves of fifty alleged Royalists and Anarchists. Carnot and Barthelemy, members of the Directory, were sent flying into exile. Such was the savage indignation of the Republic that the coalition became willing for peace. At Campo-Formio, on October 17th, 1797, Napoleon met the representatives of the German Empire, and with astounding presumption dictated to that ancient power the terms of pacification. *Openly*, Austria should cede the *Belgian* provinces, recognize the Cisalpine Republic, and accept fragments of Venetia. France should have the results of the war, including the Ionian Islands. *Secretly*, the Rhine should henceforth be the boundary between Germany and France.

Before leaving the scenes of his glory Napoleon sent Joubert as his herald to Paris. He shall announce for us the following results: The campaign of the Army of Italy has extended from April 12th, 1796, to October 17th, 1797. We have taken 150,000 prisoners; 170 standards; 550 siege pieces; 600 field guns; five pontoon equipages; *nine ships of 64 guns; twelve frigates* of 32 guns; twelve corvettes; eighteen galleys. We have given "liberty" (whatever *that* may mean, General!) to Bologna, Ferrara, Modena, Carrara, Romagna, Lombardy, Brescia, Bergamo, Mantua, Cremona, part of Verona, Chiavena, Bormio, the Valtelline, Genoa, the Imperial Fiefs, Corcyra, the Ionian Isles, Ithica. We send to Paris all the Masterpieces of Michael Angelo, Guercino, Titian, Paul Veronese, Correggio, Albana, Carracci, Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci. Not *all* the masterpieces of these immortals, General; but the rest is true to the letter. And by order of the Directory your glories shall be written in golden catalogue on a Memorial Flag to be hung in the great Hall of Sittings, and be seen by shouting Paris and the world. You were never yourself a *poor man afterwards!*

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

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A Robin Dined With the Captain.

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Moving of Furniture, Pianos, etc., with care and safety.

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Real Estate for Sale & Exchange.
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Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting done at r residences. Shaving, Shampooing, etc. sfactorily performed. f17yl

CARNEY BROTHERS, Agents,
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TINNERS,
PLUMBERS,
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Grates and Bricks for all kinds of Stov s can e found here at Jobbers' prices. Bring your Tinware mending to us. The best Tinners, the est Plumbers, and the best Gas-fitters in thi section. We use none but the very best of ma erials, and our work always gives satisfaction.
Kes of All Kinds are Made Here.
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W. R. CODINGTON.
Counsellor-at-Law,
Commissioner of Deeds, Master-in-Chancery Notary Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.—jestf

GEORGE W. DAY,
General Auctioneer.
Sales of Personal Property solicited. P. O. Box 132, Dunellen, N. J., or address in care of CONSTITUTIONALIST. Terms reasonable.

DR. CHARLES E. THIRES,
Dentist,
48 Somerset street. A new local anæsthetic application for extracting teeth without pain. Gold filling a specialty.—je6tf

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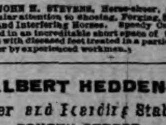
[Successor to T. J. Carey.]
Furniture and Freight Express!
OFFICE—34 W. FRONT ST.
Large Covered Vans or Trucks. Goods delivered to any part of the U. S. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable. P. O. Box 1 Piano moving a specialty.

A. WOLFF,
Manufacturer of
CIGARS,
And dealer in all kinds of Smoking and C ing Tobacco, and smokers' articles, has removed from 123½ W. Front street, to 221 West Front, one door east of Madison avenue and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally.

TWENTY
Yeas experience in the business.
SECOND STREET. 2 doors above Peacestree



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ALBERT HEDDEN,
Liver and Boarding Stables
FOURTH STREET,
Between Peace street and Park avenue.
First-Class Livery.
Horses Boarded by Week or Month
Telephone call No, 114.

Parlor stoves,
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Heater Work. Tinning.
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A. M. GRIFFEN,
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FULLY WARRANTED.
Moderate Prices.
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See Them Before You Buy.
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The Constitutionalist
A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY
PUBLISHED AT
Plainfield, New Jersey.
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.
A. L. Force, Publisher & Proprietor.
Walter Irving Clarke, City Editor

CATTLE ACTUALLY SCARCE.

High Prices for Beef to Prevail Through the Summer.

R. I. Tolles, local representative for Armour & Co., supplies to The Press as an explanation of the prevailing increase in the price of beef, an extract from a recent article in the Breeders Gazette, one of the acknowledged authorities on all matters pertaining to the cattle industry of the country. This article is a review of the situation from an intelligent and reliable standpoint, based upon a practical knowledge of the situation as it really exists. It says:

"There is an actual scarcity of prime cattle, or cattle of any kind. Within a short period the price of good cattle on the hoof has risen two cents per pound, and we see no reason why the advance should not continue. In fact, we look for a continuation of high prices for beef all of the coming Summer. The amount of range cattle offered for the market is now forty per cent. less than last year. There has been a drouth on the ranges, hard Winters, a lack of increase in cattle-raising, and, to sum it all up, a strong American demand for consumption not equaled by the producers of beef As far as we can see every circumstance of climate, and the laws of supply and demand have for a number of years combined against the American cattle-raiser, until we are confronted with an actual shortage of beef.

"This situation has long been foreshadowed by reports which have appeared in The Gazette from all quarters. The calculating farmer, the man who keeps posted, has not failed to see the drift of affairs, and when he has governed himself accordingly, he is not now caught with his bucket upside down when it is raining dollars. The long era of low prices has cost us much, but it has likewise taught us much, and it would be lamentable indeed if the present upward flight of prices should induce any farmer to forget the economies in production and feeding which he was forced to learn.'

A DAY AT THE TRAPS.

Climax Club Has a Good Time Smashing Targets.

Though the weather was showery yesterday afternoon, the monthly shoot of the Climax Gun Club was well attended by the local gunners and a half day of good sport enjoyed. The club handicap, consisting of 25 birds for the scratch men, at unknown angles, resulted as follows: Brentnall, scratch—20; Keller, scratch—22; Apgar, scratch—25; Smith, scratch—21; Brantingham, scratch—24; D Terry handicapped at 1—22; Manning, 2—26; D Darby, 5—22; W Squier, 2—15; J Darby, 7—27; J Goodman, 6—18; Singer, 10—23; Edwards, 5—27; W Terry, 4—17; Williams, 5—23; P Jay, 5—28.

The first sweepstakes was at 10 Empire targets at unknown angles, with one man up, which resulted as follows: Edwards 6; Brentnall 7; Apgar 9; Smith 10; Keller 7; D Darby 10; Singer 4; Brantingham 9; Manning 9; G. Squier 8; "Williams" 6; W Squier 9.

The second sweepstakes, 10 Empire targets at unknown angles, was as follows: Edwards 8; Apgar 9; Keller 9; Smith 9; Marning 10; D Darby 9; D Terry 9; Brantingham 8; Singer 7; "Joe" 5; "Williams" 9; W Squier 7; G. Squier 10; "P Jay" 9.

The last sweepstakes resulted as follows: Edwards 7; Apgar 10; Keller 9; Smith 9; Manning 7; D Darby 9; D Terry 9; Brantingham 7; Singer 8; "Williams" 6; W Squier 7 "P Jay" 8; G Squier 10

After the other events five pair of doubles, with eight entries, were shot, out of which Keller, Smith, Terry, Brantingham and Squier broke eight each; in the shoot-off at three pair Smith, Apgar and Squier divided with five each.

The Spine
is one of the most tender parts of the body. Inflammation there results in weak nerves everywhere.
Allcock's
Porous Plaster
will be found to have a beneficial effect in allaying the inflammation and restoring strength. It is invaluable in all sorts of lameness and congestion.
Never put up with "Just as good as Allcock's." Insist upon having the genuine.
Allcock's Corn Shields,
Allcock's Bunion Shields,
Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.
Brandreth's Pills
not only cleanse, but tone up the system. They can be depended upon.

THE DAILY PRESS SOUVENIR.

"Plainfield, N. J., Illustrated" to Be Delivered to Subscribers This Week.

The Daily Pre Souvenir Book of Plainfield is now in the hands of the binders, and will be ready for delivery to subscribers this week. It is a handsome volume, printed in the highest style of the art, and bound in elegant embossed covers. The illustrations are sumptuous, and give a splendid idea of the comfort and beauty of New Jersey's city of homes.

R. M. Hooker, under whose superintendence the work has progressed, writes an introductory sketch, and has grouped the photographs with artistic skill. Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis contributes a history and description of the town. The societies, churches and business interests of the community are faithfully represented The work is of value to townspeople, and bound to be of inestimable benefit to Plainfield wherever circulated.

One of the most beautiful illustrations is the snow scene showing the home of Clarence E. Bond, East Front street; and in happy contrast to this is the series of Summer views depicting the glories of Cedar Brook Farm, home of J.E. Martine.

Other residences of which exterior and and interior views are shown include the following: A J Woodruff, Charles J Fisk, Mayor Alexander Gilbert, J W Reinhart, H G Runkle, J Evarts Tracy, Dr George W Endicott, Charles Potter, S A Cruikshank, John M Clark, William P Smith, James W Jackson, Dr D C Adams, C F Abbott, Samuel Q Lawson, Leander N Lovell, S A Ginna, C C Cokefair, C. T Nightingale, W D W Miller, A D Phillips, Dr Oliver P King, Charles Schipper, Edwin B Leland, Edwin B Day, B A Hegeman Jr., George D Patten, George F White, Mrs. Wm White, Anna O Marsh, F E Marsh, W W Howland, H M Bliss, Thos B Penton, Jr., Mrs L P Bullock. Frank Baldwin, W E Lowe, E Woltmann, W A Lord, James T Closson, R H Radford, N P T Finch, Mrs Charles E Ryder, Mrs Emma Darling, James C Peck, Henry A McGee, Charles A Haynes, Postmaster J M Hetfield, Augustus D Shepard ("The Gables"). Louis Borsum, Corporation Counsel Craig A. Marsh, G D Hallock, Francis Wood, Samuel Townsend, Rev Dr Robert Lowry, John B Truell, R M Stelle, John Bushnell, Mrs C P Hazen, C W McCutchen, Aaron Keiser. Rowland Cox, Lemuel W Serrell, W B Wadsworth, A Vanderbeek, E H Booth, Mulford Estil, Ernest R Ackerman, James P MacQuaide, J O Stevens, Wm M Stout.

Other buildings faithfully shown are the Friends meeting-house, Muhlenberg Hospital, the schools, hotels, churches, and railroad stations, fire department headquarters, Y M C A Building, Public Library and Art Gallery, Babcock Building, with interiors of Edsall's Commercial Palace and Reed & Coddington's law offices, the water-works pumping station and standpipe, Daily Press building, with photograph of staff and view of editorial rooms, and stores of the various merchants whose patronage materially aided in making it possible to issue one of the handsomest souvenir books of a town ever published.

An Honest Tribute.

The following is from The Oneonta, N. Y., Herald:

"Charles E. Runk, manager of the Oneonta Fertilizer and Chemical Company, died of pneumonia last Sunday evening at his home on Watkins avenue in this village, aged 32 years, 4 months and 11 days. Mr. Runk had been ill less than a week and it was not until Saturday that it was generally known that his condition was critical. The funeral was held Tuesday morning, Rev. C. C. Pierce officiating, and the body was taken on the afternoon train to his old home in Plainfield, N. J., for interment.

"Such, in brief, are the facts concerning Mr. Runk's demise. When, however, such a man passes to another world, it may well be that a few words of honest eulogium should be permitted to gild the bare statement of fact. Such men as he are not so plentiful that departure of one of them should be unheeded.

"Though for less than two years a resident of Oneonta, and withal a modest unassuming, unpretentious man, Mr. Runk had in so brief a time won to a remarkable degree the confidence and respect alike of his associates and of the community. Under his judicious management the fertilizer plant, which for more than a year had been idle, became again a scene of activity, and business was built up to a degree which appears little less than wonderful to one who knows the difficulties which beset his way. Energetic and straightforward as he was in business, he was no less affable and lovable in private life, and to many, as to the writer of these lines, his demise came as a heartfelt personal calamity.

"Mr. Runk leaves a wife and one little daughter, besides an aged grandmother whose hope it was to spend the brief remnant of her life with him. His father, George E. Runk, who came from New Jersey about a year ago to reside with his only son, died last August."

To Organize for Suffrage.

A meeting to organize a Union County Woman Suffrage Association, auxiliary to the New Jersey State Association, will be held in Plainfield Friday, May 10, morning and afternoon. A number of prominent citizens will address the meeting, and delegates are expected from Elizabeth and other towns of the county and State. The time and place of meeting will be announced later.

—The exterior of Lowe Brothers' West Front street store is receiving a coat of paint.

YOUNG GIRLS.
INTERESTING CONCLUSIONS.
Mothers Agree on One Vital Subject.
[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]
Young girls, to the thinking mind, are ever subjects of the deepest interest.

Some lead lives of luxury, while others toil for mere existence. Separate, however, as their paths in life may lie, Nature demands of them the same obedience. All are subject to the same physical laws, and suffer in proportion to their violation.

Young girls are reticent through modesty, and often withhold what ought to be told.

Yet they are not to blame, for information on such subjects has been withheld from them, owing to the false interpretation of a mother's duty.

In such cases they should do as thousands of young ladies are doing every day: write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., giving as nearly as possible their symptoms, and receive her freely given advice and timely aid.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the young girl's most trusty friend. It can be obtained of any druggist, and speedily relieves and cures irregularities, suspension, retention, and all derangements of the womb and ovaries.

It banishes promptly all pains, headache, backache, faintness, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholia, etc. Young girls must know that *self-preservation is the first law of nature.*

HYMENEAL.

Thomas—Burke.

Beneath a canopy of roses and smilax the marriage of Miss Ida Louise Burke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pascal C. Burke and granddaughter of William Swalm of this city, to William Marvin Thomas was celebrated Wednesday evening, April 17, at the home of the bride, 175 McDonough street, Brooklyn, Rev. E P. Terhune of the Puritan Avenue Congregational Church officiating. The decorations were very elaborate, Easter flowers and foliage banking the mantel of the front parlor adorning the hallway, while the back parlor was decorated with American beauty roses.

The bride was attended as maid of honor by Miss Harriett V. Thomas, sister of the groom. The best man was William de la Montagnie of New York, and the ushers were Everett S. Swalm, Edward H. Bergen, Frederick Sherwood and A. de Forest Sanford.

The bride's gown was of white ivory satin with trimming of point lace, and her bouquet was bride roses and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was attired in rose pink satin and chiffon with pearl trimming and carried bridesmaid roses and hyacinths. Mrs. Pascal C. Burke wore turquoise blue brocade trimmed with bronze velvet and duchess lace, and Miss E. Eloise Thomas wore canary color peau de soie and turquoise velvet with trimming of oriental lace. A reception to about three hundred guests followed the ceremony, and later Mr. and Mrs. Thomas left on an extended tour in the South.

Among those present were Mr and Mrs A Ammerman, Edward Annan, Dr and Mrs Joseph B Brown, Mr and Mrs Seward S Beard of Lakewood, N J; Miss Josephine Bailey of Philadelphia; Mr and Mrs Ira Corwin of Middletown, N Y; Mr and Mrs Henry Elliott, Miss Elliott, George P Ely of New York; Mrs A De-Forest Keys of Elizabeth; Miss Mae Kimball of Chicago; Rev and Mrs Kenneth McKenzie of Westport; Mr and Mrs E Morris of Pottsville, Pa; Howard E Raymond of Chicago; Dr and Mrs W H Swalm, Mr and Mrs A Swalm of this city; Mrs William Swalm, Mrs. Everett S Swalm and daughters, the Misses Julia and Florence Swalm of Middletown, N Y; the Misses Sandford of New York; United States Senator George L Shook; H W Van Cortlandt of Tuxedo; William H Thomas of Westport; Mrs J C Wemple, and Gen William G Wallace of the United States Navy.

A SCHOLARLY TRIBUTE.

Historian Bigelow Publicly Recognizes the Services of ex-Mayor Randolph to the Tilden Trust.

In his scholarly "Life of Samuel J. Tilden", just issued in sumptuous style by the Harpers, John Bigelow, LL. D., pays this merited tribute to Plainfield's ex-mayor, whose management of the Tilden estate materially increased the millions of the estate:

"On the 16th of November, 1886, a few weeks after the probate of the will, Mr L. V. F. Randolph, who had been for many years a director and treasurer of the Illinois Central Railroad, was appointed the secretary of the executors and trustees under the will, to the duties of which position were subsequently added those of secretary to the Tilden Trust.

"I feel it to be a duty, as certainly it is a pleasure, for me here to make a public acknowledgment of his invaluable services in both capacities, and formally to recognize the very substantial obligations under which his varied accomplishments as a business manager, his indefatigable assiduity, and his high personal character, have placed all who are or may hereafter be in any way interested in this estate."

THE UNDERHILL READINGS.

Another Delighted Audience in the Casino.

A large and interested audience greeted Charles F. Underhill, the reader, at his second recital in the Casino last evening. The subject was Dickens's masterpiece, David Copperfield, and Mr. Underhill carried his audience with him from the start through the adventures—dramatic, humorous and pathetic—of Mr. Peggoty, Micawber, Uriah Heep, Miss Betsy Trotwood and all the rest of the dearly loved characters of this dearly loved book.

The stage was most attractively set with the garden scene for a backing and a veritable garden of carnations, roses and growing plants flanked the reader's desk on either side. The Casino was well ventilated, a circumstance as rare as it is pleasing, and everybody was most comfortable.

Mr. Underhill chose his selections from the most effective parts of the novel and so well were they chosen that the thread of the story was almost unbroken. These are the scenes he read: The Old Ark on the Sands, At Mr. and Mrs. Micawber's, Law Office of Wickfield and Heep, Little Emily's Flight, Mr. Peggotty's Narrative, Mr. Micawber Excited, Mr. Micawber's Explosion, Emily's Return, The Shipwreck.

The reader's rendering of the character of Mr. Peggotty was most effective, and he made Miss Betsy Trotwood very amusing and lovable. Mr. Micawber fairly stepped forth from the pages to crush the miserable, cringing Uriah Heep, and the rest of the less important characters were read with the same careful attention and discrimination that marks all of Mr. Underhill's work.

Recitals from David Copperfield have generally included the funny pages of David's and Dora's housekeeping, but Mr. Underhill confined himself to the story growing out of the attachment between "little Em'ly" and Ham Peggotty, and the sad wrecking of it all by David's friend, Steerforth. Lovers of Dickens enjoyed the treat of seeing the imaginary characters take on themselves the semblance of real life, as Mr. Underhill, with changing tones and facial expressions, made one after another appear upon the scene. Peggotty ceased to be merely Peggotty of the book, but was an honest Yarmouth boatman, commanding respect by "doing his endeavors in his line of life". Poor Ham Peggotty with his slow speech and shy manners appealed for sympathy as the audience were made to understand anew his great love for little Em'ly that was turned into great grief and ended in his tragic death As Uriah Heep, Mr. Underhill was so "umble", cringing and sinister that one felt a new detestation for the character that has become a synonym for hypocrisy and deceit. As Betsy Trotwood, he was so naturally sarcastic and refreshing that the audience could heartily wish there was more of Betsy to hear and enjoy. Micawber, the unfortunate and bombastic, with all his violent explosions, won the regard of his listeners, as he exposed Uriah's rascality and overthrew his machinations for evil.

The description of the shipwreck was vivid, and the closing scene of Ham's and Steerforth's lives was full of pathos.

The next reading will be from "The Rivals", Sheridan's well-known comedy and will take place Thursday evening, May 2.

Gymnastic Events.

The following is the programme of events to take place Monday and Tuesday evenings, April 29 and 30, in the Y. M. C. A. tournament:

Monday evening—Dumb-bell drill by class, vaulting bars, parallel bars, Indian club swinging by Thomas Schaefer, running high jump, standing broad jump.

Tuesday evening—Indian club drill by class, horizontal bars, German horse, Indian club swinging by Thomas Schaefer, running broad jump, hop, step and jump, awarding of medals and prizes by President W. D. Murray.

—Contractor A. C. Lazzi has completed the laying of the bluestone flagging in front of the property owned by Hughes Fawcett on Rockview avenue.

25 cents
spent in beef will yield 68 per cent. of energy—spent in
H-O Hornby's Oatmeal
it will yield 345 per cent.
Steam Cooked That's Why
H-O [Hornby's Oatmeal] Company, N. Y.

What is
CASTORIA
Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.
"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
Dr. G. C. Osgood,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
Dr. J. F. Kincheloe,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. Archer, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
United Hospital and Dispensary,
Boston, Mass.
Allen C. Smith, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

Amos H. VanHorn, Limited,
73 Market Street, Near Plane Street.
Note the Name Amos Before Entering the Store.
COME EVERY DAY.
Whenever you come you find fresh features in Furniture and Household Wares to greet you. Just now nothing seems impossible in the line of economy in this store. Whatever you want maybe you can fill it here at a third—often half—the price you'll pay elsewhere. For instance:

PARLOR SUITS.
$20—Whoever thought to see such a splendid suit as this for such a little price? You'll wonder how the material can be bought for so small a figure and not count the making. Not many, only enough to keep the sale going this week, so you'd best be quick. Mahogany finished frame, five pieces.

MATTINGS.
15c. the yard and made in Japan. You know what that means. Quaint patterns, woven carelessly on a bright colored background. Some of the very prettiest patterns of the season. Brand new styles and the kinds that will win your approval.

DINING CHAIRS.
Fragile and delicate, stout and sturdy, and every one of them serviceable as can be. You needn't spend much time; close your eyes and choose, you can't go wrong. They are the most cheerful looking chair you ever saw, and the prices $1.25 to $5.00, with twenty-five cent go-betweens.

CARPETS.
High priced or low priced, the lining and the making and the laying free. That's what brings business to our carpet room. And you pay less here for the carpet than you're likely to pay elsewhere. Scores of fresh rolls added weekly, among them new patterns in the 65c. Tapestry Brussels and Super Ingrains.

An Unequaled Offering. Buy a bedroom suit here. You'll save the cost of spring and mattress. We give a strongly woven wire spring and mixed mattress with each bedroom set sold. A bouncing big offer, but it's away we have for making new acquaintances. Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the State.

The Portland Range. You who have never heard about it, come to the store; you who have one, aren't you tickled?

The Storage House is making friends daily; such a well-lighted, well-ventilated place as it is, explains why. Satisfactory terms and satisfactory people to deal with. A 'phone call or postal will bring our vans to you door.

"Hello" Number 580

FIREMEN'S GALA DAY.

Exempts of the State to Meet in Convention, and a General Parade to Follow.

Plainfield firemen are planing for a merry celebration with their Elizabeth brethren on the occasion of the annual parade next month. Usually the parade occurs in October, but none was held last year, the event being postponed until next month, at which time the State Convention of the Exempt Firemen's Association will be held in Elizabeth. The day set for the convention is Wednesday, May 15, and it will be a gala one for the firemen and their friends.

At least three hundred and fifty visitors are expected, and the fire department intend to do their best to render the day memorable to each one by entertaining them in royal manner. This will necessitate the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, and to meet the expenses the firemen are receiving subscriptions from the public. Mayor Rankin has headed the list with a handsome sum.

The day of the convention promises to be an eventful one. The members of the State Exempt Association will convene at Quinn's Hall on Elizabeth avenue at 10 in the morning, and after transacting their business will elect officers for the ensuing year. At the close of the convention the visiting firemen will be entertained at a banquet and escorted through the city by the local exempt association and the fire department.

Busy Bicyclists.

At the meeting of the Crescent Wheelmen next week the decision as to what prizes will be offered for the racing events of the Decoration Day meet will probably be decided upon. Other matters concerning the meet will also be considered. The entry blanks will be sent shortly, after which the officers will probably be kept busy recording them, though the greatest portion of them will probably not arrive until the last few days before the meet.

I recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. There is, no better liniment made. I have sold over 100 bottles of it this year and all were pleased who used it. J. F. Pierson, druggist, South Chicago, Ill. It is for sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy, Park and North aves. T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

The Finderne,
FINDERNE, Somerset Co., N. J.
Open all the year as a resort of the highest order. Driving and sleighing parties will receive every attention,
HIGH-CLASS SUNDAY DINNERS.
(Table d' Hote from 1 to 3:30) Steam heat; inclosed piazzas; everything immaculate. When out driving let us entertain you.
A. E. WHITE, Manager,
1 9 tf Finderne, N. J.

CHESHIRE PIGS
For sale. Also fine thoroughbred
Cheshire Boar.
APPLY
C. Ackerman,
418 3 w Clinton ave, near Evona.

Prof. A. Wehner,
TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE.
ALSO VOICE CULTURE.
Graduate of the Conservatory of Leipsic, Germany, desires a few more pupils in Plainfield.
References given and required.
Address letters to the office of this paper.
1 31 tf-e

A SAILOR LOVER.

BY MARGARET DELAND.

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I.

Why Donald Hayes should have built his house so near the water, that the line of drift left by the high tide was tangled in his little picket fence, was a mystery to the Seaport.

"I should think, Don, you'd have enough of that ocean week days, without a-settin' and a-lookin' at it Sundays, too," remonstrated more than one friend. "Ain't you tired of seein' the sea, just layin' there? If you was up here in town you could see the street, and folks comin' and goin'."

"Folks!" said Donald Hayes, with a laugh; "the sea is folks enough for me."

"Well, it's easy talking," threatened the other, good-naturedly, "but wait till you try to get Mary Ellis to live down on those God-forsaken rocks; Mary, or any woman, will say—'no, thank ye!' I don't see how your mother stands it, nohow."

Donald laughed again; he was a fine, vigorous young fellow, with an open, sunny, handsome face, and a mouth that found laughing easy. "Mother don't mind," he said; and then he jumped into his dory, which was tied at the wharf where they had been talking, and went slipping down the little tidal river towards the open sea. Donald was not concerned about his chance for getting a wife. "Mary won't mind the rocks," he might have said, but he only pulled his oars in as he passed a house near the river, and waved his hand at a girl up on the bank, who was hanging tea towels out on the currant bushes in the back garden.

"Hullo, Mary!" he called out; and she came running down the path to the river. She was a pleasant looking girl, not pretty, but fresh and honest, and with eyes that knew no secrets. As they met Donald's there was a joyous avowal in them.

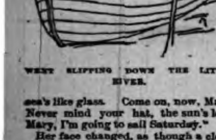
"Can you get in?" he asked her, as the dory bumped against the piles that banked the grass at the end of the garden. Mary glanced at him, sidewise.

"I thought you were going to take me out yesterday?"

"Why!" said Donald, "I vow! so I was. Well, I declare I never thought of it till this minute! Ah, come on, Mary; don't be hard on a fellow!"

Mary demurred, with that delightful affectation of indignation at being neglected which only the girl who knows she is loved can assume.

Donald coaxed, rather humbly: "Just for a turn outside the breakwater. The



WENT SLIPPING DOWN THE LITTLE RIVER.

sea's like glass. Come on, now, Mary. Never mind your hat, the sun's low. Mary, I'm going to sail Saturday."

Her face changed, as though a cloud had crossed the sun. She got in silently, and sat down opposite the young man; she looked at him once, and then watched the bubbles, leaping to the surface when the oars cut down into the swift flow of the tide.

"Your mother'll be *lonely*," she said.

"Bless your heart!" he answered, gayly, "what's a six months' voyage? I'll be back in December. And maybe you'll look in on her sometimes, Mary? Folks say our house is lonely, down on the shore; well, it never seemed so to me; if *I* can just *look* at the water I'm happy. I wish I could live on it all the year round. But maybe mother will feel lonely; and I'd take it as a favor if you'd see her sometimes?"

Mary nodded. "Of course I will."

"Don't let her worry if we're a day or two overdue; worrying is about the meanest business I know of. I worried about the *Samuel P. Jones* the time I let her to Dick Wheeler, and he was two weeks over due. I thought she'd gone to the bottom, and I'd be out my money I put into her. Well, I made up my mind then *I'd never* do it again; worry, I mean. Worrying wouldn't a-brought her up, if she'd been stove in and sunk; and if she was afloat, where was the sense?"

"We won't worry if you'll do your part, and write from every port," Mary said, a little tremulously; "You know you didn't write for six months the last time; and of course your mother was anxious."

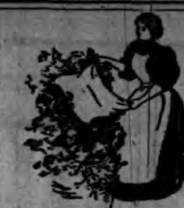
"Well, I'm not much on writing," Donald admitted; "when I get a blamed pen into my hand I never can think of a thing to say. I don't believe I'll promise, Mary, but I guess I'll do it all the same."

Mary laughed and scolded. "If I'd only been teaching school when you were a boy," she said, "I'd have got that laziness out of you! I don't take any excuses *from the boys, I* can tell you—I make them write compositions every Friday."

"My!" said Don, admiringly, "I'll bet on you for bossing them. But I'm pretty glad you weren't teaching when I was a young one, because—because you would have been older than me now."

Mary's face flushed, and she did not meet his eyes; but she smiled and said: "Oh, nonsense!" and neglected to correct his grammar, which would have been in the line of her duty as school mistress of Seaport.

The town lay inland half a mile, scattered along the bank of a river that slipped down through salt marshes to the sea. It was a primitive little places; its main industry was fishing. Indeed, the pungent smell of drying fish, and the fishhouses, gray and



MARY SPREADING THE NAPKINS TO DRY.

weatherbeaten, and *full of* lobster pots and seines, betrayed that fact to any stranger. Dick Wheeler was almost the only man in Seaport who was not a fisherman. He had made an effort to follow the trade of his neighbors, but his one voyage on the *Samuel P. Jones* had been too unsuccessful to encourage him to put his father's inheritance into a vessel; instead, he bought a sawmill, and was growing richer every year. Mary never had occasion to correct Dick's grammar, nor reproach him for breaking his promises; but when, after her friendly scolding *for* his forgetfulness, Donald said, slyly, something to the effect that Dick Wheeler, who never forgot things, was probably the kind of pupil she had in her school, the "kin o' fellow that pleases you, Mary?" she tossed her head, and said: "Nonsense!" and this time with a spice of earnestness that seemed to please Don very much.

They had drifted around the breakwater, and the dory lay with idle oars, rocking up and down. Up on the cliffs was the low, weather-beaten house; its faint whisp of smoke leaning with the wind against the opal gray of the June twilight. Perhaps the jibes of the men at the wharf made Donald say, with sudden wistfulness:

"Well, Dick Wheeler's house is smarter, I must say!"

"Oh, it's too big," Mary objected, carelessly; and Donald agreed, with animation, and said, for his part, he liked Dick.

After that they were silent, looking out across the gray, breathing, lifting expanse, at the fading crimson in the west; and a little later they turned back. When they reached the foot of the garden, and he helped Mary out, Donald held her hand hard in his a moment.

"You'll mind what I said about mother, won't you? And—and you won't go back on me, Mary?"

She looked him straight in the eyes, and her lip quivered. "Take care of yourself, Don," she faltered. But he only laughed, because he was too happy to answer her seriously.

"Bless you! I'm not sugar nor salt." Then he told her he would come up after supper, and they would go to prayer meeting.

"If you don't forget it," she told him, sarcastically.

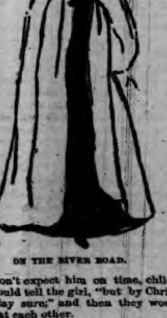
"Well, that's so," he acknowledged, humbly enough, "I must say, I'm good at forgetting. But I'm coming, just the same."

CHAPTER II.

The day after the big three-master, with Donald as mate, dropped down the river, Mary drove down to Mrs. Hayes' with her little cowskin trunk strapped into the back of the buggy.

"I'll stay a week," she told her father. But at the end of a week Donald's mother was ill, and somehow the week lengthened into a month. And then Mrs. Hayes said she felt the loneliness more than usual, and if Mary *would* stay?—"just a week or two *longer*," she pleaded. A week or two meant a month or two; and after that, well, Donald was coming home the middle of December, so what was the use of leaving his mother?

"She's not fit to be alone," Mary told her own mother. That was how it happened that when the dark December days began to close in around the little gray house, that clung so close to the shore, Mary was on hand to fix the glass at the west window of the kitchen, so that the old mother might sweep the horizon for a sign of the Samuel P. Jones' sails.



ON THE RIVER ROAD.

"I don't expect him on time, child," she would tell the girl, "but by Christmas day *sure*;" and then they would smile at each other.

The months of waiting had not been anxious ones; there had been no heavy storms along the coast, and that was somehow an assurance that there had been no heavy storms anywhere else. But Christmas day came and went; and the old year slipped into the new, and the Samuel P. Jones had not come. Explanations and excuses multiplied; declarations that all was well grew more insistent; instances of delay were repeated over and over; but it was the first of February before news came.

Wrecked off the Azores; it was feared all hands were lost.

"Feared;" not known. That was what Mrs. Hayes and Mary said to each other. Everybody knew a dozen instances of sailors picked up in open boats; of desert islands; of drifting rafts. No; the idea that Don was dead could not be accepted; there are some people one cannot associate with death: it is not appropriate. So Don's mother and sweetheart held on to hope.

Those awful, breathless days of despair, and refusing to despair, and then despair again, were filled to Mary with intense and immediate anxiety about Donald's mother. Mrs. Hayes was very frail at best, and it seemed as if this must kill her; indeed, if Mary had not kept on hoping for her, she must have died. But little by little she came back to life, and to the acceptance of the fact that Don was dead; and then one day, six months later, hope sprang again into sudden vigor and certainty: a sailor in Plymouth, who had known him, was told by a man who had just come in in a merchant Indiaman, that he had seen Donald Hayes in the street in Calcutta. He had not spoken to him, for he had lost sight of him again, but he had seen him. Through one mouth and another this news came to Seaport, and was brought down to the gray house on the rocks. Mary used to say afterwards that when she heard it it seemed to her that she should die of joy. Then came the waiting for the letter from Don which must, of course, be on its way. These two, who loved him, guessed with the instinct of women bred by the sea, the whole story; the wreck; the rescue on an outward-bound vessel; the long voyage; the first port Calcutta, and the instant dispatch of letters to them.

"We may hear any day," Mary said; the color had crept back into her face, and the light to her eyes; and yet, waiting, and waiting, and waiting for *Don's letter, light* and color waned again. It was months before she whispered to Don's mother the ghastly thought that the sailor had been mistaken, and that Don had not been seen. She said it to be contradicted. And at first it was contradicted sturdily and *cheerfully. But by* and by they both grew too wise for self delusion, and dully took up the burden of living again.

Fortunately there was no complication of poverty to make Mrs. Hayes more wretched; she had enough money for Seaport's standards of living; Don's earnings had never been relied upon; they were uncertain at best, and had mostly been put into the Samuel P. Jones. Still, things had to be managed for the old woman, and it came to be a matter of course for Mary to live with her.

So time went by placidly, without happiness, but with peace; and on Mary's part, with that deepening love which is the strange gift that Death sometimes bestows on those whom he robs. Although there had been no words that bound her, she knew that she was bound; and it seemed to her that all the world—her world—must know it, too. So when, one winter afternoon, as they were walking down the river road, Dick Wheeler spoke out, and asked her to marry him, her refusal was full of outraged love.

"Perhaps you don't know it, but Donald Hayes and I—" she said, the color hot in her face, her eyes threatening him with a straight look.

"Oh," said Dick, blankly; and was silent for a moment, looking with absent eyes at a big coaler coming up the river to one of the wharves; she was being towed by three dories, and Mary said, nervously, something about its being hard work. Dick did not seem to hear her.

"No," he said, in a low voice, "I didn't know that there was anything settled between *you* and Don. But, anyhow, it's nearly two years since then, and—"

"Do you think that makes any difference?" she flashed out. "Do you think I'm that kind of a girl? If it was twenty years, it would be just the same!"

And poor Dick, abashed, began to say that it *would* be different if there was any chance, but Mary knew there wasn't; and perhaps, sometime—

"Chance?" she cried, the tears brimming over suddenly. "No, there's no chance; I know that. But do you suppose I'm—I'm faithful just because he might come back?"

"Well, if you had any hope," the young man insisted, "of course I would understand; but you haven't; and, oh, Mary, won't you just let me care for you? I'll be satisfied with that, if you'll just take me?"

"I'll *never* take you, Dick Wheeler!" she said, panting and nearly crying, "and—and don't you ever say any such thing to me again!" As she spoke she flew suddenly ahead along the road, and left Dick looking dejectedly after her. He had meant to "see her home," but *after such a rebuff* he had to turn back or at least appear to turn back. He really skulked doggedly behind her, for he couldn't let her go down the lonely road in the darkness.

Mary's face was still flushed when she came into the kitchen, and found Mrs. Hayes trotting about, making biscuits for tea. The little old woman looked at her keenly for a moment; she had her suspicions and her hopes. Dick Wheeler had stepped in earlier in the afternoon to ask how she did—"to pass the time of day," Mrs. Hayes said; and in a casual way had asked when Mary would be in. "He wants to meet her, and walk home with her," she chuckled to herself; "well, well, that's right. That's how it ought be. I hope the child will take him."

There was a curious inconsistency about Don's *mother. She loved* Mary for her faithfulness to Don, but—why should the girl lose a good chance? She had no small fears of any discomfort to herself, any neglect—she knew Mary! So, with the best will in the world, she tried to further Dick's suit. She talked about him a good deal; his money, his providence, his good heart; and the fine bow window he had built in his dining-room.

"Dick, he's all for use and comfort, and his wife," she reminded Mary with vast significance, "will be more comfortable than most folks. She won't have to carry water in from the well, the way you do here; he's got it running in the kitchen!"

"There are worse things than carrying in the water from the well," Mary said, decidedly; and Mrs. Hayes said to herself, disappointedly: "There! well, she *is* set! Poor Dick, I guess there ain't no chance for him."

CHAPTER III.

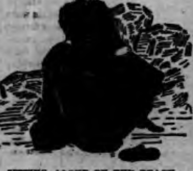
But Dick Wheeler did not so easily resign the hope that Mary would accept him. In his slow, honest, deliberate way, he went all over the situation in his own mind. He knew Don's worth, and he had felt, as had everybody who had come in contact with him, the attraction of the young fisherman's sweet, kind, careless nature. He knew all that with no jealousy or bitterness; with only a sober, kindly acceptance of the fact. He admitted the loyalty of Mary's heart, "and *I like* her *all* the better," he said to himself stoutly. He even realized, in an exact, reasoning way, the force of Mary's ideal of Don; "and the longer she waits, the more she'll care for him," he thought, soberly. He must not lose any time, that was clear. *So he tried a dozen loving* artifices; he called—not too often. He carried fruit to Mrs. Hayes; he sent books to Mary; and after awhile, to put her at ease, he talked to her about Don, and showed the affection which he had always felt for him.

It all seemed so natural to Mary that she began to feel, as he meant that she should, that he was a friend.

"He's forgotten all that nonsense!" she told herself, and grew to depend on his friendship. She was quite unembarrassed when she chanced to be alone with him; if he met her as she was walking home *from* school, or if he found her sitting alone on the beach, her hands locked about her knees, her eyes on the far line of the horizon, behind which Don's sails had dimmed, and dipped, and disappeared *forever*.

Another year passed in this way. Dick never spoke, but he went on loving. When at last he tried to speak, her perfect friendliness closed his lips.

"I'd better get shipwrecked," he told himself with a little bitterness which was foreign to his patient nature; "if I was dead, she'd think more of me." He did not give up hope, but he was discouraged. He hardly knew himself how deeply so, for he was surprised to find himself half sick, and by and by, altogether sick—"down with a fever," his man said, when he came to bring a pair of chickens to Mrs. Hayes' door, and explain that Mr. Wheeler couldn't come himself.



SITTING ALONE ON THE BEACH.

"Poor boy!" cried Mrs. Hayes, anxiously; "and not a wife nor a mother to take care of him. Well, there, Mary, it is too bad!" Mary looked sorry, and the next day she went to inquire about him.

"*Well, he's worse,*" *said the* hired man, laconically. Mary took the news back to Don's mother, and was very silent.

"'Bout time to be concerned," old Mrs. Hayes thought, severely, but that was only for a moment. "Poor child," *she said to herself*, "she's worried about him!" "There, now, Mary, cheer up," she said aloud. "I guess it ain't nothin' very bad."

"I don't know," Mary answered, "I hope not. But I'm afraid it is." And then, later in the evening, when they *had been talking of something else*, she said, suddenly: "He hasn't a soul to look after him, except that stupid Jacob."

Mrs. Hayes looked at her inquiringly.

"I just wish," said Mary, tremulously, "that you and I could—"

"*Why, bless your heart,*" *cried* the old woman, "we will! I know what you're going to say—we'll go right up there to-morrow. I don't know why I didn't think of it first."

Good nursing is well enough in its way, but when added to good nursing the invalid hears a *voice that he loves*, talking outside his door, to his little, old, kind nurse, or is told that "Mary made that gruel," or watches, dreamily, through feverish eyes, Mary moving about his room, or even feels her touch upon his forehead—why, he cannot *help get well*. At least that was what Dick Wheeler said, first to himself, and afterwards, shyly and awkwardly, when he was better and was sitting up, to Mary. But, poor fellow! Mary's blank look almost landed him back in his bed again. He began to realize, in a *slow, pathetic way, that if* she had been less kind he might have had more hope. "And Don dead seven years!" he told himself, as he sat propped up with pillows in a big, black wooden rocking chair that had roses painted on the head rest, and gay calico sleeves tied *over* its stiff arms.

It was a soft spring afternoon; he was much better; Mrs. Hayes and Mary had gone home, and only came in for an hour or two each day to see that he was comfortable. It was Mrs. Hayes who had packed him snugly into *the big chair in the south window*, and put a footstool under his feet, and drawn a little table with his medicine and a glass of water close to his side.

"Jacob'll help you back to bed, Dicky, as soon as you feel tired; now, mind, don't sit up a minute longer than you feel like it! And I'll come in to-morrow morning and bring some beef tea. Mary's great on making beef tea."

When she went away Dick sat there in the sunshine, looking out of the window. He made up his mind that he must get over thinking about Mary; there was no use; it only worried her, "and it kills me," he thought simply. He wondered if he could always feel so

Continued on page 8.

FIRE ESCAPES FOR SCHOOLS.

The Board Awards Contract—Census Takers Appointed.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening to take action in the matter of providing fire escapes for the school buildings.

All the members were present, and Principal H. M. Maxson acted as clerk.

Plans were submitted by the New York Architectural Iron Works and by W. T. Kirk. There were several other bids, but when considered they were found very much higher than these.

The bids of the two plans considered were as follows; W. T. Kirk, not including inside landings, $2,139 49; New York Architectural Iron Works, including landings, $1,965. Adding to Mr. Kirk's bid the estimated cost of inside work of the Stillman School, omitted by him, which was $161, a difference of $335 was found in favor of the New York Architectural Iron Works, and the contract was awarded to them.

George W. Moore was appointed census taker for the schools in the First and Second wards, and Abram Angleman for the Third and Fourth wards.

The Board adjourned.

—James Manning who has the contract for the carpenter work for A. D. Thompson's new house on Belvidere avenue, is compelled to discontinue work on the house *until lumber arrives from* Thomasville, Georgia, where Mr. Thompson has an interest in a large lumber concern.

THE best investment in real estate is to keep buildings well painted. Paint protects the house and saves repairs. You sometimes want to sell—many a good house has remained unsold for want of paint. The rule should be, *though, "the best paint or* none." That means

Strictly Pure

White Lead

You cannot afford to use *cheap paints*. To be sure of getting Strictly Pure White Lead, look at the brand; any of these are safe:

"Atlantic," "Jewett,"

"Brooklyn."

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each can being sufficient to tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade; they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination of perfectly pure colors in the handiest form to tint Strictly Pure White Lead.

A good many thousand dollars have been saved property-owners by having our book on painting, and color-card. Send us a postal card and get both free.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Standard Railway of America

Protected throughout by the Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

On and after Jan 20, [illegible], trains will leave Elizabeth as follows:

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia 12 35 p m daily with Pullman Vestibule parlor and sleeping cars, for Pittsburg, Northern and Eastern Pennsylvania.

4.27 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, dining car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, daily except Saturday, for Toledo, Williamsport, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

8.24 p.m.—SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping car, daily, to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Memphis. Dining car Altoona to Richmond.

9 43 p. m.—PACIFIC EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping cars, daily, for Pittsburg, Columbus, Chicago, and Toledo, daily, except Saturday for Cleveland.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South—[illegible]

Sundays, [illegible]

For Baltimore only [illegible] p. m., week-days.

For Newark and New York—[illegible] p. m.

For New York only, 6 10 a. m. daily.

For Philadelphia—[illegible]

FOR ATLANTIC CITY

([illegible] with through Buffet parlor car) [illegible]

Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City [illegible] p. m. week-days.

For Rahway—[illegible]

For New Brunswick—[illegible]

For Woodbridge—[illegible]

For Perth Amboy—[illegible]

For East Millstone—[illegible] week-days.

For Trenton—[illegible]

For Lambertville, Phillipsburg and Belvidere via Trenton—[illegible]

For Flemington—[illegible]

For Freehold—[illegible]

via Monmouth Junction, week-days.

For Jamesburg, via. Monmouth Junction—[illegible] week days.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, and points on New York and Long Branch R. R.—[illegible]

For Sea Side Park, Island Heights and Toms River—[illegible]

For Boston—[illegible] daily.

For Brooklyn, N. Y.—All through trains connect at Jersey City with boats to Brooklyn annex, affording direct transfer to and from Fulton Street, avoiding double ferriage and journey across New York City.

Leave New York for Elizabeth—[illegible]

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager.

J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent.

No Secret About It.

Physicians have had the formula of Scott's Emulsion for 20 years and know they can always depend upon it as being exactly the same. It contains the purest Norway Cod-liver Oil, the best Hypophosphites and chemically pure Glycerine, made into a perfect Emulsion that does not separate or grow rancid like other so-called Emulsions. There have been many things presented as substitutes, but there is nothing that can take its place in Consumption and all wasting diseases.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

GOOD REPORT FROM HOLY CROSS.

All Indebtedness Canceled, and an Encouraging Outlook for the Coming Year.

Rev. T. Logan Murphy made the following announcement to the congregation of the Holy Cross Church yesterday morning:

"*I take this opportunity to thank* the congregation for their generous response to my annual Easter appeal. You gave the amount I asked for. In consequence I am glad to state that all indebtedness is canceled and that we start the year from Easter free from debt. Our annual report to the Diocesan Convention which meets May 7 will be a highly creditable one. During the past year there have been baptized 25, confirmed 27, and communicants added to the parish 44. The societies or guilds of this parish have made a most *excellent showing*. *We have great cause* to thank God for His blessings and be stimulated to do more during the year that is before us."

—Miss Sadie Johnson has resigned her position in the perfumery and toilet soap department of Edsall's.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

(Anthracite coal used exclusively insuring cleanliness and comfort.)

Station in New York foot of Liberty street.

Time Table in effect, Nov. 18, 1894.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield, 3 14, 5 37, [illegible] p. m., Sunday, [illegible] p. m.

Leave New York, foot Liberty Street at [illegible] (except Saturdays) [illegible] p. m., [illegible] night. Sunday, [illegible] p. m.; [illegible] night.

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible] p. m. Sunday [illegible] p. m.

Leave Newark, at [illegible] (Saturdays only) [illegible] p. m. Sunday [illegible] p. m.

Passengers for Newark please change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible] p. m.; [illegible] night. Sunday [illegible] p. m.

Leave Somerville at [illegible] p. m. Sunday at [illegible] p.m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible] p. m. Sunday at [illegible] p. m.

Leave Easton at [illegible] p. m. Sunday at [illegible] p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield at 9 34 a. m.; 5 [illegible] p. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

LEAVE PLAINFIELD.

[illegible] for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport and Tamaqua.

7 10 a. m. for stations to High Bridge, connecting for stations on High Bridge Branch.

[illegible] for Flemington, D. L. & W. R. R. Easton, Bangor and Mauch Chunk.

[illegible] for Flemington, High Bridge branch, D. L. & W. R. R., Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Shamokin, Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c. Through coach to Williamsport.

[illegible] way for Easton, connecting at Junction for stations on D. L. & W. R. R.

[illegible] for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Sunbury and Williamsport, Wilkes-Barre and Scranton. Buffet parlor car to Mauch Chunk.

[illegible] way for Easton, connecting at High Bridge for stations on High Bridge branch.

[illegible] for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bangor, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk, Shamokin and Tamaqua. Buffet parlor car to Scranton.

[illegible] for Flemington.

[illegible] for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg.

[illegible] for Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown.

[illegible] Sunday for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre and Scranton. [illegible] Sundays for Easton, [illegible] Sundays for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Reading and Harrisburg, [illegible] Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. and at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.

For Atlantic City, [illegible]

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, &c.

Leave Plainfield [illegible]

For Perth Amboy, [illegible]

For Freehold, [illegible]

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia, [illegible]

For Trenton [illegible]

For Baltimore and Washington at [illegible]

For Chattanooga, New Orleans and all points south with through vestibule sleeper, via Shenandoah Valley Route at [illegible] p. m. [illegible]

For Buffalo, Chicago and all points west, week days at [illegible] p. m. Sundays [illegible]

Plainfield passengers by trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

Through tickets to all points at lowest rates may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.

J. H. OLHAUSEN, General Sup't.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

A DARK NIGHT

BY

SARAH ORNE JEWETT

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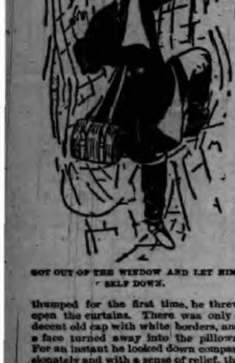
CHAPTER III.

Weymouth now bethought himself of his two sleeping companions, and especially of the mysterious occupant of the curtained bed. He leaned over and took the bottle from the hearth and pretended to take a long drink. He saw the curtains move again and felt that there were eyes behind them.

The house was very still, there was a dull droning of wind in the chimney. Weymouth smacked his lips and whistled another bar of his tune.

"I'll soon see who you are lying there ready to rob me, or to open the door to those who will," he said under his breath as he reached for the guttering candle that stood on the mantel shelf. With the bottle still in his other hand he went to Rogers and tried to wake him, insisting that they must soon be starting, and loudly offering the encouragement of more drink or more pay, as if he were possessed by a besotted man's generosity. Rogers was in a stupor, not asleep, and presently Weymouth crossed the room to the other bed; but one thing meanwhile had been made plain. The candle had shone into the dark corner of the ceiling and revealed what his eyes had anxiously sought for as he sat waiting with forced patience by the fire. A wide board had been nailed from one heavy beam to another of the ceiling, making a shelf into which something was crowded that drooped over the edge in unmistakable folds; to make sure he reached to touch it and his hand was entangled among the cords of a new net.



GOT OUT OF THE WINDOW AND LET HIMSELF DOWN.

There was only one thing to do; a man did not wish to frighten an old deaf and crippled body, but a careful look would do no harm, and, though his heart thumped for the first time, he threw open the curtains. There was only a decent old cap with white borders, and a face turned away into the pillows. For an instant he looked down compassionately and with a sense of relief, the next instant he saw at the foot of the bed among the bedclothes, which were strangely disarranged, the large muddy riding boots of a man. "Poor old granny!" he laughed aloud, as if he were unconscious of being besieged, and were growing more foolish and comfortable every moment with his drink. "A little grog wont do 'ee no harm. I'll rouse the old mother an' give her a taste o' gin. She looks a bit blue and cold. Too old anyway to be on the road such weather." He brought the bottle hastily from beside Rogers, and bent down close to the cap. "Rise up now, granny, an' take a taste!" he counseled her, persuasively. "'Twill warm 'ee, dear."

There was a moment of hesitation, and Weymouth lifted the becapped head and held the bottle to the lips. The attack was too sudden and unexpected; the watcher was, for some reason, not ready to declare himself or to provoke an open quarrel; the light was dim, and with much choking and spilling the liquor went down an unwilling throat.

As the peaceful figure with its grandmotherly cap recognized the bitter dram and rose with fury, a straight blow from Weymouth's fist and two or three more that followed, laid the disarranged headgear back among the pillows, and stunned its wearer into harmlessness. Then Weymouth pulled the net from its shelf, after dropping the bottle as if it had fallen from a tipsy man's hand, and, catching the stout tongs from the fireplace, he hurried to the window and opened it softly. It looked far to the ground, but he hastily pushed out the loose armfuls of the net and heard them drop softly, then, fastening a stout twist of the end about the bars of the tongs and bracing them across the corner, he got out of the window, let himself down, let go the window-sill, and lowered away down by stretching loops and tangles, bumping and swinging like a pendulum against the stone walls until he came to the ground.

It was a breathless beginning of a most uncertain journey, yet while Weymouth sat for a moment on the narrow ledge of rocky ground the freedom and freshness of the winter night seemed sweet enough, after the damp and chill of the room he had left. Such is human nature, the alternate prey of fear and careless pleasure.

Weymouth could hear no footsteps, he could see but dimly the steep road above at his right; below, the hill was steeper still, and looked perilous as he started to find his way down. Even a man who is bold at heart feels all the instincts of stealthiness when he is a hunted man, the prey instead of the pursuer. At this instant there came a faint sound from the roadway close by. There was something moving. There was the least sound like a hiss, and then one pebble was tapped against another as he still crept downward. His heart seemed to stop—a gust of wind caught the light net and swished it to and fro against the house. He flattened himself against the ground and clutched the sod with his fingers, then he dropped one foot slowly over the edge to find the shelf below. The burden of the wallet hindered him so that he longed to get rid of it. Suddenly he heard an eager whisper:

"This way! Come this way! Weymouth!"

The dim shape showed itself plainer now above him. A woman knelt at the wall above, reaching down to give him a hand whose touch he well knew. He quickly found his footing now and was helped up the steep scramble and stood with her in the road.

"Come, come," she urged in a whisper, "they will be keen after us! 'tis for your life!"

She started off instantly down the hill toward the water and he followed. They were running on turf, not gravel, and made no sound. As he ran by her side she pushed him back impatiently. "Keep away, don't come near!" she said. "Hurry, for Heaven's sake!"

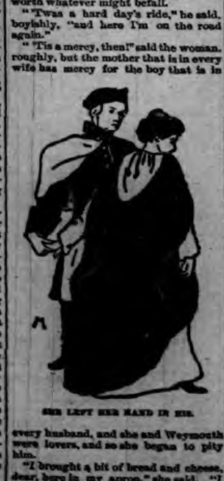
As they reached the low ground the light figure that flitted before Weymouth led him into a path that ran low down on the landward side of the dyke, which must have been made partly by cattle and partly by men who shielded themselves from the fierce north winds of winter which blew across the water. Two figures could easily have been seen in the smooth path that ran along the dyke top, but here they were sheltered and the silent guide took a slower pace as they passed some thickets of osiers. Once she stopped and motioned to him and crept up the dyke side. Weymouth followed, and they saw that they were nearly abreast of the fishing smack or smuggler if such she were. There was a boat just leaving her, a lantern was held for an instant over the side and then was hidden again. Weymouth looked back at the house on the height; they were now perhaps half a mile away. There were no lights in the windows, even in that which he had left, but by this time the wretched guttering candle would have melted and sucked itself into extinction. Without a word they both stepped back to the path again, and ran on until the leader turned from the dyke across a wide ditch which was bridged by some unsteady planks. The meadow was wet under foot, they lost and found again a narrow causeway that led among the upland fields and presently stopped to take breath beside an overgrown hedge.

"Be still," said the woman, anxiously, for Weymouth forgot everything except that they were lovers. "Speak soft!" and she moved away a little, but still left her hand in his. "A voice carries far in this mist; we are not out of danger yet."

She was panting for breath; they had come nearly a mile at a fine, steady pace for the most part. There was a singing in Weymouth's ears as he shifted the strap of his pouch to the other shoulder; to see her again was worth whatever might befall.

"'Twas a hard day's ride," he said, boyishly, "and here I'm on the road again."

"'Tis a mercy, then!" said the woman, roughly, but the mother that is in every wife has mercy for the boy that is in every husband, and she and Weymouth were lovers, and so she began to pity him.



SHE LEFT HER HAND IN HIS.

"I brought a bit of bread and cheese, dear, here in my apron," she said. "I almost forgot it, but don't stop to eat it now. 'Twas poor housing for you, God pity me!"

He had left her stern and cold two days before, and the wistful love she new betrayal was more [illegible] than any danger, past, present or to come. It must be that she had forgotten her wakened decision, but at the first word of an eager question she left his side and hurried up the long slope. The heavy leather pouch chafed and lamed its carrier's side, but, worse than that, unhappy forebodings took the spirit out of his heart. The whole adventure seemed unreal, danger and assistance were both alike strange events, a play which developed itself before his eyes. Weymouth was light-headed for the moment, and neither his own safety nor the gold's appeared to be important, while the whole happiness of his life was at stake.

A mile or two away the old inn stood up against the dark sky like a dismal prison. There were lights about it now, as if there some stir and excitement. The escaped man drew a long breath and hastened forward to overtake his companion.

"What shall I do?" he asked. "I have no horse, and I must reach Bristol by dawn. I have spent my life with horses, but this one was like a brother. Well, I must leave him to their mercy. We should have been in Bristol now, for the sailing of a ship."

"You were led astray," said she, speaking over her shoulder as he walked close behind.

"By whom, then?"

"By Rogers; they have trusted too long at the bank; he has been waiting his chance, and has been in league with—with these people," she faltered. "Let us make haste."

"I thought you meant to hail the vessel," said Weymouth. "They could have set round into Bristol."

"Do you not see that the wind has fallen?" answered his companion. "Folks have been dropped overboard from that craft before now. The Severn is deep and wide enough to hide many a man with a stone fast to his neck."

Again they walked on for some time without speaking, but at the foot of a long ridge of land with a hedge at the top, she stopped once more and whispered in his ear.

"We must do something bold now," she said; "that is the road above us."

Weymouth stood like a soldier waiting for his orders.

"There is an inn close by us at the path's end. 'Tis no palace, yet not a den of thieves like that," and she pointed back to the shore. "To let you escape may bring down the law on their heads. If they have not sent some one here already, they will do it soon. They will not let you get away so easily," she said, faltering again. "No one has escaped them yet who could tell tales," and she sobbed in spite of herself and let him take her into his arms. Her strength had broken at last. "Promise me something," she said, and he promised in love and pity.

"It is my shame and doom," she said, when she could speak. "I cannot marry an honest man. They are my own people, my nearest kin, these murderers and thieves. But they are going to America, their passage is already taken. Next week all will be at an end. Let them go free; they took me an orphan and bred me up kindly. 'Tis as good as any banishment. I have promised to go with them; it is my only hope and prayer to help them save their souls by honest living in a new country."

She was wild and piteous now with her kisses and entreaties. "Oh, my man, I cannot be your shame!" she cried like one whose nerves were ailing and whose distress was more than could be borne. "You do not know—you do not know; 'twas worse with them while I had gone away!"

"Then I must follow you," said the troubled man, trying to comfort her. "You are more than ever the wife for me."

Her face shone in the dark with whiteness; she stood before him and pushing him back with a firm hand her manner wholly changed.

"Listen to me"—she stopped a moment while they both heard a horse's tread coming along the highway. "Whatever horse that may be, if the rider stops at the inn you must be ready to take it and ride on."

She rapidly told him to find his way where the road divided just beyond, and they hurried together up the last steep rise of ground. The horse was coming at a galop.

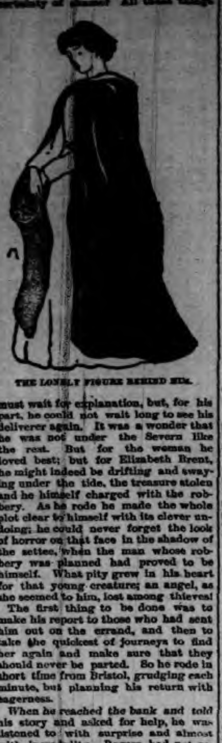
"Good heavens! I believe it's my own," said Weymouth, ready to rush out in the middle of the road. The low building of the inn was opposite and there were lights in the window. They stood under the eaves of a bushy hedge as the rider came up and, stopping his horse, gave a call. The quick-witted woman pushed Weymouth under the ivy tod and ran out and caught the bridle.

"He came by the fields! Look in the inn kitchen!" she said aloud, triumphantly.

"I'll mind your horse. Quick now!" she insisted, and the rider leaped to ground, pleased at an ally, and had hardly opened the inn door when Weymouth, safe in his own saddle, rode away free as a bird down the Bristol road.

CHAPTER IV.

There was no time for farewells, but all the way the thought of the lonely figure behind him in the road was like a sword in Weymouth's heart. As day broke he rode into Bristol a weary but not hopeless man. Through all the hurry and business of the morning the experience of such a night shimmered in his mind, full of unreality, like the remembrance of a bad dream. In spite of his promise he must see that such horrid business was stopped. This thought possessed him at one moment, and at the next he only desired to rescue the woman, whom he now loved more than ever, from such surroundings and from the sense which so prayed upon her of responsibility. It was necessary to act with discretion. He knew now the reason of her withdrawal from her promise made when they were together in a distant part of England, and while she for some reason had felt free and light-hearted. Why she had come back to the old shame, or to new certainty of shame? All these things



THE LONELY FIGURE BEHIND HIM.

must wait for explanation, but, for his part, he could not wait long to see his deliverer again. It was a wonder that he was not under the Severn like the rest. But for the woman he loved best; but for Elizabeth Brent, he might indeed be drifting and swaying under the tide, the treasure stolen and he himself charged with the robbery. As he rode he made the whole plot clear to himself with its clever undoing; he could never forget the look of horror on that face in the shadow of the settee, when the man whose robbery was planned had proved to be himself. What pity grew in his heart for that young creature; an angel, as she seemed to him, lost among thieves!

The first thing to be done was to make his report to those who had sent him out on the errand, and then to take the quickest of journeys to find her again and make sure that they should never be parted. So he rode in short time from Bristol, grudging each minute, but planning his return with eagerness.

When he reached the bank and told his story and asked for help, he was listened to with surprise and almost with incredulity. Rogers had not returned and the tale of his craft and dishonor seemed to be questioned. The wrong road; a suspicious den towards which Weymouth believed himself to be enticed (and which for purposes of his own he refused for the moment to describe); the strange liquor with its deadly drug meant for him, all which Rogers had got by mistake; all this sounded even in the days of greater lawlessness like a very strange story. The senior partner was again heard to grumble that Rogers was the best clerk they ever had, and grew more and more impatient.

"Were you robbed then?" he demanded, arrogantly, as if he believed the worst of these excuses and was ready to take vengeance, but the squire nodded shrewdly at Weymouth, as if they two kept an understanding.

Weymouth sprang to his feet and threw the captain's letter and his receipt for the money on the table.

"I have put aside the thought of one dearer to me than life," he said, "to bring you these. To venture back alone or in company might have been my end. I have done your errand; ask my fellow-messenger, if you like, what he will never dare to answer."

He turned on his heel and left the room. "This is very strange," said the old man, looking at the squire. "Yes, here are the papers, the money n the ship, he was there on time. id you mind what a look there was . the fellow's face when I doubted him?" But the squire was hurrying after Weymouth and the senior partner was left alone to wonder more than ever. Evidently whatever pay went into Weymouth's pocket would be to him only the price of much happiness and peace of mind.

The squire was a lover of adventure, as has been already said, and he went hurrying down the street like a boy to overtake the man for whom he had a great liking.

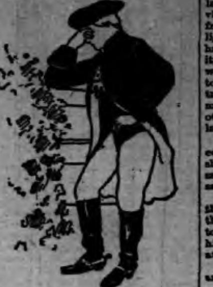
"Tell me more, Weymouth," he urged. "You're fagged to death with this affair, whatever is at the bottom of it. Come and we'll have something together and see what can be done! I always expected the like of this of Rogers—"

"I had to make a promise, sir," said Weymouth, "but I'll tell you all I can and be grateful for the chance. Sometimes a man who is alone must trust his friend, and I make bold to call you mine. 'Twill end in my borrowing your sorrel mare and begging you to mount the roan if I could have my wish."

"We'll start at dawn," said the squire eagerly when he had heard the story. "No, no constables till you've got her safe away—then I'll manage the game. I know the place, and that upper inn 'tis a low lodging with but an evil name, but 'twill do for a makeshift," and so they parted and Weymouth felt every hour to be a day and knew that they might be setting out on a long ride and was glad to remember that nobody would wait at home for the squire who was also a single man. They came in good time next day to the old house above the waterside, to find it deserted. The door stood open to the winter wind and its tenants had fled. At the other inn where Weymouth had parted from his love, they got news that those whom they sought were sailing for America and must be hiding in Bristol, if indeed they were not already at sea.

The landlord and his hostlers said boldly, and with an air of great innocence and unconcern, that the country was well rid of such a pack—they were not old country folk but late comers, and their room in England was better than their company. Of Rogers nothing could be heard.

The disappointed riders called for supper and made the most of the poor comforts of the roadside tavern, but it being then after nightfall Weymouth slipped out alone and crossing the road followed the footpath down toward the Severn. He was at heart like a poor dog that had lost its master and by the hedge where they had rested and stood talking he shed many tears. It was again a dark and misty night, and darkest and saddest of all were the forebodings of his own heart.



LIKE A POOR DOG THAT HAD LOST ITS MASTER.

They made haste to Bristol and searched there, but too late, for when, getting word of their ship, they hurried to the harbor side, it was only to see the far white fleck of a sail.

The rest of the story might be a long tale by itself.

"Under floods that are deepest,
Over rocks that are steepest
Love will find out the way."

But Weymouth's way was a long one. He lost no time in starting on his quest and pilgrimage, and his business of horse dealing made an excellent excuse for riding hither and yon through the newly settled part of the country, finding what faint traces he could of the emigrants, from the day of their landing, but after many months had passed he kept what patience and hope he could in the midst of discouragement, and believed at last that fate would lead him where plots and plans had failed.

One spring evening, the second year that he had been in America, Weymouth was driving into one of the older villages, where he had once or twice been before, and there saw a worn and wistful face at a window, and knew that the search was ended. It seemed the simplest thing in the world to look up and see her there after all the mystery and silence; for a moment he could not take in the truth and felt strangely cold and dull—then a tremendous wave of joy struck into his very heart. There were some young horses leading behind his wagon and he was driving an excitable pair of colts for whom the sight of a bundle of straw on a wheelbarrow was too much altogether, so that they reared and plunged and seemed to be putting their driver in danger. Elizabeth Brent came to stand in a door with great distress and discovered Weymouth as his face turned toward her just as the frisky company settled to the harness and halter again, and went on quietly to the end of their day's journey.

Weymouth could hardly stop to give directions or to care for his livery property; he felt like a dazed man with his mind in such a whirl of sudden delight and strange timidity, and without listening to the questions of a group of tavern idlers he went hurrying back down the road.

The houses were far apart, and the footpath was only a worn track in the cropped grass; it might have been the field path above the Severn. It was a misty night and the sky was gray and heavy, and there, beside a wild thicket, they met again as they had parted, on a dark night, but neither thought of anything except of meeting; certainly not of parting any more while the world stood.

There were sad tales to tell of poverty and shame, and there was need of all the protection and comfort that Weymouth could give, most of all because some letters which had been written had all miscarried or never found him in his wandering way of life. This was the bitterest of all, to think one's self forgotten and perhaps disdained, but hope was stronger and now at last prevailed. As for the keepers of the dismal inn, they had failed to prosper even after their own fashion, and the woman had died not long before, after a long and wretched illness, while her husband was in jail for theft, and their companions, who had fled with them, had long ago forsaken them. In her last days the miserable woman had been haunted by thoughts of the help she had given to the awful deeds, done at night in that dark low room, from which Weymouth had so luckily escaped. But as for Rogers, the accomplice, he had gone with them to Bristol, much hurt by his fall, and sick from the deadly drug which once was cruelly said to have done no harm to those who were also put to sleep by the deep water of the Severn. From Bristol, refusing to go to America, he had been put on board a brig that was sailing for France, and no one knew any more of Rogers from that day—the senior partner who missed his clerk from the bank, or the thieves into whose hands he tried to play. He had served them, and they had served him in years before, in other parts of the country — and but for this check upon their industries, the bank itself had but a short race to run without robbery. The week before, after long waiting, Rogers had at last been trusted with a key to the safe, and the theft of the money which Weymouth was carrying to Bristol was a bit of by-play, while the larger robbery was to be planned that very night, and to be achieved the next. But a poorer company has rarely gone seafaring than those who were to start with pockets full, and Weymouth's Elizabeth had long earned the money that supported herself and the old dying woman, who suffered every torture that illness can give in her last weary months. In this far-away village the two women had been befriended, and it was Weymouth's delight to pay the poor debts that his wife had been forced to make in her extremity, and to satisfy her generous heart with a new power of being bountiful to those who had saved her from distress. Then they went away together man and wife, and lived and loved each other for many years and saw old England again before they died.

Once Weymouth, who seldom reminded his wife of what could only bring shame and sorrow to her heart, as he sat thinking at night before the fire, said boldly:

"Where was the master of the inn that night, and what was his part of the game? Why hadn't he wit enough to keep watch and follow us?" Then his wife answered, cheerfully, looking at him with a smile:

"Because he was the old Welsh woman in the curtain bed."

"And that new net?"

"It was I who put it there, my dear."

"And saved my life?" said Weymouth.

"Yet, I did not know that it was for you," she said. "I only feared for some poor soul in danger. I was going for help next moment, when you came into the kitchen and I saw your face."

"It was a dark night, indeed," said Weymouth, puffing at his pipe, "but the money got safe to Bristol, and here we are now together."

[THE END.]

THE SILVER WATCH.

ITS PLACE BEING TAKEN BY FILLED GOLD CASES.

Since Centennial Year Silver Watches Have Been Gradually Relegated to the Past. The Filled Case an American Invention.

"This is an effete age and generation," remarked the free silverite. "Not content with depriving the country of cheap money, the gold bugs of Wall street have so worked upon the passion for display that possesses the multitude that even a silver watch isn't good enough for the workingman and he must carry a gold timepiece. What has become of the silver watches our grandfathers used to wear? Nobody, or almost nobody, carries one nowadays."

His listener observed that grandfather's turnip was probably worn out by this time.

"But," he continued, "if you want to know why even people in very modest circumstances don't carry watches like it I'll tell you. It's because they can buy gold watches just about as cheap as your grandfather could silver ones, and they naturally prefer the more precious metal. Not solid, of course, but the filled case, which for the time it is guaranteed is just as good as the solid."

The filling of watchcases with baser metal is an American invention and the manufacture of filled cases is confined to this country, where, however, it has attained vast proportions. James Boss first conceived the idea of a substitute for gold, and his invention was patented in 1854. Its possibilities were not fully realized by manufacturers for about twenty years, but since 1876 the use of the new method has been steadily increasing, until to-day filled cases are carried by the great majority of owners of watches.

"The use of filling is what has killed silver in the manufacture of watchcases," said a prominent expert. "The average life of a silver case is four or five years. A gold filled case, 14 carat, is guaranteed for twenty years, a 10 carat for fifteen, and a rolled plate for five. Here is one of the earliest make which has been worn for twenty years," showing a case which might have passed for gold. "I got that from a clergyman who said it was presented to him by his congregation and that he'd been lying about it for a score of years. It wasn't his fault, though. Manufacturers weren't squeamish in those days and it had the 18 carat mark inside.

"When the panic struck the country the factories of this country were turning out 6,000 watches a day. This huge production was stimulated by the artificial demand created by the watch club and other schemes which had such vogue four or five years ago. The courts have since ruled these schemes illegal and the watch trade is coming slowly back to a legitimate basis.

"Almost every part of an American watch is now made by machinery. Even the designs on the cheaper cases are stamped in."

"But are machine made cases equal to hand made, aside from the stamped engraving?"

"Better; the different parts are hardened by the pressure and are more uniform in quality. Of course you know that the gold is stamped on both sides of the filling by great mechanical pressure. You'd be surprised to see how little gold will spread over that filling, and last, too. We never make an 18 carat case except to order, because a 14 carat case wears best.

"This is only by the way, but look at that bow. You wouldn't believe that a piece of work apparently so simple of construction had twenty-five or thirty patents on it, would you? But it has. That's to prevent a thief from wrenching your chain off your watch, when he is unable to get at the timepiece itself."

"About how much has the adoption of the filling process reduced the price from that of a fine case?"

"Well, it wouldn't be any exaggeration to say that the reduction has been near one half. This is due to the machine process, of course, as well as to the filling."

All the great watchcase factories are in and around New York and Philadelphia.

—The great talking machine will g a band concert in Bethel Chapel Tues night, April 23.

—The building of the Y. M. C. A. is now open to visitors Sundays from 10:30 a. m., and from 1 to 6 p. m.

—Gavett is fitting up A. H. [illegible] store with the Welsbach light [illegible] fine light, and also an economical [illegible]

LDING ORDINANCE.

of Trade Committee Makes Report.

US AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED.

mmittee to Meet with the mittee on Fire and Buildings Reporting to the Common cil.

eeting was held last evening in the of Trade Building to hear the re- f the committee appointed to ex- the objections raised to the new g ordinance which it is the inten- f the City Council to make a law.

ose present were Mayor Gilbert, F C esbury, J E Martine, D W Martine, ens Laing, John D Runyon, B Frank ll, J B Coward, Fred Bird, Seaman ms, Charles Fisk, David Rogers, d MacDonald, Henry Liefke, Frank oyen, Frank W Runyon, ex-Judge W ddington, Dr Jenkins, D W Littell, L Woolston, George Griffin, H L VanEm- urch.

Chairman F W Runyon called the meeting to order, and stated the object, after which the committee, J B Coward, L B Woolston and John D Runyon, made ir report through J B Coward as chair- n.

t was decided to read the sections in e ordinance which the committee ought should be amended, and as the tions were called the changes were ubmitted by Mr. Coward.

In section one it was recommended that it should apply only to buildings within the fire limits, and only to such as the owners may have adopted or had made plans and specifications for, for such erections, and to such buildings within said limits as are to be used for mercantile and manufacturing purposes or as churches or places of entertainment. That some time should be inserted within which said permit, when required, should be furnished by inspector.

It was recommended that section two be erased entirely.

In section three, the third part referring to frame dwellings be also stricken out. That in the fourth part of the section it be altered to two inches of brick or ther hard material. Fifth part to be al- e three or more frame houses, the ion walls to be of brick and carried up to the underpart of the roof. That the sixth part be stricken out.

In section five, part two, walls below grade to be laid in good lime or cement mortar, mixed with sharp sand, at the option of the owner.

Section six, that all frame or wooden buildings of more than one story in height shall be built with fire cut-off at each floor; floor beams shall not be less than 2x10 except third story or attic beams, which shall be 2x8, all well bridged. Second part of section six erased.

Section seven to read within fire limits

Section 10 and 11 to be left out, or rate of insurance to be 75 per cent.

Section thirteen to be so amended as not to apply to piazzas or balconies or detached dwellings occupied as a family residence. Parts 7, 8 and 9 to be stricken out where they refer to bay windows.

Section fifteen, ninth part, with reference to the protection of adjoining owners, should be stricken out, and connected where the excavations do not go below 10 feet.

Section 17, reservation should be made for dwellings where a good ground bottom exists, then only four inches of concrete or footing corners shall be required.

Section nineteen, part six, stone walls to have brick joints on inside of walls to be laid in good lime or lime and cement mortar.

Section 21, first clause, height of walls to be not less than 24 feet above curb level.

Section 22, second clause, all interior party walls not exceeding 25 feet may be eight inches thick.

Section 26, was questioned as to whether it should apply to churches or other large assembly rooms.

the amendments to the Council, and that when the meeting adjourned it be subject to the call of the chair.

The ordinance says that when the pile is 10 feet high, wood, lumber or other inflammable material shall be piled 10 feet from the line, and when the pile is higher the distance is increased. This is done so that in case of fire should the lumber fall, the distance would be far enough away so as not to affect the fence or building adjoining.

J. D. Runyon made objections to the above, thinking he would be deprived of the privilege of stacking his lumber in the old yard. But his fears were allayed, and when the principal features were explained he seemed satisfied.

Another point to which objection was raised, was in regard to spires on houses r churches.

J. E. Martine did not think that the 60 et allowed was sufficient. He cited the rescent Avenue Church with a spire of 0 feet, and thought that the limit hould be raised.

In regard to the matter of gutters Mr. Martine thought they were a nuisance and should be abolished instead of compelling a man to have one. He thought he only benefits were to the tinsmith in hat business.

When the subject of not allowing chairs or obstructions in the aisles of

Section 27, part three, strike out all after the word "obstructions".

Section 29, as to sand, strike out the words "of the best sand obtainable".

Section 31, amend by allowing 2x8 beams in three-story dwellings, and of small dwellings of certain sizes, with girders, and piers or even partitions.

Section 35, strike out "except as to buildings within the fire limits".

The above amendments were well received, and very thoroughly discussed by those most interested. It was discovered by many that the features thought to be the most objectionable would prove a benefit.

Questions were raised in regard to the building of towers on houses and churches, some thinking that 60 feet was not high enough to permit architectural beauty.

There were also objections to the thickness of walls required, 12 inches, 8 being thought sufficient.

The matter of drainage for buildings, gutters, etc., came in for a considerable amount of discussion.

It was decided by vote that the committee meet the Fire and Building Committee from the Council before submitting churches or halls came up, it was thought to be a good thing, excepting that people should be allowed to stand in the aisle.

Mr. Martine expressed his opinion in the way of a joke, that it might seriously affect Democratic meetings whose aisles were usually crowded.

It was asked by Mr. Woolston who was going to be building inspector. Mr. Fisk said he thought the fire marshal would be the proper one for the present. Mr. Woolston said that there was more work attached to this department than was generally supposed.

THE DEPUTY COLLECTORSHIP.

James J. Brennan Has Received Notice of His Appointment.

The report that ex-County Clerk John L. Crowell had won the contest for the office of deputy internal revenue for this district caused quite a sensation among the Democratic politicians.

Mr. Crowell was in Elizabeth yesterday, and to his friends who were tendering congratulations he said there must be some mistake about it. He had received a notice from Collector Connelly to go to Newark, but he did not think he had been appointed deputy.

Then Mr. Brennan appeared on the scene, and he said he knew there had been a mistake, because he had received a notice of his appointment in the early mail. He was out fixing up his bonds when he met Mr. Crowell.

Mr. Brennan was sure of his success, and he said that Mr. Crowell has been appointed to some position in connection with the income tax, which comes under Mr. Connelly's jurisdiction.

Has Sunday Fishing Been Made Legal?

The Somerset-Unionist Gazette says: "It will not reflect credit upon the New Jersey Fish Commissioners that they had *eliminated from the Fish and Game law* the clause prohibiting Sunday fishing. It was an easy thing to do without a single member of the Legislature noticing the omission. The remodeled law was handed to a member for introduction and he *was informed* that there were no important changes. It was never mentioned all through the discussion which followed that fishing had been taken from the Sunday section and no one would notice it unless the old law and new bill were compared *carefully*. *As the law now* stands it is made unlawful for a person to hunt with a gun on Sunday under a penalty of $20 fine, but he may fish with hook and line all day. A nice discrimination to make! Happily the blue laws remain under which Sunday fishers and gunners as well can be arrested and fined."

A SYRACUSE LADY.

Suffered From Heart Trouble, Liver Complaint and Rheumatism, and Was Cured.

From Syracuse Herald.

The efficacy of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was never more substantially proven—than in the case of Mrs. C. S. Abell of this city.

Mrs. Abell lives at No. 114 Roberts avenue, where she was seen by a reporter. She talked freely of her case, and said: "For a number of years I have been troubled with liver complaint and rheumatism, that made me almost helpless. I became so ill I could scarcely walk across the floor. One of our home physicians informed that I had heard trouble, and began treating me for that. His treatment did no good. One day I read of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, which I purchased, and began taking, and improved greatly. I have now taken six bottles, and was never so well in my life. I can say nothing but kind words for Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, to which I owe so much. I know of another case in which Favorite Remedy restored to health a friend who was thought to be incurable."

*Mrs. Abell said she would be glad to de*scribe her case to any sufferer who may call upon her. The family are quite as profuse in the praise of Favorite Remedy, as Mrs Abell herself.

Dr David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is a never failing specific in diseases of the skin and blood. It restores the disordered liver to a healthy condition and corrects constipation. It is a certain cure for the diseases peculiar to women. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, erysipelas, nervousness, loss of sleep, or that worn out feeling. In cases of rheumatism, dyspepsia, gravel, Bright's disease, diabetes, and bladder troubles it has cured where all *else* failed. Dr. David Kennedy's Remedy is sold by all dealers in medicine at $1 bottle, or six bottles for $5.

Baby Given Away.

The Salvation Army will have a great night April 26, at 8, when the commissioning of ten officers will take place and a baby will be given away. Adjutant and Mrs. Wood, Capt. March and Mimms, and the Elizabeth Corps, are to be present. A free lunch will be served to all, after the service. Tickets are 10 cents apiece.

A MAN OF JOKES.

ARTEMUS WARD MADE LAUGHS FOR A PROFESSION.

Miss Kate Martine Sketches the Life and Peculiarities of Charles Farrar Browne—Had a Keen Sense of the Ridiculous.

The fourth of a series of papers on five great humorists was read in All Souls Church last night by Miss Kate Martine. In substance she said:

Artemus Ward, whose Christian name was Charles Farrar Browne, was born in a little hamlet called Waterford Flats, in Maine, which was one of the provincial villages common to Maine. He first saw the light of the world April 7, 1834, and as late as 1884 his aged mother still lived in the house he was born in. When but 13 years of age his father died and he commenced his newspaper work. As a boy he was full of pranks, and the older persons who were acquainted with the youth prophesied a bad record for him. Brown's personal appearance was anything but prepossessing and he is remembered as one of the most verdant youth that ever set foot in Cleveland. He was almost slovenly at that time but after he commenced lecturing his toilet became almost a fad with him. His watchful attention to his mother characterized his whole life and her happiness and welfare were the ultimate aim of his plans. Whether Ward knew the felicity of married life in reality or whether Betsey was just a wife of his I do not know. We are quite safe to presume, however, for who but a married man could speak so unfeelingly of a bach*elor*, when he says "An old bachelor is a poor critter", and then goes on into his peculiar style of writing and tells of all the pleasures they miss. I have looked in vain for his opinion of the girl bachelor, but can find nothing, so conclude he had *no opinion of them*. As a newspaper man he was not altogether a success, and his growing reputation as a humorist, together with his dislike for routine newspaper work, were the occasion of his entering the lecture field in 1861.

At first he was not successful, but finally became one of the most prominent lecturers. His pen was always held in wholesome awe by his fellow journalists. His bad spelling was one of his charms. I must confess it almost seems as if anyone could be *funny in this way*, but the bad spelling of a poor joker is always silly. His wit was keen, sharp and irresistible. He never made an enemy because he never sacrificed a friend. His pages show that he was very fond of the *people he laughed at. He* had no abode and made loafing an accomplishment. To charm and accident he owed much that was merry in his nature. I well know it is not good for a woman to announce before a public audience the name *of the man for* whom she cherishes a fondness, but I cannot help confessing a fondness for Artemus Ward. His keen sense of the ridiculous strikes a very tender chord. If any one wants an antidote for all blues let him invest in a copy *of Artemus Ward's works and he can lay* in a supply of laughter to last him the rest of his days.

CASH CARS AND STORE DISPLAY.

The Celebrated Swezey Patents Adopted in a Plainfield Store.

The busy corner store of VanEmburgh & Son in the Babcock Building keeps up to date not only in its stock of seasonable bargains but also in the line of fixtures. For the convenience of the clerks and the accommodation of customers the Two Vans have for some time had in operation the celebrated Acme Cash Railway, which is a development of the patents of M. C. Swezey of Fanwood, who personally puts up the fixtures which he invented.

His system of cash cars is so highly satisfactory, that this week other Swezey patents were put in. The improvements added are store display fixtures which are so adjustable as to permit of splendid display of goods, and at the same time are themselves ornamental.

The Acme Cash Cars and Store Display Fixtures are a most useful invention, and have besides other points of superiority the merit of being comparatively inexpensive. They are manufactured by the New Haven Store Fixture Company of 67-83 Court street, New Haven, Conn., *to whom correspondence should be ad*dressed.

A Happy Event.

A pleasant birthday party was given to Mr. and Mrs. De Vol at their home on Craig place last night. *The birthdays of* Mr. and Mrs. De Vol come within a day of each other, both being 63 years of age. The party was arranged by Mrs. James Harned. Besides the amusements of cards and music a candy-pull was enjoyed, which was led by Miss Petery. Among those present were Mr and Mrs Fred Smalley, Mr and Mrs Charles Vail, Mr and Mrs Will Williams, Ephriam Vail, Misses De Golyer, Bigalow, Petery, the Misses Cutter, and Helen and Irving Harned.

Ill Instead of Intoxicated.

A man was put off a Jersey Central train at the Grant Avenue station yesterday on the supposition that he was inebriated. The police were telephoned for, and on their arrival it was found that he was ill instead of intoxicated. Drs. Murray and Probasco were called and described his ailment as painters colic. He was removed to Muhlenberg Hospital and gave his name as James Lawson.

HAPPY GREETINGS.

TWO CONGREGATIONS UNITE IN WELCOMING THEIR PASTORS.

Methodists Give a Reception to Revs. Barnes and O'Donnell.

The reception and entertainment given in Vincent Chapel last night by the Ladies Aid Society and the Epworth League was the occasion of gathering together a large number of members from the First M. E. Church and Monroe Avenue Chapel, who became acquainted with one another and started the conference year filled with fellowship and the desire to accomplish greater results in the religious field.

A well rendered cornet solo was given by Raymond McGee, and there was given a series of shadowgraphic views, entitled Sarah Jane, the school ma'am. With shadows a love story between two country young people was illustrated, while the poetry describing the antics of the pair, and the maid's hard hearted father, was read to the audience. Those who took part were Walter McGee, S. W. Clark and Miss Trenhate, with Mrs. James E. Joy as reader. The sketch was quite ludicrous and caused considerable applause at its conclusion.

Rev. Dr. C. E. Barnes was called on for a few remarks, and those he made were very practical and appropriate to the occasion. He spoke of the work that should be done in the church during the coming year. He suggested and advocated that three objects be set down by each member which they would endeavor to accomplish. First to be loyal and proud of the church. Some time ago he had counted thirteen different institutions in Plainfield that the members of the M. E. churches in this city were practically supporting. He questioned whether any of the members could consistently go elsewhere and still be loyal to the church. He wanted them to make up their minds that they would attend the two Sunday services and prayer meeting each week. The second object was to cultivate the acquaintance of one another by coming to the church socials and being friendly with all with whom they came in contact. The last object was to resolve to see to it that the current expenses of the church were paid as fast as incurred. As he closed his remarks he introduced Rev. W. C. O'Donnell, the new pastor of Monroe Avenue Chapel.

Mr. O'Donnell is a young man who has a very interesting manner of speech, and his talk of last night left an impression on the minds of those who heard him that he has a bright future before him in ministerial work. His previous charge was at Port Murray, Warren County. But in his present place he will have a better and more extensive field open to his efforts. He said that it was a peculiar pleasure for him to be there at this time, because he desired to meet with those whom he would labor among during the coming year. He looks with great expectations to the coming year's work, and especially so where there are many young people.

George O. Stevens concluded the exercises with two songs, rendered in an excellent manner, after which the women served refreshments. During this time everyone seemed to be following out the suggestion of Dr. Barnes in reference to becoming acquainted with one another. The reception finally broke up, each one feeling that it had resulted in welding closer the ties of affection between pastors and people.

The refreshments were served under the charge of Mrs. J. N. McNaughton, Mrs. O. C. Cokefair, Mrs. N. W. Pike and Mrs. C. E. Horne.

GIFT OF A COSTLY JEWEL.

Pythians Have Another Felicitious Evening in Their Lodge Rooms.

Perseverance Lodge, No. 74, K. of P., met in their lodge rooms last night and conferred the rank of knight on three candidates, assisted by Captain Flannery and a detachment from Crescent Division, Uniformed Rank. The work was admirably done. An invitation was received from Unity Lodge, No. 102, K. of P., to meet with them Wednesday evening, May 1, and confer the first rank on a number of their candidates. The invitation was cordially accepted.

Another pleasant part of the evening's entertainment was the presenting of a costly jewel by Deputy Grand Chancellor James Patterson, in a felicitous speech, to Captain Flannery of Crescent Division, as a mark of the division's appreciation of his long and untiring services on their behalf, and his personal worth as a brother. The recipient was completely surprised, but thanked the donors in a few happy words. A smoker was then indulged in, and a very pleasant evening agreeably and profitably passed.

An Afternoon Luncheon.

The Misses Martine entertained six of their young girl friends at lunch yesterday afternoon in honor of their young cousin, Miss Elizabeth Day of Orange, who is spending her Easter vacation with them. Among the number were Misses Edith Truman, who is home from St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, Burlington County, and Miss Elsie Jobs of Taird place.

Now is the Time.

While you're fixing up your garden and your domicile and chattels in the season custom dictates for such renovating battles, don't forget your clocks and jewelry that are of care in need, but forward them to Collier's, where good work is guaranteed.

VETS AND THEIR LADIES.

ENJOYABLE LUNCH-BOX SOCIABLE BY THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Winfield Scott Post and Its Visitors Have an Evening of Good Comradeship.

The entertainment and lunch-box sociable arranged and given by Woman's Relief Corps, No. 10, auxiliary to Winfield Scott Post, No. 73, G. A. R., in Grand Army Hall last evening, was a decided success. This was made possible by the excellent talent provided and the very large audience present.

Besides Grand Army men and Sons of Veterans with their friends present from this city there were representatives from Ulrich Dahlgren Post and their auxiliary, the Woman's Relief Corps, of Elizabeth, and the Woman's Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans of Rahway.

The programme was opened with a piano solo by Miss Ada C. Nash, the rendition of which was highly commendable. A recitation by Miss Bertha Clum followed and was heartily applauded.

Miss Eppner, accompanied by Miss Nash on the piano, gave a vocal solo that was meritorious.

H. S. Thatcher was then called on for a recitation and gave in his own characteristic style, "Barbara Frietchie" and "Go Way Becky Miller". Both were cordially received with hearty applause. H. J. Martin pleased all with a vocal solo, "Nearer My God to Thee", and then Comrade Bob Mattox was introduced and the way in which he was received showed that he was a favorite. His recitations was excellent.

A quartette composed of Mrs William Westphal, Miss Maggie Page, H J Martin and William Tallamy, rendered a very pretty selection that was enjoyed fully. A very touching recitation "The Bar of Justice" by Beulah Kline, was thoroughly appreciated. A piano duet by Miss Lena Weber and Miss Radin was well executed and enjoyed.

Mrs Lynn of the Elizabeth Corps was introduced and gave a delightful recitation. A vocal duet by Mrs Westphal and Miss *Maggie Page was given* in an excellent manner. Mrs. Lynn and Miss Try Mattox concluded the entertainment with well rendered recitations.

"Bob" Mattox then took his position on the platform as auctioneer, and a most *successful one he was*. His happy manner and style resulted in very brisk business, and they ran out of lunch boxes long before everyone was satisfied. The amusing part of bidding on them caused lots of fun, and the prices were good. *As a result $15 was cleared from* the sale, and everyone had a thoroughly enjoyable time.

The affair was in charge of Mrs. Andrew Cox assisted by other members of the corps, and the event reflected great *credit on the very able management*.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

Mrs. Small of New York is visiting Mrs. Lindsay of West Front street.

Frank Gleason of New Brunswick is visiting his son-in-law, David Kenney of Grove street.

Mr. Maxson of Westerly, R. I., is visiting his brother, H. M. Maxson of the public schools.

Misses Mamie Madden and Maggie Whalen of West Fifth street, both of Boehm's dry-goods house, are ill at their homes.

Mrs. Lawrence Myers of this city was elected a vice-president at the national convention of the McAll Mission in Pittsfield, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hyde, who have been spending some time in Paris, are *visiting Mrs. Hyde's mother, Mrs. Fred*erick Knowland on East Seventh street.

D. N. Messler, the energetic and successful publisher of the Somerville Democrat and The Jersey Knight, has purchased The Royal Craftsman, formerly owned by John Ulrich of Plainfield, and it will hereafter be issued at Somerville.

—Charles H. Daly's eye, on which an operation was performed last Sunday, will soon be restored to its normal condition.

—Civil Engineers Gavett and Hallock were today taking levels on West Front street preparatory to staking out the thoroughfare for sewer trenches.

—Several Plainfield people have received invitations to attend the last social and dance of Company H, in the Somerville Armory, Friday evening of next week.

—H. H. Baker, the veteran directory canvasser and publisher, told a Daily Press reporter last night that there had been more moving in this city this Spring than in a great many years.

—A few days ago The Daily Press called attention to the rickety condition of the walk surrounding the vacant lot on the corner of Washington avenue and Prospect place. It is to be replaced with stone flagging.

—Mr. Vanderhoof, who has managed and built up the branch dry-goods store of Edward White in Somerville, has purchased Mr. White's interest in the concern, and will hereafter conduct the business for himself.

—The case of A. D. Thompson against *Lewis A. Hummer*, on contract, which was set down for trial at the present term of court in *Somerset County*, holding at Somerville, has been taken off the calendar by consent. C. A. Reed represented the plaintiff, and W. K. McClure the defendant.

PIPE'S POWER LOST.

HYPNOTISM CURES THE TASTE IN HABITUAL USERS OF TOBACCO.

Instances in Which the Desire Yielded to the Power of Suggestion. Nauseating Results When a Patient Tried to Resume the Cigarette Habit.

Hypnotic influence may be made to serve innumerable uses. Among the very latest is that of taking away the taste for smoking. All confirmed smokers know what absolute suffering is involved in an attempt to forego the cigar, pipe and cigarette. They may therefore be relied upon to take peculiar interest in two cases recently treated by a specialist abroad, as related by the New York Herald, the details of which go to prove that if a man desires to rid himself of the smoker's habit and other methods fail *hypnotic suggestion is capable of achiev*ing the desired result.

The first case is that of a smoker sixty-three years old, who was a slave to tobacco. He began the habit at sixteen and continued it without a break for forty-seven years. He lit up as soon as he awoke *in the morning* and until he fell asleep at night there were few intervals in which he was not vigorously engaged in blowing a cloud. He had made some attempts during recent years to moderate his passion for tobacco, but without success. The warnings of his physicians were in vain.

They went so far as to tell him that he was showing symptoms of a lesion of the stomach, which might turn into a cancer, and that this was due simply to his abuse of the weed. They also promised him a complete cure if he would only stop smoking. But it was no use. After making one or two ineffectual attempts he resigned himself to the inevitable and smoked more obstinately than ever.

At this stage the hypnotizer—that magician of modern medicine—appeared on the scene. He offered to try the effects of suggestion. *After* some hesitation the smoker consented. He believed himself a doomed man, but he was willing to give this last chance of salvation a trial.

The doctor held up the index finger of his left hand. In less than three minutes the patient was fully hypnotized. Then the suggestion was made to him:

"Your desire for smoking no longer exists. From this moment you will not give another thought to tobacco. You will smoke no more cigars, cigarettes or pipes. You will refuse all tobacco, cigars or cigarettes that may be offered you by your *friends*. Tobacco will disgust you."

The patient joyously announced the next day that he had not smoked since and that he had no desire to do so. To ascertain, said the doctor in his account of the treatment, whether he was resolved, in accordance with the suggestion of the day before, to refuse any offer of tobacco made to him by another person, I took a box of cigarettes out of my pocket and offered him one. He gave a decided refusal. I begged him to try to smoke, but he would not. Then I lit a cigarette in his presence and leaving the open box in front of him went on to talk of other matters. But he did not make a single allusion to tobacco. He seemed to have forgotten all about it.

A friend called a few days later to see the former smoker and knowing nothing of what had taken place offered him a cigar. It was at once refused, and further the *hypnotic subject* proceeded, much to the other's astonishment, to make a present to his friend of all his own remaining cigars, declaring that he could no longer bear the sight of them. The doctor concludes his history of the case by saying that the cure has proved a *permanent one*.

The other instance of this novel use of the power of suggestion varied in some interesting details from the first. The patient was a man of forty-six who was an inveterate cigarette smoker. He had begun when fourteen years old and he smoked on an *average* twenty cigarettes a day. He felt that his health was suffering and last November he was hypnotized at his own request. The suggestion made to him while in the hypnotic state was:

"Your desire for smoking has disappeared. You will smoke no more cigars or cigarettes and will accept none from others. If you try to smoke a cigarette you will be ill."

The hypnotism took place in the morning. The same afternoon the patient felt a desire to smoke. No sooner did he try to do so than he was affected with a feeling of nausea and with constriction of the throat. He was obliged to throw away the cigarette which he had only just lighted.

He made no further attempt to smoke that evening, but the following day he tried on three occasions and each time with the same unpleasant consequences.

So far the suggestion had only partially influenced him. On the next day—the third—it ceased to influence him at all and he was able to smoke as comfortably as ever.

Forthwith he was hypnotized again *and the first suggestion was repeated*. The result of the second attempt was all that could be desired, for from that time to the present the patient has not smoked.

HE KNEW IT ALL.

Even that Finger Bowls and Batter Cakes Are Used.

The young man from Tamarackville was at the hotel with his bride and felt it to be his duty to know a good deal. It was at breakfast, and the young man had ordered cakes for himself and bride with the hauteur of the first Napoleon.

"What kind of cakes, sir?" inquired the abashed waiter.

"Batty cakes, of course," he replied.

"I didn't know, sir." He came again in a short time with the cakes, and over them was one of those china hot cake covers *with a hole in the top* of it to let the steam out. This the waiter removed and set down by the gentleman with its top side down. The young man didn't notice it until he had finished his cakes and was ready for the finger bowl, a feature, by the way, he was new to. His *eyes fell upon the inverted cover at once*, and he picked it up and nodded toward the waiter.

"Here," he said superciliously to that obsequious worthy, "put a cork in this finger bowl. You must think we are green."

A Threat.

Tommy O'Dooley—Say, wy doncher keep yer big hoofs outer me way?

Mamie McDuff—See here, young feller, if youse dare to refer to me Trilbys in dat uncher'manly way again I'll up wid one o' dem an' kick you where de baby had de croup, see!

[illegible] indifferent to everything, just because he couldn't have Mary? The sun was warm on the grassy slope in front of the house; a big vessel, coming slowly up the river with the tide, leaned, and her white topsails swelled and gleamed and flapped loose again; the trees at the foot of the garden showed a faint mist of green; a pigeon wheeled and fluttered down to the doorstep and sat preening itself and puffing out its white breast. The feeling of spring, and joy, and promise was in the air.

"And I don't care a darn!" Dick groaned to himself. "Well, I've got to get over this. I'll go away; I'll get out of it; Mary shan't know why; I'll let her think I've never thought of her since the last time I spoke. Good Lord—it was two or three years ago! and I've not gained an inch with her." And then he opened his eyes, and saw Mary coming up the path; she was on her way home from school, and stopped to know how he was getting along.

"Look at you, you careless fellow," she scolded, "you've dropped that shawl off your knees; what would Mother Hayes say?"

"Oh, Mary," he said, and somehow the tears stood in his eyes, he was so weak, "I—I've got to go away!"

Mary's instant look of concern, and light touch upon his wrist, showed what she thought of such crazy words, and poor Dick gulped and tried to get back to his resolution not to tell her. "I don't know why I said that—I didn't mean to," he told her.

"You are tired," she said, soothingly, "you've been sitting up too long."

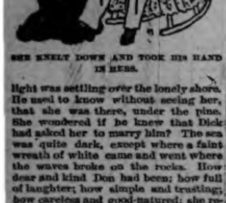
"Nothing of the sort," Dick answered, crossly. "I am only tired of this business! Good Lord! Mary—there! I can't help it; *will you take me?* I didn't mean to ask again; I was just saying I wouldn't, when you came up the path. Mary, will you take me? If you won't, I'm going off. I've stood this just as long as I'm going to."

Poor Mary turned red and white with pity. "Oh, Dick!" she said.

"You know he's dead and gone; you're only making another man miserable; and — and you'd be happier yourself."

"Of course he's dead," she said, tremulously, "that isn't it; it's because I—I shall always love Don!" she burst out, and then fell to crying; and Dick swore at himself and was ready to tell her that he didn't care the least in the world for her—if it would comfort her any.

But nothing comforted her. She went home along the river road in the pleasant spring dusk, her eyes blurring and smarting. She did not want Don's mother to know she had been crying, so left the path and sat down under a little pine tree that clutched at the rocks and stretched its starved, lean branches out over the tumbling foam below. She and Don had often sat here and listened to the steady beat of the waves on the broken rocks. The light paled and faded, and the sea grew gray and cold; far off a sail leaned like a wing against the sky and caught a sudden flush from the glow in the west. How often she had watched Don's boat beating in, when the twilight was settling over the lonely shore. He used to know without seeing her, that she was there, under the pine. She wondered if he knew that Dick had asked her to marry him? The sea was quite dark, except where a faint wreath of white came and went where the waves broke on the rocks. How dear and kind Don had been; how full of laughter; how simple and trusting; how careless and good-natured; she remembered this or that drollery, this or that dear unreasonableness; a hundred tendernesses. No wonder she loved him; to love such a man was enough for one girl's life, she thought. And yet, Dick Wheeler had thought she might marry him!



SHE KNELT DOWN AND TOOK HIS HAND IN HERS.

"But I've been true," she protested to herself, as if in excuse. Then she turned back to the path, and went on to the little gray house. "Don thought it wasn't as nice as Dick's," she thought, half smiling; "well, you see, I've chosen it, anyhow," she said, half aloud, as though he were beside her. She saw the kitchen door open and shut, and heard a burst of laughter.

"Why, who is here at this time of night?" she thought. And then she saw that there were people in the dooryard, and two figures at the gate suddenly saw her, and came running towards her:

"Mary, he's back! Mary! Don's home!"

Mary stood still at the gate; she was perfectly silent. Eager hands clutched her and would have pulled her along the path. "He's home! He's back, Mary; do you hear? He's back; he says he's been meaning to come these five years; but he's been on three voyages."

Like a woman walking in her sleep, Mary was pushed to the door, which swung open again to admit these friendly on-lookers, who had come to rejoice with those that did rejoice.

Afterwards she did not know whether she saw him or not; the kitchen was crowded. She heard Mrs. Hayes laughing and crying, and saying:

"And Mary's been true to you—but not because she hasn't had chances. But why didn't you ever write to her?"

And then a voice, a voice from the grave, a dead voice, that made Mary thrill with horror; a voice that made her heart quiver, as though the foundations of the solid earth moved and melted—a hearty, kindly voice, said:

"Well, I was always meaning to—"

and, somehow, she turned and slipped away between the pushing, jostling, congratulating friends; slipped out into the night, and ran, stumbling, crying, shivering, away from the house of joy and thanksgiving.

Dick Wheeler was certainly tired enough to have Jacob help him back to bed; but Jacob was at the grocery store listening, open-mouthed, to the story of Donald Hayes' return; so the young man sat in the darkness, feeling miserably faint and miserably unhappy. He wished Jacob would come; he wished he had a lamp; he wished he had some supper; he wished Mary would be kinder. And then he drew a long breath, and set his lips, ashamed of his unmanly irritability, his cowardly collapse.

Some one knocked, but did not wait for his "Come in" to push the door open and enter. It was Mary; she came right to his chair and knelt down and took one of his big, thin, gentle hands in hers.

"Dick—he's come back. Don's alive. And—and—and, Dick, take me, please. I want—you; because Don's alive."

THE END.

A Promise Long Kept.

A story worth telling about the late Congressman Vaux, of Philadelphia, and one which shows his character, is that while a bon vivant and without the slightest prejudice against the stage, he had never been to a theater or to the opera in his life, and he acknowledged that it caused him many a pang to lose their attractions. When a very small boy, he begged his father to take him to see a play that all his boy friends had seen, but his father, while a Quaker of liberal views, did not for some reason approve of that particular play as an entertainment for the boy and forbade his going, at the same time making him promise that he would never go to the theatre or opera house until the paternal permission was granted.

Little Richard promised, and his father a very short time afterward was stricken with a fatal illness, and through all Mr. Vaux's life he kept his promise.

An Easy Way to Avoid Bother.

The man who advertises has to buy more goods and hire more help than the man who doesn't advertise. It is a nuisance to be put to the expense of buying and hiring. Don't advertise and you won't have to do business.—Harrisburg Patriot.

Not an Unmixed Blessing.

The shutting out of skilled and intelligent labor is a blunder. The anti-contract labor law is valuable when it keeps out the padrone and low standard labor systems, but when it forbids the founding of a new American industry it works uneconomic results.—Lewiston Journal.

Annexation of Canada.

The United States does not desire it. The time may come when the incorporation of the whole Dominion, and Newfoundland with it may be desired, but it is not yet.—Boston Traveler.

Host (at swell dinner)—Why don't you eat these strawberries? They are the first of the season and are very nice.

Scribble—Yes, I know they are nice, but I live at Mrs. Mealer's boarding house and I'm afraid they'll spoil my taste for prunes.—Detroit Free Press.

Tramp—Please, mum, I'm a financier and—

Housekeeper—Huh! You look like it.

Tramp—You surprise me, mum. I'd hardly have suspected a lady in this out of the way place would be so familiar with Wall street as to know a man on the wrong side of the market when she sees him.—New York Weekly.

The late Chief Gall was the power behind the throne of the Indian prophet Sitting Bull. His nature was savage and suspicious, but he was capable of genuine friendship. In person he was short and thick set, with a keen eye and determined visage.

THE TRAMP CONVENTION.

Borough Boys Enjoy Themselves Impersonating Knights of the Road.

The tramp convention of a number of borough boys last night afforded lots of fun for the impromptu wandering Willies. The invitations, written on brown paper, stated that the novel gathering would be held "in the caboose of Dusty Dick, side-tracked for the occasion". Twelve delegates responded to the call and a variegated lot of ragmuffins they were.

At the opening the delegates displayed considerable frolic, much to the dismay of the horse in the stall below. Essays were delivered in the latest slang on such subjects as "Tramps", "Clothes", "Soap and Water", "Tin Cans", and "De Growler". The meeting place was decorated with such choice mottoes as "All is not pie that's crust", "He who economizes will get riches; save your old chews for your pipe", etc.

The convention was closed with a banquet, consisting of baked beans, sandwiches, milk, coffee and pie.

—J. Parker Mason has put in a phone, 303.

—R. H. McCullough of Stelner place is building a brick addition to his house and making other improvements.

—The North Plainfield Township Committee met last evening and adjourned for one week. The adjournment was on account of the inability of Counsel W. R. Codington to be present.

—The Hillside Tennis Club is having its tennis courts scraped and put in excellent condition for the coming season. The courts are at the corner of Watchung and Hillside avenues.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., sends this: "I have used
Dr. Deane's
Dyspepsia Pills
for indigestion and stubborn constipation, and found them to work like a charm when all other remedies failed to benefit me. I cheerfully recommend them to all suffering with above troubles." WM. J. MOORE,
Contractor and Builder, Atlantic City, N. J.
At all druggists. [illegible] Send to us for a free sample.
DR. J. A. DEANE CO.,
Kingston, New York.

THE RUSSIAN HONEYMOON.

Plainfield Amateurs Will Distinguish Themselves in This Performance.

The following circular, which explains itself, has today been sent out by the managers of the forthcoming Relief Fund benefit:

PLAINFIELD, April 24, 1895.

The Lady Managers of the Plainfield Relief Association beg to pronounce the production of the three-act comedy, "A Russian Honeymoon," to be given by Plainfield amateurs, in Music Hall, Thursday evening, May 9, in aid of the Relief Fund.

The cast will include many of the ladies and gentlemen who have contributed to the great success of the former plays in Plainfield, besides several who will make their debut on this occasion.

The parts of peasants, soldiers, etc., will be filled by well-trained singers, insuring admirable choruses, which, with the Lyceum Theatre Orchestra, will form a special feature of this performance.

No effort will be spared on the part of the management in making the production correct in all details of stage setting, costuming and accessories.

The seats will all be reserved and the prices will be as follows: Orchestra chairs, $1.50; orchestra circle, first two rows, $1.50; orchestra circle, other rows, $1; balcony, first two rows, $1.50; balcony, other rows, $1; boxes holding 6, $12.

Mail orders accompanied by check will be filled on and after Monday, April 29, in the order of their arrival, until Monday afternoon, May 6, at 2:30, at which time the remaining tickets will be placed on public sale at the box office at Music Hall. To prevent the possibilities of speculation, not more than 10 tickets will be sold to any individual.

Address all orders and inquiries, and make all checks payable to the business manager of the play,

CONSTANTINE P. BALLI,
Lock Box 644, Plainfield, N. J.

The Management has endeavored to have the purchase of tickets attended with as little trouble as possible and believes that the above method will prove convenient and satisfactory to every one. Orders will be filled and tickets mailed strictly in the order in which the applications are received and the best seats remaining will be given in all cases. The extremely small number of poor seats in Music Hall warrants the management in promising satisfactory tickets to all those who send in their applications at an early date.

It is hoped that everyone whether in receipt of a circular or not will avail himself of the opportunity to subscribe, as those who wait for the public sale may be disappointed.

Where the News Plant Will Go.

The New Brunswick Home News says: "Henry D. Morrison of Plainfield, at present connected with the New York Tribune, was in town a few days ago and obtained an option for the lease of a building on Hiram street, in which to start a daily Republican newspaper. His idea is to commence with a six or seven column, four page paper, to sell at 1 cent a copy. Mr. Morrison has the plant of a defunct paper [the Plainfield Evening News] at his disposal, and may move it here early in May, when he can get possession of the premises on Hiram street."

Local Baseball Abandoned.

The Y. M. C. A. athletics have practically abandoned the proposed organization of a baseball team for the season. The expense of buying uniforms, erecting a grand-stand on the grounds, etc., was more than they cared to shoulder this year. The grounds of the Crescent Wheelmen were undesirable, they considered, until the trolley road is extended to that section, owing to the inconvenience and expense patrons would be put to in order to get there.

Pipe for the New Sewers.

M. Honan & Son, of Chester, Pa., who was awarded the construction of 17 miles of new sewers for the city, were in town yesterday and signed a contract with J. Pierson of Westfield for the entire amount of pipe to be used. The pipe will come from the very best factories in the Ohio Valley. The contract was strictly drawn as regards the quality and prompt delivery of the pipe, thus ensuring good work for the city.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Pope of Honeyman's tourist party were the recipients at El Paso, Tex., of six quarts of luscious strawberries from a daughter of the late Dr. Gillette, formerly a resident of Plainfield.

—Anyone desiring to purchase a fine residence, with barn, at a reasonable figure, should call at 143 East Front street.

Those who never read the advertisements in their newspapers miss more than they presume. Jonathan Kenison, of Bolan, Worth Co., who had been troubled with rheumatism in his back, arms and shoulders, read an item in his paper about how a prominent German citizen of Fort Madison had been cured. He procured the same medicine, and to use his own words: "It cured me right up." He also says: A neighbor and his wife were both sick in bed with rheumatism. Their boy was over to my house and said they were so bad that he had to do the cooking. I told him of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and how it had cured me, he procured a bottle of it and it cured them up in a week. 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy, Park and North aves. T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

A CAT ON AN ABANDONED BARK.

Men of the Potomac Who Rescued It Say It Killed and Ate Flying Fish.

A cat that needed all of its nine lives to enable it to pull through days of abandonment was landed at New York recently. It was brought in by the tank steamer Potomac, after spending twenty-one days [illegible] aboard the abandoned Norwegian bark Birgette.

The Potomac was three days out from the Thames when the lookout reported a strange craft on the weather bow. The Potomac ran alongside of her and found the remains of the Norwegian ensign flying from her gaff. Her foretopmast, bowsprit and rudder were gone. Her deck was awash and from the small portions of the mast that were standing her sails had been blown to ribbons.

The Potomac's whistle blew a piercing blast. It was blowing great guns and there was no response from the Birgette.

The Potomac ran to the leeward of the bark, and first officer Dogbein, with four men, put off to her. They boarded her with difficulty and not finding any indications of life on board were about to put back to their vessel when officer Dogbein, casting his eye aloft, discovered an emaciated looking cat peering over the edge of the crow's nest. He looked about for means of reaching the cat, but as there was no rigging standing and no one cared to climb the mast he was about to leave the cat to her fate when a few gently whispered meows smote upon his ear and awakened memories of home. He decided to have the cat or never again board the Potomac. He called for volunteers to save its life.

One of the sailors, who had spent some years on a ranch, suggested that he be allowed to lasso the cat. But Dogbein objected to that method, saying that if the cat were so choked it would surely be killed when it struck the deck. Another of the men said that he would throw a line over the gaff and allow them to draw him up to the cat. This was done, but the cat refused to be taken down in that way and eluded her would be rescuer, who returned to the deck with a wondrous tale.

He said that the cat was surrounded with bones from fish that she had eaten, and then the question arose as to how she had obtained fish up there. As they talked they watched the cat and saw it wave its tail frantically. A bright object shot through the air, the cat struck at it with its paw and it dropped to the deck. Officer Dogbein picked it up and found that it was a flying fish.

The officer and men were simply amazed at what they had seen and determined at all hazards to get the cat. The line was thrown over the gaff again and it is declared that the cat jumped upon it and wrapped the end about the gaff, that it then jumped back to its perch, took the remains of a flying fish in its mouth, sprang upon the gaff, felt of the line to see that it was secure and slowly descended to the deck.

It looked the men over and, still holding the fish, went to the man who had thrown the line, rubbed against his legs and purred its thanks. It was a poor looking specimen of a cat, but it was taken on board the Potomac and brought to New York. The fish that the cat had in its mouth was shown in corroboration of the story.

Whether the story is true or not, the cat and the fish are both in evidence.

The bark was abandoned on February 21, the crew being taken off by the steamship Snowflake and landed at Philadelphia on March 3. The cat was taken off March 12, so that it must have lived on flying fish for twenty-one days. In an effort to discover what it did for water during all those days of trial the reporter was sent to the man who was drawn up to the gaff.

He solemnly declared that he saw a tin pannikin lashed to the mast and stated his belief to be that the cat had placed it there to catch rainwater. There are times when even a marine reporter will show surprise at what he hears, and this was one of them. The seaman apologized for not having the pannikin to show *to* confirm his statement.

Capt. Leitch of the Potomac declares that the cat has been entered on the ship's articles as one of the crew and nothing can get it from his possession.

Boston's Tribute to Stephenson.

The death of Robert Louis Stevenson was a sad blow to Boston. Stevenson had become the literary fad and Boston had just begun to lay Browning aside and take him up. Listen to the sad plaint of one of the Hub's sweet singers—Louise Chandler Moulton—on the death of the novelist:

Why does my heart ache so?—
  I've never seen you—
Yet, now you're gone, I know
  What to me mean you.
Now you have sped afar,
  Ere we resign you,
Down from some distant star
  Look, while we twine you
Love wreaths that shall not die,
  Meet for your wearing—
Shout praise to scale the sky,
  Where you are faring.

The Southern Negro.

The Southern negro is better off at home than he can possibly be anywhere else in the world. The conditions of his life are easy, the climate is genial and grateful, his opportunity for acquiring independence greater than he can hope to acquire elsewhere. Whatever colored politicians and agitators and professional Afro-Americans may say to the contrary, the fact remains that the Southern negro lives on excellent terms with his neighbors.—Washington Post.

Ups and Downs.

Fixtop—Did you know that De Melville the actor, started on a starring tour week before last?

Popzam—Yes, I was told so; but, by the way what is he doing now?—Roxbury Gazette.

Oldest Inhabitants.

First Joke—You're so old you get printed on the theater programmes.

Second Joke—Well, I'm not old enough to be sprung on the stage like you.—Philadelphia Record.

At the Theater.

"Did you observe that tenor who sings so admirably? He is as deaf as a post."

"If he is deaf, pray how does he know when he has done singing?"

"The conductor gives him a sign."—El Diluvio.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, in middle life and old age, had a face of peculiar benignity. In preparing his essays his manuscripts, written in a hand like copperplate, was quite free from interlineation; but he was very rough on proof sheets.

BAMBERGER'S
THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE
147 and 149 Market Street,
NEWARK, N. J.
GRAND VALUES IN MEN'S WEA
Our 40c Underwear
In white and natural gray, medium weight and in French briggan. It would be cheap at 69c.
Our 25c Neckwear
tecks, four-in-hands and band bows, in the newest shapes, and designs, made fine quality silks. Regular men's wear sell it for 50c.
Our 49c Outing Shirts
made of Bedford Cords, Cheviots, Madras Cloths Twills Outing Flannels, all 36 inches long, with pointed yokes an tension neckbands. They cannot be duplicated elsewher less than 65c.
Free deliveries everywhere. Prompt attention given to mail orders.
L. BAMBERGER & CO.
147 and 149 Market st Newark

COME TO PLAINFIELD!

That's the Garden-Spot of This Union County Paradise.

Eloquent McBride of the Elizabeth Journal sings this Spring poem of New Jersey's fairest region:

The time is at hand to secure new homes. Such a time is always at hand, but in the Spring of the year there are more opportunities offered, and people then feel more like making changes than at any other time of the year.

The homes which are offered in Union county are among the cheapest, most convenient, most healthfully located, and most beautiful, of all those to be found within the same distance from New York.

They are the cheapest, because Union county rural and semi-urban property has always been low in price. The property that has been opened up for improvement and for residences within the past few years, will compare in prices with anything that can be offered, even at much greater distances from the metropolis. Hundreds of purchasers have already discovered this fact, and the many new and beautiful homes that have already been established are pleasant evidence of the reasonable prices of Union county land.

They are the most convenient, because Union County is threaded, as no other county is, with railroads and with magnificent stone roads. The Central Railroad of New Jersey passes through some of the most beautiful sections of the county, and one of the longest stone roads parallels the railroad, thus making it easy to get to any station, and easy to drive from the station to the pretty country homes along the telford roads.

No other county is so traversed with railroads and telford pavements, and all these homes are convenient because they are so near the roads, and so easy of access.

There are no advantages for healthfulness that any locality within fifty miles of New York can claim over the county of Union. Its mountain ranges and hillsides are natural sanitariums. Crystal water flows from its rocks, and the clearest, cleanest air gives vigor to all who breathe it. As to the beauty of these sites, they must be seen to be really appreciated, and the time is near at hand when they are to be seen at their best; when the fragrance of Spring blossoms and the exquisite tints of green incite to the calm delights of Summer life in the country.

It is only since the telford roads were built that even the people of Union County's cities knew what beautiful sites for country homes were within a half-hour ride of their very doors. But since then these places have been made known to hundreds who have found them perfect places of rest, comfort and health. Moreover, the railroad rates are reasonable, and it will not be long ere the trolley car will offer its advantages to those who are now dependent on horses and the steam cars.

One of these days—and in the near future—these beautiful localities will all be bought up by syndicates, and their their prices doubled or quadrupled. To any seeking rural or semi-urban homes Union County affords a vast number, choice, beautiful by nature, health-giving and capable of the highest and most tasteful adornment. They are now cheap, but the day will come when they cannot be bought for thrice the money that will now secure them.

A Popular Singer.

The very large audience that was present at the First Baptist Church last Sunday evening to hear Lennox Barnes sing were so delighted that they are very anxious that his uncle, B. T. Barnes, bring him to Plainfield again soon. Lennox Barnes is the soloist at the Church of All Angels, New York, and his work is of a very high standard. He expects to come to Plainfield the latter part of June or first of July and it is expected that music-loving people will have an opportunity of hearing this wonderful singer.

The Kabo High Bust Cors
Popular with who desire pe fection in sh Dressmakers prefer them because they secure a perfe fit. Many advantages. Here are a f
Exquisitely long tapering waist. Boned with unbreakable Kabo—no discomfort. Made with soft loop eyelets—no breaking of cor laces or discoloring of undergarments. In all materials. Prices $1.00, $1.25
I. Lederer.

There is one DRESS STAY
Won't melt apart,
Can't cut through the dress
Don't stay bent.
It is
BALL'S PEERLE
All lengths; all colors.
Putnam & DeGraw, Seely Ed. I. Lederer.

ELY'S
Cream Balm CATARR
Is quickly absorbed.
Cleanses the Nasal Passages,
Allays Pain and Inflammation.
Heals the Sores,
Protects the Membrane from Additional Cold.
Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.
COLD IN H
IT WILL CURE. A particle is appl each nostril and is agreeable. Price druggists or by mail. ELY BROT 56 Warren st., New York.

MARRIAGES.

WINANS—MEYERS—At Millington, Ap by Rev. P. Gibb, Silas B. Winans of Wa tonville to Miss Catherine A. Meye Warrenville.

DEATHS.

BASS—Died at Plainfield, N. J., Apr Clara Pinckney Bass, wife of W. Bass. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONNETT—In this city Thursday, 18, 1895, Mrs. Lucy A., wife of th Wm. H. Connett.

Funeral services from her late resid 363 Cottage place, Sunday, April 21, a m. Relatives and friends are respect invited

WANTED—Small farm within reach of Plainfield station or D ellen. W. O. Stoddard, Madison, N
4 1

HOUSE and building lots for sal Westfield, N. J., high ground, neighborhood, convenient to d Address box 104 Westfield N. J.
3 24 6-3

Limited Partnership

Notice is hereby given that a limited pa ship has been formed by the subscriber suant to an act entitled:

"An act to authorize limited partnersh be conducted under the firm of D. G. I Co., for the transaction of the busine merchants at Plainfield, in the county of U N. J., DeWitt G. Ivins and William S. Ce being the general partners and Edwar Booth a special partner, and that the amou capital contributed to the common stock b said Edward S. Booth is two thousand do ($2,000); which said partnership is to comm on the 21 day of January, 1895, and term on the 31st day of December, 1895.

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
MANURES
ALBERT'S
Horticultural,
Garden,
Special Garden,
Vineyard,
Fruit-tree.
[illegible]
ROBT. L. MERWIN & CO., Gen'l Agts.,
58 Wall Street, New York.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXVII. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1895. No 18

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—MADISON.

MR. FROST HOME AGAIN.

He Brings Positive Ideas on Plainfield Sewerage.

HE INVESTIGATED IN ENGLAND.

Disposal Beds to Be Forthwith Established on Land to be Condemned Within the City Limits—Rock Avenue and Front Street a Suitable Locality—Satisfied the Sewage Farm Will Establish Its Inoffensiveness.

Councilman George H. Frost and wife, of Watchung avenue, arrived home Saturday evening from a two-months European trip.

One of the first to call and extend congratulations on their safe arrival home was a Daily Press reporter.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Frost feel greatly recuperated and invigorated in health, a fact that was made evident by the hale and hearty salutation with which the reporter was greeted.

During their trip they spent five weeks viewing the sights of London, and also some little time enjoying the healthful atmosphere of noted South-of-England seaside resorts. They had pleasant weather.

Mr. Frost devoted some time to visiting and personally investigating the workings and results of two of the best of the English sewage farms, in order that he might understand this method of sewage disposal. At present the matter of sewage disposal is one of the most important problems with which this municipality has to deal, by reason of the proposed adoption of intermittent filtration and the opposition which has been encountered by the authorities in the attempt to consummate any such plan. However, the matter is no longer a problem to Mr. Frost, who returns with well defined and clear opinions, gained by the knowledge which he has acquired from personally inspecting two of England's noted sewage farms—the Croydon and the Wimbledon.

The reporter asked Mr. Frost what conclusions he had formed concerning these farms which would be of interest and applicable to this city and vicinity.

"The chief result of my visit"—replied the Councilman—"is that it removes every feeling of doubt in my mind as to the feasibility of the city of Plainfield using the intermittent filtration system for sewage disposal. If the Piscataway Township Committee, who refused the city the right to purchase and use lands within the territory over which they have authority, for sewage disposal purposes, could visit these farms in England, they might possiby change their present opinions on this subject.

"The territory surrounding the Wimbledon farm is partially built up with a superior-class of residences." To illustrate this Mr. Frost showed the reporter maps of Wimbledon and Croydon farms showing the populated territory closely bordering their limits.

"The sewage to the Croydon farm, comes in a stream larger than the volume of Green brook and in its fresh condition was free from offense. The Croydon farm contains 632 acres. I visited it March 22, when the first crop of grass was almost ready to cut. The inflow was a river of raw sewage from a populous city; the effluent was a stream of clear water. No better illustration of how little the people in that vicinity cared for or were interested in the close proximity of the sewage beds to their homes, is afforded than by the fact of a gentleman telling me that he had never yet visited the farm, and did not how it was opperated, though he lived within a half-mile of it. Three hours after the sewage leaves Croydon city it is disposed of, thus obviating any posible chance of its becoming offensive."

"Now that the city has been denied the privilege of establishing beds where it was proposed, what policy do you think is best for the city to follow out?"—asked the reporter of Mr. Frost, to which he replied:

"The city being debarred from going outside, can now only resort to the use of territory within its own limits. So sure are the sewer beds to be void of offense that the true policy is to go on and condemn property, which the law authorizes the Council to do within the city, and finish our system as contemplated, and by an actual illustration demonstrate its efficiency and inoffensiveness. The time may come when these sewage beds may be needed for residential purposes; the city may then deem it advisable to sell and remove to more remote and cheaper property."

"But"—suggested the reporter—"do you not think any other plan of sewage disposal probable? You know there is talk that the Council really means to adopt tidewater disposal."

"In my opinion"—replied Mr. Frost—"the best method is filtration beds; tidewater disposal means pumping-works and maintenance."

"What section of the city is most desirable for the location of the beds?"

"The land in the vicinity of Rock avenue and Front street is the best situated for this purpose."

"How many acres will be needed?"

"I should say 40 or 50. The farm to be a success must be properly managed, just the same as anything else. To turn the sewage on the ground and leave it without attention would doubtless cause a nuisance. On the Croydon farm 60 men are employed constantly. In the location of the sewage beds the city officials will probably be criticised, but they cannot prevent that, and they need not care so long as they know that they are promoting the best interests of the city."

BOWLING TOURNEY.

Individual and Team Standings in the Two-Men Team Contest.

Herewith are the individual averages of those bowlers in the Dunellen two-men team tournament who have played 8 games, also the standing of the teams:

Krewson 178; Stonelake 171; Lindzay 169; Wilson 164; Darling 160; Neal 159; Bamberger 159; Brown 157; Hand 157; C Giles 157; Squires 155; Shaw 155; Klippel 155; Taylor 155; Kiely 154; Young 153; Price 152; W Giles 152; Woolston 146; Mulford 140; McConnell 136; Reynolds 128.

TEAM STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Ave.
Krewson and Kiely	6	2	750
Taylor and C. Giles	5	3	625
Neal and Bamberger	5	3	625
Mulford and Stonelake	5	3	625
Young and Squires	5	3	625
Wilson and Woolston	4	4	500
Darling and Hand	4	4	500
Lindzay and W. Giles	3	5	375
McConnell and Klippel	3	5	375
Sauer Brothers	3	5	375
Reynolds and Price	2	6	250
Shaw and Brown	1	7	125
Sandford and Waring	1	7	125

The following teams will bowl tonight: Mulford and Stonelake, Thiers and Matthews, Lindzay and W. Giles. The teams playing tomorrow night are Krewson and Kiely, Sauer Bros., Reynolds and Price.

NEWS FROM THE EXCURSIONISTS.

As a Contrast to the Present Spell of Weather, Read This Letter from a Floral Eden.

Under date of Echo Mountain, Cal., April 23, A. V. D. Honeyman writes that he finds Fred S. Dunn of Plainfield in good health and as brown as a berry. He adds:

"The trip has been, thus far, an uninterrupted success. We arrived in Los Angeles in time to see the great floral parade; and, as the sight was such that no word-painting could describe it, we felt the spectacle was alone worth a trip across the continent to witness. Flowers were as thick as the grass at our feet and of beauty and fragrance such as we read of in oriental tales but did not suppose we should see in America. You could pick up, after the floral battle, a hundred thousand roses or pinks and no one would say nay. One of our party found in the street a cluster of over 100 roses and no one stopped to notice them."

Exempts Elect.

The following officers were elected by the Exempt Firemen's Association Monday night: President—A Saltzman; vice-president—J E Flannery; corresponding secretary—G Thorn; financial secretary—S J Robinson; treasurer—E M Laing; trustees—D W Littell, E M Laing, W A Woodruff, Joseph A Hubbard, and E A Vermeule; representatives to Relief Association—A Saltzman, and G Thorn; representatives to State Association—D W Littell, J E Flannery, W A Woodruff, E M Laing, and S J Robinson.

Hotel Netherwood Leased.

Residents of Netherwood and vicinity will be glad to know that Hotel Netherwood has been leased for the season. J. Fred MacDonald for Charles Hyde, the principal owner of the hotel, has closed a lease with John Spitler, formerly of St. George's Hotel, St. Augustine, Florida, and under Mr. Spitler's management the popular hotel will be opened June 1.

Mr. Spitler thoroughly understands the business, has abundant capital, and will make the place first-class in every particular.

Our better halves say they could not keep house without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is used in more than half the homes in Leeds. Sims Bros., Leeds, Iowa. This shows the esteem in which that remedy is held where it has been sold for years and is well known. Mothers have learned that there is nothing so good for colds, croup and whooping cough, that it cures these ailments quickly and permanently, and that it is pleasant and safe for children to take. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy, Park and North aves. T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

THE ADVANCED WOMEN.

They Get Together on an April Day.

NEVER MIND THE WEATHER.

They Are Here to Celebrate the Monday Afternoon's Club's Anniversary, and Royally They Do It.

The Congregational Church was filled with an audience of cultured and brilliant women last Monday who attended to hear the literary exercises of the seventh anniversary of the Monday Afternoon Club.

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Isaac L. Miller, president of the club. Arranged about the platform were a few choice and beautiful potted palms and plants.

In her address of welcome Mrs. Miller said there was no special significance to the occasion though this was the seventh anniversary of the organization. She said that the organization was practically the same as that of seven years ago. During the interval since its formation a great deal of talk has been indulged in with the result of increasing the club's mental fibre very largely; the increase in membership had been large since that time, and of course they had a feeling of braveness and substantiality. Mrs. Miller's remarks were very brief, at the conclusion of which she introduced Mrs. William Todd Helmuth, president of the Sorosis club, who spoke on the subject, "How Sorosis was begun". Mrs. Helmuth said that Sorosis was the first woman's club organized in this country—the beginning of a spirit which had grown extensively throughout the United States. The inception of the club was at the suggestion of several members of a New York press club. At first all efforts made towards organizing a woman's club were treated as jokes, but one of its earliest and most sincere advocates was Horace Greeley. The principles and aims at first suggested for the club to adopt were many and varied, but the objects finally decided on were to provide sort of a free masonry among women of artistic and literary minds.

"Working Girls Clubs" was the theme which Miss Katharine Jones of the New York college settlement spoke of. Working girls clubs she said, worked along lines that were practical rather than theoretical. So long as one class of women are rising higher and higher and another class going lower and lower the need of these clubs is evident. One of the principal aims was to prevent early marriages, which, to a large extent in the cities, caused the slums to exist.

Mrs. Margaret Yardley, President of the New Jersey Federation of Woman's Clubs, spoke on "How the Federation helps your club and mine". The great trouble she had encountered in her work was that a great many clubs considered only how much they could get out out of the Federation, rather than what they might contribute.

"The Democracy of Clubs" was spoken of by Julia Ward Howe, whose appearance on the platform was greeted with enthusiastic applause. She said that in all our lives there is some central thought or idea, and it was so in club life. Her idea of club democracy was to permit all to enter on the same level and have the same chances for benefit along the lines which the club sought to attain

"Is there such a thing as club can't" was what Miss Florence Howe Hall spoke of. In the sense of insincere words she did not think there was club can't.

Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson spoke of "The Value of Club Discussion". The value of discussion, she said, was the interchange of thought, conviction and sentiment.

Mrs. E. W. Conklin gave an interesting address on what she considered to be an ideal club woman.

"What constitutes higher education" was logically discussed by Miss Kate Thompson.

The exercises were closed by Miss Elizabeth A. Kenyon, founder of the club, who spoke on "Has our club reached its highest development?"

Immediately after the club members and invited guests repaired to the Casino where a dinner was served.

This was the menu, prepared and served under the efficient direction of Thomas Toombs: Strawberries; puree of clams; olives; almonds; radishes; homard farcie; filet de beouf hote; petits pois francaise; pommes parisienne; pluvier d'ori; salad laittue and tomat; glaces fantasie; petits fours; coffee.

The list of toasts is as follows:

Our Guests.—
"You are passing welcome, and so I
pray you to think yourselves."
—Shakspeare.
Mrs. Llewellyn H. Johnson,
President of the Woman's Club of Orange.

Faces We Miss.—
"That we have loved long since,
and lost awhile."—Newman.
Miss Adeline Newton,
Monday Afternoon Club.

Women's Clubs, 1868-1895.—
"A little one shall become a thousand."
—Isaiah.
Mrs. Jennie C. Croly, (Jennie June),
President of New York State Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Woman Without a Club.—
"Thoughts shut up, want air and spoil like
bales unopened to the sun."—Young.

The Men, God Bless Them!—
"Be kind and courteous to this
gentleman"—Shakspeare.
Mrs. Florence Howe Hall,
Monday Afternoon Club.

The Home-Maker.—
"Our homes are cheerier for her sake,
Our door-yards brighter blooming,
And all about the social air
Is sweeter for her coming."—Whittier.
Mrs. Aaron Powell,
Rasores Club, Plainfield.

The Business Woman.—
"And to that woman, when she has done most,
yet will I add an honor."—Shakespeare.
Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

The Active Member.—
"The very pulse of the machine."
—Wordsworth.
Mrs. Jennie De La M. Lozier,
Vice-President of Sorosis.

The Club Critic.—
"She could distinguish and divide,
A hair 'twixt south and southwest side."
—Butler.

Our Next Reunion.—
"Fair thoughts and happy hours attend on you.
Farewell."—Shakspeare.
Mrs. Henry Opkyke.

PLANNING FOR COMMENCEMENT.

North Plainfield School Trustees Conduct Important Business.—Sewing May Be Taught in School.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education of North Plainfield was held Monday evening in the schoolhouse. Those present were Trustees Joseph, Van Winkle, Schutt, Waring, Brown, Overton, Lounsbury, and McCutchen.

The monthly salary list and incidental bills, amounting to $1,160.30, were audited and ordered paid.

The President reported renewals of contracts with teachers for the coming school year.

A report was received from a special committee appointed to consider the advisability of introducing plain sewing into the school. The committee reported an extensive correspondence with schools in which sewing is taught, and recommended its introduction next year into the school.

The report was accepted, but action on the recommendation was deferred for the present.

The Principal reported a new plan for Commencement exercises, to consist of music, an address, presentation of diplomas, and two essays, with recitations to be delivered by members of the class, to be selected according to merit.

The report was received and adopted.

A committee of three, to consist of the president and two other trustees to be named by him, was appointed with power to have charge of the Commencement exercises.

The District Clerk reported an agreement with the Township District, fixing the westerly line of the Borough School District at Clinton avenue.

A committee from Somerset Council, No. 104, J. O. U. A. M., who have generously offered to donate a flag to the school, visited the Board to arrange for presentation and acceptance of the flag.

Public notice of this will be given when settled on.

Eggs
at Eighteen Cents
a dozen are
five times as
dear as
H-O Hornby's Oatmeal
considering
the nourishing qualities
of each.
Steam Cooked That's Why
H-O {Hornby's Oatmeal} Company, N. Y.

LOCAL ANNEXATION.

Our Local Canada Not Likely to Wed Us.

ITS COUNTY PAPA OBJECTS.

Somerset County Has Lost All the Territory She Intends to, and the Borough People Are as a Rule Content to Remain Distinctive.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY PRESS:—The question has occasionally appeared in the local papers of this city at different times in reference to the annexation of North Plainfield with Plainfield, and in every instance the articles emanated from persons who were decidedly in favor of the project. The subject is one the public for several years has heard agitated, and while the question has always been a remote one it has had many advocates on both sides of the brook, who cherish it as they would a fond dream.

The proper time, if there was ever any, for the consummation of joining together the two Plainfields, was some ten years ago, before the adoption of the borough form of government by the citizens of that municipality.

What the citizens of the borough of North Plainfield have to gain by uniting with the city of Plainfield, is hard to discern. That the older government would be the gainer, no one who will study the situation will deny. The borough today enjoys all the luxuries that her sister city does, with a lower rate of taxation, and the borough officials are constantly improving the public highways in a manner satisfactory to all within its borders. Of course the progress is not as rapid as in the older city, but in considering the difference in the populations it speaks very well for them and their careful methods in governing. In all articles on this question there has been left out of the debate the greater loser of all, Somerset County, whose officials by no means would let the territory slip away from them without a strong protest. And it is almost safe to say that under no circumstances would they allow their largest town in the way of population and riches to be taken from them.

Somerset County has lost all the territory that she intends to. Many years ago it contained within its borders both Princeton and Rutgers colleges, and then the county line ran as far as George street, New Brunswick, and so on, taking in Princeton. With concession to Mercer and Middlesex counties she became one of the small counties; and now to ask her citizens to yield the largest and most profitable town in her domain to a larger and richer county, seems somewhat preposterous.

In 1878, Plainfield, in a fit of generosity—with a political string to it—yielded up a tract almost as large as the borough in the southern end of the city, which contains the beautiful Hillside Cemetery and the hamlet of Alton. It certainly seems ludicrous to tell a person that Hillside Cemetery and all that dale and valley in the Short Hills belongs to Fanwood township, but that is where it belongs. It was ceded to Fanwood only as recently as '78. That valuable territory should never have passed away from Plainfield's keeping. That it was a great mistake, everyone must admit. The city limits of Plainfield today contain many miles of streets that sooner or later must be paved, and with Netherwood, Evona and the other sections of the city that contain so much unimproved property that in a few years will be opened up, thus adding more streets to care for, it does seem that the authorities of the city must indeed use wise discrimination and forethought if they are successfully to steer the ship of state through to the satisfaction of the taxpayer and at the same time keep apace with the march of improvements that makes the town talked of more than any other in the State.

In the meantime, with a steady, constantly increasing growth, the borough will move along in its quiet way, making public improvements and history to the end of this century, and way long into the next, unless a new county is formed, with Plainfield as the county seat, and then, and only then, will North Plainfield be able to leave old Somerset, whose pride and model it is.

The growth of the borough is, and has been steadily on the increase, and in whatever light you wish to look at it the progress has been forward in all public matters excepting the opening of Watchung and Madison avenues.

Those thoroughfares must soon be opened. The public demands insist that they shall. They will be.

There is absolutely no doubt that many conscientious and well-meaning residents of the borough fancy, through illusions and sympathy, that they would be better off were they residents of a combined city. To all those, and there are among that class many well-known men, who have the interests of the borough at heart, and who think the community would profit thereby, we would say, consider well the obstacles that must be overcome, and the more that you consider them the more impossible will seem that undertaking of consolidation. A fair object lesson in connection with this subject is the unceasing and unsuccessful efforts of Newark before the Legislature for years past in its attempts to annex Harrison and Kearny to Essex County from Hudson County.

North Plainfield Township is 25 years old, and the territory consists of a stretch from a point just above Seeley's paper mill, near the Feltville road, in the rear of Scotch Plains, to Sebring's mills, in the rear of Bound Brook, which is about eight miles in length, and from Greenbrook to the brow of the second mountain, which is about three miles in width. Washington Rock is in its limits. The territory was taken from Warren Township. The borough limits consist of all that tract on the west from the Rock road and Greenbrook to the brow of the first mountain, thence along said mountain to Raymond avenue in the east, about three miles in length and a trifle over a mile in width.

LOYAL CANADIAN.

PUFF SLEEVES OUSTED 50.

One of the Club Women's Guests Gives Away the Reason of the Banquet Limitation.

Under the head of "Feminine News and Views", written by a prominent club woman who was in Plainfield Monday, the New York Evening Sun Tuesday printed the following concerning the Monday Afternoon Club dinner:

"Three years ago the Monday Afternoon Club gave a similar entertainment at which 300 women were present. That was when dress sleeves were in comparatively reduced circumstances, however. The present style of sleeves made it impossible for the club to accommodate more than 250 women yesterday. After an elaborate menu had been enjoyed the company turned its attention to the toasts, ten in number. The flowers and other decorations of the luncheon were exquisite, and not least among the latter were the women's bonnets. From the balcony, indeed, the entire roomful looked like a vast and well-blooming conservatory, only it was an unusually intellectual and eloquent conservatory.

ANTI-TOXINE.

Successful Use of the New Discovery in Plainfield.

The two cases of diphtheria in the home of James Patterson, 5 Grove street, are progressing towards recovery, and it is expected that the quarantine will soon be removed. Duncan, the seven-year-old boy who was taken suddenly ill a week ago last Sunday, had anti-toxine administered by Dr. J. H. Carman Monday night, and again Tuesday morning; and Thursday his throat was pronounced absolutely clear of membrane, and he is today as well as ever.

Jessie, the nine-year-old girl, who had been ill two days prior, and who did not have the disease so severely, is also nearly well. This is the first diphtherical case treated with anti-toxine successfully in this city, so far as known, and is gratifying to the physician as well as to the children's parents. The quarantine has been so strictly adhered to in the house that up to the present time the other four children have escaped contagion.

The Merchant and As You Like It.

The senior English Literature class of the High School is planning entertaining exercises to be given some time in the latter part of May. The programme will consist of a number of selections from Shakespeare's plays. "The Merchant of Venice" will be given almost entire, and there will be selections from "As You Like It." The Shakespearean exercises have been given regularly by the Senior Class for the last few years.

—An observing man counted twenty-nine signs in front of a North avenue merchant's place of business a day or two ago.

—The Elizabeth Wheelmen hold their annual ten-mile handicap race June 1, and several Plainfield wheelmen will probably enter.

—The annual meeting and election of the Monday Afternoon Club takes place next Monday. The officers have already been nominated.

"There is Danger in Delay."

Since 1861 I have been a great sufferer from catarrh. I tried Ely's Cream Balm and to all appearances am cured. Terrible headaches from which I long suffered are gone.—W. J. Hitchcock, late Major U. S. Vol., and A. A. Gen., Buffalo, N. Y.

Ely Cream Balm has completely cured me of catarrh when everything else failed. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Alfred W. Stevens, Caldwell, Ohio.

Price of Cream Balm is fifty cents.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Hero of Italy Welcomed by the Directory.

OTHER CAMPAIGNS PROJECTED.

Invasion of England Appears Doubtful, and He Turns His Eyes on the East—Battle of the Pyramids and Rout of the Mamelukes—Egypt Ruled by the French.

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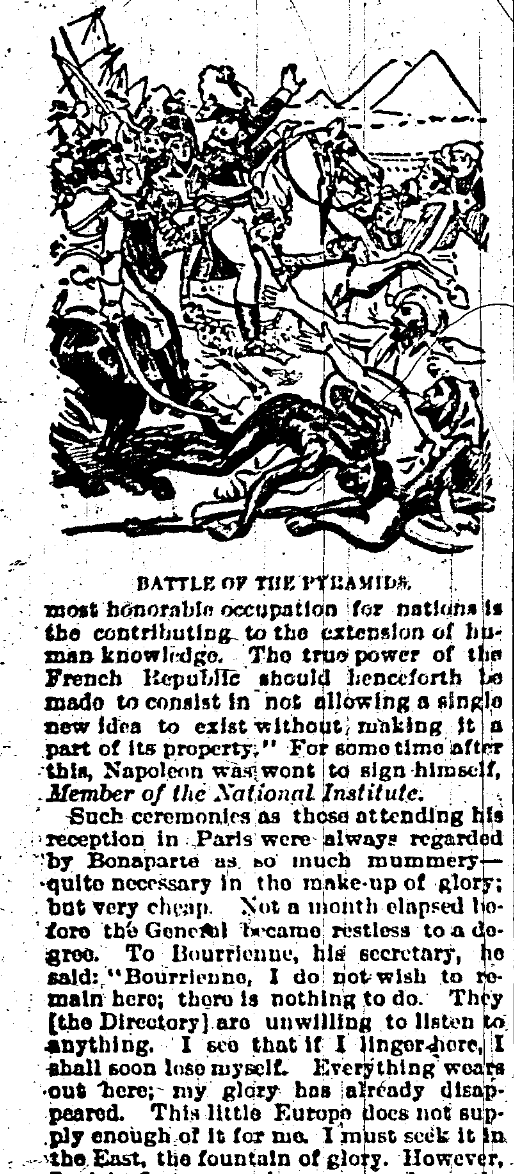
XI.—CONQUEST OF EGYPT.

Bonaparte returned to Paris on the 5th of December, 1797. His coming was heralded. The democratic Directory must receive him in the name of the people; but the act of hero-worship was embarrassing. The people of Paris must have a spectacle; and the Jacobin administration must glorify the hero of Italy. Arrangements were made at the Luxembourg Palace for a reception—first of many such—to the child of the Republic.

The court of the palace was splendidly decorated; and the elite gathered for the welcome. The occasion was not without its peril to Napoleon. He must bear himself like a true democrat—beginning to be idolized. Symbolical statues of Liberty, Equality, and Peace were set up in the hall where hung the memorial banner commemorating the victories and spoils of the Italian campaign. There, too, was placed an altar of the Fatherland. Beautiful women thronged the galleries. The Directory sat to receive the conqueror. Talleyrand introduced the young general to the assembly. The statesman's speech was long, flattering and casuistical. To one paragraph was added this significant clause: "Far from apprehending anything from his (Napoleon's) ambition, I believe that we shall one day be obliged to solicit him to tear himself from the pleasures of studious retirement. All France will be free; but perhaps *he never will;* such is his destiny." Barras, president of the Directory, also spoke. Napoleon bore himself with great modesty, pronouncing a brief speech of congratulations on the improved condition of France.

The reference to "studious retirement" in Talleyrand's address was not bad. It was an allusion to Bonaparte's election to membership in the National Institute of France. This was an honor of which he was very proud. In accepting the distinction, he said, referring to the members of the Institute, "I feel assured that before I can be their equal I must long be their scholar. True conquests—the only ones which leave no regret behind them—are those which are made over ignorance. The most honorable occupation for nations is the contributing to the extension of human knowledge. The true power of the French Republic should henceforth be made to consist in not allowing a single new idea to exist without making it a part of its property." For some time after this, Napoleon was wont to sign himself, *Member of the National Institute.*



BATTLE OF THE PYRAMIDS.

Such ceremonies as those attending his reception in Paris were always regarded by Bonaparte as so much mummery—quite necessary in the make-up of glory; but very cheap. Not a month elapsed before the General became restless to a degree. To Bourrienne, his secretary, he said: "Bourrienne, I do not wish to remain here; there is nothing to do. They [the Directory] are unwilling to listen to anything. I see that if I linger here, I shall soon lose myself. Everything wears out here; my glory has already disappeared. This little Europe does not supply enough of it for me. I must seek it in the East, the fountain of glory. However, I wish first to make a tour along the coast, to ascertain by my own observation what may be attempted. I will take you, Lannes, and Sulkowsky with me. If the success of a descent on England appear doubtful, as I suspect it will, the Army of England shall become the Army of the East; I will go to Egypt."

Bonaparte was now made commander of the new army, which was alleged to be intended for an invasion of England. *On the whole, it seems that he never seriously contemplated a descent on the English coast. He was too prudent for that. But he lent himself to the popular whim, and made as though he would invade the British Isles. The Directory, meanwhile, gave him no orders. It had already come to pass that he did much as he pleased.* On the 10th of February, 1798, he set out from Paris with his secretary, his aide Sulkowsky, and General Lannes. He went to Étaples, Ambleteuse, Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, Furnes, Niewport, Ostend, and the Isle of Walcheren; and then returned to Paris by Antwerp, Brussels, Lille, and St. Quentin. Everywhere on the journey he showed the greatest activity and discernment. His glance shot into every situation. He informed himself of the conditions existing along the coast, but did *not* prosecute the scheme of invasion.

The superiority of Napoleon over the men of his epoch lay in his far-reaching gaze and comprehension of great things. His vision flashed over the European landscape like a gleam of light. At twenty-eight he had already discerned that the best way to afflict Great Britain was by destroying her influence in the East. Out of this notion sprang his project of conquering Egypt. Beyond Egypt lay all Asia. "Europe," said he, "is a molehill. There have never been great empires and revolutions except in the East, where there are 600,000,000 men." The Directory readily assented to his wishes. It is in evidence that that body was *more* than willing to have the ambitious commander out of Europe.

On the 12th of April, 1798, Napoleon was appointed General-in-Chief of the Army of the East. Virtually he was to go where he would, and accomplish what he could. The matter once determined, he brought everything to results with the greatest rapidity. He made Toulon the rendezvous for his army and fleet. He gathered to his standard a retinue of the learned, mostly members of the Institute. He would disseminate the civilization of the West in the effete Orient. En route, he would conquer Malta, still nominally under the dominion of the Knights. That done, he would debark at Alexandria, overthrow the dominion of the Mameluke Beys, and conquer and colonize the land of the Pharaohs.

Admiral Brueys was called to the command of the fleet. Napoleon ordered his equipage to be prepared as for a conqueror, a governor, a man of letters. He made up an extensive list of books for his camp library, and in doing so spelled Du Guesclin thus—*Ducecling,* and Ossian thus—*Occan!* Strange that this astounding cacography was not coincident on his part with ignorance of the authors referred to!

The Egyptian expedition sailed from Toulon on the 19th of May. The General's ship was the Orient. On the 10th of June, the squadron came to Malta, and that place, with its strong defenses was—partly by intrigue and partly by assault—taken from the Knights. The French flag was raised over the fortress, and many of the Knights joined the expedition. Meanwhile, an English fleet, under command of Nelson, passed the French flotilla without discovering it; sailed on to Alexandria; paused there, and then turned to the northeast, believing that Brueys had made for the coast of Syria.

All this inured to the advantage of the French. Napoleon was able to reach Alexandria without attack. *On the 1st of July* the column of Septimus Severus, rising in the distance, caught the sight of the French commander, and gave token of a safe arrival. The army was hastily debarked; but not sufficient care was taken to put the French fleet in a defensible position. Without a moment's delay, the city was assailed by the invader, and after some desultory fighting was captured. The conqueror of Italy easily made himself master of the city which Alexander had founded as the capital of the world.

But all Egypt was not to be so easily taken. Bonaparte proclaimed his mission as that of liberator and pacificator. The Turks and Mamelukes should be expelled; but the people of Egypt should otherwise have peace. The nation should be raised from the dust. New institutions should be founded; but the old institutions, and in particular the Mohammedan religion, should be respected. "Extend to the ceremonies prescribed by the Koran," said the General to his soldiers, "and to the mosques the same toleration which you have shown to the synagogues—to the religion of Moses and of Jesus Christ."

For six days Bonaparte had his headquarters in Alexandria. He then removed to the house of the sheik of Damanhour, and there organized his expedition up the Nile. A flotilla was ordered to ascend the river, while the army marched up the left bank. By a strong wind from the north the boats were driven ahead, and the land forces were obliged to advance without naval support. On the 14th of July, the Mamelukes, who, falling back from Alexandria, had been organized into an army under Murad Bey, made a stand at the village of Chebreisse, and were forced from that position by the French; but the action was not decisive. Meanwhile, the flotilla was assailed by the enemy from both banks of the Nile. The Mamelukes mounted small cannon *on camels,* and inflicted not a little loss on the Europeans. The French boats, separated from the army, were galled by these attacks. On the 23rd of July, a junction was effected, but not until a great battle had decided the campaign.

The conflict occurred on the plain within sight of the pyramids of Gizeh. It was *perhaps the most picturesque battle of modern times.* The French army was *drawn up in squares, on the Egyptian sands.* The artillery was planted at the angles of the squares. The commanders were Generals Desaix, Kleber, Berthier, and Menou—under the eye of the General-in-chief. The plains round about were covered with heavy masses of Mameluke horsemen. Bonaparte addressed his soldiers after his manner, in a sort of Pindaric apostrophe. He called their attention to the setting of the scene, and reminded them that from the summit of Khufu's pyramid *forty centuries were looking down upon them.* The battle was bloody and decisive. The Mamelukes were overwhelmed by thousands. The officers on the French flotilla, descending the river on the next day, saw on the bank literal heaps of the Mameluke dead which the rising Nile was gathering and bearing out to sea. Murad Bey fled to Upper Egypt, and the French entered Cairo.

Without a moment's delay Bonaparte set to work at the herculean task of reorganizing Egyptian society. He divided the country into provinces, and over each province appointed a divan, or council, of seven persons. To each he assigned a body of Janizaries. Over each a civil intendant was appointed to levy the taxes. A finance department was organized, under direction of French officers. Desaix was ordered to pursue Murad Bey into Upper Egypt. Bonaparte himself marched against Ibrahim Bey, and, falling upon him at Salehyeh, defeated him and drove him back on El Arish. *The French authority was rapidly widened and confirmed throughout the country.*

Four days after the battle of the Pyramids, Napoleon wrote to his brother Joseph, saying: "Egypt is richer than any other country in the world in corn, rice, vegetables and cattle. But the people are in a state of utter barbarism. We can not procure money, even to pay the troops. *I may be in France in two months.* Engage for me a country-house near Paris or in Burgundy, where I mean to pass the winter." To this was added a list of things necessary to be sent out from France, as follows: "A company of actors; a company of dancers; three or four dealers in marionettes; a hundred French women; the wives of all the men employed in the corps; twenty surgeons; thirty apothecaries; ten physicians; some founders; some distillers and dealers in liquor; fifty gardeners with their families; all kinds of vegetable seeds; each party to bring two hundred thousand pints of brandy; thirty thousand ells of blue and scarlet cloth; a supply of soap and oil." The purpose of the General to return to France, but to leave an army of occupation in Egypt, is sufficiently shown in these orders, in which the comedy of war is grotesquely figured on the background of statesmanship.

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

"Leave No Stone Unturned."

The origin of the expression, "Leave no stone unturned," is thus accounted for by authorities on the many obscure expressions used: "After the battle of Platea Mardonius, the aid of Xerxes, buried a vast amount of treasure on the field. Polycrates, consulting the oracle at Delphi as to the best means of securing the same, received the answer, "Turn every stone."—St. Louis Republic.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall st., New York.

MISS SMITH'S MUSICALE.

She and Her Friends and Pupils Provide a Delightful Concert.

An appreciative audience was present at the W. C. T. U. rooms last Friday to enjoy the piano recital given by Miss Alice O. Smith, pianist, of Newark, assisted by Mrs. M. Albert Davis, Miss M. Elizabeth Davis, vocalists, of Cranford, and Miss Smith's pupils, the Misses Reilly, Kennan, Firstbrook, Alice Quinn, Kittie Quinn, and Millie Tyrrell.

The programme opened with the "Overture to Zampa" by Lattenberg, by Misses Alice and Kittie Quinn, Reilly and Firstbrook. Two pianos were used, the rendition and precision being most excellent. Rigoletto (Opera de Verdi) by Billem, was finely rendered by Misses Smith and Kittie Quinn. Mrs. M. Albert Davis then gave a soprano solo "When the Heather is in Bloom". She has a remarkably well trained voice, and her singing was enjoyed exceedingly.

"La Belle Amazon", Loeschhorn, Opus 25, by Miss Kittie Quinn, was well executed, and showed that the selection had been well taught and studied. A charming Menuet, by Berthold Toure, was exceedingly well rendered by Misses Smith and Millie Tyrrell. The last selections in part first, Soldiers Chorus from Gounod's Faust, and Serenade from opera Don Giovanni, were played by Misses Alice and Kittie Quinn, Reilly and Firstbrook, and gave evidence of thorough study by the pupils.

In part second the same four pupils rendered the overture from the opera of Martha, as an opening selection, and it was much enjoyed.

A selection abounding in life was "Mazeppa" by Wollenhaupt, and the skill with which Misses Alice and Kittie Quinn interpreted it was noteworthy.

A vocal duet, "Cheerfulness", by Gumbert, was thoroughly appreciated as sung by Mrs. Davis and Miss Davis, and in response to an encore another very pretty selection was given.

Miss Kittie Quinn then gave "Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2", by Liszt, and the rendition was remarkable for the very fine execution in every detail.

A duet (Spielmann's Standchew) by Joseph Low, was an enjoyable number by Misses Reilly and Keenan, as was also Liszt's Faust Waltze by Misses Smith, Reilly, Alice Quinn and Kittie Quinn.

A soprano solo (Cavatina—The Huguenots), by Meyerbeer, was given by Mrs. Davis in a delightful manner, and an encore was demanded.

The programme closed with the selections "Spanishee Tange", and "Dance of the Fairies", by Misses Alice Quinn, Kittie Quinn, Reilly and Firstbrook.

The entire affair was enjoyable, and Miss Smith is deserving of much credit and high praise for the very choice programme. Her playing throughout was appreciated, and frequent hearty applause was given.

THE SAME GLAD STORY.

Park Club Whisters Win Again—This Time from Fanwood.

The first of the series of three whist games between the Park and Fanwood clubs to decide the four-men team championship of the New Jersey Whist League tournament was played at the Park club-house Friday. The Parks won by four tricks. The score:

PARK.		FANWOOD.	
McCutchen and Reed Townsend and Rogers	7	Kieb and McCarthy Newman and Worth	2
McCutchen and Rogers Townsend and Reed	5	Kieb and Worth Newman and McCarthy	5
McCutchen and Townsend Rogers and Reed	2	Kieb and Newman McCarthy and Worth	3
	14		10

The second game will be played next Wednesday evening.

Miss E. D. Lyon, teacher in Miss Newton's school, has returned home from Marcellus, N. Y., where she was called by the illness and subsequent death of her mother.

Among the mid-June marriages announced is that of Miss Josephine Van Arsdale, daughter of the late John K. Van Arsdale of 120 Grove street, to Garret Conover, a theological student who will soon enter on pastorly duties. Owing to the death of the bride's father, the wedding will be a quiet one at home.

RAILROAD SPEED RECORD BROKEN.

Special Train Over the Pennsylvania Double Lines to the Sea, Annihilates Time.

The magnificent physical condition of the Pennsylvania Railroad's Double Lines to Atlantic City was fully attested April 21, in the splendid run made by the special train from Philadelphia to Atlantic City. The train put out of the slip at Market street wharf at 5:30 a. m. precisely, and fifty-one and one-half minutes thereafter came to a stop in Atlantic City station.

The train left the station in Camden six and a quarter minutes after the departure from the Philadelphia side, so that the actual running time was only forty-five and three-quarter minutes. The distance by this route is fifty-eight and three-tenths miles, and the average speed was seventy-six and one-half miles per hour. This is the fastest time ever made between the Delaware and the Atlantic Ocean, and is actually the fastest time ever made by any railroad train for the distance. From Winslow to Absecon, twenty-four and nine-tenths miles, an average speed of eighty-three miles per hour was maintained.

The fastest single mile was made in forty-one seconds, which is an average of eighty-seven and eight-tenths miles per hour.

This is the most notable performance in railroad speed which has yet been recorded. It could not be accomplished without the aid of the best and the most substantial roadbed, the finest modern equipment, and the skilful management of experienced men.

No portion of the Pennsylvania system, off the world-famous main line, is superior to the division over which this phenomenal run was made. The track is laid with heavy steel rails on stone ballast, a great part of which has been renewed during the past Winter, and the movement of trains is protected by block signals. The equipment has been greatly improved by the addition of locomotives of the highest standard and handsome coaches and parlor cars.

These facts are of peculiar interest in view of the great traffic which the Summer will bring to this popular route.

The management is fully alive to the demand for the best accommodations and the quickest time consistent with safety, and the Summer schedule will undoubtedly present the largest number of the best equipped and fastest trains ever enjoyed by the travelers between the Delaware and the ocean.

EUTERPE'S FIRST.

A Casino Audience Enjoys an Excellent Programme.

The first entertainment of the Euterpe Literary and Musical Society was given Thursday in the Union County Country Club Casino. It was entirely unconventional, but an enthusiastic audience enjoyed it thoroughly, and rendered generous applause to the performers, most of whom are residents of this city. The friends of the society were present in full force, and nothing that deserved hearty commendation escaped their appreciation.

The programme was varied, and included piano playing, six hands, by Mrs. Korff and the Misses Vordermeier; singing by Miss F. May Grant; instrumental music by the "Musical Russells" and Hugh J. Emmett, and violin and piano selections by Masters George Smith and Oscar Smith. Miss Lillian A. Force accompanied Miss Grant on the piano.

The piano overture, "Le Caleif de Bagdade", by Mrs. Korff and the Misses Vordermeier, opened the evening's programme in a brilliant manner, and was unquestionably more finished in execution than the later selection by the same young women.

Messrs. Emmett and Martyne were intensely humorous in their musical and character specialties, and the "Musical Russells" surpassed any like pair that ever appeared in the Casino.

The violin solo by Master Smith gave evidence of considerable inherent talent *and careful training. He played bravely enough for so young a lad before such a large audience, and well deserved the encore which his delighted hearers demanded of him. His brother's accompaniment* was excellent support.

A PASTOR'S RECEPTION.

Rev. Mr. O'Donnell Welcomed to Monroe Avenue Chapel.

A very pleasant reception was given to Rev. W. C. O'Donnell, the new pastor of the Monroe Avenue Chapel, last evening, by the Ladies' Aid Society of that church. Although the committee in charge was greatly disappointed by the nonappearance of the greater number of those who were to take part in the programme, yet all those present enjoyed a very pleasant evening.

After an opening hymn, Rev. Dr. C. R. Barnes of the First M. E. Church offered prayer, after which James McGee welcomed the new pastor with a few words of encouragement. Dr. Barnes also welcomed him to Plainfield, and concluded by introducing Rev. Mr. O'Donnell to the assembly. J. R. Joy next gave a reading, "Armazindy", at the conclusion of which Mr. O'Donnell spoke a few words. He expressed his thanks for the kind words spoken to him and hoped to be able to co-operate with the church as well as to have their hearty co-operation with him in the great work that lay before them.

After partaking of refreshments provided by the Ladies' Aid Society, the congregation spent a pleasant hour in becoming better acquainted with their new pastor and each other.

—Brittin's Hotel in Scotch Plains will be sold at Sheriff's sale, at the courthouse in Elizabeth May 22 at 2 p. m.

TEA AND TABLEAUX

Pretty Event in Grace M. E. Church.

Pretty tableaux, followed by a tea and reception, entertained a large audience in Grace M. E. Church Thursday.

The first part of the programme was a series of tableaux entitled A Dream of Fair Women, by Tennyson. The characters in it were taken by the following: Helen of Troy—Miss Clara Steiner; Iphigenia—Miss Maggie Schuck; Cleopatra—Miss May MacDonald; Jeptha's Daughter—Miss Alice Loomis; Rosamond—Miss Carrie Tingley; Eleanor—Miss Mamie Steiner; Joan of Arc—Miss Grace Carroll; Saint Agnes—Miss Emma Stevens; Lady Clara and nurse—Miss Alice Carroll, Miss Emma Smalley.

The costumes were very tasteful, and added much to the beauty of the entertainment.

A piano duet by Miss Mabel Benner and Miss Ella Benner was next enjoyed. Horace J. Martin then rendered a vocal solo and Miss Emma Stevens gave a recitation. After a piano solo by Miss May Conroy, the second series of tableaux took place.

Seven scenes represented that well-known old story, of Under the Mistletoe Bough, where the young bride runs off to hide and becomes locked in an old chest. The bridegroom and all his friends hunt in vain, but after the lapse of many years the remains of the young bride are discovered. The part of the bride was taken by Miss May Schuck and the bridegroom by Frank Schuck. The other characters were taken by Miss Grace Carroll Miss Clara Steiner Miss May McDonald Miss Carrie Tingley, Raymond Carroll, Louie Hummer and Dick Winckler.

Mrs. T. W. Powell acted as pianist during the tableaux, which were arranged by Miss Anna Most, assisted by a very efficient committee.

John H. Carney was in charge of the calcium lights.

The tables were presided over by the following: Pink table—Mrs. Griffin; violet table—Mrs. Valiant; yellow table—Mrs. Most.

Those who remained after the programme was concluded enjoyed a period of social chat, while the young women of of the church served refreshments.

The committee in charge certainly made a great success of the evening, and the whole affair reflects great credit on them.

IT WAS GOOD LAW.

But Somehow or Other It Didn't Fit the Case in Hand.

The contract case of W. O. Smith against James Rogers was tried before Justice Nash yesterday afternoon. The plaintiff was suing for $100 for work done and materials furnished on the construction of the Cranford Opera-house, of which the defendant is owner.

The work and materials were ordered by the architect, Mr. Lent, and the plaintiff claimed that Lent was acting as agent *for Rogers.* On the contrary, the defendant said that he had never authorized Lent to make any such contract. The case was *aggressively* conducted by the attorneys of both sides, Fred A. Pope of Somerville for the plaintiff and George H. Bruce of Cranford for the defendant.

After the testimony of the plaintiff had been finished, Attorney Bruce made a motion for a nonsuit on the ground that the evidence they had produced was not sufficient to substantiate their claim.

Lawyer Pope, who is new in the profession, made an eloquent reply in arguing against the motion, and quoted law which Justice Nash said "was very good law, but he couldn't see how it fitted the case under consideration".

At the conclusion Justice Nash granted the motion for a non-suit, at which the young lawyer said with a flourish of his arms: "All right, sir".

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Detailed itinerary will be sent on application to Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

The friends and neighbors who have enjoyed the company of Robert Clark and family during the Winter at 20 Manning avenue, are sorry to learn that they have returned to their country home at Washingtonville for the Summer. But no one can blame them, as they have one of the most complete country homes in this part of Jersey.

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4 in.	3.00	3.50	5.00	6.00	9.00	16.00	20.00	32.00
5 in.	3.50	4.50	6.00	8.00	12.50	18.00	25.00	37.00
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PLAINFIELD'S TREE PEST

Now's the Time to Fight the Elm Despoiler.

STAMP OUT THE VORACIOUS BEETLE

When Our Trees Are Ravaged 'Twill Be Too Late to Deal with the Pest—Tree-Saving Greater Than Tree-Planting—Ex-Mayor Randolph Points Out a Cure to Save One of the City's Chief Charms.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY PRESS:—It is well to observe Arbor Day. It is well to plant trees. It is better to preserve noble trees well-grown, and in the full course of beauty and usefulness.

It is painful to note the paralysis which appears to have come over this community in relation to the protection and preservation of the elm trees, which have constituted so large a share of the interest and beauty of our town.

This is the more deplorable in view of the fact that a cure is at hand, and can be availed of at small cost and trouble.

The appropriation of $1,000 per annum by our Common Council (and probably of a much less sum) will save our elms; and, by so much, will preserve and increase one of Plainfield's chief charms. Is there no enterprising member of our city government ready to champion effectively the cause of the elm?

If the city authorities will do nothing in this matter, will you not, in your office, take the matter up as a worthy public enterprise? I will be one of 100 citizens to give either $5 or $10 each per annum to extirpate, or repress, the elm-beetle pest.

I spray my trees each year, and thus have benefited myself and my neighbors; but, working alone, can do but little good in this cause. The pest is increasing each year in power and damage.

Professor John B. Smith, State Entomologist, in a recent bulletin says: "In many of our New Jersey cities, towns and villages, in which shade trees form an important element of beauty, insect injury has been so marked for two or three years last past, as to bring me many letters of inquiry. During the season of 1894 matters were so much worse than ever before that even the authorities were aroused in some instances."

The elm leaf beetle makes its appearance at the beginning of the leafing season. It is usually well at work about the middle of May, riddling the leaves. Late in May and in early June the eggs are laid. Then the beetles disappear, and the larvae hatch, and go to work on whatever of tender elm foliage they can find. Through the month of June the larvae stuff themselves. Then they make their way to the ground, cast their skins, and appear as soft, bright-yellow pupae. A week later, say about Independence Day, the new army of beetles is in motion; and the elm foliage is subject to another attack. These successive attacks in the course of a single season complete the ruin of many trees. In August and September the beetles seek Winter quarters.

The State Entomologist recommends as one cure—arsenate of lead—formed by adding four ounces arsenate of soda and eleven ounces acetate of lead to 100 gallons of water.

The remedy with which, perhaps, we are most familiar, and which is quite as strongly recommended by Prof. Smith, is Paris green. Or again, London purple is quite as good. I quote below Professor Smith's own words:

"These insects can be controlled and the trees entirely preserved, by three sprayings with either London purple, or Paris green, at the rate of one pound of either in one hundred and fifty gallons of water, one pound of stone or shell lime, or two gallons of milk of lime, being added to prevent possible injury to the foliage. Two quarts of glucose, or molasses, add greatly to the sticking power of the poison used."

Spraying should be first done about the first or second week in May. The second spraying should be done in the early part of June, and the third spraying may be done about the second week in July.

An additional remedy is to pour on the ground, about the base of the trees, in the early Spring, (and again about the first of July, and again in September) a dilution of kerosene-emulsion or whale oil soapsuds.

For small trees any good spraying outfit will serve, such as may be procured through any hardware dealer. For large trees, and for general neighborhood or city protection, there should be a tank, mounted on a wagon, holding from one to two hundred gallons prepared as above told. To this should be attached a double-acting brass cylinder force-pump, with full hose couplings. The hose should reach well up into the large trees, and should be supplied with suitable nozzles, such as the Nixon nozzle, or the Vermorel nozzle, or a graduating nozzle, such as is used in lawn sprinkling, may be used with advantage in some cases.

Three or four such outfits could, perhaps, thoroughly protect our town from the elm beetle—each tank and spraying apparatus being in charge of about three men.

I am aware that, in portions of our State, the elms and other fine trees are already subject to attack from another imported pest, known as the elm borer or leopard moth. As yet, I think this pest has not reached Plainfield—though it may appear this season. The remedy for this is to cut back the tree, and plug the borer holes with bi-sulphide of carbon and putty.

But, the emphasis of this article, and of these suggestions, has to do with the elm-leaf beetle, one of the most destructive of modern tree pests, and one which we can suppress effectually if we have the pluck and purpose to do it.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH.

Plainfield, April 27, 1895.

THEY'LL ALL BE HERE.

A Great Army of Wheeling Talent Coming to Plainfield.

A letter from Louisville, Ky., where many of the best known Class B cyclists are in training for the coming racing season, states that all of the great flyers there expect to ride in the Crescent Wheelmen's meet here Memorial Day.

Among these speeders are Harry Tyler, holder of most of the short distance records; Louis Callahan, who has just returned from Mexico and Texas with the best of their records; Archie Gardiner and E. C. Anderson who ran away from all western Class A men last year; Con Baker and W. de Cardy, the strongest road riders of the west; Mike Dirnberger, who rode a mile unofficially in 1:41 two years ago; H. R. Steenson, M. Carter, F. H. Allen, G. A. Goble, Arthur Porter, L. C. Johnson and Ernie Johnson, not to mention the great and only John S. Johnson himself. And this is but one of the many counties to be heard from.

ECCENTRIC ALLEYS.

But You Can't Lose the Plainfield Club Men Bowlers.

A picked team from the Union County Country and the Park Clubs went to New York last Friday and rolled a match game, best two out of three, with a team from the Friday Night Bowling Club. The game was full of interest from the start to finish. It took the visiting team one game to get onto the eccentricities of the alleys, but when they did succeed in finding the grooves they just piled up the neat score of 818 pins, to let the New York boys know what Plainfield could do even on bad alleys.

The following scores of the games rolled shows how our team carried off the victory.

PLAINFIELD.

	Games.		
	1st.	2d.	3d.
Beebe	124	155	143
Hegeman	150	175	138
Wharton	110	167	142
Burnet	100	201	177
Matthews	163	120	149
Totals	647	818	749

NEW YORK.

	1st.	2d.	3d.
Smart	100	146	127
Laing	158	172	159
Milligan, A. H	167	149	148
Brown	159	140	164
Milligan, A. W	150	141	150
Totals	734	748	748

LAY WRITERS OF THEOLOGY.

English Statesmen Rush in Where Our Own Fear to Tread.

Theology is a favorite study of many English statesmen. Gladstone has written half a dozen or more theological books. Balfour, the coming man, has just broken into theology with his book on the "Foundations of Belief." Those who regard the Duke of Argyll as a statesman must be aware that he is one of the most voluminous theological writers of the age. In running over the list of British statemongers we see the names of a lot of theologians. Henry VIII. took a hand in the theological disputes of his time, and so did Oliver Cromwell. Even Beaconsfield, while yet he was Disraeli, dabbled in theology; Peel, known as "Orange Peel," made a deep study of it; and Brougham annotated an edition of Paley.

It is queer that there never has been any great theologian among our American statesmen or high functionaries. The President now in office, for example, has given us no book on the subject, though his father was a clergyman. Harrison has made no contribution to theological literature. Buchanan, Lincoln, Jackson, Grant and most of our other Presidents were not scholars in theology. Garfield knew a good deal about it, but he wrote only fragments. Jefferson was better versed in it than any other President, but he was not orthodox. The Hon. Thomas C. Platt, though a Presbyterian by conviction, has never figured as a theologian, outside of the Sunday school. In Mr. Cleveland's cabinet there is not a theological writer. We do not know of a member of either House of Congress who is an adept in theology, though there are clergymen in both Houses.

We cannot divine how it happens that there are so many theological writers among British statesmen and in Parliament, while there is not one known to us among American statesmen or in Congress. England is ahead in this respect.—N. Y. Sun.

High School Baseball.

An attempt will be made to have at least one Plainfield baseball club this Spring. The Plainfield High School Athletic Association has discussed the question and decided to organize one. There is plenty of good material in the High School, and if sufficient enthusiasm can be aroused, there is no doubt but that an excellent team can be formed. Charles Noble '96 is the manager of the nine, he is a good player himself, and will certainly work hard for the success of the team. At present, there is no candidate for the position of pitcher, but it is to be hoped that one can be developed from the abundant material at hand.

F. M. Bacon is slowly improving from his recent operation for abscesses.

David Rogers of Florida is the guest of his brother, Lewis T. Rogers of West Sixth street.

G. B. Schoonmaker of 929 Madison avenue has become an unattached member of the L. A. W.

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Chapman, Mrs F A	16 LaGrande av
Cruikshank, S. A	Belvidere av
Carman, J H, M D	49 Somerset st
Chase, R F M	Somerset st
Central Pharmacy	Park av & Front st
DAILY PRESS	105 North ave
Davis, Dr T S	Cor 6th st & Park av
Day, B M	Rockview ave
Decker, F—pay station	Westfield, N J
Doane, T O—Chief P F D	488 W 5th st
Dunn Fred W	Park and North av
Dumont, John B	151 E 7th st
Endicott, Dr Geo W	Park ave. and 7th st
Hose No 1	West 2d st
Engine No 2	2d st near Park av
Engine No 3	Somerset st
Evans, Geo C	37 Washington ave
Fanwood, pay station	Fanwood station
Force A L	82 Duer st
Fisk, Chas. J	211 West 7th st
Fisk, Pliny	6 W 7th st
Freight House	C. RR, Depot
French Bros	Somerset st
Fritts, Dr J T	423 Park av
Fleming, Howard	1012 Park av
French, C Frank	69 Somerset st
do do	337 Park av
Gaston, M. D., W F	5th and New st
Grant, Geo W Chief of Police	418 W 6th st
Griffen, A M	119 E Front st
Gilbert, A	Cor Central av & 8th st
Hegeman, B. A	107 Sycamore avenue
Hedges, Dr. Ellis W	703 Watchung av
Hedden, Albert	4th st. near Park ave
Hoagland's City Express	161 North av
Howell R O	101 North av
Holmes E H	208 Madison av
Hogan Chas W	20 Rockview av
Hummer & Mulford	220 Park av
Ivins D C	311 Watchung av
Jenkins, Dr. O. L	212 W Front st
Kaufman W T	531 W 7th st
Keely & Son	LaGrande av and Scott pl
Kirkner, J	8th and Division sts
Leggett Pharmacy	Park av and Front st
Linnett W N	110 Jackson av
Lowrie H H, Dr	512 Park av
Lowry, Rev Robert	Madison ave and 9th st
Lovell, L N	Crescent aye
Linke, Frank	227 W Front st
Lounsbury, F C	Plainfield av
Mallinson A D	205 North av
Matthews, Chas	49 Grove st
MacDonald, J F	186 E Front st
Marsh Craig A	103 E Front st
Mathewson W B Dr	Babcock Bldg
do do	97 Rockview av
McQuaide James R	731 W 7th st
McGee, Henry A	Willow ave
McGee, James	Willow ave
Moy G W V	Park av and 5th st
Muhlenberg Hospital	528 W 3rd st
Murray, Dr. W H	737 Watchung av
Murray J W	313 W 4th st
Music Hall	49B
Myers, J K	139 E 7th st
Newhall, Henry B	144 E 7th st
N Y & N J Telephone Co	175 North av
Park Club The	Washington av
Penton T B jr	Rockview av
Perkins Ed C	Central av
Plainfield Beef Co	254 E 3rd st
do Electric Light Co	Madison av
do Gas Light Co	E 4th st
do Street Railway Co	Grant av
do Water Supply Co	Netherwood
Police Station	Park av and Railroad
do Chief Office	Park av
Pond Machine Tool Co	8 2nd st
Pope J C & Co	E Front st
Postal Telegraph & Cable Co	104 Park av
Potter, C jr	427 W 7th st
Potter Printing Press Co	638 South av
Probasco J B Dr	E Front st
Randolph, L W	143 Front s
Reynolds, H P	Park and North ave
Reynolds, H. P	Washington avenue
Reed Chas A	27 Myrtle av
Reed & Coddington	Babcock Bldg
Reinhart J W	69 Belvidere av
Rheaume L A	Watchung av and 4th st
Rogers W H	408 W 5th st
Rowley Frank	45 Somerset st
Roberts, D S	127 North av
Rockfellow, Geo W	Park and 4th st
Rogers, D W	238 W 2d st
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Runyon, A M & Son	416 Madison av
Rushmore, Dr Edward	429 Park av near Fifth st
Runkle, H. G	531 8th st
Runyon, Chas W	169 North av
Rice, R. W. & Co	cor. Emily and Duer sts
Rushmore Robert	3rd st and Grant av
Saunders W L	95 Mercer av
Serrell, Lemuel W	625 W Front st
Scott, Walter & Co	South ave
Shaw, R J	Front st. opp. Park ave
Shepard A D	Fanwood
Slater F M	27 Jackson av
Smalley Bros	North av
Smith, W P	Belvidere av., Netherwood
Smith, Jas A	125 W Front st
Strelli, H A	1808 Hillside av
Stevens F R E	763 South av
Stevens Geo O	Grant av and W Front st
Stephenson W J	146 North av
Sykes T F	Front st Fanwood
Talmadge, Henry P	Netherwood
Taylor Mrs M S	10 Rockview Terrace
Telegraph Office	Plainfield station
Terrill & Cole	200 W 2d st
Thompson, A D	147-149 North av
Thompson, A D	Farragut road
Thickstun, Jno A	223 Madison av
Titsworth, Jos M	418 W 7th st
Tomlinson, Dr T H	212 La Grande av
Tobin Geo J	187 North av
Tracy, J Evarts	440 8th st
Tunison W J	242 Watchung av
Tweedy, O. B.	125 Crescent av
Ulrich & Blatz	153 W Front st
Union Beef Co	248 E 3rd st
United States Express Co	153 North av
Union Co Country Club	Cor 7th st & Arlington
Van Sickle J W	122 North av
Wadsworth, W B	452 8th st
Western Union Telegraph Company	at Depot
Wharton, Clifton jr	616 3rd Place
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Wiechers, J F	W 8th st., near Grant ave
Wiertz Max	544 W Front st

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Carlstadt N J	45c	Millburn N J	35c
Centreville N J	45c	Montclair N J	30c
Chatham N J	50c	Morristown N J	45c
Closter N J	45c	Newark N J	15c
Colt's Neck N J	75c	New Brunswick N J	25c
Coney Island N Y	45c	Newton N Y	45c
Cresskill N J	45c	New York N Y	35c
Dover N J	40c	Orange N J	35c
East Norwich N Y	60c	Pamrapo N J	45c
Eatontown N J	60c	Passaic N J	35c
Elizabeth N J	25c	Paterson N J	35c
Englewood N J	35c	Perth Amboy N J	25c
Fairview N J	45c	Rahway N J	25c
Fanwood N J	15c	Red Bank N J	50c
Far Rockaway N Y	45c	Seabright N J	50c
Flatbush N Y	35c	Short Hills N J	35c
Flushing N Y	40c	South Amboy N J	25c
Fort Lee N J	45c	South River N J	35c
Franklin Park N J	35c	Staten Island N Y	35c
Freehold N J	50c	Westfield N J	15c
German Settlem't N Y	60c	Woodbridge N J	25c
Glen Cove N Y	50c	Yonkers N Y	60c
Gravesend N Y	45c	Trenton N J	60c
Hackensack N J	35c	Tarrytown N Y	60c

The Name Is Everything.

The many tricks of trade that are practiced in these times are justified by a prominent soap manufacturer of Philadelphia as being positively necessary to influence a stupid public to buy what is for their benefit. The article in which he takes the most pride is a pure Castile soap, purer and better than that made in Castile. He stamped it as American Castile and was unable to sell any quantity. The people would not buy what little was taken by retail dealers. Under these circumstances the manufacturer changed the stamp on his soap to one abounding in Spanish words which meant the same thing. Since the change in stamp the sales have been remarkable and the soap is ever gaining in popularity.—Philadelphia Record.

A Robin Dined With the Captain.

Touching instances of the recent stress of weather comes from the mountainous districts of Wales. At Ffestiniog a sheep actually walked into a house and placed its forelegs on a lady's lap to beg a bit of bread which she held in her hand. At Barmouth a robin took up its quarters on board a steamship (the Telephone), accompanied it on its voyage to Liverpool and back again, and at dinner hours hopped on to the table and dined with the captain.

A Compliment.

"That boy of yours, madam," remarked the conductor as he punched the half fare ticket, "looks remarkably well developed for a child under 12."

"Thank you," replied the lady very calmly. "It's so gratifying for me to have any one notice Tommy's remarkable precocity."—Chicago Record.

According to Dean Hole there are fifty silly young men for one silly young woman.

SANITARY PLUMBING,
Brick and Portable Furnace,
GAS FITTING,
TIN ROOFING,
Etc. Etc.

I am prepared to do any of the above branches in strictly first-class, sanitary and workmanship manner.

Having associated myself with the Master members Association of New York City, I employ none but first-class mechanics and non-union men. I believe in every man running his own business at all times and in all cases

D. W. LITTELL,
No. 113 North Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Cleanse the Bowels and Purify the Blood!
Cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Dyspepsia, and give healthy action to the entire system.

FOR MALARIA.
GENERAL DEBILITY
AND
ALL STOMACH TROUBLES
COLES'
PERUVIAN BARK
AND
WILD CHERRY BITTERS
ARE THE BEST.
A Vegetable Substitute for Quinine.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per Bottle
PREPARED ONLY BY THE
D. P. COLES DRUG AND MFG. CO.
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OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.

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J. FRANK HUBBARD,
ELIAS R. POPE, Treasurer

P. P. VanArsdale,
PIANO TUNER.

Instruments put in thorough order. Terms reasonable. Pianos and Organs for sale and to let. Orders by postal, P. O. box 160, or left at Willett's shoe store, No. 107 Park avenue, will receive prompt attention. Residence 301 E. Front street, corner Elm street. jly19t

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Dealer in
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Vegetables, Fruits, etc:
No. 224 Park Ave
OPPOSITE NORTH AVENUE.
Everything usually found in a first-class grocery store.
Goods delivered free of charge.

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ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS.

OFFICE—Vanderbeek's Music Store, Park avenue. The "Accommodation Express" will attend to the general carrying business of the city, delivering goods or baggage to and from the depot, or from place to place.
Moving of Furniture, Pianos, etc., with care and safety.

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PRACTICAL BARBER
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Artistic Hair Dresser,
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COOK STOVES
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Keys of All Kinds are Made Here.
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Sales of Personal Property solicited. P. O. Box 132, Dunellen, N. J., or address in care of CONSTITUTIONALIST. Terms reasonable.

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Dentist,
48 Somerset street. A new local anesthetic application for extracting teeth without pain. Gold filling a specialty.—je4tf

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[Successor to T. J. Carey,]
Furniture and Freight Express!
OFFICE—24 W. FRONT ST.
Large Covered Vans or Trucks. Goods delivered to any part of the U. S. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable. P. O. Box 1 . Piano moving a specialty.

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Manufacturer of
CIGARS,
And dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, and smokers' articles, has removed from 23½ W. Front street, to 261 West Front, one door east of Madison avenue and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally.

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Yeas experiencein the business.
SECOND STREET, 3 doors above Peace street

Mr. JOHN H. STEVENS, Horse-shoer, gives particular attention to Shoeing, Forging, Stumbling and Interfering Horses. Speedy Cutters stopped in an incredible short space of time. Horses with diseased feet treated in a particular manner by experienced workmen.

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Livery and Boarding Stables.
FOURTH STREET,
Between Peace street and Park avenue.
First-Class Livery,
Horses Boarded by Week or Month
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Parlor stoves,
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FULLY WARRANTED.
Moderate Prices.
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A. L. Force, Publisher & Proprietor.

Walter Irving Clarke, City Editor

CLUB WOMEN.

Toasts Enjoyed at the Monday Afternoon Club Dinner.

The scene presented in the Casino of the Country Club during the Monday Afternoon Club dinner Monday afternoon was one of beauty. The eight tables were arranged in fan shape, the principal one running lenthways along the side of the south wall, while the others ran out at right and left angles. The curtains of the stage were dropped, and in front of them was arranged a bower of flowers and potted plants, which, with their many colored blossoms and green foliage, gave a tropical air to the surroundings. The table covers were of white linen, and the serving dishes of silver and china. The table flowers were yellow daffodils and roses. On each table was a large number of candelabra, the shades of which corresponded in color with the flowers. All of these, accentuated by the brilliant toilettes of the fair diners, made a picture of delight and animation.

The dinner was commenced at 1, and it was 3 before the last course was served, at the conclusion of which the toasts were enjoyed. The first one responded to was "The Active Member," who was discussed by Mrs. Jennie De La M. Lozier, vice-president of Sorosis. The success of the club, of course, depended on the active member. The active members, however, might be of widely divergent characters, and pursue different methods, but when they come together under right conditions they will accomplish results.

"Women's Clubs, 1868-1895", was the toast to which Mrs. Jennie C. Croly, president of the New York State Federation of Woman's Clubs, responded. Early clubs, she said, aimed at being representatives of science, art and literature. The State and National Federations of Clubs are gradually assuming the power of great social republics, and she believed that if equal suffrage at the ballot box ever came it would be by reason of the women showing their ability to grasp and solve the problems of the day, just as the Monday Afternoon Club is doing.

"Our Guests" was talked of in a brief and pleasant strain by Mrs. L. H. Johnson, president of the Woman's Club of Orange.

The serious toast of "Faces We Miss" was responded to by Miss Adeline Newton. She said the memory of those who had met and worked with them in the past was too precious to give up without a reference—even in this time of banqueting. She spoke of those who had contributed much to the success of the last annual dinner, who were missing now by reason of being claimed by their Maker.

Mrs. Noah H. Chapman of the Brooklyn Woman's Club made a short address, "A Plea for Simplicity", which had been postponed from the literary exercises in the morning. The paper was practical in the opinions ventured and suggestions offered, so that Mrs. Chapman was the recipient of applause as she finished.

Miss Chandler responded to the toast of "The Woman Without a Club", but stated that she thought there was no such thing as the woman without a club—that is without being a member of some organization.

"The Men, God Bless Them" was responded to in happy vein by Mrs. Florence Howe Hall.

Mrs. Aaron Powell spoke of "The Home Maker", and said that the intellectual thought which clubs develop assists to make better homes among those whom it reaches.

Mrs. Henry Opdyke finished the toasts with "Our Next Reunion".

—Dressmaking parlors have been opened by Miss E. R. Rockfellow at 195 North avenue. She is expert is the work, and makes a specialty of the Taylor system. Suits are made for $5 and upwards, and all orders are sure to be skillfully, speedily and satisfactorily executed.

The Lungs
are nearer the back than the chest. In case of sudden congestion, put an

Allcock's
Porous Plaster

high up between the shoulder blades. It will give relief, and ward off worse results. It cures rheumatism, sprains, lame back, and all similar troubles.

None are equal to the genuine—Do not only ask for, but see that you get "ALLCOCK'S."

Allcock's Corn Shields,
Allcock's Bunion Shields,
Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

Brandreth's Pills
free the system from injurious secretions. There is no remedy like them

HYMENEAL.

Harper-Keegan.

In St. Joseph's R. C. Church Tuesday afternoon at 5 took place a very pretty marriage, when James Harper and Margaret Keegan, both of this city, were joined in wedlock. The church was filled with a large number of friends of both bride and groom, who witnessed the impressive ceremony as conducted by Rev. William Miller, assisted by Rev. Mr. Freeman of Metuchen, formerly pastor of St. Joseph's Church.

The bridal party entered the church to the music of the Lohengrin march, played by Organist James Bailey, and proceeded to the altar, which was beautifully decorated with azaleas, palms, ferns, and an arch of marechal niels. The bridemaids were Margaret Nolan and Ella Mullen, and the maid of honor was Nellie McCann. The best man was James McCann. The ushers were David Kenney and Thomas E. Lowe.

The bride was attired in a princess gown of white faille silk, with pearl trimmings; her veil was fastened with pearl ornaments, gift of the groom. The maid of honor was dressed in white d'esprit over silk, trimmed with white satin ribbon and lace. The bridemaids wore white point d'esprit over white silk, trimmed with pink ribbon and white lace.

After the ceremony the wedding party were driven to 149 Manning avenue, where a pleasant reception followed.

Later in the evening the couple left for a bridal tour to Washington. On their return they will reside in North Plainfield.

Stahl—Sweeney.

J. J. Stahl and Margaret Sweeney, both of North Plainfield, where the groom is foreman of Warren Engine Company, were quietly married at St. Joseph's rectory Tuesday at 7:30 by Rev. William Miller. Isaac Squiers was best man and Miss Rose Getchell, of Jersey City, bridemaid. A short reception followed at the home of Mrs. Wm. Newman, the bride's sister, after which the couple went to their own home at 28 Grandview avenue, where everything was in readiness for them to commence keeping house.

Crescents Full of Business.

An important meeting of the Board of Governors of the Crescent Wheelmen will be held in the Board of Trade rooms tomorrow, when matters pertaining to the Decoration Day meet will be discussed. A committee will probably be appointed to decide on the prize medals. It is expected that several of the local merchants will offer special prizes for the various events. The subordinate members of the committees of which the chairmen have already been appointed will also probably be selected by President Rogers at this meeting. A club meeting will be held next Monday evening.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sence of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

☞Sold by druggists, price 75 cts. per bottle.

Revere House Open.

George B. DeRevere has opened the Albion under his own name for the reception of guests. That the hotel will take a new lease of life under his management, is an assured fact.

Mr. De Revere's experience, ability, and large personal acquaintance, will be factors in making the Revere House a favorite resort for people of good taste all over the country.

BY THE WAY.

—The Hibernians meet Thursday evening of next week.

—Thomas Barrett, shipping clerk at Edsall's, is riding a new Crescent wheel.

—The money found by Mr. Shotwell has been restored to its owner, Miss Wray, who spoke in the Y. M. C. A. Hall Sunday afternoon.

—The report in another paper that Mr. Powers has rented his North Plainfield house to a gang of Italians is untrue. Contractors Honan & Son are living there.

—Arnold Jeanrenaud of Dunellen has sold his Brookside cottage on Jefferson avenue to Charles H. Taylor of New York, and Mr. Taylor and family have moved into the house.

—The master plumbers and Board of Health had another conference on the proposed plumbing ordinance last night, and the plumbers made suggestions. Adjournment was made to May 16.

—There is a possibility of John Johnson, the great bicycle rider, not racing in the Decoration Day meet of the Crescent Wheelmen, if the charges which have been preferred against him should be substantiated before the racing board of the L. A. W.

I recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. There is no better liniment made. I have sold over 100 bottles of it this year and all were pleased who used it. J. F. Pierson, druggist, South Chicago, Ill. It is for sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy, Park and North aves. T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

WOMAN'S SUFFERING.

RELIEVED BY MAIL. HOW IT IS DONE.

How a Woman Works for Her Sex.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

Seated at her desk in the bureau of correspondence, this wonderful woman opens her letters from all parts of the world. A few extracts from their contents tell the story.—

FROM IOWA.

"I am in a very bad condition. My courses have stopped from catching cold, and the pain is fearful. I am all bloated up; and the pain in lower part of my body is terrible. My back and head ache all the time. What shall I do for it?" MISS L——, Des Moines.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Mrs. Lizzie DeCline, 224 Grand Street, Jersey City, relates her miseries resulting from womb trouble, from which she was relieved and cured by the timely use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She ends her letter by saying, "I owe all to you."

FROM OHIO.

Mrs. Newton Cobb, of Manchester, O., writes: "I used eight bottles of your Vegetable Compound, and I am happy to say it has cured me of painful menstruations and backache. My suffering every month was dreadful. The doctors gave me morphine to ease the pain; nothing to cure me. Oh, I want to tell every one what cured me! I wish every suffering woman would write and get your advice."

FROM ILLINOIS.

Miss Jennie ——, Chicago, states that she is twenty-two years of age; occupation, saleswoman in large dry goods store. Constant standing has brought on womb trouble, the symptoms of which she describes fully. She says: "Help me if you can. There are several girls I know who have written to Mrs. Pinkham, and been cured by her advice and medicine."

FROM PENNS'LV'N'A.

Miss Mary Smylie, who resides at 2078 E. Susquehanna Avenue, Kensington, Phila., writes: "I am a working-girl, and must stand eleven hours every day. I have suffered terribly from painful menstruations and kidney trouble. At times my head was so dizzy I could hardly see. A friend recommended your Vegetable Compound. I am a different girl now: no more aches and pains. Oh, thank you, thank you!"

The above extracts from many hundred letters received daily by Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., go to show how easily ailing women can obtain advice and relief. Write to Mrs. Pinkham.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the most successful female medicine known to the world, can be obtained of any druggist in the land.

CLOSE OF THE CONTEST.

Clever Athletes Awarded Prizes—Severe Accident to a Performer.

Part second and the last of the gymnastic contest given by the Y. M. C. A gymnasium members took place Monday evening. The audience was much larger than on the preceding evening, and the interest and enthusiasm in consequence was increased considerably. The programme opened with an Indian club drill by the class of 14 members, and the general work was excellent, reflecting credit on their teacher, Physical Director D. A. MacPhie.

A feature was the work on the horizontal bar. Those who entered this contest had been training very hard for it. An unfortunate accident occurred while J. Burns was performing. He had about finished his feat and in landing slipped, giving his right arm a severe twist. He was taken to Dr. Probasco's house, where it was found that he had fractured the wrist. The physician treated him and bandaged the injured part. Later in the evening a subscription was taken, so that Mr. Burns would not suffer from loss of work.

The next number was the German horse. Those taking part in this did exceedingly clever work, and hearty applause greeted the contestants. Then came the running broad jump. Good work was also done by those entered for this contest, as well as in the hop, step and jump. T. E. Schaefer gave another exhibition of Indian club swinging, and his work was even better than on Monday night.

The judges then retired to render their decision, and while they were doing this several members gave an exhibition on the horizontal bar. At the conclusion President Murray appeared and before presenting the prizes made a short address along the line of athletics. He then awarded the prizes as follows:

Dumb bell drill—1st prize, gold medal, E. B. Eagan; second prize, silver medal, Horace Moore.

Vaulting bar—1st prize, gold medal, Charles Dupee; 2d, razor, offered by J. P. Laire, F. E. Woodward.

Parallel bars—1st prize, gold medal, J. N. Burns; 2d, silver medal, Clarence Thorn; 3d, bronze medal, H. P. Vosseller.

Running high jump—1st prize, silver medal, A. C. Wyckoff; 2d, $2, offered by G. A. Hallock, I. K. LaBoyteaux.

Standing broad jump—1st prize, medal, L. Fish; 2d, $2, offered by T.E. Morgans, I. L. Brady.

6—Indian club drill by class, 1st, silver medal, E Morraller; 2nd, gold cuff buttons, Edgar Sheppard.

7—Horozontal bar, 1st, gold medal, A Wagoner; 2nd, silver medal, A P Crane; 3rd, bronze medal, Wyatt Barnes.

8—German Horse, 1st, silver medal, J A Koechli; 2nd, bronze medal, H Jessup.

9—Running broad jump, 1st, medal, Harry Williams; 2nd, order for ½ dozen photographs from G W Monfort, D W Littell.

10—Hop step and jump, 1st, medal, J K LaBoyteaux; 2nd, gold cuff buttons, offered by J Hervey Doane, C Doliver.

For the best all-around work in the contests A C Wyckoff received a second medal.

—The run to Newark which the Victor Wheelmen intended to make last Sunday, but which had to be abandoned on account of the inclement weather, will probably take place next Sunday.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Monthly Bulletin of New Books Added During April, 1895, Officially Published by The Daily Press.

Abbott J S C	Christopher Carson.
Alcott L M	Jo's boys.
"	Little men.
"	Little women.
"	Old-fashioned girl.
"	Under the lilacs.
Almost a Duchess.	
Aldrich T B	Story of a bad boy.
Appleton	Index to annual cyc 1876-87.
Artman W	Beauties etc of the blind.
Baker Sir S W	Cast up by the sea.
Barr Mrs A E	Bow of orange ribbon.
Ballantyne R M	Gascoyne.
"	Wild man of the west.
"	Young fur traders.
Barrie Ja M	Little minister.
"	Window in Thrums.
Bates Arlo	Wheel of fire.
Bayly A E	Derrick Vaughn.
"	Donovan.
"	Knight Errant.
Behrens B	Gertrude's marriage.
Besant W	Capt Cook.
Black W	In silk attire.
Blackmore R D	Lorna Doone.
Brooks N	Boy emigrants.
Brown H D	Two college girls.
Broughton R	Cometh up as a flower.
Burnett Mrs F H	Editha's burglar.
"	Little Lord Fauntleroy.
"	Sara Crewe.
Burstenbinder E	Alpine Fay.
"	Saint Michael.
Cable G W	Dr Sevier.
Carey R N	For Lilias.
Chesebro C Isa	A pilgrimage.
Clemens S L	Huckleberry Finn.
"	Prince and pauper.
Coffin C C	Winning his way.
Collins W W	Man and wife.
"	Woman in white.
Cousin Franck's household.	
Craik Mrs D M	Olive.
Craik Mrs D M	Young Mrs Jardine.
Crane A M	Opportunity.
Crawford F M	Children of the King.
Crawford F M	Dr Claudius.
Crawford F M	Don Orsino.
Crawford F M	Greifenstein.
Crawford F M	Mr Isaacs.
Crawford F M	Paul Patoff.
Crawford F M	Roman Singer.
Crawford F M	Three Fates.
Crawford F M	Witch of Prague.
Crawford F M	Zoroaster.
Custer Gen	Wild Life on the Plains.
Dodge M M	Hans Brinker.
Dodgson	Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.
Doyle A C	Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
DuMaurier G	Trilby.
Dumas A	Count of Monte Cristo 2v.
Dumas A	Forty-five Guardsmen.
Dumas A	Three Guardsmen.
Eaton F	Queer Little Princess.
Edwards	Ordeal for Wives.
Emerson R W	English Traits.
Fawcett E	Ambitious Woman.
Galaxy	bound 3 v.
Gaskell Mrs	Cranford ill by Hugh Johnson.
Gaskell Mrs	Sylvia's Lovers.
Green, J R	Short Hist of the Eng People v 4.
Hale Mrs	Distinguished Women.
Harper's Magazine 7 v.	
Harris Mrs M C	Richard Vandermarck.
Hector A F	Her Dearest Foe.
Henshall Ja A	Camping and Cruising in Florida.
Henty G A	Under Drake's Flag
Howard B W	Aunt Serena.
Howard B W	One Summer.
Howe H;	The Great West.
Hughes J	Tom Brown at Oxford.
Hungerford Mrs	Airy Fairy Lilian.
Jackson H H	Ramona.
Jamison Mrs	Lady Jane.
Jones H	Laws and Principles of Whist.
Kellogg E	Brought to the Front.
Kidd B	Social Evolution.
King C	Between the Lines.
King C	Colonel's Daughter.
Kirk Mrs E O	Lesson in Love.
Kirk Mrs E O	Margaret Kent.
Lamb C and Mary	Tales from Shakespeare.
Landor Wa S	Works and Life. 8 v.
Lang A	Red Fairy Book.
Lee S	Dict of National Biography v 41.
Longfellow H W	Complete Poetical Works.
Lothrop A	Dollars and Cents.
Light and Darkness.	
Lytton E B	Harold.
McDonald G	Princess and Goblin.
McIntosh M J	Lofty and the Lowly.
McMaster J B	People of U S v 3.
Manteuffel U Z v	Violetta.
Martin G H	Massachusetts Public School System.
Miller O T	Little People of Asia.
New York Historical Society Collections 5 v.	
New York Weekly.	
Nordhoff C	Man-of-War Life.
"	Merchant Vessel.
"	Whaling and Fishing.
Ossoli M F	At Home and Abroad.
Poole S L	Coins and Medals.
Pratt M L	Australasia.
"	China.
"	India.
"	The Great West.
Baum G E	Tour around the world.
Reade C	Never too late to mend.
Roe A S	True to the last.
Roe E P	Day of fate.
"	Barriers burned away.
"	Near to nature's heart.
"	His sombre rivals.
"	Without a home.
Rohlfs Mrs A K (G)	Hand and ring.
Sabatier Paul	Life of St Francis of Assisi.
Scott Sir Walter	Pirate
"	Quentin Durward.
Scottish clans (anon).	
Select novels.	
Sewell A	Black beauty.
Sewell Miss	Cleve hall.
"	Glimpse of the world.
Spencer H	Education.
Stockton F R	Squirrel Inn.
Stoddard W O	Talking leaves.
Stowe Mrs H B	Uncle Tom's cabin.
Strickland A	Pilgrims of Walsingham.
Terhune Mrs M V	Hidden path.
Trollope A	Last chronicle of Barset, 2 v.
Trowbridge J T	Three scouts.
"	Fast friends.
"	Chance for himself.
"	Silver medal.
"	Young Joe.
Traill H D	Social England, v 3.
Verne Jules	20,000 leagues under the sea.
Warner S	Hills of the Shatemuc.
Winsor, Justin ed	Memorial hist of Boston, 4 v.
Woolsey Sa C	What Katy did at school.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, **Do You Know** that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be **absolutely harmless?**

Do You Know that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35 cents, or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Amos H. VanHorn, Limited,
73 Market Street, Near Plane Street.

Note the Name Amos Before Entering the Store.

COME EVERY DAY.

Whenever you come you find fresh features in Furniture and Household Wares to greet you. Just now nothing seems impossible in the line of economy in this store. Whatever you want maybe you can fill it here at a third—often half—the price you'll pay elsewhere. For instance:

PARLOR SUITS.

$20—Whoever thought to see such a splendid suit as this for such a little price? You'll wonder how the material can be bought for so small a figure and not count the making. Not many, only enough to keep the sale going this week, so you'd best be quick. Mahogany finished frame, five pieces.

MATTINGS.

15c. the yard and made in Japan. You know what that means. Quaint patterns, woven carelessly on a bright colored background. Some of the very prettiest patterns of the season. Brand new styles and the kinds that will win your approval.

DINING CHAIRS.

Fragile and delicate, stout and sturdy, and every one of them serviceable as can be. You needn't spend much time; close your eyes and choose, you can't go wrong. They are the most cheerful looking chair you ever saw, and the prices $1.25 to $3.00, with twenty-five cent go-betweens.

CARPETS.

High priced or low priced, the lining and the making and the laying free. That's what brings business to our carpet room. And you pay less here for the carpet than you're likely to pay elsewhere. Scores of fresh rolls added weekly, among them new patterns in the 65c. Tapestry Brussels and Super Ingrains.

An Unequaled Offering. Buy a bedroom suit here. You'll save the cost of spring and mattress. We give a strongly woven wire spring and mixed mattress with each bedroom set sold. A bouncing big offer, but it's away we have for making new acquaintances. Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the State.

The Portland Range. You who have never heard about it, come to the store; you who have one, aren't you tickled?

The Storage House is making friends daily; such a well-lighted, well-ventilated place as it is, explains why. Satisfactory terms and satisfactory people to deal with. A 'phone call or postal will bring our vans to you door.

"Hello" Number 580

—The members of the German Reformed Church have decided to expend $100 on their structure in improving its sanitary condition, especially with reference to the ventilation.

—St. Joseph's Church has rented Saengerbund Hall for May 22 and 23, when a fair and entertainment will be given for the benefit of the society.

—The all-around contest between the Park and the Country clubs will take place next Tuesday evening at the Country clubhouse.

It will be an agreeable surprise to persons subject to attacks of bilious colic to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In many instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy, Park and North aves. T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

—The Camera Club will exhibit the Rockford views next Tuesday evening, at which time it is expected the elevator will be in operation in the Babcock Building. Owing to the delay in its construction, the club has been compelled to send several sets of views away without exhibiting them.

Prof A. Wehner,

TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE.

ALSO VOICE CULTURE.

Graduate of the Conservatory of Leipzic, Germany, desires a few more pupils in Plainfield.

References given and required.

Address letters to the office of this paper.

1 21 tf-c

CHESHIRE PIGS

For sale. Also fine thoroughbred

Cheshire Boar.

APPLY

C. Ackerman,

418 3 w Clinton ave, near Evona.

The Finderne,

FINDERNE, Somerset Co., N. J.

Open all the year as a resort of the highest order. Driving and sleighing parties will receive every attention.

HIGH-CLASS SUNDAY DINNERS.

(Table d' Hote from 1 to 3:30.) Steam heat; inclosed piazzas; everything immaculate. When out driving let us entertain you,

A. E. WHITE, Manager,
Finderne, N. J.

1 0 tf

LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

CHAPTER CXIX.

An Act for extending the time for completing certain railroads.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever the time limited for the completion of any railroad authorized to be constructed within this state under any special or general act has expired or shall expire before the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, such time shall be and the same is hereby extended for the further period of two years from the passage of this act; provided, however, that this act shall not apply unless money has actually been expended in surveys or location of route, or in acquisition of right of way or in construction since January first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six; provided further, that this act shall not apply to any corporation unless such corporation shall first, and as the condition precedent to the exercise of any power granted by this act, file in the office of the secretary of state an agreement, to be approved by the governor and attorney-general, waiving all right of exemption from taxation and from privileges and advantages arising from any law or contract, if any there be, establishing any special mode of taxation of any such corporation, and the further agreement to be bound by any general law of this state now in existence or that may hereafter be passed, taxing such corporations as are now authorized to be taxed by the legislature of the state under any general law, and further agreeing that the exercise of any power granted by this act shall not in any way affect the rights of this state, if any there exist, to take the property of such corporations under any existing law of this state, and agreeing, further, that all laws affecting such corporations shall be subject to alteration or repeal by the legislature.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed a public act, and shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 11, 1895.

CHAPTER CXXIV.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act respecting conveyances," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the power vested by said act to which this a supplement, and general assembly, in joint meeting, to appoint proper and fit persons for each of the counties of this state, to be styled and denominated "commissioners of deeds," shall not be limited to the appointment of persons of the male sex, but such appointments may be of persons of either sex; and all words in said act, or any supplement thereto, referring to said commissioners as of the masculine gender, shall be understood to include and shall be applied to females as well as males.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CXXV.

An Act to authorize pursuing and detective companies to provide for the indemnification of the members from loss, in whole or in part, by robbery, burglary, larceny or theft.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for any pursuing and detective company, organized under any general or special act of the legislature, to provide for the indemnification of its members from loss, in whole or in part, by robbery, burglary, larceny or theft, and to make by-laws, rules and regulations for the same, and to fix the dues, fees and assessments of the members, and to provide for the payment and collection thereof, and to sue for and recover the same in any court of competent jurisdiction.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed a public act and shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CXXVI.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act for the organization of the national guard of the state of New Jersey," approved March ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in addition to the force hereinbefore authorized there shall be allowed four companies of colored infantry, one each to be stationed at Camden, Trenton, Newark and Jersey City.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CXXVII.

An Act to allow municipalities and improvement commissions, other than cities of the first class, to issue certificates of indebtedness for street improvements.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the legislative body of any municipality and improvement commission, other than cities of the first class of this, shall have authority to issue certificates of indebtedness to an amount not exceeding the cost of any street or sewer improvement or improvements in anticipation of the collection of any assessment or assessments made or to be made therefor, which certificates shall be redeemable after one year from date and payable in five years, and shall draw such rate of interest, not exceeding five per centum per annum, as such legislative body may determine.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 185.

CHAPTER CXXVIII.

An Act to authorize the correction of mistakes in the assessment and collection of taxes, and in the sale of lands for alleged non-payment of taxes.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in case the owner of any lands shall have duly paid taxes according to the tax bills presented to him from year to year, and it shall subsequently appear that through mistake or inadvertance the said tax bill or bills for any year so presented to such owner and paid by him shall contain an erroneous lot number or other misdescription not affecting the amount of tax payable thereon, and that by reason of such misdescription or other mistake or inadvertance the said land of such land-owner shall have been sold for supposed non-payment of taxes, whereby such land-owner shall have been compelled to pay for the redemption of such land from the said sale, it shall be lawful, and shall be the duty of the municipal corporation in which such land is situated, upon the production by such land-owner of both the tax receipt and the certificate of redemption relating to the same premises, and for the taxes of the same year, and upon satisfactory evidence that such sale for alleged non-payment of taxes was made by mistake or inadvertance, to refund and repay to such land-owner the amount so paid by him for the redemption of such land, together with lawful interest thereon from the date of such payment.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CXXIX.

An Act in relation to partition walls between adjoining buildings and to provide for relief in cases where the centre line of such partition wall is not erected upon the division line of adjoining lands.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That wherever any partition wall has heretofore been erected or shall hereafter be erected by the owners of adjoining lands upon the division line of their properties, and it shall appear that the centre line of such partition wall does not correspond exactly with the division line of the land of such adjoining owners, but that more than half of such partition wall is erected upon the land of one of such adjoining owners, no suit in ejectment or action of tort shall be commenced by the owner of the premises upon whose land more than half of such partition wall is erected in reference to such partition wall as long as the same shall stand, but the present owner of either of such adjoining lands may apply to the court of chancery of this state for relief and adjudication of the rights of such adjoining owners in such portion wall, and the said court shall hear and determine such cause, or shall refer such application to one of the special masters of said court to ascertain and report the facts in the case, and what in the opinion of such special master is a fair and just sum in gross to be paid by the owner of the premises who enjoys the use of more than half of such partition wall, to the owner of the land upon which more than half of such partition wall has been erected, and upon the confirmation of such special master's report, the said court shall make a decree that, upon the payment of such sum in gross by the owner of the land who has the use of more than half of such partition wall, to the owner of the land upon whose ground such partition wall overlaps, or to any mortgagee or judgment creditor having a lien thereon as hereinafter provided, such partition wall shall stand as then erected as long and in the same manner as if the centre line thereof had been erected upon the centre of the division line between such adjoining premises and the rights of such adjoining owners in such partition wall shall in all respects be the same as if the centre line of such partition wall was erected upon the centre of the division line between such land.

2. And be it enacted, That any mortgagee or mortgagees or judgment creditors having a lien upon the land upon which more than half of such partition wall is erected may be made parties to such proceedings, and in case they fail to appear and answer and prove their claims, they shall be bound by such decree, and in case they do appear and prove their claims and claim such sum in gross, the same shall be paid to them in order of priority and upon the payment of such sum in gross to such mortgagee or judgment creditor the same shall be deducted from his debt.

3. And be it enacted, That any of the parties to such proceeding may take exceptions to such special master's report, which shall be heard and determined by said court as such exceptions are usually heard and determined.

4. And be it enacted, That in case any owner, mortgagee or judgment creditor to whom such sum in gross is awarded shall refuse to accept the same when tendered, together with such costs as may be awarded to him and to execute and acknowledge a proper receipt for the same, which may be recorded, such sum in gross and costs may be paid into said court to the clerk thereof, and the payment thereof into court shall operate in the same manner as if paid to such owner, mortgagee or judgment creditor.

5. And be it enacted, That the payment of such sum in gross shall not be held to convey any title to the land upon which such partition wall is erected, nor shall the continued erection thereof be held to give a title by adverse possession to such land, but the division line between the lands of such adjoining owners shall be and remain the same as before any proceedings were instituted.

6. And be it enacted, That this act shall not apply to any case where an action in ejectment or action of tort has now been commenced in reference to such partition wall as herein described, until after such suit is determined.

7. And be it enacted, That the said court shall make such order in reference to the costs of such proceedings as to the court shall appear equitable and just.

8. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CXXX.

An Act to prevent the adulteration of candy.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no person shall by himself, his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person or corporation, manufacture for sale or knowingly sell or offer to sell any candy adulterated by the mixture of terra alba, barytes, talc or other mineral substance, by poisonous colors, flavors, fusil oil, intoxicants or other ingredients deleterious or detrimental to health.

2. And be it enacted, Thot every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall forfeit and pay a penalty of fifty dollars for the first offense and one hundred dollars for a second or subsequent offense; the one-half thereof to the use of the state of New Jersey and the other moiety to him who shall sue for the same, to be recovered by action upon contract in any court of record of this state together with costs of suit.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CXXXI.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the construction, curbing and paving of sidewalks and crosswalks in townships," approved May ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section nine of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction, curbing and paving of sidewalks and crosswalks in townships," approved May ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

9. And be it enacted, That within five days after the assessment shall have been confirmed and entered in the minutes as aforesaid, the township clerk shall deliver a certified copy of the same to the collector of taxes in such township, who shall within fifteen days after receiving the same demand payment of the sum so assessed upon the owner or owners of each lot of land by delivering to the owner of each lot, or to one of the owners of each lot residing within his township, or by leaving at the place of residence of any owner residing within his township, or by delivering to the agent of any such owner or owners, a notice in writing or printed, which notice shall set forth the name or names of the owners, a brief description of the location of such lot, the amount of the assessment, and the time when the same shall become due and payable, and if any owner or owners shall reside out of his township, the said collector shall, within the same time, send a like notice to him, her or them by mail, with postage prepaid, directed to his, her or their last known post office address; provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to townships in counties having less than fifty thousand inhabitants.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CXXXII.

An Act to regulate the publication of financial statements in incorporated towns.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That where, by any existing law, the treasurer auditor of accounts or other financial officer of any incorporated town is required to publish a monthly statement of the public finances in a newspaper circulated within said town, the said treasurer, auditor of accounts or other financial officer charged with the duty of publication shall publish all such financial statements in a daily newspaper; provided, there be a daily newspaper printed and published within any such incorporated town.

2. And be it enacted, That the monthly financial statements required to be published as aforesaid shall be inserted in such daily newspaper within fifteen days after the end of the month covered by the same, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CXXXIII.

An Act providing for the formation and establishment of wards in certain cities of the third class in this state, and making the necessary changes in the government of the same.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall and may be lawful for the common council or other governing body of any incorporated town or city of the third class in this state that has not been heretofore divided into wards by ordinance to divide said town or city into wards by ordinance, all of which shall be formed of contiguous territory, and with due regard to equality of population; the boundary and dividing lines of all such wards shall be properly described, and a map defining the said lines and showing the extent and boundaries of such wards shall be made and filed in the office of the city clerk, with a description or statement of such lines, all of which shall be attested and certified by the mayor of said town or city.

2. And be it enacted, That the number of wards into which such town or city shall be divided shall not exceed more than one for every five hundred voters registered at the last municipal election held in said town or city, and each fraction thereof exceeding one-half; and that said ward lines and the number of said wards when established, shall not be changed oftener than once in five years, except by the unanimous vote of the board of aldermen.

3. And be it enacted, That the several wards created as aforesaid shall constitute the election districts of said town or city; provided, however, that whenever more than six hundred votes shall be cast at any election in any of said wards or election districts, the board of aldermen may, in their discretion, divide such ward or election district into two districts, and cause boundary lines of the same to be marked on the map as hereinbefore provided.

4. And be it enacted, That there shall be elected in each of said wards two aldermen, who shall hold their office for two years and until their successors shall be elected, who, with the mayor of such town or city, shall constitute and form the government thereof in place of the government theretofore existing in such town or city, and the said mayor and board of aldermen shall be a body politic and corporate in deed, fact and name by the name, style and title of "the mayor and board of aldermen of ———," and shall have and enjoy all the rights, powers, authorities and immunities heretofore had and enjoyed by the governing bodies mentioned in the act of incorporation of said town or city; provided, however, that the mayor shall remain in office until the expiration of his present term and the recorder, aldermen and common councilmen now in office in such town or city shall remain in office as the aldermen of the wards in which they severally reside until the expiration of their present terms; and provided further, that in case of an election for two aldermen in one of such wards, one shall be elected for one year and one for two years.

5. And be it enacted, That the several county boards of registration shall appoint boards of registry and election for each of the election districts in such town or city of their respective counties, and that such boards of registry and election shall conduct all elections held in such town or city.

6. And be it enacted, That this act shall be a public act and shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CXXXIV.

An Act to authorize the common council or other governing body of certain municipalities in this state to change the time of holding the annual election therein.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That wherever in any incorporated town or city in this state the time for holding the annual election therein has been fixed by its charter for the second Monday in May, the common council or other governing body of said town or city may by ordinance change the day of holding said election to the first Monday in May; and after said change has been made by ordinance, as aforesaid, the said annual election shall be held on the first Monday in May in each and every year thereafter.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall be a public act and shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CXXXV.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to enable certain municipal corporations of this state to raise increased sums of money for public purposes," approved February twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of an act entitled "An act to enable certain municipal corporations of this state to raise increased sums of money for public purposes," approved February twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That where any city, town or other municipal corporation of this state, incorporated or existing under or by virtue of any special act of incorporation, is now limited by its charter or act of incorporation, or any supplement thereto, to raise by taxation in any one year, a less sum than thirty thousand dollars, it shall and may be lawful for the governing body of any such city, town or other municipal corporation, by whatever name such governing body may be called or designated, in the discretion of such governing body and by a majority vote thereof, to order and raise by taxation, in any year or years, any sum, not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, as such governing body may deem necessary and proper, anything in any such special act of incorporation, charter or supplement thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CXXXVI.

An Act to further amend "An act entitled 'An act to authorize the construction of school houses in cities of the first class in this state,'" approved February thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of an act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of school houses in cities of the first class in this state," approved February thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, which said section was amended by an act entitled "An act amending an act to authorize the construction of school houses in cities of the first class of this state," approved February thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, which amendatory act was passed April sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, be amended to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the corporate authorities of the cities of the first class of this state or the board having charge of the finances upon request of the board of education or other body having the charge of the public schools in such city of the first class, shall purchase lands and shall erect school houses thereon, and shall furnish the same from time to time, as the increase of population in any part of such city of the first class having the least school accommodations may demand; provided, however, that the expense incurred in each year shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars; and provided further, that such expenditures shall be concurred in by the city board authorized by law to make appropriations for the expense of the city government.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CXXXVII.

An Act to enable cities of the second class to purchase land and construct and operate water works for the purpose of supplying their inhabitants with pure and wholesome water.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall and may be lawful for the common council, board of aldermen or other governing body of any city of the second class in this state which does not own, possess, control or operate its own reservoir or water works to purchase and acquire the necessary land in or adjacent to said city for the construction of a reservoir and necessary water works, and to erect and construct on the lands so purchased, an adequate reservoir for the supplying of pure and wholesome water to such city.

2. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of connecting the said reservoir and water works with the water pipes and mains in the streets of said city, the common council, board of aldermen or other governing body shall have power to lay all necessary pipes, mains and conduits to, through and along any and all public roads, streets or thoroughfares in any village, town, township, city or other municipal division between said reservoir and said city; provided, however, that the consent of the governing body of such village, town, township, borough, city or other municipal division in which such roads, streets or thoroughfares are located shall, by proper resolution, be given, upon application in writing of such city, designating in such application the streets, roads or thoroughfares through which it is desired that said pipes, mains or conduits shall be laid.

3. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of properly connecting said reservoirs and works with the pipes and mains of any other reservoir operated by any other city or company with which said city may contract for a supply of pure and wholesome water, or with any stream, river or watershed which it may be desirable to tap for the purpose of an intake of such water to the reservoir so constructed or to be constructed by said city the said common council or board of aldermen or other governing body of such city shall have power to lay the necessary pipes, mains and conduits in, to, through and along any and all roads, streets or other thoroughfares of any village, town, township, borough, city or other municipal division, between said reservoir of any other city or water company, or the stream, river or watershed aforesaid; provided, that a designation of such streets, roads or thoroughfares shall first be presented to the governing body of such village, town, township or borough or city, and a resolution of such governing body be passed approving of such designation.

4. And be it enacted, That when constructed and in operation the reservoir, water works and other works connected with said water supply shall be and remain in the charge, custody and control of the properly-constituted water board or water commissioners, or other board of a like character having in charge the management and control of the water supply of said city.

5. And be it enacted, That if for any reason the common council, board of aldermen or other governing body of such city cannot agree with the owner or owners of any lands required for the construction of such reservoir or other works connected with such water supply and necessary for the proper operation thereof, or when by reason of legal incapacity or absence of such owner or owners no such agreement can be made, a particular description of the land so required shall be given in writing, under oath or affirmation of the city engineer and the name or names of the occupant, and owner of the premises and the residence of the owner, if the same can be ascertained, to one of the justices of the supreme court, who shall cause said city to give notice thereof to the persons interested, if known and in the state, or if unknown or out of the state, to make publication thereof as he shall desire for any term not less than ten days, and to assign a particular time and place for the appointment of the commissioners hereinafter mentioned, at which time upon satisfactory evidence to him of the service or publication of such notice aforesaid, he shall appoint, under his hand and seal, three disinterested impartial and judicious freeholders, residents of the county in which the lands are situated, commissioners to examine said lands and assess the damages upon such notice to be given to the persons interested as shall be directed by the justice making the appointment, to be expressed therein not less than ten days; and it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, having first taken and subscribed an oath or affirmation before some person duly authorized to administer an oath faithfully and impartially to examine the matter in question, and to make a true report thereon according to the best of their skill and understanding, to meet at the time and place appointed and to proceed to view and examine the said land, and to make a just and equitable estimate or appraisement of the value of the same, and an assessment of damages to be paid by said city for such land, which report shall be made in writing under the hands and seals of the said commissioners or any two of them, and filed within ten days thereafter, together with the aforesaid description of the lands and the appointments and oaths and affirmations aforesaid in the clerk's office of the county in which the land is situate, to remain of record therein; and thereupon and on payment or tender of payment of the amount awarded as hereinafter provided, said city is hereby empowered to enter upon and take possession of said lands for the purposes aforesaid, and the said report or a copy thereof, certified by the clerk of said county, and proof of payment, or tender of the amount awarded, shall at all times be considered as plenary evidence of the right of such city to have, hold, use, occupy, possess and enjoy the said land, or of the said owner or owners to recover the amount of said valuation, with interest and costs, in an action of debt in any court of competent jurisdiction in a suit against the city if it neglect or refuse the same for thirty days after demand made in writing upon its common council, board of aldermen or other governing body, another said justice of the supreme court shall upon application of either party and on reasonable notice to the others, tax and allow such costs, fees and expenses to the commissioners, clerks and other persons performing any of the duties prescribed by this section as he shall think equitable and right, which shall be paid by the city; provided, that should the owner of said lands or the city feel aggrieved by the decision of the commissioners aforesaid he, she or it may appeal to the circuit court in the county wherein the said lands are situate.

6. And be it enacted, That the appeal from the decision of the commissioners shall be made in writing and in the form of a petition to said court, and filed with the clerk of the circuit court of the county where said lands are situate, and notice in writing of such appeal shall be given to the opposite party within ten days after the filing of said petition, which proceeding shall vest in the circuit court full right and power to hear and adjudge the same and to direct a proper issue for a trial of the said controversy to be formed between the parties, and to order a jury to be struck and a view of the premises to be had and the said issue to be tried at the next term of said court; and it shall be the duty of said jury to assess the value of said land and damages sustained and if they shall find a greater sum than said commissioners have awarded, the judgment thereon, with costs, shall be entered against said city; but if said jury shall be applied for by the owner of the land, and shall find a less sum than said city shall have offered or said commissioners awarded, the costs shall be paid by said applicant and deducted out of the sum found by said jury; but such application shall not prevent said city from taking said land upon filing the report aforesaid; provided, that in no case whatever shall said city enter upon or take possession of said lands until they have paid to the party or parties entitled to receive the same the amount assessed by said commissioners as the value of said lands and damages in case the report is not appealed from, or if appealed from then the amount which shall be found by the jury by whom the issue shall be tried, but in case the party or parties entitled to receive the same shall be out of the state or under any legal disability then the payment of the amount assessed or found as aforesaid into the circuit court of the county wherein such lands lie shall be deemed a legal and valid payment; and provided further, that the party or parties entitled to receive the amount assessed by said commissioners may upon tender thereof receive the same without being barred thereby from his or her appeal; and on tender or payment of the money into court in case it be refused as aforesaid or in case said city shall appeal from the finding of the commissioners, then said city upon payment of the amount so assessed or found as aforesaid into said circuit court shall be empowered to enter upon and take possession of said lands and proceed with the work of constructing said reservoir and incidental works.

7. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of defraying the cost and expense of the construction of said reservoir and incidental works, and the purchase or condemnation of the necessary lands as aforesaid and the purchase of the necessary pipes, mains and conduits as aforesaid so as to enable the said city to operate a perfect system for the supplying of pure and wholesome water to its inhabitants, it shall and may be lawful for said common council, board of aldermen or other governing body of such city, to cause to be issued under the hand of its mayor and the seal of said city bonds to an amount not to exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, payable in not less than twenty years from date of issue and bearing interest at a rate not to exceed five per centum per annum, pledging the faith and credit of said city for the payment thereof, which bonds shall be sold to the highest bidder therefor; and for the purpose of retiring said bonds at maturity the assessor of said city shall cause to be inserted in the annual tax levy of each year a certain percentage on the gross value of assessable property in said city, to be appropriated on collection thereof as a sinking fund, to meet and retire said bonds as they mature, and in the order of their maturing.

8. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and they are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately, but its provisions shall remain inoperative in any such city of this state until assented to by a majority of the legal electors thereof, voting at an election to be held in said city at any time to be fixed by the board of aldermen, common council or other governing body of such city, of which election the city clerk of said city shall cause public notice to be given by advertisements, signed by himself and set up in at least twenty places in said city and published in one or more newspapers printed therein, setting forth the time and place of holding such election and published for at least six days prior to the day of election; and said election ballots shall be printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, on all of which ballots shall be the words "for the adoption by this city of the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to enable cities of the second class to purchase land and construct and operate waterworks for the purpose of supplying their inhabitants with pure and wholesome water;'" and "against the adoption by this city of the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to enable cities of the second class to purchase land and construct and operate water works for the purpose of supplying their inhabitants with pure and wholesome water;'" and the elector shall signify his election by scratching or erasing either of said propositions from his ballot as deposited in the ballot box, the ballot when counted to be counted for the unscratched or unerased proposition only, and against the scratched or erased proposition; and if a majority of the legal electors voting at said election shall cast their ballots in favor of the adoption of said act, then the said act, after the declaration of such result by the common council, board of aldermen or other governing body upon the returns submitted to said body by the election boards, shall go into effect immediately and become operative in said city.

9. And be it enacted, That said election shall be held at the usual places of holding the annual charter election said in city, and may be held upon the same day with said charter election, if desirable to said common council, board of aldermen or other governing body, and the polls shall be open during the same time as prescribed in charter elections, and said election shall be conducted by the proper election officers of said city for the time being in the manner provided by law for conducting elections, and such election officers shall return to the board of aldermen, common council or other governing body of said city, a true and correct statement in writing of the result of such election the same to be entered at large upon the minutes of said body.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CXXXVIII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act relative to corporations," approved May fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That each and every corporation, not organized under the laws of the state of New Jersey (foreign corporations), other than banking, insurance, ferry and railroad corporations shall, before transacting any business in any manner whatsoever in this state file in the department of state a copy of its charter or certificate of organization, duly attested by its president or vice president and treasurer or secretary, under its corporate seal, and a statement by the same officers also under corporate seal, setting forth the total amount of capital stock it is authorized to issue and the amount actually issued, the character of the business in which it is engaged and in which it proposes to engage within this state, a citizen or corporation of this state as its agent, upon whom legal process against such foreign corporation may be served; such citizen or corporation so designated shall have an office or place of business in this state which shall be held to be the principal place of business within this state of such foreign corporation; and the agency so designated shall continue in force until revoked in writing, and some other citizen or New Jersey corporation shall be substituted therefor; if the citizen so designated dies or removes his office, or such New Jersey corporation becomes disqualified, and such foreign corporation does not within thirty days after such death, removal or disqualification designate in like manner another citizen or New Jersey corporation upon whom process against it may be served within this state, the secretary of state shall revoke the authority of such corporation to do business within this state, and process against such corporations in actions upon any liability incurred within this state before such revocation may, after such death, removal or disqualification, and before any other designation shall have been made, be served upon the secretary of state; at the time of such service the plaintiff shall pay to the secretary of state for the use of the state two dollars, to be included in the taxable costs and disbursements of such plaintiff, and the secretary of state shall forthwith mail a copy of such notice to such corporation or the address of any officer thereof, if known to him.

2. And be it enacted, That upon filing the papers hereinbefore designated, the secretary of state shall issue to the said foreign corporation a certificate that it has complied with all the requirements of law to authorize it to transact business in this state, and that the business of such corporation to be carried on within this state is such as may be lawfully carried on by corporations incorporated under the laws of New Jersey for similar business; until such corporation so transacting business in this state shall have obtained said certificate of the secretary of state, it shall not maintain any action in this state upon any contract made by it in this state, but any lawful contract made prior to the passage of this act may be performed and enforced within this state subsequent to that date; for each certificate issued and paper filed by the secretary of state as herein provided for, he shall receive for the use of the state the sum of five dollars; provided, that all expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act shall be paid by the secretary of state out of the fees so received.

3. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person to act as agent or transact any business in any manner whatsoever, directly or indirectly, for or on behalf of any such corporation, until such corporation has fully complied with the requirements of this act; and whosoever shall act as agent, or transact any business for any such corporation without such corporation having first complied with the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay to the state the sum of fifty dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail of the county where such conviction is had for a period not exceeding six months.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any such foreign corporation to transact any business in any manner whatsoever, directly or indirectly, in this state before filing the instruments and obtaining the certificate provided for in sections one and two of this act; and any such corporation that transacts any business in this state either by itself or agent or agents, before complying with the provisions of this act, shall for each offense forfeit and pay to the state of New Jersey the sum of one hundred dollars.

5. And be it enacted, That every penalty provided for in this act shall be enforced, sued for and recovered in the name of the state of New Jersey by the attorney-general of this state, together with the costs of suit, and when so collected must be paid into the state treasury, and in case of the non-payment of such penalty as prescribed in the fourth section of this act, then that levy be made upon the book accounts or other assets of such offending corporation.

6. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CXXXIX.

An Act concerning proceedings to review judgments or other judicial proceedings of any city judge, police court or other inferi or court had for or on account of alleged violation of city ordinances or ordinances of city boards of health.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in order to establish uniformity in the premises in all the cities of this state, all judgments or other judicial proceedings of any city judge, police court or other inferior court had for or on account of alleged violation of city ordinances or ordinances of city boards of health, and whether had with or without a trial by jury, shall be reviewable by writ of certiorari, in accordance with the rules and practice of the supreme court and not otherwise.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, general or special, inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CXL.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide for drainage and sewerage in cities of this state," approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Whereas, After sewers are laid in the streets of cities, such streets are frequently opened and torn up for the purpose of making house connections with such sewers; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cities in this state where sewers are now being built or hereafter may be built, under and by virtue of the act to which this is a supplement, the common council, board of aldermen or other municipal body, charged by law with the construction of sewers in such cities shall have power and authority to build and construct at the time of the building of such sewer, house connection from such sewer proper to the curb line of the lots fronting on the street or streets through which such sewer or sewers shall be built.

2. And be it enacted, That the costs and expenses of making such house connections shall be charged to and borne by the lots and sub-divisions of lots particularly benefited thereby, and shall be assessed against the same at the same time and by the same authority making the assessments for such sewers proper.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CXLI.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for drainage and sewerage in cities of this state," approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section twenty-two of the act entitled "An act to provide for drainage and sewerage in cities of this state," approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, be amended so as to read as follows:

22. And be it enacted, That in case there shall be in any city a board of assessments or commissioners of assessments, appointed by the common council and entrusted with the duty of assessing damages and benefits generally in respect of such local improvements as may be authorized by the charter of such city, or in case any city shall, by ordinance provide for the appointment of commissioners of assessments to be intrusted with the duty of assessing damages and benefits under and by virtue of this act (which ordinance all cities are hereby authorized and empowered to pass), and such commissioners shall be appointed as provided by such ordinance, it shall be lawful for said council to refer all assessments of damages and benefits authorized by this act to such board or commissioners, who shall make said assessments in the manner and according to the principles prescribed by this act; such board or commissioners may be at once sworn to make all assessments fairly and impartially, according to the best of their skill and judgment, and if so sworn need not be sworn again; they shall receive such compensation for their services under this act as shall be determined by the common council, and instead of reporting to the circuit court they shall make their report to the common council, which shall proceed to consider, review, alter, ratify and confirm the same at any meeting of which at least two weeks' previous notice, by advertisement, shall be given by the city clerk, or at any subsequent meeting; such notice shall be published at least twice in a newspaper published or circulating in said city, and shall briefly state the object of such meeting with reference to said assessment; and said council, in its discretion, shall have power to refer the matter to any committee of their own body before taking final action upon it; such report, when ratified or confirmed, shall be final and conclusive, both upon the city and upon the owner of any land affected thereby, except that any person aggrieved by an assessment of damages may appeal to the supreme court in the manner provided by section fifteen hereof; all the provisions of section fourteen hereof shall be applicable to the case of all references made under this section.

2. And be it enacted, That section thirty-five of said act be amended so as to read as follows:

35. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of defraying the costs and expenses of improvements incurred under and by virtue of this act, the common council may, if necessary, borrow money and secure the payment of the same by the notes and other temporary obligations of the city; these notes and obligations may be renewed from time to time until the work be done or the assessments for benefits confirmed; when so confirmed the common council shall provide for the costs and expenses of the improvements in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CXLII.

An act relating to contracts and agreements of operatives in mills, factories and other manufacturing establishments.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever any operative in any mill, factory or other manufacturing establishment shall contract or agree with his or her employer, or the agent of such employer, to forfeit any part of his or her wages or pay in case he or she shall quit work or service in such mill, factory or manufacturing establishment without giving a certain specified notice of intention so to do, such operative shall, before being discharged from such work or service, be given notice thereof for the same length of time as that of the notice required of him or her as aforesaid, and in default of such notice, shall receive wages or pay for the same length of time for which his or her wages or pay would have been forfeited in case he or she had quit such work or service without notice as aforesaid; and whenever, in such case, the wages or pay of such operative shall not be a fixed sum, as, for instance, so much per day or week, then the wages or pay to be so received by such operative shall be the amount he or she might ordinarily have earned in the time for which such notice should have been given; and such operative upon making demand for such wages or pay, and a refusal to pay the same, shall be entitled to sue for and recover the same, the same as if it was due under an express contract; and if he or she shall recover judgment in such suit for such wages or pay, or for a larger amount than had been tendered him or her in case a tender had been made, then he or she shall be allowed, as part of the costs thereof, an attorney's fee, to be fixed by the court; and in case the defendant shall appeal from such judgment, and shall not be successful on such appeal, then such operative shall be allowed, as part of the costs of such appeal, an additional attorney's fee, to be fixed by the court; provided, however, that such operative shall not be entitled to receive or recover such wages or pay in consequence of having been discharged without notice as aforesaid, if he or she, by his or her misconduct in or about such work or service, or incompetency to perform properly such work or service, shall have given or afforded sufficient cause for such discharge.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CXLIII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act for the formation and government of boroughs," approved April second, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section nine of said act be amended so as to read as follows: that in addition to the officers above provided for, there may be appointed by the council one borough marshal, one surveyor, one solicitor, one superintendent of public roads, one police justice, who shall have like jurisdiction and exercise like powers as are now conferred upon police justices in cities of the third class in this state, and such and so many policemen and other officers as shall be deemed necessary by said council, who shall hold office for such time and perform such duties as are or may be by law or ordinance of said council, not in conflict with law, provided for.

2. And be it enacted, That this act be deemed a public act and take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CXLIV.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act requiring contracts for the conditional sale of personal property to be recorded," approved May ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of an act entitled "An act requiring contracts for the conditional sale of personal property to be recorded," approved May ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in every contract for the conditional sale of goods and chattels hereafter made, which shall be accompanied by an actual delivery and be followed by an actual and continued change of possession of the things contracted to be sold, all conditions and reservations which provide that the ownership of such goods and chattels is to remain in the person so contracting to sell the same, or other person than the one so contracting to buy them until said goods and chattels are paid for, or until the occurring of any future event or contingency shall be absolutely void as against the judgment creditors of the person so contracting to buy the same, and subsequent purchasers and mortgagees thereof in good faith, and as to them the sale shall be deemed absolute, unless such contract for sale with such conditions and reservations therein be recorded as directed in the succeeding section of this act.

2. And be it enacted That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CXLV.

An Act concerning fire districts formed under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide means for protection against fires in townships," approved March tenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever the territory included within the bounds of any fire district in this state formed under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide means for protection against fires in townships," approved March tenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine shall have been heretofore or be hereafter divided and formed into or made parts of two or more new municipalities, and no part of such district remain in the township of which such district when originally formed was a part, such fire district shall be and is hereby abolished, and the terms of office of the commissioners thereof terminated.

2. And be it enacted, That the governing bodies of such new municipalities and the treasurer or person having the custody of the funds and securities of such fire district shall meet at a convenient place to be designated by the clerk of either of such new municipalities upon ten days' notice mailed to or served personally upon each of the members of such governing bodies and such treasurer or custodian, and shall then and there proceed to allot and divide between or among the said municipalities all property, real and personal, money on hand, due or to become due, in proportion to the aggregate value of the buildings and contents which each shall take from the limits of such fire district at the last assessment, raising money for said fire district, the result of which allotment and division shall be reduced to writing and show the amount of the funds on hand to be paid and transferred by said treasurer or custodian or said fire district commissioners to each of said governing bodies and be signed by a majority of the members of said governing bodies present, and the inhabitants of said respective municipalities shall be liable to pay their proportion of the debts of said fire district, if any there be, and a majority of the persons comprising the said governing bodies shall constitute a quorum, and may proceed to make the said division, and their decision shall be final and conclusive; it shall be lawful to adjourn said meeting to such time or times and place or places, within either of such municipalities, as a majority of those present may deem proper; the amount to be paid or the property to be transferred to each municipality being ascertained as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the said treasurer or custodian and said fire district commissioners to forthwith pay and transfer said funds to the treasurer or custodian of the funds of said municipalities in the manner ascertained and directed.

3. And be it enacted, That the word "municipality" as used in this act shall be construed to include township, borough, borough commission, town or city.

4. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

5. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

An Act to provide for the incorporation of pathological and anatomical associations for the advancement of medical and surgical science.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any three or more physicians duly authorized and licensed to practice medicine under the laws of the state of New Jersey, who shall desire to associate themselves together for the purpose of pathological and anatomical study and the advancement of medical and surgical science may make, record and file a certificate in writing in manner hereinafter mentioned.

2. And be it enacted, That such certificate in writing shall set forth:

I. The name or title assumed to designate such association;

II. The place or places in this state where the purposes of such association are to be carried out;

III. The purposes for which the association shall be formed;

IV. The names of the governors or directors who shall manage its affairs for the first year of its existence.

3. And be it enacted, That such certificate shall be proved or acknowledged and recorded, as is required of deeds of real estate, in a book to be kept for the recording of certificates of incorporation in the office of the clerk of the county where the purposes of such association are to be carried out, and after being so recorded shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state; the said certificate, or a copy thereof, duly certified by said clerk or secretary, shall be evidence in all courts or places.

4. And be it enacted, That upon making such certificate and causing the same to be recorded and filed as aforesaid, the said physicians so associating, their successors and assigns, shall, by virtue of this act, be a body politic and corporate in fact and in law, by the name stated in such certificate and by that name they and their successors shall have perpetual succession and power to sue and to be sued, plead and be impleaded answer and be answered unto, in all courts and places whatsoever, to make and use a common seal, and the same to use at pleasure and take, have, hold, receive and enjoy any lands, tenements or hereditaments in fee simple or otherwise, and any goods, chattels or property of any description, real or personal, and whether acquired by gift, grant, devise, bequest or otherwise, and the same to grant, convey, lease, assign, sell or otherwise dispose of for the purpose of said association.

5. And be it enacted, That the directors or governors of such association shall have power from time to time to make, alter and amend by-laws not inconsistent with the constitution of the United States or of this state, fixing or altering the number of its governors or directors for the management of its property and the regulation and government of its affairs and providing for the mode of filling vacancies in and removing any member from their number and prescribing qualifications for membership of the association and to appoint such agents and officers as shall in their judgment tend to promote or advance any purpose of the association and to prescribe their respective duties.

6. And be it enacted, That no governor or director of any association organized under this act shall receive, directly or indirectly, any salary or emoluments from such association, nor shall any compensation whatever be voted, allowed or paid by the governors or directors thereof, to any governor or director for services, either as governor or director, or in any other capacity.

7. And be it enacted, That the property of any association organized under this act and held for its purposes to an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars shall not be liable to the imposition of any taxes.

8. And be enacted, That whenever any association shall be formed or organized under this act in any county of this state, all public officers, agents and servants, and all officers, agents and servants of any such county or of any city, township, borough, district and other municipality and of any and every almshouse, prison, morgue, hospital or other public institution in such county, having charge or control over dead human bodies required to be buried at the public expense, are hereby required to notify the president or other head officer of any such association or such person or persons as may, from time to time, be designated by said association as its duly authorized officer or agent, whenever any such body or bodies come to his or their possession or control, and shall, if such association or its duly authorized officer or agent request it, without fee or reward, deliver such body or bodies, and permit such association and its duly authorized officers or agents, who may comply with the provisions of this act, to take and remove all such bodies, to be used within this state for the advancement of medical and surgical science; but no such notice need be given, nor shall any such body be delivered, if any person claiming to be, and satisfying the authorities in charge of said body that he or she is of kindred or is related by marriage to the deceased, shall claim the said body for burial, but it shall be surrendered for interment; nor shall the notice be given or body delivered, if such deceased person was a traveller who died suddenly, in which case the said body shall be buried.

9. And be it enacted, That the said association may employ a carrier or carriers for the conveyance of said bodies, which shall be well inclosed within a suitable encasement and carefully deposited free from public observations; the drivers or persons in charge of such carrier or carriers shall obtain receipts by name, or, if the person be unknown by a description of each body delivered by him, and shall deposit said receipts with the person or persons in charge of the institution from which the said body was taken.

10. And be it enacted, That no association organized under this act shall be allowed or permitted to receive any such body or bodies until a bond shall have been given to the state of New Jersey by the said association, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county in which such association shall be organized, and shall be filed with the said clerk of said court, which bond shall be in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned that all such bodies which the said association shall receive shall be used only for the promotion of medical and surgical science within the state; and whosoever shall sell or buy such body or bodies, or in any way traffic in the same, or shall transmit or convey, or cause or procure to be transmitted or conveyed, said body or bodies to any place outside this state, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

11. And be it enacted, That neither the state nor any county or municipality, nor any officer, agent or servant thereof, shall be at any expense by reason of the delivery or distribution of any such body or bodies, but all the expense thereof shall be paid by the association receiving said body or bodies.

12. And be enacted, That whenever more than one association shall be organized under this act within the same county it shall become the duty of the board of governors or directors of each association so as aforesaid organized within the same county to appoint two of their own number, who together shall constitute a board of distribution of dead human bodies, subject to delivery to such associations under the provisions of this act, which board of distribution shall be notified, as provided in the eighth section of this act, whenever any body or bodies may be subject to delivery under the provisions of this act, and it shall be the duty of said board of distribution to distribute the bodies which may from time to time be so delivered to it under the provisions of this act equally and in just rotation among the different associations organized under this act.

13. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any association organized under this act to apply for and to receive from any county in this state dead human bodies which may be required to be buried at the public expense and which shall not be claimed by any kindred or relation, as provided in the eighth section of this act, and it shall be lawful for any public officer or agent or any person in charge of a public institution as enumerated and set forth in the eighth section of this act, to deliver such human body or bodies under the restrictions of said eighth section of this act, to any association organized under this act in any county in this state; provided, however, that when any such association shall have been organized in any any county, no body or bodies shall be removed to another county without the association or associations within said county having had an opportunity to receive said body or bodies.

14. And be it enacted, That any person having duties enjoined upon him by the provisions of this act, who shall neglect, refuse or omit to perform the same as hereinbefore required, shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

15. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

16. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 21, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXII

An Act to amend an act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act for the formation and government of boroughs,' ap- [illegible] hundred and ninety-one," which supplement was approved March seventh, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section ten of said supplement to said act be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

10. And be it enacted, That if any borough which is incorporated under the act to which this act is a supplement, shall have heretofore constructed, under contract made by the mayor and council of said borough, a sewer, which has, in fact, been accepted by the mayor and council of said borough, and for the payment of the cost of construction of which bonds of said borough have been issued, or shall have begun proceedings for the purpose of constructing sewers or drains as they are empowered by said act to do, all such proceedings, including the assessment to provide for the payment and redemption of said bonds heretofore made, or that may be made in conformity with this act so far as the same is applicable thereto, shall have as full legal effect as if they had been taken in conformity with all the provisions of said supplemental act.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 21, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXIII.

An Act concerning registrar of vital statistics in cities of the second class in this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cities of the second class of this state having over fifty thousand inhabitants the clerk of the city council, board of aldermen or other governing body shall be registrar of vital statistics.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 21, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXIV.

An act to provide means to increase the fish production of the waters of this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That for the purpose of continuing the work of stocking the waters of this state with food fishes, there is hereby appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars which, or any portion thereof necessary, shall be paid by the state treasurer, on the warrant of the comptroller, with the assent of the governor to the fish and game commissioners of this state upon their request, to be by them expended in defraying the cost of leasing and maintaining a hatchery, and for procuring, hatching and distributing valuable food fishes to stock the rivers, streams, lakes and ponds of this state, and for such other purposes as they may deem advisable to restore and increase the fish production of the waters of this state; provided, one thousand dollars of this appropriation be expended for the propagation of shad in the Delaware river; and provided, that for all moneys expended by said fish and game commissioners vouchers shall be filed with the comptroller, verified as said comptroller shall direct.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 21, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXV.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act for the protection of shad, sturgeon and game fish in the Delaware river.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section two of an act entitled "An act for the protection of shad, sturgeon and game fish in the river Delaware," approved the twenty-second day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, which reads as follows:

"2. And be it enacted, That hereafter no person or persons shall cast, set, draw, fasten or otherwise make use of any fyke-net, or nets of any kind or device, made from cotton or flax twine or wire-netting similar to a fyke-net, for the purpose of catching fish in the Delaware river above Trenton falls at any time in any year; every person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction therefor shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the magistrate or court before which such offender or offenders shall be convicted, and the net or nets, devices or appliances used shall be destroyed by the officer making the arrest," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

2. And be it enacted, That hereafter no person or persons shall cast, set, draw, fasten or otherwise make use of any fyke-net, or nets of any kind or device, made from cotton or flax-twine or wire-netting similar to a fyke-net, for the purpose of catching fish in the Delaware river above Trenton falls at any time in any year; every person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction therefor shall be punished by a fine of one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding six months, and the net or nets, devices or appliances used shall be destroyed by the officer making the arrest.

2. And be it enacted, That section four of said act, approved the twenty-second day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, which reads as follows:

"4. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to place, build, erect, fasten or use any fish-baskets, gill-nets, pound-nets, fyke-nets, eel-weirs, kiddles, brush or facine nets, or any permanently set means for taking fish in the river Delaware above Trenton falls; nor shall any person at any time affix any nets, fish-baskets, fyke-nets, eel racks or any kind of appliances or set means of taking fish to any wing-walls in the river Delaware above Trenton falls; nor shall any person or persons erect, build or place, or cause to be erected, built or placed, any wing-wall or walls of stone, or of any other substance or material, in the river Delaware above Trenton falls for the purpose of affixing, adjusting, placing or setting thereto, or adjacent thereto, any of the above mentioned illegal devices, contrivances or appliances for taking fish; any person violating the provisions of this law shall be fined fifty dollars for the first offense, and be liable to imprisonment for one month in the county jail or both, at the discretion of the magistrate before whom the offender is convicted, and any person or persons so offending a second time shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars and imprisonment for three months in the county jail," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to place, build, erect, fasten or use any fish baskets, gill-nets, pound-nets, fyke-nets, eel-weirs, kiddles, brush or facine-nets, or any permanently set means for taking fish in the river Delaware above Trenton falls; nor shall any person at any time affix any nets, fish-baskets, fyke-nets, eel-racks, or any kind of appliances or set means of taking fish to any wing-walls in the river Delaware above Trenton falls; nor shall any person or persons erect, build, or place, or cause to be erected, built or placed, any wing-wall, or walls of stone or of any other substance or material, in the river Delaware above Trenton falls, for the purpose of fixing, adjusting, placing or setting thereto, or adjacent thereto, any of the above-mentioned illegal devices, contrivances, or appliances, for taking fish; any person violating the provisions of this law shall be fined fifty dollars for the first offense, and be liable to imprisonment for one month in the county jail, and any person or persons so offending a second time shall be fined one hundred dollars and imprisoned for three months in the county jail.

3. And be it enacted, That section seven of said act, approved the twenty-second day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, which reads as follows:

"7. And be it enacted, That no person shall catch or kill in the Delaware river any black bass or wall-eyed pike under six inches in length, or any rock bass under five inches in length, under a penalty of ten dollars for every fish so caught; but should any such fish be taken of less size than the above, or should any wall-eyed pike or rock bass of any size be taken within two years from the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of any one taking or capturing the same to return the fish immediately to the water from whence taken; any violation of this law shall subject the offender to a penalty of ten dollars for each and every fish so caught," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

7. And be it enacted, That no person shall catch or kill in the Delaware river any black bass or wall-eyed pike under nine inches in length, or any rock bass under five inches in length, under a penalty of ten dollars for every fish so caught; but should any such fish be taken of less size than the above, or should any wall-eyed pike or rock bass of any size be taken within two years from the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of any one taking or capturing the same to return the fish immediately to the water from whence taken; any violation of this law shall subject the offender to a penalty of ten dollars for each and every fish so caught.

4. And be it enacted, That section nine of said act, approved the twenty-second day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, which reads as follows:

"9. And be it enacted, That any fish commissioner, fish warden, deputy warden, sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, policeman, or any special officer of this commonwealth, is hereby authorized to destroy any fish-basket, eel-weir, fyke-net, pound-net, shore-net, drift-net, dip-net, wing-wall or wing-walls, or any illegal devices named in any section of this act, and they are hereby authorized to arrest forthwith any person placing, erecting, using or fastening them; any person or persons interfering with any of the above officers in the discharge of their duties, or resisting arrest, shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars and be imprisoned three months in the county jail, or shall be subject to both penalties at the discretion of the magistrate or court before which he or they shall be convicted," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

9. And be it enacted, That any fish commissioner, fish warden, deputy warden, sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, policeman or any special officer of this commonwealth, is hereby authorized to destroy any fish-basket, eel-weir, fyke-net, pound-net, shore-net, drift-net, dip-net, wing wall or wing-walls, or any illegal devices named in any section of this act, and they are hereby authorized to arrest forthwith any person placing, erecting, using or fastening them; any person or persons interfering with any of the above officers in the discharge of their duties, or resisting arrest, shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars and be imprisoned three months in the county jail.

5. And be it enacted, That provided the alterations and amendments herein provided for shall not be operative until the legislature of the state of Pennsylvania shall approve the same in whole or in part by enacting laws similar in effect as herein provided.

Approved March 21, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXVI.

An Act to provide for the fitting commemoration of the part played by the New Jersey troops in the campaigns of Chattanooga and Chickamauga and for suitable representation of the state at the national dedication of the Chattanooga and Chickamauga national military parks on September nineteenth and twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the commissioners who may have been heretofore or who may be hereafter appointed under and by virtue of the provisions of chapter one hundred and twenty-one of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, shall suitably mark by tablets the positions occupied by each regiment, battery, and independent organization from the state of New Jersey, in the battles which took place during the campaigns of Chattanooga and Chickamauga.

2. And be it enacted, That in order that the state of New Jersey may be suitably represented at the national dedication of the Chattanooga and Chickamauga military park on September nineteenth and twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, the commissioners previously referred to in this act are hereby authorized and directed to furnish suitable transportation and hotel accommodation for the governor of the state and his staff, such state officers as the governor may designate, the president of the senate and two members of the senate to be designated by the president, the speaker of the house of assembly and four members of the house of assembly, to be designated by the speaker, to and from the said Chattanooga and Chickamauga military park.

3. And be it enacted, That in order to defray the expenses incurred by the commissioners in carrying into effect the provisions of this bill, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars or so much thereof as may be needed, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the hands of the treasurer not otherwise appropriated, which said sum or so much thereof as may be needed shall be paid to the said commissioners upon the warrant of the comptroller.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 21, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXVII.

An Act respecting the paving, repaving, grading, curbing, sewering and otherwise improving of streets and public highways in cities of the first class in this state, and providing for the payment of the same, and further providing that the assessments upon property for special benefits shall be payable in full or on installments, at the option of the property owner.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in addition to any power now vested in any board or body having control of the streets and highways of any city of the first class of this state, said board or body shall have further power, either upon the application of any owner or owners of property liable to assessment for any contemplated improvement, or in their discretion, to pave, repave, grade, curb, sewer or otherwise improve any street, avenue or public highway in such city under the provisions of this act, and all proceedings taken hereunder shall refer to this act by its chapter number, and this act shall not be exclusive, nor affect the right of such board or body to proceed as heretofore under existing laws governing the subject-matter named in the title and sections of this act.

2. And be it enacted, That when in the judgment of said board or body it is desirable that any improvement contemplated by this act should be made, then said board or body may direct their proper officers to prepare specifications describing therein the location and character of such improvement, together with a preliminary estimate of the amount of materials required therefor, which when so prepared, presented to and adopted by said board or body shall be filed, and upon the filing thereof the officer or officers now performing a similar duty in such city shall cause to be placed in the daily official newspapers of said city for five consecutive insertions, and in any weekly official newspapers in said city for one insertion, an advertisement soliciting proposals for the doing of the work and for the furnishing of the materials necessary to complete the improvement, and when such proposals shall be presented said board or body may, at the time of such presentation, or at any time thereafter, not exceeding six months, at some public meeting of said board, either reject any or all of said proposals or proceed to award a contract therefor in such manner as is now prescribed by law in any said city for the making of improvements where the cost thereof, either in whole or in part, is payable by assessments for special benefits on property benefited thereby; which award of contract shall be provisional and shall impose no duty or liability upon such city, unless it shall be finally made by such board or boards, as hereinafter provided.

3. And be it enacted, That when a contract shall be awarded provisionally as herein provided, such board or body shall cause to be prepared by the commissioners of assessments or the officer or officers now performing a similar duty in such city, a preliminary sketch or map based upon said award of such contract and the amount of materials estimated as aforesaid, which shall show the probable total cost of such contemplated improvement, and the probable amount to be assessed upon the property specially benefited thereby; and upon the filing of such preliminary sketch the officer or officers now performing a similar duty in such city shall thereupon cause to be published in the official newspapers of such city a notice to parties interested in said proposed improvement of the time and place for hearing parties in objection thereto; said notice shall be inserted in the official daily newspapers of such city for a period of five days, and in any weekly official newspaper for one insertion, all prior to the time named in said notice for such hearing; and at such time and place said board or body shall proceed to hear and adjudicate upon any objections which may be presented, and no improvement shall be proceeded with under the provisions of this act, if objections thereto, in writing, are presented to said board or body representing properties liable to more than one-half of the probable assessment for said improvement, on the basis of the preliminary sketch; in case objections shall not be so presented, or if, in the opinion of said board or body, a sufficient reason has not been presented for stopping said improvement, an award of such provisional contract shall be then finally made; provided, however, that in case a contract is now required to be concurred in by the board or body now having a concurring power in the award of contracts relating to assessable improvements, such concurrence shall not be dispensed with.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said city to pay for such work and materials by temporary loan bonds or improvement certificates, which bonds or certificates shall, upon their face, indicate the improvement for the payment of which and the date of the contract in pursuance of which they are so issued, by virtue of the provisions of this act; and it shall be the duty of the proper officer or officers of such city to keep a record of all bonds or certificates so issued, which said bonds or certificates shall be payable at the option of the city, and within six years from the date thereof, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, from the first day of January or July next succeeding the day of issue that the said bonds or certificates shall, as far as practicable, be issued in sums and for amounts of one hundred dollars and multiples thereof, and shall be negotiable, and shall not be subject to defense by the city causing the same to be issued; except such defense as might be interposed to the payment of bonds issued in such city for like improvements, and such bonds or certificates shall not be subject to taxation in the hands of the holder; and in case the amount assessed for special benefits on the property specially benefited does not equal the whole cost of the improvement, and any portion of the cost of such improvement is required to be borne by the city at large, said city shall provide for the payment thereof in such manner as is now provided by law in such city for payments where any part of the cost of an improvement proposed to be paid by assessments upon property specially benefited is placed upon the city at large.

5. And be it enacted, That upon the completion of the work done by contract as herein provided, the said board or body having control of streets and highways in such city shall cause to be filed with the commissioners of assessments or the officer or officers now levying assessments upon property specially benefited by an improvement, a statement showing the entire cost of said improvement, and such commissioners of assessment or officer or officers shall proceed to make the assessment, and prepare a report and map showing the benefit to each lot or parcel of land which is specially benefited by reason of the making of the improvement; and said assessment, when so made, shall be filed with the clerk of the board or body making the improvement, whereupon notices by publication shall be given to the owners of the property liable to assessment for said improvement, which said notices shall name the time and place for the hearing of objections, and shall be published in such manner and for such length of time as heretofore provided in this act for the notice of hearing the preliminary map or sketch, and at the time and place so fixed in said notice, said board or body shall then proceed to hear and adjudicate upon all objections which may be presented in writing against the confirmation of final assessment, and said board or body shall have the authority to confirm the same as a whole or refer the same back to the said commissioners of assessments, officer or officers making the same for further consideration, and the proceedings thereon shall be conducted in the same manner as the making of the original assessment, and the final action thereon shall be shown in the resolution of confirmation; and a copy of said final assessment map, on which shall be stated the date of confirmation, shall be then filed with the officer or officers upon whom devolves the duty of collection of assessments in any such city.

6. And be it enacted, That after the confirmation of the said assessment as herein provided, the property owner or owners shall have five years from the date when the annual tax is payable next after the making of the aforesaid assessment in which to pay for the said improvement; the amount assessed against each piece of property shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum from the date of confirmation; and such payment may be made immediately after confirmation or in five equal annual installments as follows: the first installment is to be due and payable when the annual tax is payable next after the making of the aforesaid assessment and confirmation, and each installment thereafter shall be due and payable on and after the date of payment of annual taxes of each year in said city, together with interest computed at the rate aforesaid upon the unpaid balance of such assessment; and the property owner or owners shall at any time after the aforesaid confirmation have the right to pay the said assessment or any amount remaining unpaid thereon with interest as aforesaid from the date of confirmation to date of payment; all payments herein provided for shall be paid to the official or officials authorized to receive the payment of assessments in such city.

7. And be it enacted, That all property against which such assessment is made shall be subject, as to each annual installment, to the laws now in force for the collection of taxes and assessments, and all such assessments and installments shall be enforced and collected in the manner now or hereafter provided by law for the collection of taxes and assessments; and it shall be lawful for such city, through its proper board, to provide by ordinance or resolution for such enforcement and collection, in accordance with the provisions of this act and the laws of this state.

8. And be it enacted, That in order to take advantage of the provisions of this act, and put and keep the same in operation in such city, such board or body ordering the contract work herein authorized shall pass a resolution, including therein an itemized statement of the cost of advertising done as herein directed, and any and all costs not herein mentioned, and which may have been necessarily incurred to carry out the provisions of this act, which statement shall not include any amount of said cost as before referred to, which represents any amount placed upon the city at large by reason of the assessments on property specially benefited by the improvement not equaling the cost of the said improvement, and shall forward such resolution and statement to the board or body in such city having the control of the finances thereof; and such last-named board or body shall borrow such sum or sums of money so included in such resolution and statement in anticipation of the collection of taxes to be thereafter levied, and to issue evidences of indebtedness therefor at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum; provided, that any money borrowed as aforesaid shall be met and paid by an appriation to that board having borrowed the money as aforesaid, the same to be placed in the tax levy next thereafter to be levied in any such city.

9. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 21, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXVIII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide for the regulation and incorporation of insurance companies," approved April ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any insurance company not organized under the laws of this state and doing business under or by virtue of the laws of any state or territory of the United States or District of Columbia or foreign country for the purpose of insuring the lives of domestic animals upon the mutual or co-operative assessment plan, may be admitted to transact business in this state by obtaining a certificate of authority from the commissioner of insurance of this state as hereinafter provided; such foreign corporation or association shall furnish to the commissioner of insurance of this state satisfactory evidence that such company has bona fide insurance in force among its members to the amount of not less than three thousand dollars and shall furnish to the commissioner of insurance of this state a certified copy of its articles of association or charter and its by-laws, together with a sworn statement of its business of the preceding year, giving in detail the same formation as is required by annual statements of like corporations organized under the laws of this commonwealth, together with a copy of its certificate or policy and certificates under oath of its president and secretary that it has in force policies of insurance on which the proceeds of one assessment not exceeding in amount one and one-half per centum of the face value of policy will pay the highest amount insured upon the life of each animal for which the assessment is levied; the full amount agreed to be paid upon the death of any one animal, and that it is paying, and for the twelve months preceding has paid, the highest amount named in its policies or certificates in full; such foreign corporation or association shall also appoint some citizen and resident of this state its attorney, upon whom all process against said corporation or association may be served, and shall also agree that such service may be made upon the commissioner of insurance of this state, who shall be deemed its agent for that purpose, and shall also file with the commissioner of insurance for this state a certified copy of resolution adopted at a special or regular meeting of the board of directors of the corporation or association authorizing the appointment of such attorney; and such agent or commissioner shall immediately mail to the secretary of the corporation or association a certified copy of the process thus served; such foreign corporation or association shall also furnish to the commissioner of insurance of this state a certificate from the insurance department, if any, of its home state or territory of the United States or District of Columbia or foreign country, that it is authorized to do business in such home state or territory of the United States, or District of Columbia, or foreign country.

2. And be it enacted, That upon compliance with the provisions of the preceding section and the payment to the commissioner of insurance for the use of the state a fee of one hundred dollars, he shall issue to the corporation or association so complying, a certificate of authority to do business in this commonwealth for a period of one year from the first day of January of the year of its issue unless the same be sooner revoked.

3. And be it enacted, That no person shall, within this state, act as agent, solicitor, officer, trustee or otherwise in receiving or procuring application for live stock insurance in any assessment or co-operative corporation or association, and no person shall collect, receive or remit any money or assessment or otherwise for any company not authorized to do business in this state, and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall, for each offense, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and cost of prosecution or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed three months; or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

4. And be it enacted, That the business year of every corporation or association doing business in this state under and by virtue of the provisions of this act shall close on the thirty-first day of December in each year, and every such corporation or association shall within sixty days thereafter prepare, under oath of the president and secretary, and file in the office of the commissioner of insurance of this state a detailed statement, showing its assets, how invested, liabilities, receipts from assessments and all other sources, and an itemized account of all expenditures, amount of policies or certificates in force, death losses and benefits paid, death losses reported, but not paid, death losses contested, and that it still has in force among its members bona fide insurance to the amount as required by section one of this act, and shall answer such other questions as the commissioner, who shall furnish blanks for the purpose, may require, in order to ascertain its true financial condition, and the commissioner may at any time make or cause to be made an examination of the affairs of any such corporation or association doing business under this act at the expense of such corporation or association.

5. And be it enacted, That upon the filing of any annual statement, if the commissioner shall find that the corporation or association making the same is still organized and doing business in conformity to the provisions of this act, he shall, upon the payment of the fee of one hundred dollars, as hereinbefore provided, issue his certificate authorizing such corporation or association to do business in this commonwealth for a further period of one year, unless sooner revoked.

6. And be it enacted, That whenever any corporation doing business under or by virtue of the provisions of this act shall fail to make the annual statement required by this act, or whenever the commissioner of insurance shall, after a full examination of its affairs, find sufficient evidence that such corporation or association is conducting its business fraudulently, or not in compliance with the provisions of this act, or is not carrying out its contracts with its members in good faith, he shall immediately report to the attorney general such evidence and copies of any papers, statements or reports in his office relating to the matter; upon receiving such papers, evidence, statements and reports, the attorney general, if he is satisfied from the evidence, papers, statements and reports that such corporation is conducting its business fraudulently, or not in compliance with the provisions of this act, or is not carrying out its contracts with its members in good faith, shall immediately notify the corporation or association to cease doing business in this state, under penalties prescribed by law; he shall also instruct the prosecuting attorneys of the proper counties to prosecute for all violations of this act.

7. And be it enacted, That every policy or certificate issued to policy or certificate holders in this commonwealth by any corporation or association doing business under the provisions of this act, shall specify the sum which the insured shall be entitled to recover upon the death of the animal or animals described in said policy or certificate, and shall set forth a definite time for the payment of losses so incurred; no policy or certificate issued by any corporation or association doing business under the provisions of this act shall be cancelled for the non-payment of any assessment without first having given notice by letter to the holder of such policy or certificate, at his or last-known post office address, the following notice: You are hereby notified that an assessment of ——— per centum, amounting to ——— dollars, levied upon you, ——— has not been paid; unless the amount due for said assessment is paid within ten days from the date hereof, your policy or certificate will be cancelled.

Approved March 21, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXIX.

An Act to provide for the annexation of additional territory to cities of the third class and incorporated towns.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That one or more persons living and owning land adjacent to any city of the third class or incorporated town, may have their said lands annexed to and become part of such city or town by presenting a written request to the mayor and board of aldermen or other governing body of such city or incorporated town, specifically setting forth the boundaries of the additional territory so sought to be annexed, signed by persons owning at least sixty per centum of the assessed value of the lands therein described, as shown by the assessor's duplicate for the preceding year; which request shall be duly verified and shall have attached thereto the oath of the assessor of the township, or townships in which said lands are located, or of some other person having access to such assessor's books, setting forth the assessed value of the real estate contained within such boundaries for the preceding year, and the amount of real estate assessed to the persons whose names are signed to such request; and the mayor and board of aldermen or other governing body of such city or incorporated town by a two-thirds vote may in their discretion by ordinance annex the territory specifically described in said request to such city or town; and in case such city or incorporated town is divided into wards shall also in such ordinance designate the ward or wards to which said territory shall become a part, but in all cases the annexed territory shall become part of the ward or wards to which it is contiguous; provided, however, that the boundaries of such city or incorporated town shall not be extended so to include a portion of any county other than that in which such city or town is located.

2. And be it enacted, That after the passage of such ordinance, the territory set forth in said request shall become a part of such city or incorporated town and subject to all the laws and ordinances regulating and governing the same.

3. And be it enacted, That in case such city or incorporated town is divided into wards, and has a map defining the lines and showing the extent and boundaries of such wards filed in the office of the clerk of such city or town, the mayor or presiding officer shall forthwith cause the territory so annexed as aforesaid to be plotted upon said map, showing the extent and boundaries of the ward or wards to which said annexed territory has by such ordinance been added.

4. And be enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, general or special, inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 21, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXX.

A Further Supplement to the act entitled "An act to enable boards of chosen freeholders to acquire, improve and maintain public roads," approved March nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred eighty-nine.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the boards of chosen freeholders in the several counties of this state that heretofore have acquired or hereafter may acquire, improve and maintain roads under the provisions of the act and its supplements and amendments, to which this is a further supplement, to enter into contract for the supplying and furnishing of the whole or any part of the materials necessary in constructing, improving and maintaining the roads adopted or to be adopted as county roads under the provisions of said act; that whenever in the opinion of said board it is desirable to furnish or supply material for the whole or any portion of the work, said material shall be furnished under contract with said board, and a notice, specifying the kind and as near as may be the quantity of materials required and the points or places where the same is to be delivered, and inviting bids or propositions to furnish the same, shall be published for at least three weeks once in each week in two or more of the newspapers circulated in the county where said materials are to be used; said materials shall in all cases be subject to the inspection and approval of the county engineer, and shall conform in all respects to the specifications and other requirements of the contract; the person or corporation whose bid is accepted shall enter into bond to the county in such sum and with such sureties as the board may require, conditioned for the due and faithful performance of the contract, and said bond and contract shall be held by the county collector.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 21, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXXI.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act to regulate elections," approved April eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cases where the electors of two or more counties are authorized or required by law to elect any person to an office in or for such counties, it shall be the duty of the board of county canvassers in each of the counties constituting such election district to canvass the vote cast for any and all persons for such office at the time and in the manner that votes are required to be canvassed for county officers, and prepare a statement in duplicate of the number of votes cast for each person or persons for such office, which statement shall be certified by the chairman of the board of county canvassers as in other cases; that one of such duplicates shall be filed forthwith in the office of the clerk of the county, and the other within seven days thereafter, shall be sent by mail to the secretary of the state, to be filed by him in his office; and upon receiving such statements from each of the counties constituting such election districts, the secretary of state shall ascertain therefrom what person has received the greatest number of votes for such office, and shall make a certificate thereof and file the same in his office, and deliver a copy thereof certified by him under the seal of his office, to such person on application; and when such person shall produce such copy before the governor, he shall be entitled forthwith to a commission for the office to which he has been elected.

2. And be it enacted, That the circuit court of any county constituting such election district shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine all cases in which the election of any person to such office shall be contested, and the proceedings in such cases shall be conducted in the manner provided by law in case of a contested election of a county officer.

Approved March 21, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXXII.

An act concerning certain cities of the second class, permitting the consolidation of offices and relating to the election, appointment, terms, duties and compensation of officers.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the common council, board of aldermen or other legislative body of any city of the second class in this state, having a population of less than thirty-five thousand, shall have power from time to time, by ordinance or ordinances, to consolidate any two public offices of said city or of any of its departments and enact that the duties of the offices so consolidated shall thereafter be performed by one and the same person, and shall have power by such ordinance or ordinances to fix and determine the nature of said duties, to designate the name or names by which said offices shall be known when consolidated to fix the length of the term for which the holder thereof shall be elected or appointed, which shall in no case exceed the term of two years, to determine the amount and nature of the bond to be required from the holder of such offices when consolidated, if any, the compensation to be paid him and the time and manner of paying the same, which compensation shall be a definite salary and shall in no case exceed the compensation formerly allowed the officer holding the one of said offices so consolidated, for which the greater compensation or salary was formerly paid.

2. And be it enacted, That such common council, board of aldermen or other legislative body in any such city shall also have power, from time to time, by ordinance or ordinances, to fix and determine the duties appertaining to any public office therein or in any department thereof; the compensation that shall be paid any person holding any such office and the time and manner of paying the same, which compensation shall be a definite salary and may be fixed at any amount not exceeding the amount now allowed said officers respectively, the term for which they shall be elected or appointed, which shall in no case exceed the term of two years, and the amount and nature of the bond to be required from such officer, if any.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall be construed to apply to and include all offices in any such city or in any of its departments the salary or compensation of which is paid directly or indirectly from the funds of said city, and all offices therein the holders of which are chosen by the electors of said city at its charter elections or by said common council, board of aldermen or other legislative body or by any board, commissioners or similar public body of said city, the members of which are chosen by said common council, board of aldermen or other legislative body, excepting only the members of the board of education of any such city and all persons employed as principals, teachers or janitors in the public schools of said city; that any two of said offices may be consolidated as provided for in the first section of this act, and if any office, the holder of which now is chosen by the electors of said city, at its charter election, shall be consolidated with one formerly filled in some other manner, then such consolidated offices, by the name or names to be chosen to designate them as above set forth, shall be filled in the usual manner by the electors of such city at its charter elections, and if any office, the holder of which is now chosen by said common council, board of aldermen or other legislative body aforesaid, shall be consolidated with one, the holder of which is now chosen by said board, commissioners or similar public body aforesaid, then such consolidated offices, by the name or names to be chosen to designate them, as above set forth, shall be filled by the said common council, board of aldermen or other legislative body, but where both of the offices so consolidated were formerly filled in the same manner by the same body or persons, then no change shall be made in the manner of filling the same when they are consolidated.

4. And be it enacted, That such common council, board of aldermen or other legislative body of said city, after passing any ordinance or ordinances which they are authorized to pass by this act, may declare vacant and vacate any and all officers in relation to which such ordinance or ordinances shall have been passed, and persons may then be chosen, in the manner above set forth, to fill such offices under the terms and provisions of such ordinance or ordinances at the compensation therein fixed; provided, however, that persons holding offices to which they have been elected directly by the electors of such city at its charter election, may continue in office during the term for which they were elected under the terms existing at the time of their said election.

5. And be it enacted, That the entry upon the duties of any such office or offices by any person duly chosen thereto shall be construed to be an acceptance of the duties of said office or offices, as determined by said ordinance or ordinances, at the compensation therein fixed, anything in the charter of any such city or any supplement thereto or amendment thereof, or in any general or special law, to the contrary notwithstanding.

6. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, general or special, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect on the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Passed March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXXV.

An Act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That within ten days after the passage of this act the governor shall appoint, by and with the consent of the senate, three commissioners, who are hereby constituted a board of commissioners by the name and style of "commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States;" it shall be the duty of said board to examine the subjects of marriage and divorce, insolvency, insurance, the form of notarial certificates and other subjects; to ascertain the best means to effect an assimilation and uniformity in the laws of the state, and especially to consider whether it will be wise and practicable for the state of New Jersey to invite the other states of the union to send representatives to a convention to draft uniform laws to be submitted for the approval and adoption of the several states and to devise and recommend such other course of action as shall best accomplish the purpose of this act.

2. And be it enacted, That said commissioners shall hold office for a term not exceeding five years; no member of said board shall receive any compensation for his services as commissioner, but each commissioner shall be entitled to receive his actual disbursements in performing the duties of his office; in case any of the persons so appointed as above will not undertake the office of this commission or in case of a vacancy in said board such vacancy shall be filled by the governor.

3. And be it enacted, That said board may employ such persons and incur such expenses as will be necessary to the performance of their duties, but the total annual expense of said board shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars.

4. And be it enacted, That the sum of one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, payable out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated annually, subject to the audit of the comptroller, to carry out the provisions of this act, and the same shall be payable by the treasurer to the said commissioners.

5. And be it enacted, That said board shall report to the senate at the next session thereof an account of its transaction and its advice and recommendations as required by section one of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXXIX.

An Act to authorize the town committee or other legislative or governing body of any township, borough or borough commission to alter, fix, establish and maintain the grade of any street, road or highway within its jurisdiction and define the grade so established by suitable monuments.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall and may be lawful for the town committee or other legislative or governing body (by whatever name the same may be called) of any township, borough or borough commission, by ordinance to alter, fix, establish or maintain the grade of any street, road or highway within its jurisdiction, so that surface water may flow thereon with the least obstruction and with as little damage to private property as possible.

2. And be it enacted, That when the grade of any street, road or highway shall have been so altered, fixed and established, such town committee or other legislative or governing body shall cause such grade to be marked by monuments at suitable and convenient distances, and any and all subsequent improvements and repairs to any such street, road or highway shall conform to such grade, and it shall be unlawful to change, alter or disturb any grade so established and fixed without authority from such town committee or other legislative or governing body.

3. And be it enacted, That the expense of altering, fixing and establishing any such grade and marking the same by monuments as aforesaid, shall be paid by the proper officer, upon the order of such town committee or other legislative or governing body, from any moneys raised in such township, borough or borough commission for the repair of streets, roads or highways.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXXIII.

An Act to provide for the permanent improvement of public roads in this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever the board of chosen freeholders of any county in this state shall, by resolution, have declared their intention to cause any particular road, or section thereof, within such county to be improved under the provisions of this act, such board shall cause all necessary surveys to be made and specifications to be prepared; the specifications shall require the construction of a macadamized road, or a telford or other stone road, or a road constructed of gravel, oyster shells or other good materials, in such manner that the same, of whatever materials constructed will, with reasonable repairs thereto, at all seasons of the year, be firm, smooth and convenient for travel; shall be so prepared as to call for bids from which an approximate estimate of the cost can be ascertained, and shall state the amount of security that will be required of the bidder; after said specifications shall have been prepared they shall be submitted to the board of chosen freeholders for their approval or rejection; and, if such board shall approve them, they shall then be submitted to the state commissioner of public roads for his approval or rejection; it shall be the duty of the commissioner of public roads before approving the specifications for any road so submitted to him, to ascertain, by personal examination or otherwise, the natural character of the soil upon which such road is proposed to be constructed, and all other facts that he may deem important, and if, after examination, of the specifications and facts so ascertained, he shall be of the opinion that the specifications provide for the construction of a road that will, with reasonable repairs thereto, be firm, smooth and convenient for travel at all seasons of the year and if he shall also be of the opinion that one-third of the cost of constructing the road or section of road to which such specifications relate, together with one-third of the cost of constructing all other roads and sections of roads in this state under specifications previously approved by him will not in any one year exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, then he shall approve the specifications, but otherwise he shall reject them; provided, however, that he shall, in his discretion, have the power to withhold his approval of any specifications, to the end that the estimated aggregate amount of contracts made in any one year shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars, and also to the end that the amounts paid out of state treasury under the provisions of this act shall in each year be distributed amongst the several counties of the state in such manner as to the said state commissioner of public roads shall seem fair and equitable and any specifications, the approval of which is withheld as aforesaid, may, if otherwise satisfactory to the said state commissioner of public roads, be approved by him in any year subsequent to the one in which the same may be presented for approval as aforesaid; if the board of chosen freeholders and the state commissioner of public roads shall both approve such specifications, it shall then be the duty of the director of the board of chosen freeholders to advertise in at least two daily newspapers, printed and circulating in the county, for the period of two weeks, or in at least two weekly newspapers, printed and circulating therein, for at least four weeks, for bids to do the work according to the specifications prepared; such advertisements shall state where bidders may find the specifications and shall name a time and place where the board of chosen freeholders, or a committee of five members thereof, of whom the director shall be one, will meet to receive bids; every such bid shall be accompanied with the bidder's bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, with security satisfactory to the board, conditioned that if the contract shall be awarded to him, he will, when required by the board, execute an agreement in writing to perform the work according to the specifications; no bids shall be received by the board or any member thereof, or by said committee or any member thereof, except at a meeting of said board or a committee, of which notice shall be given as aforesaid, and all bids then received shall be immediately publicly read; if the bids shall be received by a committee of the board they shall be reported to the board at the next meeting thereof, with recommendations of the committee; the board may reject all bids if, in their opinion, good cause exists therefore, but otherwise they shall award the contract to the lowest bidder who shall give satisfactory evidence of his ability to perform the contract; provided, however, that the estimated amount of contracts awarded in any one year by any board of chosen freeholders, together with the estimated cost of repairs of roads already constructed, shall not exceed one-fourth of one per centum of the ratables of the county as reported to the state comptroller for the last preceding year; and provided, further, that in every contract made as aforesaid it shall be specified that at least five per centum of the contract price shall not be paid to the contractor within the period of one year after the work specified to be done by such contract shall have been fully performed and accepted; the bidder to whom the contract may be awarded shall, in addition to executing the agreement to perform the work according to the specifications, also execute to the board of chosen freeholders a bond conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, in the sum specified in the advertisement for bids, and with such sureties as the board may approve; the contract shall, on behalf of the board of chosen freeholders, be executed by the director thereof, and, when executed by the bidder and said director, a copy of the contract and specifications with the estimated cost of the work, shall be forthwith filed with the state commissioner of public roads.

2. And be it enacted, That after a copy of the contracts and specifications shall have been filed with the state commissioner of public roads as aforesaid, the said state commissioner of public roads shall, as soon as practicable, appoint a supervisor of the construction of the work under such contract, who shall receive for his services under this act three dollars per day, to be paid out of the county treasury; if the work for which such contract shall be made shall have been petitioned for, pursuant to the provisions of the eighth section of this act, then, if the petitioners therefor or any of them shall in writing nominate to the said state commissioner of public roads one or more persons for the position of such supervisor, it shall be the duty of said state commissioner of public roads, if only one nomination be made, to appoint as such supervisor the person so nominated and, if more than one nomination be made, to appoint as such supervisor one of the persons so nominated, and if no such nomination be made, the said state commissioner of public roads shall then appoint as such supervisor any person whom he may consider competent for such position; the said state commissioner may, however, at any time summarily discharge any supervisor who in the judgment of the state commissioner is incompetent, or who neglects his duty, and in such case shall appoint a new supervisor to take the place of the one so discharged; the supervisor shall supervise all work done under the contract, shall give all his time thereto, shall require the provisions of the contract to be strictly adhered to by the contractor; and, in any case where the contract provides for partial payments during the progress of the work, he shall also as each payment becomes due and before payment shall be made, present to the board his certificate, and also the certificate of the surveyor or engineer, if any there be, stating as near as may be the total amount of work done, and that such work has been done in all respects as required by the contract; and the board shall thereupon direct payment to be made by the county collector; provided, that no partial payment made during the progress of the work shall exceed eighty per centum of the estimated value of the work done; the board shall have power to borrow on temporary loans on the credit of the county such sums of money for the purpose of carrying on such work as may from time to time become necessary; and when the work shall have been fully completed, and the terms and conditions of the contract shall have been fully complied with, and such facts shall have been certified to the board to their satisfaction by the supervisor and the surveyor or engineer, if any there be, payment in full shall be made, less the amount required to be withheld for the period of at least one year, as in the next preceding section specified.

3. And be it enacted, That when the work under any contract shall have been fully completed, it shall be the duty of the supervisor to prepare a detailed and itemized statement in duplicate of the cost of the improvement, one copy whereof shall be filed with the board of chosen freeholders and one with the state commissioner of public roads.

4. And be it enacted, That one-third of the cost of all roads constructed in this state under this act shall be paid for out of the state treasury; provided, that the amount so paid shall not in any one year exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; if one-third of such cost shall appear by the statements filed in any one year with the state commissioner of public roads to exceed the said sum of one hundred thousand dollars, then, and in such event, the said sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall be apportioned by the governor and the state commissioner of public roads amongst the counties of the state in proportion to the cost of roads constructed therein for such year, as shown by the statements of costs filed in the office of the state commissioner of public roads; the governor and said state commissioner of public roads shall, between December fifteenth and thirty first in each year, certify to the state comptroller the amount to be paid to each county for such year and the state comptroller shall thereupon draw his warrants in favor of the respective county collectors for the sums certified as aforesaid upon the state treasurer, who shall pay the same out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

5. And be it enacted, That on or before September first in each and every year it shall be the duty of the board of chosen freeholders to certify to the county board of assessors, either in the annual tax budget or separately, two-thirds of the estimated cost of all work for which contracts shall have been awarded under this act during such year and the county board of assessors shall include the sum so certified in the county taxes assessed for such year, and the same shall be assessed, collected and paid over to the county in the same manner and within the same time that other county taxes are assessed, collected and paid over; if a deficiency shall exist in consequence of the cost exceeding the estimate, or in consequence of the receipt of less than one third of the cost from the state treasury, the board of chosen freeholders shall have authority to borrow on temporary loans to the amount of such deficiency until the next annual taxes shall be assessed, collected and paid over to the county; and if there be a surplus, in consequence of the cost being less than the estimate, such surplus shall be retained and used in the construction of other roads under this act, or in repairs to roads constructed under this act.

6. And be it enacted, That instead of certifying to the county board of assessors two-thirds of the estimated cost of all work for which contracts shall have been awarded under this act in any one year as required by the fifth section of this act, or two-thirds of said estimated cost less one-tenth of said estimated cost as required by the eighth section of this act, the said board of chosen freeholders may, if a resolution to such effect shall be adopted by a vote of at least two-thirds of all its members, borrow such sum or sums of money as may be necessary for the payment of such proportion of said estimated cost by the sale of the bonds of such county, issued in the name of the board of chosen freeholders thereof and in such sums as the said board may deem proper; said bonds shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, shall be sold at not less than their par value, shall not exceed in the aggregate the proportion of the estimated cost of such road as hereinabove mentioned, shall be so divided that one-tenth of the amount of the proportion of said estimated cost shall fall due in one year from their date, and one-tenth of the proportion of said estimated cost in each successive year thereafter for the period of ten years after their date, and shall be either coupon or registered bonds, as the board of chosen freeholders may determine; the principal and interest thereof shall be made payable at the office of the county collector of such county; said bonds shall be signed by the director of the said board and the county collector, and shall be sealed with the seal of the county, and the county collector shall keep a record thereof; it shall be the duty of the board of chosen freeholders each year to place in the tax levy for such county in each year, so long as said bond shall run, a sufficient sum to pay the interest accruing thereon for said year and the principal of the bonds that shall mature in said year.

7. And be it enacted, That any road constructed under the provisions of this act, except within the limits of any city, shall forever thereafter be a county road, and the duty of keeping the same in repair, except within the limits of any city, shall devolve upon the board of chosen freeholders and the county supervisor hereinafter mentioned, and all other powers and duties respecting such roads, except within the limits of any city, shall be imposed upon and vested in the said board of chosen freeholders to the exclusion of all township, borough or other municipal officers, excepting city officers; after the first road shall have been constructed under this act in any county, it shall be the duty of the board of chosen freeholders thereof to appoint a county supervisor of roads who shall hold his office for three years and until his successor is appointed, shall give bond to the board of chosen freeholders in the sum of one thousand dollars conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office with such sureties as the board may approve, and shall receive such salary or allowance as the board may fix; the board of chosen freeholders shall provide all moneys necessary to keep in a proper state of repair the roads constructed under this act, except within the limits of any city, and may, if there be no moneys on hand that can be lawfully used for such repairs, borrow therefor on temporary loans until the next annual taxes shall have been assessed, collected and paid over to the county, it shall be the duty of the supervisor to report to the board of chosen freeholders or to the road committee thereof all repairs he may think necessary or proper to be made to such county roads, and, under the direction and control of said board of chosen freeholders or its road committee, to expend the moneys raised for such repairs in such manner and upon such portions of the roads as will tend to keep them in the best possible state of repair; no part of said moneys shall be paid into the hands of the supervisor, but all expenses of repairs shall be paid by the county collector on the orders of the board of chosen freeholders, granted only on the presentation of bills verified by affidavit, as now required by law in the case of other claims against the county; if the board of chosen freeholders shall neglect or refuse to make appropriations sufficient to keep any such road as aforesaid in good repair, any citizen of the county may apply to the supreme court for a writ of mandamus to compel said board to make an appropriation as aforesaid, and when any such application is made, the court, upon a rule to show cause or otherwise, in such manner as the court shall prescribe, shall ascertain and determine whether such road as aforesaid is in a proper state of repair, and may also, in its discretion, allow to the attorney of the applicant a reasonable counsel fee to be paid by the county; in case the board of chosen freeholders shall not have on hand sufficient moneys out of which to make the appropriation commanded to be made by any writ of mandamus granted as aforesaid, they shall borrow such sum or sums as may be necessary therefor on temporary loans on the credit of the county, and shall require the amount so borrowed to be raised by taxation with the next assessment of county taxes; it shall be the duty of the authorities of any city within which any portion of road may be constructed under the provisions of this act to keep the portion thereof within such city in repair forever after such construction, and such city shall have the power, authority and jurisdiction over such portion of such road, and shall have imposed upon it the same duties as were imposed upon and vested in it with respect to such portion of such road before its improvement under the provisions of this act.

8. And be it enacted, That whenever there shall be presented to the board of chosen freeholders of any county a petition signed by the owners of at least two-thirds, either in lineal feet or in area, of the lands and real estate fronting or bordering on any public road or section of road in such county, taking in said estimate of area all the lands of every such owner which are assessed for taxes in said county and which lie together in any farm tract or lot of which a part has a frontage on said road or section of road, praying the board to cause such road or section to be improved under this act, and setting forth that they are willing that the peculiar benefits conferred on the lands fronting or bordering on said road or section shall be assessed thereon in proportion to the benefits conferred to an amount not exceeding ten per centum of the entire cost of the improvement, it shall be the duty of the board to cause such improvement to be made; provided, that the road or section desired to be so improved shall be at least one mile in length, or, if it be less than one mile in length, shall be an extension of or connection with some other permanently improved or paved road or street; and provided further, that the estimated cost of all improvements made under this act, together with the estimated cost of repairs of roads already constructed in any county in any one year, shall not exceed one-fourth of one per centum of the ratables of such county for the last preceding year; and provided, further, that where more roads are applied for than can be constructed under this act in any one year, the said board of chosen freeholders shall have the power and authority to select from the roads petitioned for the ones first to be constructed, having regard to the most important roads and the distribution of the benefits of this act to all parts of their counties; it shall not be necessary for the board in any such case to declare by resolution their intention to cause such improvement to be made, but they shall forthwith cause all necessary surveys of such road or section to be made, and specifications to be prepared for a macadamized road, or a telford or other stone road, or a road constructed of gravel, oyster shells or other good material, in such manner that the same, of whatever material constructed, will, with reasonable repairs thereto, at all seasons of the year, be firm, smooth and convenient for travel; the proceedings shall thereafter be the same as is hereinbefore required in cases where such intention has been declared; if the specifications shall not be approved by the board or by the state commissioner of public roads, or if all the bids for the work shall be rejected, it shall be the duty of the board to cause other specifications to be prepared, or re-advertisements for bids to be made, as often as may be necessary and until a contract shall be awarded, to the end that the improvement prayed for may be completed with reasonable speed; provided, however, that no re-advertisement need be made where the lowest bid submitted shows that the improvement prayed for cannot be made within the limit of expenditure in this section above mentioned; in every case where a contract shall be awarded after the presentation of such petition as aforesaid, the board of chosen freeholders, instead of certifying to the county board of assessors two-thirds of the estimated cost of the work as prescribed by the fifth section of this act, shall unless they determine to issue bonds in the manner prescribed by the sixth section of this act which they are hereby authorized to do certify two-thirds of said estimated cost less one-tenth of said estimated cost, which sum the county board of assessors shall include in their assessments of county taxes.

9. And be it enacted, That when the improvement prayed for as aforesaid shall have been completed and the statement of the cost thereof filed with the board of chosen freeholders as prescribed by the third section of this act, said board shall apply to the circuit court of the county for the appointment of commissioners to estimate and assess the peculiar benefits conferred by such improvements upon the land and real estate fronting or bordering on the road or section thereof improved, of the time and place of which application notice shall be given by ten days' publication in two daily newspapers printed and circulating in the county, or by two weeks' publication in two weekly newspapers printed and circulating therein, at which time and place or at such other time and place as the court shall designate, said court shall, without unnecessary delay, appoint three commissioners who shall be disinterested freeholders and residents of the county in which the application is made, to estimate and assess the benefits aforesaid; the said court shall have power to remove any commissioner and appoint another in his place and also to fill any vacancy that may occur in the office of any commissioner from any cause; said commissioners shall each receive three dollars per day to be paid by the county collector.

10. And be it enacted, That said commissioners, before entering upon the duties required of them by this act, shall take and prescribe before some person duly authorized to administer the same an oath or affirmation that they will make all assessments and estimates required of them fairly, legally and equitably according to the best of their skill and understanding, which oath or affirmation shall be attached to the report that they are hereinafter required to make.

11. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners, having thus qualified, shall give such notice as the court may direct of the time and place, when and where they will hear any persons in interest who may present themselves, to be heard, and at such time and place and at such other times and places to which they may adjourn for that purpose the said commissioners shall attend, and shall give a public hearing to those persons in interest who may desire to be heard; the said commissioners shall have power to examine witnesses under oath or affirmation to be administered by one of them, and to enter upon and view the lands and real estate fronting or bordering on the road or section thereof improved, and to adjourn from time to time in their discretion, or as directed by said court; they shall use diligent efforts to ascertain the names of the owners of lands fronting or bordering on the road or section thereof improved, and shall state the same in the report hereinafter mentioned; but the failure to ascertain the name of any owner, or to state the same correctly, or the omission of any such name from the report, shall not invalidate said assessment nor be a bar to the collection of the same.

12. And be it enacted, That after having given opportunity as aforesaid for a public hearing of the persons in interest, and having viewed the lands fronting or bordering on the road or section thereof improved as aforesaid, the said commissioners shall make a report in writing of their estimates and assessments to the said court, accompanied by a map prepared by the engineer in charge of the construction of the road, showing the several tracts or parcels of lands and real estate fronting or bordering on said road or section thereof; the said report shall state the cost of the whole work, which shall be furnished to the commissioners by the board of chosen freeholders from the report of the supervisor of construction filed with said board under the requirements of the third section of this act, and shall give the names, so far as ascertained, of the owners of the tracts or parcels of lands or real estate fronting or bordering on said road or section thereof, the city, township, borough or other municipality in which each tract or parcel of land is situate, and the amount of the assessment upon the owner or owners of each of said tracts or parcels of land and real estate for the said benefits; which several assessments shall be in proportion, as near as may be, to the peculiar benefits deemed to have been conferred by said improvement upon the respective tracts of land and real estate aforesaid; if any tract of land shall be located in more than one city, township, borough or other municipality, it shall be stated in said report as being in the city, township, borough or other municipality in which there is the greatest frontage by lineal feet on the road or section thereof improved; in no case shall any tract or parcel of land and real estate, or any owner thereof, be assessed beyond the amount of benefit actually derived from said improvement, nor shall the aggregate amount of assessments imposed upon the tracts or parcels of land fronting or bordering upon such road or section thereof exceed ten per centum of the total cost of the improvement.

13. And be it enacted, That upon the coming in of any such report signed by the said commissioners, or any two of them, said court shall cause such notice to be given as it shall deem proper of the time and place of hearing any objections that may be made to such assessment, and after hearing any matter that may be alleged against the same the said court, either by rule or order, shall confirm the said report, or shall refer the same to the same commissioners for revision and correction, or to new commissioners to be appointed by the said court forthwith to reconsider the subject-matter thereof, and the said commissioners to whom such report shall be so referred by the court shall return the same corrected and revised or a new report to be made by them in the premises, to the said court without unnecessary delay, and the same, being so returned, shall be confirmed, or again referred by the said court in the manner aforesaid, as right and justice shall require, and so, from time to time, until a report shall be made or returned in the premises which said court shall confirm; such report, when so confirmed, shall be final and conclusive, as well upon the said board of chosen freeholders and the cities, townships, boroughs or other municipalities, in which said lands may be situate, as upon the owners of any lands and real estate affected thereby, and the court shall require the same to be forthwith filed with the county clerk, and certified copies thereof and of the accompanying map, and of the rule of order confirming the report, to be promptly delivered to the county collector, one for said county collector and for each city, township, borough or other municipality in which the assessed lands may lie; the county collector shall retain one of the said copies for his own use and shall forthwith give one to the collector or receiver of taxes in each of the cities, townships, boroughs and other municipalities in which the assessed may lie each city, township, borough or other municipality, whose collector or receiver of taxes shall receive such certified copy shall, by its proper disbursing officer, within six months after the date of the said order of confirmation, pay the amount of assessments appearing by said report have been assessed upon the lands situate in such city, township, borough or other municipality, who shall receive for his services three per centum of the money so collected to be paid by the county.

14. And be it enacted, That no certiorari shall be allowed by any court to review the proceedings in relation to such improvement, nor in any way to affect any assessment made by such commissioners, after the lapse of thirty days from the making of the order of the court confirming such assessment; the court shall designate what notice, if any, shall be given by publication or otherwise of the confirmation of the report of said commissioners.

15. And be it enacted, That the assessments made by said commissioners shall be and remain a lien upon the lands assessed, from the date of the confirmation of the report of assessments in the same manner and to the same extent that taxes are liens upon lots or tracts of land situate in the city, township, borough or other municipality in which the assessed lands may be.

16. And be it enacted, That the receiver or collector of said city, township, borough or other municipality shall, as soon as the said report is delivered to him give to the owners of lots or tracts of lands appearing by said report to be assessed, such notice of the assessments and of the time within which the same are required to be paid, as the court in its order of confirmation hereinabove mentioned shall prescribe; all such assessments shall become due and payable to such receiver or collector within six months from the date of the order of confirmation hereinabove mentioned.

17. And be it enacted, That if any assessment upon any lot or tract of land made under the provisions of this act shall not be paid within the time appointed in said notice the township committee, common council or other governing body in the city, township, borough or other municipality within which such lot or tract of land shall be situate, or a majority of them may, as they shall deem proper, either bring an action on contract in any court of competent jurisdiction, in the corporate name of such city, township, borough or other municipality, against the owner or owners of such lot or tract of land for so much money laid out and expended by them for the use of such owner or owners and declare generally, and give the special matter in evidence, and either party from any judgment rendered therein may have the same remedy by appeal or otherwise as if said parties were private individuals, or they may proceed to collect the said assessment by sale of the lot or tract of land whereon such assessment has been imposed, or may be a lien, in the same manner and to the same extent as lands are now sold for unpaid taxes in such city, township, borough or other municipality, and the purchaser or purchasers at any sale or sales, and his legal representatives, shall hold and enjoy such lot or tract of land, with the rents, issues and profits thereof, in the same manner and by the same title and tenure as purchasers at the sales of lots or tracts of land for unpaid taxes can now hold and enjoy the same in such city, township borough or other municipality.

18. And be it enacted, That if any property owners or owner along any road in any county of this state which has not been improved, or is not undergoing improvement, under the previous sections of this act, shall desire any section of any road in such county to be improved, and are or is willing to contribute the whole expense of such improvement, the supervisor of roads of such county shall, upon the written request of such owners, or owner, make a plan of such section of road so to be improved, in which shall be given the levels and distances, and also specifications, which shall state the materials that may be used and the manner of using them; and a copy of such plan, specifications and of any bids to do such work shall then be submitted by such owners or owner to the board of chosen freeholders, and if such board shall approve them, it shall then be lawful for such owners or owner to accept any bid or bids so approved from among the bidders and proceed to build such section of road according to such plan and specifications, and such owners or owner shall have control of the expenditure of the moneys used to make such improvement, subject to the approval of the supervisor of such county; and, upon the completion of the improvement to the satisfaction of the said supervisor and said board of chosen freeholders, and upon the submission to said board of receipts, showing full payment for materials furnished and work done under the plan and specifications, such section of road so improved shall be thereafter a county road; and the said supervisor shall be paid by the aforesaid owners or owner the sum of ten dollars for making the plan, the sum of five dollars for drawing the specifications, and the sum of five dollars for the supervision of the work, and, in case such supervisor is not a civil engineer and an actual survey is necessary, then such owners or owner, at their or his expense, shall procure a survey which shall be subject to the approval of such supervisor, which survey shall take the place of the plan before mentioned.

19. And be it enacted, That the act entitled "An act to provide for the more permanent improvement of the public roads of this state," approved the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and all acts supplementary thereto, and amendatory thereof, be and the same are hereby repealed; provided, however, that this section shall not cause any proceedings for the improvement of any public road or section thereof under the provisions of the act hereby repealed to abate, but such proceedings may be continued under the provisions of this act in the same manner as if they had been commenced hereunder.

20. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXXIV.

An act to amend an act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act for the appointment of commissioners for the better protection of the fishing interests of the state of New Jersey,' approved March seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, which supplement was approved May fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the act to which this is an amendment be amended so as to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the present commissioners of fisheries of this state and their successors shall hereafter be known and designated as "the board of fish and game commissioners;" and that after the expiration of the terms of the respective members of the present board, said board shall be appointed by the governor of this state, with the advice and consent of the senate, and shall be constituted of four competent persons, who shall hold office for five years, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified; vacancies occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled in the same manner and for the unexpired term of the commissioner whose office shall become vacant; provided, that no appointment shall be made by reason of which more than two of the said commissioners shall be of the same political party.

2. And be it enacted, That the duties of the said board shall be the protection and propagation of fish, birds and game animals and the enforcement of the laws relating thereto, and for the propagation and distribution of food fish, and to keep up the supply thereof in the various waters of the state; said board shall have the conduct and control of such hatching stations as are now owned and operated by the state and such as may hereafter be established and shall have power to investigate any and all complaints made to the said board, and shall at all times have the right and power to inspect any dam, weir, fish-basket, net or other illegal apparatus for taking fish, and, forthwith to remove the same, and shall have power, on view or information, to enforce the laws for the protection and propagation of fish, birds and game animals within this state, by arrest and prosecution of the offender of offenders, without warrant or complaint, and shall make a full report to the legislature annually at the meeting thereof for the year ending on the thirtieth day of November preceding, of all their official operations, with such suggestions and recommendations as they shall deem useful.

3. And be it enacted, That the said board of fish and game commissioners shall appoint twenty-five competent men, who shall be known as fish and game wardens, whose powers and duties are hereinafter defined, and who shall hold office for one year, or during the pleasure of the said board, and who shall be subject to summary removal by the said board without notice; the said board shall from time to time designate one of said wardens as the fish and game protector, who shall hold such office during the pleasure of the said board and who shall, under the supervision of this board, have the direction, supervision and control of the other fish and game wardens; the fish and game protector shall give a bond to the said board with sureties in the penal sum of one thousand dollars and each of said wardens shall give a bond to the said board with sureties in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties, such bond to be approved by the commissioners, and upon default an action thereon shall be brought in the name of the state; the compensation of the fish and game protector shall be one hundred dollars per month, payable monthly, and he shall be allowed for the expenses in the performance of his duties the sum of three hundred dollars per annum; the compensation of the said wardens shall be at the rate of fifty dollars per month each, payable monthly, and an allowance to each for expenses not exceeding two hundred dollars per annum; the payment of traveling and incidental expenses of said fish and game wardens shall be made upon the statement of the said fish and game protector, duly sworn to by him, that the charges for which payment is asked have been incurred in the discharge of official duties, and that the bill is true and correct; such bill so certified to by the said fish and game protector shall be approved of by the said board before payment.

4. And be it enacted, That the fish and game wardens shall enforce all the laws of this state for the protection of fish, birds and game animals, and shall have full power to execute all processes issued for the violation of such laws, and to serve subpœnas issued for the examination, investigation or trial of all offenses against said laws, such fish and game warden shall keep a daily record of his official acts, and shall at the close of each month make a summary of such record with such statements in detail as shall be necessary for the information of the said board, and report the same, to the said board; the fish and game protector shall report to the said board any negligence or dereliction of duty or incompetency on the part of any of the said wardens, with the facts relating thereto, and he shall report monthly to said board the operation of his department during the preceding month, and make such further report as may be required by the said board; it shall be the duty of every fish and game warden to seize, remove, and forthwith destroy any net, pound or other device for taking fish, found in or upon any of the waters of this state or upon the shores or islands of such waters where fishing with nets is prohibited or illegal, and all such nets, pounds or other devices are declared to be a public nuisance, and may be abated and summarily destroyed by any fish or game warden and no action for damages shall lie or be maintained against any fish and game warden for such seizure or destruction.

5. And be it enacted, That the said board of fish and game commissioners and the fish and game wardens and the fish and game protector may, in the discharge of their duties, call in the aid of any constable, sheriff or other peace officer of this state when deemed necessary; and any such officer neglecting or refusing to aid when thus required, shall forfeit twenty-five dollars, to be recovered by action of debt; they shall also have the power of summary arrest in cases of flagrant violation of the fishing or the game laws of this state

6. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith and in conflict with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

7. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXXVI.

A Supplement to an act approved March thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, entitled "A supplement to an act approved May sixth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act for the incorporation of safe deposit and trust companies,'" ' " approved April twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That when, and as soon as any of the companies or associations mentioned or referred to in this act or in the amendments thereof, or in the supplements thereto, whether such company or association be incorporated under any general law of this state, or by special charter, shall have an accumulated surplus and undivided profits which together are double or more than double the capital stock of such company or association, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful for any officer or court of this state to appoint such company or association to any office or trust which it may be authorized or empowered by its charter or by law to execute or accept, and such company or association shall not be required to give any security for the faithful performance of its duties under such appointment, but the capital stock, accumulated surplus, undivided profits and assets of such company or association shall stand as security and be held liable for the faithful performance of its duties and obligations under such appointment.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXXVII.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act to regulate elections" (Revision), approved April eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any township in this state exceeding in area twenty-five square miles and having a population according to the last national census of not less than three thousand five hundred persons and now divided into not more than two election districts, may be divided by the township committee of such township into three election districts, and that in such division the geographical compactness of such districts and the convenience of the voters shall be first considered.

2. And be it enacted, That where, in any township of this state now divided into two election districts, it shall at any time appear that the total number of votes cast in one of said districts shall, for the two elections of members of the general assembly then last past, have exceeded by at least two hundred votes the total number of votes cast in the other district, it shall be lawful for the township committee of such township to change and alter the boundary line or lines between the two said districts so that said districts will thereafter be as nearly equal as possible in voting population, and in such division or change the geographical compactness of each district and the convenience of the voters shall be first considered.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXXVIII.

An Act to authorize the governing bodies of incorporated towns, boroughs, commissions or towns corporate in this state to purchase steam fire engines or other appliances or apparatus for the extinguishment of fires and to erect houses for the housing of the same, and to provide means for the payment thereof.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the common council, board of commissioners or other governing board or body of any incorporated town, borough, town corporate or commission in this state having an assessed valuation of nine hundred thousand dollars, to purchase one or more steam fire engines or other appliance or apparatus for the extinguishment of fires and to erect buildings for the housing of the same, at a cost not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

2. And be it enacted, That in case any common council or other governing body of any incorporated town, borough, town corporate or commission, who shall desire to avail themselves of the benefits of the first section of this act, may issue town bonds; said bonds shall be issued for no other purpose than for the uses set forth in this act; the said bonds shall be signed by the mayor or presiding officer by whatever name designated and the clerk of such governing body: provided, however, that before any such bonds shall be made, or issued the following shall be complied with and observed: The said common council or other governing body shall cause a resolution to issue such bonds to be submitted to the legal voters of such incorporated town, borough, town corporate or commission, by causing such resolution to be written or printed on ballots underneath which shall be written or printed the words "for the above resolution," or "against the above resolution," which votes may be taken either at the annual town meeting or at a special town meeting to be called by the said governing body for that purpose; provided, further, the bonds hereby authorized shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum, and shall not be disposed of or sold for less than their par value.

3. And be it enacted, That in case such vote is taken at the regular annual town meeting, the said resolution may be printed or written, or partly printed or partly written, on the ballots used at such town meeting, and in case a special town meeting is called for that purpose the ballots to be used shall contain only the said resolution and the words thereunder as mentioned in the preceding section, and that said common council shall give at least ten days' notice of such special town meeting specifying the time and place where such town meeting shall be held, and the purpose and object thereof, by notices printed or written, posted in five or more of the most public places in said town corporate, borough, incorporated town or commission; and the result of said town meeting or election, as to the said resolution, shall in either case be certified to the said common council or governing body by the board of election acting at such town meeting or election and the town clerk or clerk of other governing body, under their respective hands; and in case a majority of the legal voters as shall appear by such certificate shall have voted for such resolution, then such common council or governing body shall proceed to issue such bonds forthwith and use the same for the purpose or purposes expressed in said resolution; and such bonds shall not be sold or disposed of in any way or manner for less than their par value.

4. And be it enacted, That in case a special town meeting or election be held for the purpose mentioned in this act, the same shall be held and conducted in the same manner in which the annual town meeting or election is now held and conducted, and the expenses thereof shall be paid in the same way.

5. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

6. And be it enacted, That this act shall be a public act and take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXXX.

An Act in relation to exemptions from taxation of soldiers and sailors.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the receiver or collector of taxes of any city in this state shall deduct from the taxes payable by honorably discharged soldiers or sailors of the late war of the rebellion, upon the production of his discharge, the amount of exemption now allowed in all cases wherein the commissioners of assessment or other officers charged with the duty of making assessments of taxes have failed to make such an allowance.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXXXI.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide means for protection against fires in townships," approved March tenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That where the legality of the organization of a fire district in a portion of a township under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide means for protection against fires in townships," approved March tenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and the supplements thereto, is questioned upon the ground that such fire district was never laid off by metes and bounds by the township committee of any such township as said act requires, and the collection of taxes for fire purposes assessed and levied in any such fire district under the provisions of said act and supplements is resisted upon the ground aforesaid by twenty or more persons upon whose real or personal estate any such taxes have been assessed and levied, and no evidence or recital of the laying off of any such fire district appears upon the records of any such township, it shall be lawful for the township committee of any such township upon written application for such action by said twenty or more persons, to abate and remit all such taxes not paid and to authorize in writing the township collector of any such township to refund to the several persons who have paid the same all of such taxes in his hands; and upon such written authority it shall be lawful for such township collector to refund to the several persons who have paid the same all of such taxes in his hands.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall be a public act and shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXXXII.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the condemnation of lands in the cities of this state whereon public school buildings may be erected and which shall be devoted to use for public school purposes," approved April fourth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one the act entitled "An act to authorize the condemnation of lands in the cities of this state whereon public school buildings may be erected and which shall be devoted to use for public school purposes," and approved April fourth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows namely:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever in the judgment of the board or body having control of the public schools in any of the cities in this state, the price demanded by the owners of any land or real estate which may be deemed by such board or body necessary for the use of the public schools of any such city, is exorbitant and more than the fair market value thereof, it shall and may be lawful for such board or body with the concurrence of the common council (whenever the concurrence of the common council or other governing body of such city is necessary for the purchase of lands for public purposes) to apply to a judge of the circuit court in and for the county in which such city is located, for the appointment of three commissioners to make an appraisement, of the value of the lands, and of the damages which the owner or owners may suffer by reason of the taking and condemnation thereof; such application shall be made upon petition, setting forth that the said board or body or the said common council or other governing body has been unable to agree with the owners for the purchase of such lands, and that the price demanded therefor is in the judgment of said board or body exorbitant and more than the market value thereof, and praying that the same may be condemned, giving in the said petition a description of the lands which it is desired shall be condemned for the purpose aforesaid, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the said judge to appoint as commissioners three suitable persons, who shall be freeholders and residents of the county within which such application is made to make an appraisement of the value of the lands so to be condemned and of the damages which the owner or owners of such lands may suffer by reason of the taking thereof.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect, immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXXXIV.

An Act providing for the appropriation of funds for the improvement of the state reform school for boys.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the sum of five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to build a hospital for said school.

2. And be it enacted, That the treasurer of this state be and is hereby directed to pay to the trustees of the school the aforesaid sum to be expended for the purposes stated upon the warrant of the comptroller.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXXXV,

An Act for the protection of sturgeon.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to take, capture or kill or have in possession after same has been taken, captured or killed, any sturgeon between the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December in each and every year, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each and every sturgeon so taken, captured, killed or had unlawfully in possession.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts, special, local or general, inconsistent herewith or repugnant hereto, be and the same are hereby repealed, excepting that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to repeal the provisions of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for the protection of mammose or young sturgeon in the Delaware bay, river and their tributaries,' approved March twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety," which amendment was approved April first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect when similar acts shall have been passed by the legislatures of the states of Delaware and Pennsylvania.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXXXVI.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning taxes," approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the township committee of each township in this state shall meet and hold meetings at their usual places of meetings in their respective townships on the second Tuesday in July of each year for the purpose of examining, revising and correcting the duplicate of assessment to be laid before them in the manner hereinafter provided.

2. And be it enacted, That the assessors of the several townships in this state shall on the second Tuesday of July of each year attend the meeting of the committee of his township and lay before them the duplicate of assessment, to be by them examined, revised and corrected, and it shall be his duty to remain with said committee for the purpose of explaining the said duplicate and assisting said committee in the discharge of the duties required of them by this act.

3. And be it enacted, That said committee shall have power to adjourn from time to time as they may deem expedient for the purpose of discharging the duties required of them by this act, providing the said examination, revision and correction shall be made and completed on or before the third Tuesday in July of each year.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXXXIII.

An Act to facilitate the separation of boroughs from townships.

Whereas, By an act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act for the formation of borough governments,' approved April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight," which said supplement was approved April twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, it was provided that all boroughs of the first class existing within the limits of any of the townships of this state should thereafter be entirely separated and independent in all matters of local government from the township out of which such borough was created, and that no voter of any such borough shall have the right to vote for any township officer nor for any appropriation for township purposes; but such act did not provide for any change of any township election district which embraced any portion of any such borough; and did not provide for any apportionment between such township and borough of property, money or debts of such township in which the people of such borough had rights or were liable to pay; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all townships of this state having more than one election district, whenever at any election held in such township the total number of votes cast in any two election districts in such township shall aggregate less than six hundred, the township committee of such township shall have power to consolidate said two election districts or to change or alter any or all the election districts of such township, which consolidation, change or alteration shall be made in the same manner now prescribed by law in cases where election districts contain more than six hundred voters.

2. And be it enacted, That in the case of every township of this state coming within the terms of the act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act for the formation of borough governments,' approved April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight," approved April twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, the township committee of such township and the mayor and council of such borough shall meet at such time and place as they or a majority of each of them shall agree upon, not later than the fifth day of July next, and on said fifth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, if a time and place be not sooner agreed upon, at the council chamber in such borough, and shall then and there proceed in writing, signed by a majority of the members present, to allot and divide between such township and borough all properties and moneys of the township in hand or due at the close of the last preceding fiscal year of such township, and all debts owing by said township in proportion to the taxable properties and ratables of such township, exclusive of such borough, with the taxable properties and ratables of such borough, which said proportion shall be ascertained from the respective tax duplicates of such township and borough for the last preceding year; and such borough shall be liable to pay the proportion of the debts of such township which shall be so alloted to it, and it shall be the duty of the mayor and council of such borough, if necessary, to issue bonds with legal interest payable annually to the township committee of such township for the proportion of such indebtedness alloted to such borough, and the collector of taxes of such borough shall be entitled to demand, have, take and receive from the the treasurer of such township all the proportion of moneys and properties so alloted to such borough, and upon failure of the township treasurer for thirty days after such meeting to pay over and deliver the same to such collector, he shall be entitled to recover the same by appropriate action in the circuit court of the county in which such township is situate; in case any of the persons comprising either such township committee or such mayor and council shall neglect or refuse to meet as aforesaid, those assembled may proceed to make such allotment and division, and the decision of a majority of those present shall be final and conclusive.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXXXVIII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, to license physicians and surgeons, and to punish persons violating the provisions thereof," approved May twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section nine of an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, to license physicians and surgeons, and to punish persons violating the provisions thereof," approved May twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, be and the same is hereby amended so it shall read as follows:

9. And be it enacted, That this act shall not apply to the commissioned surgeons of the United States army, navy or marine hospital service while so commissioned, or to lawfully qualified physicians or surgeons residing in other states meeting registered physicians and surgeons of this state in consultation, or to any legally qualified physician or surgeon of another state taking charge of the practice of a legally-qualified physician or surgeon of this state temporarily during the latter's absence therefrom and upon the written request to said board therefor, or to any physician or surgeon of another state and duly authorized under the laws thereof to practice medicine and surgery therein; provided, that such practitioner shall not open an office or a place for the practice of his profession within the borders of this state, or to anyone while actually serving as a member of the resident medical staff of any legally-incorporated charitable or municipal hospital or asylum or to any legally-qualified and registered dentist exclusively engaged in practicing the art of dentistry, or to any person claiming the right to practice medicine and surgery in this state who has been practicing therein since before the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety; provided, said right or title was obtained upon a duly-registered diploma, of which the holder and applicant was the lawful possessor, issued by a legally-chartered medical institution which, in the opinion of said board was in good standing at the time said diploma was issued, or to any person resident of this state who has been continuously engaged in giving treatment by electricity herein during the past seven years; provided, that said person has graduated from a legally-incorporated electro-therapeutic school in good standing.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts, general or special, not in accordance with the provisions of this act or inconsistent therewith, are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXXXIX.

An Act concerning assessors.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the assessors of all cities of the third class and incorporated towns having but one assessor, who have authority to assess taxes for county purposes, shall represent such city or town in the county board of assessors.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXL.

An Act to amend an act approved March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act regulating proceedings in criminal cases,' approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four," which supplement was approved February sixth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine."

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of the act to which this act is amendatory be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in cases where the death penalty is inflicted the sheriff shall admit to the execution, in addition to the persons now limited by law, the accredited representative of the united press and the accredited representative of the standard news association or its successor.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CXLVI.

An Act to provide for the repaving, repairing and improving of paved streets and reconstruction of sewers in cities of this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful in any city of this state for the board having charge and control of the finances thereof to appropriate and set apart annually, with the consent of the mayor, for the period of five years from the date hereof, out of the license fees received in such city for licenses to sell spirituous or malt liquors, one-half thereof for the repaving, repairing and improving of paved streets and the reconstruction of sewers in such city, and said moneys so appropriated shall be disbursed, applied and expended for such purposes exclusively by the board or department of such city charged with the duty of paving and repairing streets and the reconstruction of sewers, and by no other board and authority, nor for any other purpose whatever.

2. And be it enacted, That the said board or department of such city may, by unanimous vote, at any time, out of said funds when so set aside, cause any part of the main thoroughfare in such city to be improved or paved, or both, although the same may not have heretofore been paved.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CXLVII.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act relative to the Monmouth battle monument," approved March fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

Whereas, "The Monmouth Battle Monument Association," a corporation under the laws of this state, did, in conformity to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, convey to the state of New Jersey the tract of land in the county of Monmouth known as "Monument Park," containing over three acres; and whereas, a monument to commemorate the battle of Monmouth has been erected on said land by the joint contributions of the people and the state and United States governments, under the supervision of the commission created by said act; and whereas, on the fifteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, the said monument was damaged by lightning to such an extent that it will be necessary to remove the statue now surmounting said monument and replace it with a new statue, at an expense of at least three thousand five hundred dollars; and whereas, one of the chief inducements to the appropriation of the sum of twenty thousand dollars heretofore made by the United States toward the erection of said monument was the fact that the title to the site thereof was in the state of New Jersey, which fact was considered a guarantee that the site and the monument would be continually cared for; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That out of the moneys in the treasury of this state there be hereby appropriated the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid as hereinafter specified, towards the repairing of the said monument.

2. And be it enacted, That the treasurer of this state shall, on the warrant of the comptroller, pay to the president of the said commission the moneys hereby appropriated, to be used by said commissioners created by the act to which this is a supplement, in replacing the present statue surmounting said monument with a new one of similar design and quality, and in making all other necessary repairs to said monument.

3. And be it enacted, That as soon as the repairs to said monument as aforesaid shall have been finished, said commission shall make to the governor a report and detailed account of the expenditures in making such repairs, who shall lay the same before the legislature at the next session thereafter.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CXLVIII.

An Act to prevent trespassing with guns.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any person trespassing on any lands, carrying a gun, after public notice on the part of the owner, occupant, lessee or licensee thereof, forbidding such trespassing, such notice being posted conspicuously adjacent to the highway binding on said lands, or adjacent to any usual entranceway on said lands, shall be deemed guilty of trespass at the suit of such owner, occupant, lessee or licensee, and in an action of trespass or tort (which action shall be conducted in all respects as actions of trespass or tort are usually conducted) the damages awarded for any such trespass shall be not less than ten dollars.

2. And be it enacted, That any person trespassing on any lands, carrying a gun, after being forbidden so to trespass by the owner, occupant, lessee or licensee thereof, shall be deemed guilty of trespass at the suit of such owner, occupant, lessee or licensee, and in an action of trespass or tort (which action shall be conducted in all respects as actions of trespass or tort are usually conducted), the damages awarded for any such trespass shall not be less than ten dollars.

3. And be it enacted, That any person or persons found trespassing, as provided in the first and second sections of this act, shall be deemed and adjudged to be disorderly, and in addition to the remedies therein provided for, it shall be lawful for the owner or owners of the said lands, or the occupant or occupants, lessee or licensees thereof, or any constable or constables, to apprehend, without warrant or process, any such disorderly person or persons, and to take him or them before any justice of the peace of the county where apprehended; and it shall be the duty of the said justice, in a summary manner, to hear and determine the guilt or innocence of such person or persons, and upon conviction, to impose upon the offender or offenders, and each of them so convicted, a fine of five dollars, besides the costs of the prosecution; and if any person or persons so convicted shall fail to pay such fines and costs, the said justice shall commit such offender or offenders to the common jail of the county for a period of not less than five nor more than ten days.

4. And be it enacted, That any person or persons who shall willfully or maliciously remove, deface or alter any notice posted, as contemplated in the first section of this act, with the intent to destroy such notice, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or both.

5. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CXLIX.

An Act relative to the construction of school buildings in cities of the first class in this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall and may be lawful for the board having charge and control of the finances in any city of the first class of this state, upon the request of the board thereof charged with the erection and construction of school buildings therein, to issue bonds of such city in an amount not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; said bonds to run for not exceeding six years, and to be sold for not less than par and accrued interest; said bonds shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually.

2. And be it enacted, That the proceeds derived from the sale of such bonds shall be placed by such financial board at the disposal of the board charged with the erection and construction of school buildings in any such city for the purpose of purchasing and erecting thereon school buildings in such city at such times as said last-mentioned board may determine.

3. And be it enacted, That all of the moneys now devoted by law in any such city for the construction and furnishing of buildings for public school department thereof shall be set aside annually and appropriated for the payment of the interest upon such bonds as the same fall due, and to the extinguishment thereof upon maturity, or at any time during their term.

4. And be enacted, That so much of the moneys to be raised hereinbefore mentioned as may be required may be used, in the discretion of the board having charge and control of the erection of school buildings in such city for the reconstruction and alteration of any buildings used for school purposes in such city, whenever the board of education in such city shall certify to said board having charge and control of the construction of schools therein when said school buildings should be reconstructed, and not otherwise.

5. And be it enacted, That this act shall not apply to any city where no portion of the money derived from licenses for the sale of liquor is appropriated by law for school purposes.

6. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CL.

Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act regulating the expenses for the observance of decoration day," approved April twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the township committee, board of finance, or other governing body of any township, town or borough, in this state having control of the finances of said township, town or borough, are hereby empowered to appropriate a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for the observance of decoration day, said appropriation to be paid by the disbursing officer of such municipality to the grand army post having jurisdiction over the territory of such township, town or borough.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed a public act, and shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CLI.

An Act to authorize the codification of the ordinances of the cities of this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the board of aldermen, common council or other legislative body of any city may codify the ordinances of the city, and the said ordinances when printed in book form and certified as true copies of the original ordinances of the city by the city counsel or city attorney of such city, and approved by the mayor, shall be received in all courts as evidence as fully as if the original ordinances were produced and offered in evidence.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CLII.

An Act concerning wards and district lines in cities of this state, and for the formation of new wards.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the common council, board of aldermen or other legislative body of any city of this state shall have power by ordinance to divide said city up into wards and to change the lines and boundaries of the present wards and aldermanic districts therein, and to increase the number of wards therein; provided, that the number of wards shall not exceed sixteen in any city; and provided further, that a majority of all the members of said legislative body shall agree to the passage of said ordinance, and the same shall be approved by the mayor of said city.

2. And be it enacted, That all officers elected or appointed for existing wards or aldermanic districts in any city wherein the ward or aldermanic district lines are changed, and new wards created as herein provided, shall continue in office until their respective terms of office shall have expired, and until others are duly appointed or elected to take their places, and that hereafter such number of officers shall be elected or appointed from the new wards as may be elected or appointed from the wards now existing; and vacancies therein may be filled in the manner now provided by law for filling vacancies.

3. And be it enacted, That when new wards are created in any city, as herein provided, it shall be the duty of the common council or board of aldermen of such city to divide the new wards into election districts or precincts, which said precincts, so far as practicable, shall be so constituted as not to contain over six hundred voters.

4. And be it enacted, That the term wards as used in this act shall include all divisions of cities known as aldermanic districts, and that hereafter all such aldermanic districts shall be known and designated as wards.

5. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

6. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CLIII.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act concerning cities," approved March twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of an act entitled "An act concerning cities," approved March twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and which section reads as follows:

"1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the common council or other legislative body of the several cities of the third class be and they are hereby authorized to elect a city attorney, who shall be a counselor-at-law, and shall hold his office for the term of three years, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified; he shall perform such service and receive such compensation as the common council or other legislative body shall by ordinance prescribe; provided, however, that this act shall not apply to any city wherein a like officer is provided for in its act of incorporation," be amended so that the same shall read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the common council or other legislative body of the several cities of the third class be and they are hereby authorized to elect a city attorney, who shall be an attorney-at-law of at least two years' standing at the bar, and shall hold his office for the term of three years, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified; he shall perform such service and receive such compensation as the common council or other legislative body shall by ordinance prescribe; provided, however, that this act shall not apply to any city wherein a like officer is provided for in its act of incorporation, or is elected by a vote of the people or appointed by the mayor subject to confirmation by the common council of said city.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CLIV.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to secure to mechanics and others payment for their labor and materials in erecting any building" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section two of the act to which this is a supplement be and the same hereby is amended to read as follows:

2. And be it enacted, That whenever any building shall be erected in whole or in part by contract in writing, such building and the land whereon it stands shall be liable to the contractor alone for work done or materials furnished in pursuance of such contract; provided, said contract or a duplicate thereof, together with the specifications accompanying the same, or a copy or copies thereof, be filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which such building is situate before such work done or materials furnished.

2. And be it enacted, That section three of the act to which this is a supplement be and the same hereby is amended to read as follows:

3. And be it enacted, That whenever any master-workman or contractor shall, upon demand, refuse to pay any person who may have furnished materials used in the erection of any such house or other building, or any journeyman or laborer employed by him in the erecting or constructing any building, the money or wages due to him, it shall be the duty of such journeyman or laborer or materialmen to give notice in writing to the owner or owners of such building of such refusal, and of the amount due to him or them and so demanded, and the owner or owners of such building shall thereupon be authorized to retain the amount so due and claimed by any such journeyman, laborer or materialman out of the amount owing by him or them to such master-workman or contractor, or that may thereafter become due from him or them to such master-workman or contractor for labor or materials used in the erection of such building, giving him written notice of such notice and demand; and if the same be not paid or settled by said master-workman or contractor, such owner or owners on being satisfied of the correctness of said demand shall pay the same, and the receipt of such journeyman, laborer or materialman for the same shall entitle such owner or owners to an allowance therefor in the settlement of accounts between him and such master-workman or contractor as so much paid on account.

3. And be it enacted, That when a notice or notices shall be served upon such owner or owners by any journeyman, laborer or materialman, under the third section of the act to which this is a supplement, and notice thereof shall have been given by such owner or owners to the master-workman or contractor as required by said section, and said master-workman or contractor shall, within five days after receiving notice aforesaid, notify in writing the journeyman, laborer or person who has furnished materials that he disputes his or their claim and requests him or them to establish the same by judgment, the owner shall not pay the claim until it is so established; provided, the master-workman or contractor shall notify him in writing that he has given the aforesaid notice to said journeyman, laborer or materialman.

4. And be it enacted, That section thirteen of the act to which this is a supplement be and the same hereby is amended to read as follows:

13. And be it enacted, That no debt shall be a lien by virtue of this act unless a claim is filed as hereinbefore provided within four months from the date of the last work done or materials furnished for which such debt is due; nor shall any lien be enforced by virtue of this act unless the summons in the suit for that purpose shall be issued within ninety days from the date of the last work done or materials furnished in such claim; and the time of issuing such summons shall be endorsed on the claim by the clerk upon the sealing thereof, and if no such entry be made within four months from such last date, or if such claimant shall fail to prosecute his claim diligently within one year from the date of the issuing of such summons or such further time as the court may by order direct such lien shall be discharged; provided, that the time in which such lien may be enforced by summons may be extended for any further period, not exceeding four months, by a written agreement for that purpose, signed by said land owner and said claimant and annexed to said claim on file before such time herein limited therefor shall have expired, in which case the county clerk shall enter the word "extended" on the margin of the lien docket opposite such claim, and any claimant upon receiving written notice from the owner of the lands or building requiring him to commence suit on such claim within thirty days from the receipt of such notice, shall only enforce such lien by suit to be commenced within said thirty days.

5. And be it enacted, That if the owner or owners of any building or other property which, by the act to which this is a supplement or the various supplements and amendments thereto, is made the subject of liens for or toward the construction, altering, repair or improvement of which labor or services have been performed or materials furnished by contract, duly filed, shall, for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, or the various supplements and amendments thereto, or in advance of the terms of such contract, pay any money or other valuable thing on such contract, the amount still due to the contractor, after such payment has been made, shall be insufficient to satisfy the notices served in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement or the various supplements or amendments thereto, such owner or owners shall be liable in the same manner as if no such payment had been made.

6. And be it enacted, That every mortgage upon lands in this state shall have priority over any claim which may be filed in pursuance of the act to which this is a supplement or the various supplements or amendments thereto, to the extent of the money actually advanced and paid by the mortgagee and applied to the erection of any new building upon the mortgaged lands or any alterations, repairs or additions to any building on said lands, provided such mortgage be recorded or registered before the filing of any such claim.

7. And be it enacted, That in all cases journeymen or laborers shall have priority and preference over any employers of labor, contractors or materialmen, for the payment of wages, without reference to the date when said journeymen or laborers shall have filed the lien or served the notices provided for in the act to which this act is a supplement or the several supplements or amendments thereto.

8. And be it enacted, That chapter two hundred and ninety-two of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety, entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act to secure to mechanics and others payment for their labor and materials in erecting any building,' approved March twenty-seventh, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four," which supplement was approved June nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, be and the same is hereby repealed.

9. And be it enacted, That an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'A supplement to an act entitled "An act to secure to mechanics and others payment for their labors and materials in erecting any building,"' approved March twenty-seventh, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four,' which supplement was approved June nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety," and which amendatory act was approved March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, be and the same is hereby repealed.

10. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CLV.

An Act regarding honorably discharged union soldiers, sailors and mariners.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no person now holding a position or office under the government of this state, or the government of any city or county of this state, or who may hereafter be appointed to any such position whose term of office is not now fixed by law, and receiving a salary from such city, county or the state, who is an honorably-discharged union soldier, sailor or mariner, having served in the war of the rebellion, shall be removed from such position or office except for good cause shown, after a fair and impartial hearing, but such honorably-discharged union soldier, sailor or mariner shall hold his position or office during good behavior, and shall not be removed for political reasons.

2. And be it enacted, That before any honorably discharged union soldier, sailor or mariner shall be dismissed from any position or office held by him in any department of the government of this state, or of any department of the government of any county or city of this state, charges shall be preferred against him, a copy of which must be served upon him, and a time set for the hearing of the same, at which the honorably-discharged union soldier, sailor or marine so accused shall have the right to be represented by counsel, if he so elect, and to produce witnesses and testimony in his own behalf.

3. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any board of commissioners, mayor, aldermen, common council or other governing body in any municipality in this state, or of any county in this state, or of any department of the state government to abolish any position or office held by any honorably-discharged union soldier, sailor or marine or to change the title of any such office or position or reduce the emoluments thereof for the purpose of terminating the service of any such employee.

4. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CLVIII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act for the preservation of clams and oysters," approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any person who shall hereafter dredge upon, or shall throw or cast his oyster dredge or any other instrument used for the purpose of catching oysters upon any oyster bed duly staked up within or under any of the waters of this state belonging to or in possession of any other person or persons without the permission of the owner or holder of such oyster bed, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or both; and any boat or vessel used or employed in the commission of such offense, with all her furniture, tackle and apparel, and all oysters on board thereof, shall be forfeited, and the same seized, secured and sold in the manner prescribed in the act entitled "An act for the preservation of clams and oysters," approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and the supplements thereto, and the proceeds of such sale, after deducting all expenses, shall be paid to the collector of the oyster fund of Maurice river cove and Delaware bay oyster association.

2. And be it enacted, That any person who shall hereafter dredge for, or shall catch or take, or attempt to catch or take, any oysters planted in or under any of the waters of this state, the location of which planted oysters is indicated by stakes or buoys, without the permission of the owner of such planted oysters, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or both; and any boat or vessel used or employed in the commission of such offense, with all her furniture, tackle and apparel, and all oysters on board thereof, shall be forfeited, and the same seized, secured and sold in the manner prescribed in the act entitled "An act for the preservation of clams and oysters," approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and the supplements thereto, and the proceeds of such sale, after deducting all expenses, shall be paid to the collector of the oyster fund of the Maurice river cove and Delaware bay oyster association.

3. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall give to any person or persons the right or privilege, nor shall it confirm any supposed right or privilege, to stake up, take, have, hold, use, occupy, possess or enjoy any exclusive right in or to any natural oyster bed or ground.

4. And be it enacted, That all general acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CLIX.

An Act to provide for the payment of expenses incurred by order of the supreme court.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever any item of expense has been incurred by order of the supreme court in the execution of its duties, the payment of which is not otherwise provided for by law, the same shall, when so directed by the order of said court, be paid by the state treasurer, which order shall be countersigned by the comptroller, when attested by the justice of said court presiding therein at the time said order is made.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CLX.

An Act concerning the qualification of commissioners appointed to assess benefits conferred by the construction of sewers and drains in certain cases.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cases where the benefits conferred by the construction of any sewer or drain shall extend beyond the line of such sewer or drain, no commissioner appointed to assess the benefits conferred by the construction of any such sewer or drain shall be disqualified because of his being interested as owner in any lands situate beyond the line of such sewer or drain, but included within the area or district benefited thereby.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CLXI.

An act for the incorporation of park trustees.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever a tract of land has heretofore been or may hereafter be conveyed to any persons in trust for use as a public park, and such park has been opened and established, it shall and may be lawful for such persons to become incorporated as hereinafter provided, and have, possess and enjoy all the powers and privileges which are now or may hereafter be granted to corporations as such by law; such persons so desiring to become incorporated shall make a certificate in writing under their hands and seals, which shall be filed and recorded with the clerk of the county wherein said park is situate; said certificate shall recite that the persons making the same are trustees, maintaining a public park, and the municipality, township or other place where the same is situated and maintained, and that that they desire to become incorporated under a name to be therein stated, which shall thereafter be the corporate name of the said corporation, and upon filing and recording of said certificate said trustees shall be and become a body politic and corporate in the law as aforesaid, and thereafter shall have and hold any property, real and personal, belonging to said trustees, as the property of said corporation; provided, however, that said corporation shall be subject to the same limitations and restrictions as the trustees are subjected to, as to the management of the trust, in and by virtue of the instrument creating them such trustees; membership in such corporation shall be created as provided by the by-laws of such corporations.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CLXII.

An Act to abolish the inferior courts of common pleas, courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and courts of general quarter sessions of the peace, and to establish in their place a county court in each of the counties of this state, and to provide for and define the jurisdiction, powers and duties of such county courts.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the inferior courts of common pleas, courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and courts of general quarter sessions of the peace in the several counties of this state, be and the same are hereby abolished, and that a county court be and the same is hereby established in each of the counties of this state, to be known and designated as the (name of county) county court, and which shall be a court of record, with the jurisdiction, powers and duties hereinafter stated and defined, and the common seal of the county shall be seal of the county court therein.

2. And be it enacted, That the legal voters of each of the counties in this state having a population exceeding forty-seven thousand inhabitants, according to the census of the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety, shall, at the next election for members of the general assembly, elect one judge to hold the county courts hereby established therein; that said voters of each of the other counties in this state shall jointly elect judges to hold said county courts therein as follows, namely, said voters of Atlantic and Ocean counties shall elect one judge; said voters of Gloucester and Salem counties shall elect one judge; said voters of Cumberland and Cape May counties shall elect one judge; said voters of Hunterdon and Somerset counties shall elect one judge; and said voters of Sussex and Warren counties shall elect one judge.

3. And be it enacted, That said judges shall be elected from among the qualified voters of the county or counties in and for which they are elected respectively; they shall be members of the bar of this state, and shall be commissioned by the governor, and hold office for the term of five years from and after the first day of December next; their successors shall be elected for terms of five years at the election for members of the general assembly held next before the expiration of each term, and in case any vacancy shall occur more than thirty days preceding any such election, the governor shall appoint and commission a judge qualified as aforesaid, to hold office until the first day of December following such appointment, and if any vacancy shall occur within such period of thirty days, such appointment and commission shall expire on the first day of December in the year next following, and the successors of the judges so appointed shall be elected at the election for members of the general assembly next preceding the expiration of the term for which they shall have been appointed; each judge, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe an oath to support the constitution of the State of New Jersey and of the United States, and to faithfully and impartially perform all of his official duties as such judge, according to the best of his ability and understanding; which oath shall be administered by a justice of the supreme court, and filed in the office of the secretary of state; and no judge elected or appointed under this act shall be allowed to practice in any of the courts of the county or counties in which he is elected or for which he may be appointed.

4. And be it enacted, That the annual salary of the judges elected in counties containing more than two hundred thousand inhabitants according to the then next preceding state or national census, shall be seven thousand and five hundred dollars; the annual salary of each of the other judges of said county courts shall be as follows, namely, judges elected in counties having between one hundred thousand and two hundred thousand inhabitants, according to such census, shall receive the sum of five thousand and five hundred dollars; in counties having between eighty thousand and one hundred thousand inhabitants according to such census, five thousand dollars; in counties having between seventy thousand and eighty thousand inhabitants, according to such census, four thousand five hundred dollars; and in counties having between forty-seven and seventy thousand inhabitants, according to such census, four thousand dollars; and judges elected by the voters of two counties jointly shall be paid at the same rate, according to the aggregate population of the counties in which they shall be elected, and each of such counties shall pay in proportion to the number of its inhabitants according to such census; provided, that the judges elected in two counties when the aggregate population thereof according to such census is not more than forty-seven thousand, shall be paid the sum of three thousand dollars annually; such salaries shall be paid by the collector or treasurer of the respective counties in equal monthly payments, and shall be in lieu of all fees and other compensation whatsoever and shall not be changed during the term for which any judge shall have been elected or appointed; and all fees which are now by law are divided among or paid to the judges or to any judge of any of the courts hereby abolished, shall not hereafter be taxed or collected.

5. And be it enacted, That the justices of the supreme court of this state, together with the judges to be elected or appointed in pursuance of this act, shall be judges of the county courts, and any county court may be held by any justice of the supreme court or by any judge of any of the county courts or by any such justice and judge sitting together; the clerks of the several counties shall be clerks of the county courts therein, respectively, and shall be entitled to the same fees as have been payable heretofore for similar services, and the sheriffs, coroners, elisors, and constables of the several counties of this state, for the time being, shall be the ministerial officers of the county courts held within their respective counties, and shall execute all writs, orders and processes issuing out of said courts and to them directed and delivered, and make true return thereof according to the command of the same, and they shall be entitled to the same fees as heretofore for similar services.

6. And be it enacted, That the county courts in the several counties in the state shall have jurisdiction and cognizance of all crimes, misdemeanors and offenses whatsoever which by the laws of this state are or shall be of an indictable or presentable nature, and which have been or shall be committed, done or attempted within the counties respectively, and of causes of civil and penal action arising therein; and the said county courts shall have, and they and each of them are hereby invested with and may exercise all the jurisdiction, powers and authority heretofore conferred upon or lawfully exercised by any and all of the courts mentioned in the first section of this act; both by way of original jurisdiction and on appeal; and for the purpose of properly hearing and determining the matters and causes of action committed to said county courts in and by this act, and to facilitate the administration by said courts of the laws applicable to such matters and causes of action, it shall be lawful for said courts to proceed in the manner and according to the methods, rules and practice heretofore provided, established and prevailing in any of the courts hereby abolished until such methods of practice shall be changed by rules, as provided in this act or otherwise, according to law; and all proceedings and acts had and taken before such county courts shall be of the same validity, force and effect as if the same were had and taken prior to the passage of this act before the several courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and general quarter sessions of the peace, and the courts of common pleas in the several counties of this state; and every judge of a county court shall have and may exercise all the rights and powers which have heretofore been vested in or exercised by any judge or law judge or president or presiding judge or by the judges of any of the said courts acting or sitting together, and shall perform all the duties heretofore imposed on or required of any such judge or judges; provided, that a justice of the supreme court shall preside at the trial of any presentment or indictment for a crime punishable by death.

7. And be it enacted, That whenever any person shall be charged upon oath or affirmation with any offense cognizable before such county courts, and the person so charged shall in writing signed by him or her, and addressed to the prosecutor of the pleas of the county, waive indictment and trial by jury and request to be tried immediately before the county court of the county in which it is charged that such offense was committed, it shall be the duty of the prosecutor to apply to the judge of the county court of such county to appoint a special session of such court for the purpose of trying such person; and such judge is hereby authorized to appoint such session and try the person so charged for such offense.

8. And be it enacted, That all proceedings of whatever kind that shall have been commenced before the first Monday of December next in any of the courts abolished by this act shall, on said Monday of December, be transferred to and continued in the county courts of the respective counties in which such proceedings shall have been commenced and shall be proceeded with as if commenced originally in the county courts; and all suits and proceedings that shall have been commenced, and all orders and judgments that shall have been made or entered in any of the courts hereby abolished prior to the said Monday of December next, shall be continued and enforced by said county courts as if originally made or entered therein; and all records of said court hereby abolished, and all papers and documents on file in the offices of the clerks thereof relating to said courts or to proceedings therein, shall, on and after said Monday of December, be taken, treated and regarded as records of the county courts respectively, and the same or copies thereof may be certified or exemplified by the judges and clerks of said courts, respectively in the manner provided or required by law.

9. And be it enacted, That the judges of the county courts respectively may adopt and settle rules of practice in all matters not regulated by statute for the government of said county courts and of proceedings therein, and may, from time to time, alter, repeal and modify the same as occasion may require.

10. And be it enacted, That the terms of the county courts shall begin in each county at the time and place of beginning the terms of the circuit courts therein, and they may adjourn from time to time and hold special terms when deemed necessary; all writs and processes issuing out of any county court shall be tested in the name of the judge thereof, or in the name of a judge authorized to hold such court; and it shall be lawful for said county courts, in their discretion at any time when the general panel of jurors shall not be in attendance, to issue a special venire to summon a jury for the trial of any cause that may be pending therein on the application of either or any party thereto.

11. And be it enacted, That any final judgment of a county court may be removed into the supreme court by a writ of error or certiorari in the same manner as final judgments of the courts of common pleas, courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, and general quarter sessions of the peace have heretofore been removed.

12. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, general, special or local, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed; provided, that the several courts mentioned in the first section of this act shall continue to exist and exercise their jurisdiction and powers as heretofore until the first Monday of December next.

Passed March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CLXIII.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act respecting the orphans' court and relating to the powers and duties of the ordinary and the orphans' court and surrogates."

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of the act entitled "An act respecting the orphans' court and relating to the powers and duties of the ordinary and orphans' court and surrogates" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the judges of the county courts of the respective counties of this state shall be and they are hereby constituted judges of the orphans' court heretofore established therein; and each judge of the county courts may hold the orphans' court in any county.

2. And be it enacted, That the judges of the orphans' court respectively shall not be entitled to demand or receive any fees, compensation or salary for services rendered by them as judges of said courts in addition to the salaries to which they shall be entitled respectively as judges of said county courts, and no fees or costs shall be hereafter taxed or collected for any such services.

3. And be it enacted, That the orphans' courts in the several counties of this state may each adopt and use an official seal.

4. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect on the first Monday of December next.

Passed March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CLXIV.

An Act to enable the city clerk of cities of the first class in this state to designate a clerk in the office of the city clerk to act as city clerk.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the city clerk of any city of the first class in this state shall be authorized to designate from the clerks in his office a clerk to act as acting city clerk during his absence or disability, which designation shall be made in writing and addressed to the board having the control of finances in said city, which designation shall be operative until the resumption of the work of the office by the city clerk.

2. And be it enacted, That such acting city clerk shall perform all of the duties of the office of city clerk during such absence or disability of the city clerk, which said city clerk shall be responsible for the acts and doings of such clerk so designated as acting city clerk.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 18, 1895.

CHAPTER CLXV.

An Act authorizing the relaying and repair of sidewalks in townships of this state, and to provide for the assessment and collection of the costs and expenses incurred therein.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the township committees of the several townships of this state be and they are hereby authorized by ordinance to provide for the relaying and repair of sidewalks in the several townships in this state, in such localities, of such width and material and of such length as they may deem best; that upon the passage of such ordinance by any township committee it shall be the duty of the township clerk to notify, in writing, the owner or owners of all lands adjacent to such proposed improvement of the adoption of such ordinance, and requiring the owner or owners to make or cause to be made, under the supervision of said town committees, the improvements therein and thereby provided for in front of their said lands respectively within thirty days after service of such notice, and that in default thereof such improvement will be made by said township committee at the expense of such owner or owners; such notice shall be served personally upon such property owner or owners when he, she or they reside within the township where such improvement is proposed, or by leaving the same at his or her residence with some member of his or her family above the age of fourteen years; but when such owner or owners reside without the limits of said township such notice shall be served either personally or by mailing the same to such owner or owners at his, her or their proper post office address, if the same can be ascertained, but if the same cannot be ascertained after due inquiry, then such notice may be given by publishing the same once a week for at least two weeks in some newspaper published in said township, if any; or if no newspaper shall be published in said township, then by publishing the same in some newspaper published in the county in which said township lies, and circulating therein, for the same period in the same manner.

2. And be it enacted, That, in default of any property owner or owners making such improvement within thirty days after being notified as aforesaid, the said township committee shall and may without delay proceed to relay or repair said sidewalk, make or cause the same to be relaid or repaired in front of the property of such owner or owners and shall pay the costs and expenses of the same to the person or persons entitled to receive the same; the said township committee shall cause said work to be done by contract in all cases where the amount of work to be done is estimated to cost more than one hundred dollars, and shall in such case invite bids for said work by public notice given once a week for at least two weeks in some newspaper printed and published in the township, and if there be no such newspaper, then in some newspaper printed and published in the county and circulating in said township; said township is hereby empowered to issue promissory notes of said township in payment of the cost and expenses of said work.

3. And be it enacted, That whenever said work shall be done in whole or in part by any township committee pursuant to this act, it shall be the duty of said committee to ascertain and determine the costs and expenses of doing such work in front of and adjacent to the lands of any and every owner neglecting or refusing to make such improvement after notice as aforesaid, and thereupon to assess such costs and expenses upon and against the said land of such owner or owners respectively, and to file such assessment under the hands and seals of said township committee with the clerk of said township.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the township clerk of said township to receive and file said assessment and within five days thereafter to deliver a certified copy thereof to the collector of said township; and from and after the filing of said assessment with the clerk of said township said assessment shall be and remain a first and paramount lien upon the lots assessed for the amounts thereon assessed respectively, with interest at six per centum from the time of such filing, and also for all costs and fees thereon until the same be paid and satisfied, notwithstanding any devise, descent or alienation thereof, or any judgment, mortgage or incumbrance thereon, and notwithstanding any mistake in the name or names of the owner, or omission to name the owner or owners thereof, and any assessment in which such omission or mistake occurs shall nevertheless be a valid and effectual lien upon the lands assessed.

5. And be it enacted, That the assessments so imposed shall be collected by the same officer or officers and at the same time and in the same manner that taxes are or may be collected in the township where said improvement is made.

6. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 18, 1895.

CHAPTER CLXVI.

An Act concerning the registrar of vital statistics in cities of the second class in this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cities of the second class of this state the city clerk shall be registrar of vital statistics; provided, however, that this act shall not affect any city now having a registrar of vital statistics.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 18, 1895.

CHAPTER CLXVIII.

An Act relating to life insurance companies doing business in the state of New Jersey, and to the representatives of such companies.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no life insurance company doing business in the state of New Jersey shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insurants of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount of payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes; nor shall any such company or agent, or sub-agent thereof, or any other person make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract, other than is plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or any agent or sub-agent thereof or any other person, directly or indirectly pay or allow, or offer to pay or allow, as inducement to insurance, or after the insurance shall have been effected, any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefit to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy contract of insurance.

2. And be it enacted, That any person or corporation violating any of the provisions of the preceding section of this act shall, for each and every offense, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars for every twenty-five hundred dollars of insurance or fraction thereof effected by the said policy contract of insurance; such penalty to be sued for and recovered with costs in an action of debt in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county where the offense shall have been committed, or in any county wherein such offender may reside or be served with process, by any person who shall sue for the same; one-half of such penalty shall be for the benefit of the person prosecuting the suit and the other half shall be paid to the state treasurer for the benefit of the school fund of the state; and in case the defendant in any suit shall neglect or refuse to pay the amount recovered against him, it shall be lawful for such court in which such judgment has been obtained to issue its process against the body of the defendant and to cause him to be committed to the jail of the county until the judgment and costs are paid, the imprisonment, however, not to exceed sixty days from the date of such commitment.

3. And be enacted, That no agent, sub-agent or other person against whom final judgment may have been recovered under the second section of this act, shall solicit applications for life insurance in this state, or in any way, directly or indirectly, act as the agent of any life insurance company doing business in this state within two years after the recovery of such final judgment; and any person so offending against the provisions of this section of this act shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and on being thereof convicted shall be punished by a fine not less than five hundred dollars nor exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for any term not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

4. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

5. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 19, 1895.

CHAPTER CLXIX.

An act to enable cities of the second class in this state to reconstruct old school-houses or to purchase additional land and construct new school-houses thereon to take the place thereof, and to issue bonds of such city for the payment of such expenditures.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That hereafter in any city of the second class in this state where any public school-house shall be in a dilapidated, unsanitary, unsafe or unsatisfactory condition for school purposes, it shall be lawful for the common council, board of aldermen or other governing body of every such city to borrow money to an amount not exceeding the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of additional or other ground as may seem best for school purposes and thereon to reconstruct such school-house, or to build another to use in place thereof, on a larger scale, and with better and more modern appointments.

2. And be it enacted, That the said common council, board of aldermen or other governing body to secure the payment of the said sum or sums so borrowed may issue bonds of such city not to exceed the said sum of one hundred thousand dollars, payable in not more than twenty years at a rate not to exceed five per centum, pledging the faith and credit of such city for the payment thereof, which bonds shall be sold to the highest bidder at not less than par value, after first having advertised the same for sale in two newspapers of the county for at least two weeks; provided, that the purchase of land for all such purposes and the erecting and furnishing and reconstruction of any school-house with the money so borrowed shall be done solely and entirely by the board of education in every such city, and the money so borrowed shall be placed to the credit of said board of education for the purposes aforesaid.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 19, 1895.

CHAPTER CLXX.

A Further supplement to an act entitled "An act to establish a system of public instruction" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the board of education, board of school trustees, or other body having charge and control of the public schools in any school district in this state acting under a special charter, is hereby authorized and empowered for the purpose of building or enlarging any school-house or houses in said district, to borrow such sum or sums of money as may be necessary for that purpose; provided, the legal voters of said district shall have first authorized and determined the amount that may be borrowed for said purpose, by a majority of the votes cast at an annual election or at a special election called by said board or said other body for that purpose; and provided, further, that the said board or said other body shall have made an estimate of the amount necessary to be borrowed for such purpose, and notice in writing of such estimate shall have been set up by the district clerk in seven of the most public places in said district at least ten days before the time for holding said election.

2. And be it enacted, That the money borrowed by virtue of this act shall be secured by bonds issued in the corporate name of the said school district, to be known as district school bonds, which bonds shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually; and the said bonds shall and are hereby declared to be the first lien upon the school-house and the lot on which the same is erected, and, for the erection, enlarging or repair of which they shall have been issued; that such loan may be paid at such times and in such amounts as said board of education, board of school trustees or other body borrowing money under the provisions of this act may direct; provided, that the first payment on any such loan shall become and be payable not later than five years from the date of said loan.

3. And be it enacted, That if any charter of any incorporated school district in this state shall limit the amount of the indebtedness that may be incurred or shall limit the amount of tax or the rate of taxation in any incorporated school district, or by its terms prevent the carrying out of the provisions of this act, the said charter shall not hereafter be held to apply to the raising of money under the provisions of this act, any public, local, special or other law to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the officer or board charged with the raising, levying and assessing of taxes in any school district issuing bonds under the provisions of his act, to assess upon the inhabitants thereof and their estates and the taxable property therein, an amount sufficient to pay the bonds of the said district maturing in such year, together with the interest accruing upon the whole issue of the unpaid bonds of such district, and the tax thus ordered shall be assessed, levied, collected and paid over in the same manner as other taxes for school purposes are assessed, levied, collected and paid in said school district.

5. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 19, 1895.

CHAPTER CLXXI.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act for the better regulation of the proceedings upon writs of mandamus," approved December second, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all proceedings of mandamus, to enforce the collection or payment of a tax or appropriation, it shall and may be lawful to plead and show as a defense that such tax or appropriation is in whole or in part illegal.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 19, 1895.

CHAPTER CLXXII.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a system of public instruction" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section seventy-three of an act entitled "An act to establish a system of public instruction" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy four, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

73. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the trustees of the school fund of this state, on or before the fifteenth day of November of every year, to appropriate out of the annual income of the fund for the support of public schools the sum of two hundred thousand dollars; and if the annual income of said fund shall not have been received in full, or shall be insufficient for that purpose, then the said trustees are hereby authorized and empowered to draw for any sum necessary to make up the deficiency, by warrant, signed by the comptroller, upon the treasurer of the state, who is directed to pay the same; which sum, so drawn from the treasury aforesaid, shall be replaced from the annual income of said school fund as soon as the same shall be received.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 19, 1895.

CHAPTER CLXXIII.

An Act to repeal a further supplement to an act entitled "An act for the formation and government of villages," approved February twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, said further supplement approved May fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That an act entitled a further supplement to an act entitled "An act for the formation and government of villages," approved February twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, said further supplement approved May fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 19, 1895.

CHAPTER CLXXIV.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act for the formation and government of villages," approved February twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the legal voters of any village formed under the act to which this is a supplement, out of part of a township, shall, at the annual election for village officers, elect a collector of taxes, an overseer of the poor, and three judicious freeholders, to hear and determine all appeals in cases of taxation, to be known as commissioners of appeal, the said collector and overseer each to hold his office for the term of three years and until his successor shall be qualified, and to give bond to the said village for the faithful performance of his duties, in such sum and sureties as the board of village trustees of such village shall determine, and the said commissioners of appeal to hold their office for the term of one year; the said collector, overseer and commissioners of appeal of such village to act in the limits of such village in the place of the collector, overseer and commissioners of appeal of the township wherein such village lies, to have the same powers and authority, to be subject to the same duties and penalties, and to receive the same compensation as is now provided by law in regard to the collector and commissioners of appeal of such township respectively, except that the compensation of such overseer shall be fixed annually by the board of village trustees; provided, however, that no election of any of said officers shall be had unless the legal voters of said village shall by an election held for that purpose determine to elect any one or all of said officers.

2. And be it enacted, That the assessor of said village shall be paid the same fees for his services as are now paid to the assessor of the township wherein such village lies, and all fees to be paid to such assessor, collector and commissioners of appeal shall be paid wholly by the trustees of said village, and not by the said township.

3. And be it enacted, That section sixty of the act to which this is a supplement be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

60. And be it enacted, That the board of trustees, in order to pay the expenses of any such improvement or any improvement in relation to sidewalks made by the said trustees under the provisions of section forty-three of this act, may borrow the money necessary therefor upon the promissory notes of such corporation or by the issue of temporary improvement certificates from time to time as the work progresses in such form as the board may prescribe; said notes and certificates to bear interest at a rate not to exceed six per centum per annum, to be fixed by the board, and shall be payable of not more than three years from the date of their issue, and that receipts from assessments for such improvement shall be paid to the treasurer and shall be applied to the payment of indebtedness incurred by the village therefor.

4. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

5. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 19, 1895.

CHAPTER CLXXV.

An Act to establish the rate of interest on arrears of taxes and assessments in cities of this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the common council or other board having charge and control of the finances of any city in this state may, by the same vote required to expend moneys, fix and change by resolution the rate of interest on all past-due taxes and assessments of all kinds which were due prior to January first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, at and after a rate of not less than seven per centum per annum; provided, however, that such rate shall apply only to such taxes and assessments as are still due and unpaid to said city, and shall not apply to any taxes or assessments that have been or may be adjusted under the act of the legislature entitled "An act concerning the settlement and collection of arrearages of unpaid taxes, assessments and water rates or water rents in cities of this state, and imposing and levying a tax, assessment and lien in lieu and instead of such arrearages and to enforce the payment thereof, and to provide for the sale of lands subjected to further taxation and assessment," passed March thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts, so far as may conflict herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 19, 1895.

CHAPTER CLXXVI.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act for rendering the proceedings upon information in the nature of a quo warranto more speedy and effectual," passed March seventeenth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That hereafter any relator or relators, upon the entry of judgment of ouster in the supreme court in respect to any office or franchise within this state, upon any proceedings upon information in the nature of a quo warranto, wherein such relator or relators shall theretofore have had judgment of ouster in said court, shall be entitled at once upon the entry thereof to enter, possess and enjoy the office in respect to which the said proceedings, whereon the said judgment may be founded, were or shall be taken; and that the said court or any judge thereof may, upon the entry of such judgment, thereupon make an order on any defendant in such proceedings requiring him immediately to surrender any such office or franchise, with all the books, papers and insignia thereof, to the relator or relators; and no writ of error or other proceedings shall in any wise affect the right of such relator or relators to immediate entry into such office or franchise; provided, that such relator or relators shall, upon his or their entry into such office or franchise, give bond to the defendant or defendants in such sum and with such surety or sureties as the supreme court or any judge thereof shall approve, conditioned for the repayment to the the defendant of the emoluments of the office or franchise during such relator's incumbency therein to which such defendants may be adjudged to be entitled, as well as the costs of the defendant, in the event of the subsequent reversal of the judgment of ouster in the said proceedings.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 19, 1895.

CHAPTER CLXXVII.

A Supplement to "An act relative to the state house and adjacent public grounds," passed March twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the governor, the treasurer and the comptroller, or a majority of them, be and are hereby authorized and required to effect and maintain insurance against loss or damage by fire upon the state house and the contents thereof, in such a sum as in their judgment may be necessary and sufficient.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 19, 1895.

CHAPTER CLXXVIII.

An Act in relation to mutual fire insurance companies.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall and may be lawful for any mutual fire insurance association, organized under the laws of this state, to insure buildings, farm produce and other personal property against loss or damage by lightning or fire, wheresoever the same may be located.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 19, 1895.

CHAPTER CLXXIX.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act providing for the formation and establishment of wards in cities of the first class in this state," approved May sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cities of the first class in this state in which new ward lines may have been or shall hereafter be established under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, there shall be elected at the first charter election ensuing after the formation of such new wards, one alderman from each of the wards thus formed, who shall hold the offices to which they have been elected for the term of two years; and that one alderman shall be elected each year thereafter in each of the said wards, to hold office for a like term; and other officers required to be elected in said new wards shall be elected to such number only as would have been required to be elected for full terms in such wards had the new wards been the original wards theretofore provided for by law.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 19, 1895.

CHAPTER CLXXX.

An Act respecting local boards of health in cities of this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That where the board of health of any city in this state shall have established or shall hereafter establish a plant for the production of diphtheria anti-toxin serum, and shall be engaged in the production of diphtheria antitoxin serum, that such board of health shall have power from time to time and at such price as they shall determine, to sell to any other municipality or to any person desiring to purchase the same, such surplus diphtheria anti-toxin serum as they may have and which is not needed in the city in which such health board is located.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 19, 1895.

CHAPTER CLXXXII.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "Further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to regulate elections,' approved April eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six," which supplement was approved April twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section twenty-seven of an act entitled "An act to regulate elections," approved April eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, which section was amended by a supplement to said act approved April twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

27. And be it enacted, That the board of chosen freeholders of each county and the common council, board of aldermen or other governing body of each city and incorporated town and each township, shall, when new boxes are required, provide and keep in good repair such ballot-boxes for the use of each township, ward or election district, which box shall be made at least one foot in depth, width and length, measuring the same on the exterior thereof, and may provide a ballot-box known as the "safety ballot-box" of Camden, New Jersey, and that no sum in excess of twenty-five dollars shall be paid for each ballot-box, and that the said ballot-box may be furnished to the respective municipalities and townships before the first day of October, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five; said ballot-box shall be so constructed as to have four glass sides, supported by four upright columns, and that no bolts, screws or other attachments by which the box is held together shall be exposed on the outside; and that the said ballot-box shall be secured by three patent locks, no two keys of which are alike, and these locks in turn to be covered by an outer door, connected by a rod running to dial in front of the box, which is sealed and in full view of the voter, and each vote cast to be recorded in figures plainly visible in the front of box.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 19, 1895.

CHAPTER CLXXXIII.

An act to establish and maintain a state museum.

Whereas, The governor of this state has recommended that the exhibits of the several departments of the state government at the Columbian exposition at Chicago be placed on permanent exhibition; and whereas, said exhibits would form a nucleus of an exhibit which would be of great value in showing the educational, agricultural and industrial development of the state; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the commission now having charge of the restoration of the state house shall have power, and it shall be its duty, to cause to be prepared suitable rooms in said state house for a museum for the preservation and display of the exhibits of the several state departments at the Chicago exposition, and for such other exhibits as may from time to time be placed therein by the commission having control of said museum, as provided in the second section of this act, and the expenses incurred in the preparation of said rooms shall be paid on the warrant of the comptroller out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

2. And be it enacted, That the state superintendent of public instruction, the state geologist, the president of the state board of agriculture, the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of assembly, are hereby constituted a commission, which commission shall have control of said museum, and shall make all necessary rules and regulations for the proper care and maintenance thereof, and said commission may appoint a curator, who shall, under the direction of the said commission, arrange and classify the several exhibits, and shall have charge of said museum and exhibits, and shall perform such other duties in connection therewith as shall be directed by said commission, and he shall be paid such a compensation as such commission shall determine, but not to exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum which compensation shall be paid by the state treasurer in equal monthly installments upon the warrant of the comptroller.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 20, 1895.

CHAPTER CLXXXIV.

An Act relative to the formation of surety companies and regulating surety companies doing business in this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for seven or more persons to associate themselves into a company to carry on the business of indemnity and suretyship upon making and filing a certificate in writing of their organization in manner hereinafter mentioned, and every company so formed shall, besides the powers conferred by this act, be additionally possessed of all powers and be subject to all restrictions thereon contained in the general act entitled "An act concerning corporations," as far as the same are consistent with this act, and be subject to the provisions and regulations of the act entitled "An act to provide for the regulation and subject to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the regulation," and incorporation of insurance companies," approved April ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

2. And be it enacted, That such certificate in writing, shall set forth:

I. The name assumed to designate such company and to be used in its business and dealings;

II. The place or places in this state or elsewhere where the business of the company is to be conducted, and the place in this state where its principal office is to be located and the place where its principal office and place of business, if any, out of this state it is to be located;

III. The objects for which the company shall be formed;

IV. The amount of the capital stock of such company, which shall not be less than one hundred thousand dollars; the amount with which they will commence business, which shall not be less than fifty thousand dollars; and the number of shares into which the same is divided and the par value of each share, which certificate shall be proved or acknowledged and recorded as required of deeds of real estate in a book to be kept for that purpose in the office of the clerk of the county where the principal office of the company in this state shall be established, and, after being so recorded, shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state, and said certificate, or a copy thereof, duly certified by said clerk or secretary, shall be evidence in all courts and places, and from the filing of such certificate said persons so associating, their successors and assigns, shall be incorporated into a company by the name mentioned in said certificate.

3. And be it enacted, That whenever any bond, undertaking, recognizance or other obligation is, by law, or the charter, ordinances, rules or regulations of any municipality, board, body, organization, court or public officer, required or permitted to be made, given, tendered or filed, with surety or sureties, and whenever the performance of any act, duty or obligation, or the refraining from any act is required or permitted to be guaranteed, such bond, undertaking, obligation, recognizance or guarantee may be executed by such surety company qualified to act as surety or guarantor as hereinafter provided; and such execution by such company of such bond, undertaking, obligation, recognizance or guarantee shall be, in all respects, a full and complete compliance with every requirement of every law, charter, ordinance, rule or regulation that such bond, undertaking, obligation, recognizance or guarantee shall be executed by one surety or by one or more sureties, or that such sureties shall be residents or householders or freeholders, or either or both, or possess any other qualification; and all courts, judges, heads of departments, boards, bodies, municipalities and public officers of every character shall accept and treat accordingly such bond, undertaking, obligation, recognizance or guarantee, when so executed by such company, as conforming to and fully and completely complying with such law, charter, ordinance, rule or regulation.

4. And be it enacted, That such company, to be qualified to so act as surety or guarantor, must comply with the requirements of every law of this state applicable to such company in doing business therein; must have good available assets exceeding its liabilities, which liabilities, for the purposes of this act, shall be taken to be its capital stock, its outstanding debts and a premium reserve at the rate of fifty per centum of the annual premiums on all outstanding bonds, undertakings, recognizances and obligations of like character in force; must have on deposit with the comptroller of this state at least fifty thousand dollars in good securities, worth at par and market value at least that sum, and held for the benefit of the holders of the obligations of such company; must file with the commissioner of banking and insurance a certified copy of its certificate of incorporation, a written application to be authorized to do business under this act, and also with said application, and in each year thereafter in January, a statement signed and sworn to by its president or vice president and its secretary or assistant secretary, made up to December thirty-first preceding, stating the amount of its paid-up cash capital, particularizing each item of investment, the amount of premium on existing bonds upon which it is surety, the amount of liability for unearned portion thereof, estimated at the rate of fifty per centum of the annual premium on all outstanding obligations, stating also the amount of its outstanding debts of all kinds and such further statement similarly verified as may be by the laws of this state required of such company in transacting business therein; said securities deposited with said comptroller shall remain with him in trust to answer any default of such company as surety upon any such bond, undertaking, recognizance or other obligation established by final judgment upon which execution may lawfully be issued against said company, said comptroller and his successors in office being hereby directed to so receive and thereafter retain such deposit under this act in trust for the purposes hereof, such company, however, at all times to have the right to collect the interest, dividends and profits upon such securities, and from time to time to withdraw said securities or portions thereof, substituting therefor others of equally good character and value to the satisfaction of the comptroller; and such securities and substitutes therefor shall be at all times exempt from and not subject to levy under any writ or process of attachment and, further, shall not be sold under any process against such company without at least thirty days' notice to said company specifying the time, place and manner of such sale and the process under which and purposes for which it is made, accompanied by a copy of such process; provided, however, that a foreign corporation having not less than one hundred thousand dollars in good securities deposited with a state officer of the state where it is incorporated and held for the benefit of the holders of its obligations as hereinafter provided, and not engaging in the business of executing or guaranteeing bonds, undertakings, recognizances or other obligations, in actions or proceedings, legal, equitable or otherwise, or which are required by law or by the charter, ordinances, rules or regulations of any county, municipality, township, town, village or borough commission for the performance of any written contract for work or supplies or for the enforcement of any penalty of forfeiture provided for in such contract shall not be required to make deposit of fifty thousand dollars with the comptroller as in this section provided.

5. And be it enacted, That no surety company shall hereafter be formed in this state except in pursuance of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That any corporation of another state which is by the laws of the state where it was incorporated and under its charter authorized to become surety upon such bonds and undertakings as are in this act mentioned, may engage in the business of suretyship and indemnity in this state in the same manner and to the same extent as allowed by corporations created under this act; provided, that said foreign corporation shall comply with all the requirements of the fourth section of this act, except as therein otherwise provided concerning a foreign corporation; and in addition thereto shall establish that it has on deposit with the superintendent of insurance or other state officer of the state where incorporated in good securities worth at par and at market value at least one hundred thousand dollars, held for the security of its obligations, and has a fully paid-up, safely invested and unimpaired capital of at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and also appoint an attorney in this state upon whom process of law can be served, and file in the office of the commissioner of banking and insurance a written instrument, duly signed and sealed, certifying such appointment, together with the residence and office of such attorney within the state, which appointment shall continue until another attorney be substituted.

7. And be it enacted, That whenever any such company, domestic or foreign, has been engaged in this state in the indemnity or suretyship business as contemplated by this act and has made deposit in this state in trust or otherwise, of securities to answer any default of such company upon any bond, undertaking, recognizance, guarantee or obligation, such securities so deposited shall be by the trustee or custodian thereof transferred, and delivered to said comptroller in trust for the same purposes, under and subject to all the rights and equities of all parties interested and to the terms and provisions of this act, and thereupon such deposit shall remain in trust under and subject to the terms and provisions of this act; and whenever such deposit has been made with a trustee by order of any court, it shall be the duty of such court, by order or otherwise, to direct such transfer to said comptroller; in case such deposit is less than the sum of fifty thousand dollars, then such company must deposit with said comptroller securities sufficient to increase such deposit to said sum of fifty thousand dollars as required by this act.

8. And be it enacted, That the commissioner of banking and insurance, upon due proof by any such domestic or foreign company of its possessing the qualifications in this act specified, shall issue to such company a certificate setting forth that such company has qualified and is authorized for the ensuing year to do business under this act, which said certificate shall be evidence of such qualification of such company and of its authorization to become and be accepted as sole surety on all bonds, undertakings, recognizances and obligations required or permitted by law, or the charter, ordinances, rules or regulations of any municipality, board, body, organization or public officer, and the solvency and credit of such company for all purposes and its sufficiency as such surety.

9. And be it enacted, That any such surety company, domestic or foreign, may at any time surrender to the commissioner of banking and insurance its said certificate of qualification, and shall thereafter cease to engage in the said business of suretyship and indemnity; such company shall thereupon be entitled to the release and return of its said securities deposited as aforesaid in manner following: said company shall file with said commissioner a statement in writing, under oath, giving the date, name and amount of all its then existing obligations of suretyship or indemnity in this state, setting down the facts of each case, and said commissioner, after an examination of the facts, shall require said company to file with the comptroller a bond to the state, in the penalty of not less than twenty nor more than fifty thousand dollars, executed by said company and two or more responsible freeholders of this state, or a responsible surety company of this state qualified as aforesaid, conditioned for the prompt fulfillment by said company of all its said outstanding obligations of suretyship and indemnity, and stipulating that the makers of said bond may be joined as defendants to any action upon any of the aforesaid obligations of suretyship or indemnity of said company, and that if judgment in such action be rendered against said company it may at the same time be rendered and enforced against the makers of said bond without further or other action against them, and such bond shall stand for the security and benefit of all persons interested in said outstanding obligations of suretyship and indemnity; upon approving and filing such bond said commissioner shall deliver said securities to said company.

10. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 20, 1895.

CHAPTER CLXXXV.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act for the formation, establishment and government of towns," approved March seventh, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, conferring upon towns formed and established under previous acts of the legislature of this state the powers, authority and franchises conferred upon towns organized, or to be organized under the act to which this is a supplement, and giving to the acts and proceedings of such towns the force, effect and validity of acts done and proceedings had and taken under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That every town government heretofore established, formed under and in accordance with the provisions of the acts of the legislature of this state for the formation and government of towns which has been in fact constituted, formed and organized substantially in the manner directed by the act to which this is a supplement, containing within its limits and jurisdiction the population therein required, whether the authority to form such government has been lawfully conferred or not, shall be deemed, held and taken to be a town government created under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement; and each and every of such governments is hereby constituted and made a town government, as fully to all intents and purposes as if the proceedings for the formation of the same had been instituted, and the said governments had been formed under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement; and every such town government is hereby perpetuated and continued and authorized, without reorganization or further proceeding, to assume and exercise all the powers, privileges and franchises conferred upon town governments by the said act to which this is a supplement; and that all officers heretofore appointed, chosen or elected in any such town government shall continue in office until the expiration of the term or terms for which they were originally appointed or elected, with all the powers and subject to all the duties and responsibilities that are conferred upon or imposed upon like officers appointed, elected or chosen, or to be appointed, elected or chosen in governments formed and organized under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement; and that all laws, ordinances, acts and proceedings of every such government heretofore passed, done and taken shall have the same force, validity and effect as if they had been passed, had, done and taken by governments organized under and in pursuance of the authority of the act to which this is a supplement.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 20, 1895.

CHAPTER CLXXXVI.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act providing for the formation, establishment and government of towns," approved March seventh, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section eleven of an act entitled "An act providing for the formation, establishment and government of towns," approved March seventh, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

11. And be it enacted, That the annual town election shall be held on the second Tuesday in April in each year, between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and seven o'clock in the afternoon, at the place or places in each ward designated by the council; notice of the time and place or places of such election and of the officers to be chosen shall be given by the town clerk at least two weeks before the day of election, by publication in at least one newspaper published in the county in which the town is situated and generally circulating in the town; no person shall be permitted to vote at any such election unless he is an actual resident of the election district in which he offers his vote; immediately after the polls shall be closed at any such election the election officers of each election district shall count the votes given for the several candidates, and certify under their hands the number given for each, and publicly announce the same; and within twenty-four hours thereafter they shall immediately deliver one such statement to the judge or inspector, who shall be delegated to attend the meeting of the board of town canvassers, and one to the town clerk and one to the county clerk, to be by them filed in their respective offices.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 20, 1895.

CHAPTER CLXXXVII.

An Act to repeal an act entitled "An act to provide for admission of certain persons resident of this state to practice as attorneys and counsellors in the supreme court of this state," approved April thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That chapter one hundred and seven of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, entitled "An act to provide for admission of certain persons residents of this state to practice as attorneys and counsellors in the supreme court of this state," approved April thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 20, 1895.

CHAPTER CLXXXVIII.

An Act in relation to the salary of comptrollers in certain cities.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the board of aldermen or common council of any city having a population exceeding seventy-five thousand inhabitants may, by resolution, increase the annual salary of the comptroller of the city to an amount not exceeding two thousand dollars; provided, however, that this act shall not be construed to limit the salary of such officer in such cities where such officer now receives a larger annual salary.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 20, 1895.

CHAPTER CLXXXIX.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the state of New Jersey," approved April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the state of New Jersey," approved April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty six, be amended so as to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any person not a registered pharmacist, within the meaning of this act, to conduct any store or pharmacy for retailing, dispensing or compounding drugs, medicines or poisons, or for anyone not a registered pharmacist or qualified assistant to prepare and dispense physicians' prescriptions, or to retail or dispense medicines or poisons, except under the immediate supervision of a registered pharmacist.

2. And be it enacted, That on or before the first day of June next the New Jersey pharmaceutical association shall submit to the governor the names of fifteen pharmacists doing business within this state, from which number the governor shall appoint five persons, who shall constitute the board of pharmacy of the state of New Jeasey, and who shall hold office for the term of one, two, three, four and five years, as designated in their respective appointments, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified; the New Jersey pharmaceutical association shall annually thereafter nominate to the governor five pharmacists, of whom the governor shall appoint one to fill the vacancy annually occurring in the said board, who shall hold office for five years and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified; any vacancy occurring in said board shall be filled by the governor for the unexpired term from among the persons last nominated to him; each person so appointed shall, within thirty days after appointment, take and subscribe an oath, before any officer authorized to administer oaths in the state, that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties prescribed by this act.

3. And be it enacted, That the board of pharmacy shall organize by electing a president, a secretary and a treasurer, and shall have power to make by-laws and rules for the proper fulfillment of its duties under this act; it shall meet on the third Thursday of January, April, July and October in the city of Trenton, and at such other places and dates as may be required; it shall examine into all applications for registration and grant certificates of registration to all persons whom it shall judge, on examination, to be properly qualified to practice pharmacy; it shall keep a book of registration, in which shall be entered the names and places of business of all persons registered under this act, and shall also keep a book of record of all its official transactions, which book shall be legal evidence of such transactions in any court of law; it shall have power to examine into all cases of alleged abuse, fraud and incompetence, cause the prosecution of all persons not complying with the provisions of this act, and suspend and revoke the registration of any person legally convicted of violating the same, or of any person addicted to chronic and persistent inebriety, or of any person convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude; it shall annually report to the governor and to the president of the New Jersey pharmaceutical association upon the condition of pharmacy in the state, which report shall embrace a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the board; the members of such board shall receive the sum of five dollars for each day actually engaged in this service, to be paid from the fees and penalties collected under the provisions of this act, and all moneys thus collected by said board in excess of said per diem allowances and of the necessary expenses of said board, shall be paid to the treasurer of the New Jersey pharmaceutical association at its annual meeting; three members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

4. And be it enacted, That every person applying for registration as pharmacist under this act shall not be less than twenty-one years of age and shall furnish satisfactory evidence that he has had at least four years' experience in the practice of pharmacy and pay to the secretary of the board of pharmacy a fee of ten dollars, and upon passing an examination satisfactory to said board, he shall receive from said board a certificate of registration; in case of failure to pass a satisfactory examination, the applicant shall be granted a second examination (without the payment of another fee) at any time within one year from his first examination; and that the board of pharmacy shall grant an assistant's certificate to any person not less than eighteen years of age, who shall have had three years' practical experience in pharmacies where prescriptions have been usually compounded, and shall have passed a satisfactory examination before said board of pharmacy; which certificate shall entitle such person to all the privileges of a registered pharmacist during the temporary absence of his employer, and shall not entitle such assistant to engage in business on his own account or as manager to conduct a pharmacy; every person applying for an assistant's certificate shall pay to the secretary of the board of pharmacy a fee of five dollars before examination; in case of failure to pass a satisfactory examination the applicant shall be granted a second examination without the payment of another fee at any time within one year from his first examination; every pharmacist owning or conducting a pharmacy or store shall conspicuously display his certificate of registration in said pharmacy or store, and any failure to do so shall be prima facie evidence that such person is not a registered pharmacist and every registered assistant who desires to continue the practice of his profession shall once in three years during the time he shall continue such practice on such date as the board of pharmacy shall prescribe, pay to the secretary of the board of registration renewal fee of fifty cents, in return for which he shall receive a renewal of his registration.

5. And be it enacted, That any person who shall procure or attempt to procure registration for himself or any other person under this act, by making or causing to be made any false representations, or fraudulently represent himself to be registered, or shall adulterate or sell any adulterated drug, medicine or chemical, or who shall otherwise violate the provisions of this act (except section six), shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty or more than one hundred dollars, and for every subsequent offense or offenses a like fine or imprisonment, not to exceed six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

6. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person to retail or dispense any of the poisons enumerated in schedule A appended to this section or any other substance commonly recognized as a deadly poison, without distinctly labelling with a red label the bottle, box, vessel or wrapper in which such poison is contained, with the name of the article, the word "poison" and the name and place of business of the dispenser, nor without being satisfied that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous nature and intends to use it for a legitimate purpose; any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for every such omission shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars; and any person who shall give a fictitious name, or who shall make any false representations to the seller when buying any of the poisons thus enumerated, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars; the penal provisions of this act shall not apply to the sale of such poisons as are used in the arts, agriculture or in manufacturing, to persons known to be engaged in such pursuits, nor to the dispensing of poisons upon the prescription of a practicing physician.

SCHEDULE A.

Arsenic and its compounds or chemical derivatives; corrosive sublimate and other poisonous derivatives of mercury; phosphorous and its poisonous derivatives; prussic acid and its poisonous derivatives; tartrate of antimony; essential oil of bitter almonds; oils of tansy, savin or croton; chloroform, chloral-hydrate, aconite, belladonna, conium, cantharides, digitalis, hyoscyamus, nux vomica, Indian hemp, veratrum viride, yellow jessamine, opium, their alkaloids or other preparations (except paregoric and other preparations of opium having less than two grains to the ounce); ergot, savin, cotton-root and their preparations.

7. And be it enacted, That any person or persons who shall establish or conduct any pharmacy for the retailing, dispensing or compounding of drugs, medicines, physicians' prescriptions or poisons not being a duly registered pharmacist of this state, or shall be engaged as clerk or assistant in said store or pharmacy, and retailing, dispensing or compounding drugs, medicines, poisons or physicians' prescriptions, not having first obtained a certificate of registration as a pharmacist or assistant in accordance with the provisions of this act; or being a duly registered pharmacist or assistant, shall violate any of the provisions of the next preceding section, or shall adulterate or sell any adulterated drug, medicine or chemical; or any person who shall procure, or attempt to procure registration for himself or any other person under this act, by making or causing to be made any false representations, or fraudulently represent himself to be registered in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall forfeit and pay such sum, not to exceed one hundred dollars, together with costs, as the court shall determine, to be sued for and recovered in an action of debt, with costs of suit, by any person or persons, in the name of the board of pharmacy of the state of New Jersey, before any justice of the peace, district court or police magistrate in the county where the offense or offenses were committed, one-half thereof to the person or persons who shall sue therefor, and one-half to the board of pharmacy of the state of New Jersey.

8. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to or in any manner interfere with the strictly professional pursuits of any physician, nor with the making or vending of non-poisonous patent or proprietary medicines, nor with the sale of simple non-poisonous domestic remedies by retail dealers in rural districts, nor with the ownership of any pharmacy or store in part or whole by any person not a registered pharmacist; provided, such pharmacy or store be at all times in charge of a registered pharmacist; and any person holding a certificate of registration granted under any former act shall be considered a registered pharmacist within the meaning of this act.

9. And be it enacted, That each and every fine imposed under the provisions of this act shall be paid to the treasurer of the board of pharmacy.

10. And be it enacted, That this act shall be a public act and shall take effect immediately, and that all acts and parts of acts conflicting or inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved March 20, 1895.

CHAPTER CXC.

An Act to enable women to practice law.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no person shall be denied admission to examination for license to practice law as an attorney or counselor in this state, or be refused recommendation to the governor for license to practice law as an attorney or counselor in this state, on account of sex.

2. And be enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 20, 1895.

CHAPTER CXCI.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to establish a bureau of statistics upon the subject of labor, considered in all its relations to the growth and development of state industries," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the sum of five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the current expenses of said bureau.

2. And be it enacted, That the treasurer of this state is hereby authorized to pay from any moneys not otherwise appropriated the sum provided for in the first section of this act.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 20, 1895.

CHAPTER CXCII.

An Act to enable certain municipal corporations of this state to fix the compensation of their recorder.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall and may be lawful for the common council, board of aldermen, or other municipal governing bodies of any incorporated town, having a population according to the last census of not less than ten thousand, in counties of the first class of this state, incorporated or existing under and by virtue of any special act of incorporation and supplements thereto to fix the salary of its recorder; provided that the sum so fixed shall not exceed eight hundred dollars.

2. And be it enacted That all acts and parts of acts, whether general, special or local, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 20, 1895.

CHAPTER CXCIII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act respecting conveyances," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That if every acknowledgment or proof of any deed or conveyance of lands, tenements or hereditaments lying and being in this state, heretofore made by any grantor or witness thereto, before or by any officers in some other state in the union or territory thereof, authorized at the time of such proof or acknowledgment by laws of the state or territory wherein such proof or acknowledgment was made or taken, to take the proofs and acknowledgments of deeds or conveyances of lands, tenements or hereditaments lying or being in such state or territory, shall be good, valid and effectual in law, and the record of said deed admissible in evidence and good, valid and effectual in law for all purposes, notwithstanding the certificate accompanying such acknowledgment or proof under the great seal of such state or territory, or under the seal of a court of record of the county in which it was made, does not certify that the officer before whom such proof or acknowledgment was made was, at the time of the taking thereof, authorized by the laws of such state or territory to take the acknowledgments and proofs of deeds or conveyances for lands, tenements or hereditaments in such state or territory; provided, such certificate and such acknowledgment or proof and the certificate thereof, in all other respects conforms to the laws of this state.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 20, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXXXVII.

An Act to repeal section four of an act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act for the better enforcement in Maurice river cove and Delaware bay of the act entitled "An act for the preservation of clams and oysters," approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six,' and of the supplements thereto," passed March fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section four of chapter fifty of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety, entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act entitled "An act for the better enforcement in Maurice river cove and Delaware bay of the act entitled 'An act for the preservation of clams and oysters,'" approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the supplements thereto," which further supplement was passed March fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLV.

An Act for the protection of certain kinds of birds, game and fish, and to provide a procedure to recover penalties for the violation thereof.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons at any time, either on their own property or that of others, to pursue with intent to kill or injure, or in any manner attempt to take or injure, any hare or rabbit, quail (frequently called partridge), ruffed grouse (frequently called partridge or pheasant), European pheasant, European partridge, European grouse, wild deer, buck doe or fawn, gray snipe (frequently called English or Wilson snipe), duck, brant, goose, dove, swan, gray, black or fox squirrel, woodcock, reed bird, rail bird, marsh hen, grass or upland plover, or other game bird or game animal, excepting in the manner usually known as hunting with gun or with dog and gun, the gun being such as may be held at arm's length and fired from the shoulder without other rests, and at such times as may be permitted in this act, under the penalty of fifty dollars.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons at any time to capture, kill, destroy or injure any of the birds or other animals enumerated in the first section of this act, excepting in the manner usually known as hunting with gun or with dog and gun, said gun being such as may be held at arm's length and fired from the shoulder without other rests, and at such times as may be permitted in this act, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each bird or other animal captured, killed or injured or destroyed.

3. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful to take, kill, injure or destroy, or have unlawfully in possession any wild deer, buck, doe or fawn, excepting only between the twenty-fifth day of October and the fifth day of November, inclusive, in each and every year, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every wild deer, buck, doe or fawn so taken, killed, injured or had unlawfully in possession.

4. And be it enacted, That for the purposes of this section there shall be two game districts in this state, to be known as the "northern game district" and the "southern game district;" the northern game district shall comprise the counties of Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon, Somerset, Morris, Passaic, Bergen, Hudson, Essex, Union, Middlesex and Mercer; the southern game district shall comprise all the other counties of this state; it shall be unlawful to capture, kill or injure or have unlawfully in possession, any hare, rabbit, quail (frequently called partridge), ruffed grouse (frequently called partridge or pheasant), gray, black or fox squirrel, European pheasant, European partridge, European grouse, or woodcock, in the northern game district except only between the twenty-fifth day of October and the tenth day of December, inclusive, in each and every year, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each bird or other animal enumerated so captured, killed, injured or had unlawfully in possession; it shall be unlawful to capture, kill, or injure or have unlawfully in possession any hare, rabbit quail (frequently called partridge), ruffed grouse (frequently called partridge or pheasant), gray, black or fox squirrel, European pheasant, European partridge, European grouse or woodcock, in the southern game district except only between fifteenth day of November and the first day of January, inclusive, in each and every year under a penalty of twenty dollars for each bird or other animal enumerated so captured, killed, injured or had unlawfully in possession.

5. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful to capture, kill, injure or have unlawfully in possession any gray snipe (commonly called English or Wilson snipe), except only during the months of March and April and also between the thirty-first day of August, and the fifteenth day of December, inclusive, in each and every year, and reed-bird rail-bird or marsh hen, excepting only between the twenty-fifth day of August and the fifteenth day of December, inclusive, in each and every year, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each bird so captured, killed, injured or had unlawfully in possession.

6. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful to capture, kill, injure or have unlawfully in possession any grass or upland plover or dove excepting only between the first day of November and the fifteenth day of December, inclusive, in each and every year, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each bird so captured, killed, injured or had unlawfully in possession.

7. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful to capture, kill or injure or have in possession after the same have been captured, killed or injured, any night hawk, whip-poor-will, thrush, meadow lark finch, martin, barn swallow, woodpecker, robin oriole, red or cardinal bird, cedar bird, tanager, or other insectivorous bird, under a penalty of twenty dollars for every bird so captured, killed, injured or had in possession; provided that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent the taking or killing of English sparrows, cranes, hawks, crows, ravens, crow-blackbirds, kingfishers or red-winged blackbirds.

8. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful to rob or destroy the eggs or nests of any wild bird whatever, under the penalty of twenty dollars for each and every nest so robbed or destroyed.

9. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons hunting or gunning after geese, duck or brant or other web-footed wild fowl to place the boat or sink-box or other floating vessel in which he lies in wait to kill said geese, duck, brant or other web-footed wild fowl at a distance of more than one hundred feet from ice or from marsh or meadow, bar or bank or heap seaweed not covered with water at high tide, the said boat or other floating vessel to be attached to said marsh or meadow by a line; and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, with intent to capture or kill geese, duck, brant or other web-footed wild fowl to hunt after or pursue them in any manner, excepting between one hour before sunrise and one hour after sunset, and every person or persons offending against the provisions of this section shall for each and every offense forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five dollars.

10. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to pursue any goose, brant, duck or other web-footed wild fowl with, or to shoot or shoot at the same from any boat or vessel propelled by any means excepting oars or paddles, or from any boat, vessel or similar structure anchored and staked upon the waters of this state at a greater distance than one hundred feet from ice, marsh or meadow, bar or bank or heaped seaweed, not covered with water at high tide, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each and every offense.

11. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful to catch, kill or injure, or to have unlawfully in possession after the same has been caught, killed or injured, any goose, duck, brant or other web-footed wild fowl, excepting only between the thirtieth day of September and the first day of May, inclusive, in each and every year, under a penalty of twenty dollars for every goose, duck, brant or other web-footed wild fowl caught, killed, injured or had unlawfully in possession.

12. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to capture, kill, injure or destroy or pursue with such intent any of the game birds or other animals enumerated in this act on his or her own property or on the property of any other person or persons, excepting during the season and at such times and in such manner as provided in this act, and any person or persons so doing shall be liable to the penalties provided for by said act in violation thereof.

13. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful to have in possession, sell or offer for sale any rabbit, quail (frequently called partridge), ruffed grouse (frequently called partridge or pheasant), English pheasant, English partridge, English grouse, woodcock, reed bird, rail bird, grass or upland plover, marsh hen, duck or any other of the game birds or animals herein enumerated, after the same has been caught or trapped by means of any snare, snood, net, trap or device of any description whatsoever, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each and every bird and other animal so had unlawfully in possession, sold or exposed for sale.

14. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful to have in possession, sell, offer or expose for sale any of the game birds or animals herein enumerated, excepting only in the seasons hereinbefore provided during which said game bird or animals may be lawfully hunted and killed, and within ten days thereafter, under penalty of twenty dollars for each and every bird or other animal enumerated so had unlawfully in possession, sold, offered or exposed or sale.

15. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful to hunt with a gun, or with a dog, or with any firearms or weapons, or to carry a gun in the fields or in the woods on the Sabbath day (commonly called Sunday), under a penalty of twenty dollars for each and every offense.

16. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent associations or individuals from domesticating or bringing into this state any animals or birds for the purpose of propagating the same, or keeping the same until a seasonable opportunity offers for their release.

17. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons at any time to take or attempt to take any fish from the waters, excepting the tide waters, of this state by any means or any contrivance whatsoever, excepting hook, rod and line used in the manner commonly known as angling, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offense, provided, however, that this provision shall not apply to the catching of eels by means of a wicker eel-basket or pot and eel-weir between the fifteenth day of September and the first day of November, said weir to be so constructed as not to prevent the migration of fish during the closed season, nor to the sparing of eels, suckers and carp, the taking of minnows for bait with a seine not over twenty-five feet in length during the whole year; provided, that the young of trout pickerel, bass and pike are not injured thereby and the taking of fish under the direction of the fish commission of the state; provided, that this section shall not apply to any salt or brackish waters of this state.

18. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful to catch, kill, take or have in possession any black bass, Oswego bass, except only between and including the thirtieth day of May and the first day of December in any year, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each fish so caught killed, taken or had unlawfully in possession.

19. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful to catch, kill, take or have in possession any brook trout, excepting only between and including the first day of April and the fifteenth day of July in each year, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each fish so caught, killed, taken or had unlawfully in possession.

20. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons at any time to kill, sell, expose for sale or have in possession any black bass measuring less than nine inches in length, or any trout measuring less than six inches in length, except for the use of stocking waters of this state therewith, and on license, in writing, first obtained for that purpose, under the hand and seal of the fish and game commissioners of this state, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each fish so killed, sold, exposed for sale or had unlawfully in possession.

21. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful to place in any pond, lake, river, stream or in any of the waters of this state any dynamite, giant or electric powder or any explosive substance whatever, or any drug or medicated bait, for the purpose of taking or killing fish, under a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each and every offense, at the discretion of the justice of the peace, police magistrate or district court before whom said conviction is had.

22. And be it enacted, That no person or persons, company, corporation or association shall allow any dye stuff, coal tar, saw dust, shavings, tanbark, lime, refuse from gas-houses or other deleterious or poisonous substance to be turned or allowed to run into any of the waters of this state in quantities destructive of the life of or disturbing the habits of fish inhabiting the same, under a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars or more than five hundred dollars for each and every offense, at the discretion of the justice of the peace, police magistrate or district court before whom such conviction is had.

23. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful to shut off or draw off the water of any pond, stream or lake in this state for the purpose of taking, capturing or killing the fish therein, under a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars for each and every offense at the discretion of the justice of the peace, police magistrate or district court before whom such conviction is had.

24. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful to put, place use or maintain in any of the fresh waters of this state inhabited by pickerel, black bass, perch or trout, any set line or set lines, or to put or use in such waters any line or lines not under the constant and immediate supervision of the person so placing or using such line or lines, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offense.

25. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful to catch, kill, take or have in possession any pickerel between the twentieth day of February and the first day of May in any year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each fish so caught, killed, taken or had unlawfully in possession.

26. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful to take or attempt to take, pickerel, pike or perch through the ice, excepting below the tide waters of this state, except by the use of a single line or single lines, with a single hook on said line or on each of said lines, under a penalty of twenty dollars.

27. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful to take or catch with hook, line and rod or with spoon and scroll in the manner usually known as angling or trolling, or in any other manner, from any lake, pond or stream any fish of the kind with which such lake, pond or stream of this state is or may hereafter be first or originally stocked by the fish and game commissioners of this state or by private individuals, for three years from the time such stock fish are introduced into such lake, pond or stream, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each fish so caught or taken; provided, however, the fish and game commissioners shall have posted at least ten notices to such effect at equal distances, as near as may be, on the banks or shores of such waters.

28. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to enter or trespass on any land for the purpose of taking fish from any private pond, stream or spring after the owner, lessee or rightful occupant of such lake, pond, stream or spring, shall have posted or caused to be posted in prominent places on such land, adjacent to such pond, stream or spring at least ten legibly written or printed notices forbidding such trespassing on said land for the purpose of taking fish from such pond, stream or spring, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense.

29. And be it enacted, That the term "waters of this state" for the purposes of this act shall be construed to mean all waters within this state where the tide does not ebb and flow; provided, that all waters under the exclusive control of individuals or associations, created and stocked exclusively at the expense of such individuals or associations, and not runway for migratory fish shall be considered private waters and be exempt from the provisions of this act, as far as such individual and the members of such association shall be concerned.

30. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any owner, lessee or tenant of any property knowingly to permit the erection of maintenance on his, her or their property of any of the contrivances for the unlawful taking of game and fish prohibited by the provisions of this act, or to permit the setting of a fyke or other net or the drawing of any net whatsoever from the banks of any stream which may form a boundary line for said property, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offense, and it is hereby made the duty of such owner, lessee or tenant to immediately destroy any and all such unlawful contrivances.

31. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful at all times to remove or attempt to remove from this state any of the birds, game or fish whose capture is prohibited or for which a close season is provided by any provision of this act; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to birds, game or fish in possession of the person who may have lawfully captured the same during such periods as the provisions of this act make lawful for such capture, and that such removal shall not take place excepting within such periods; and provided, that this act shall not apply to common carriers carrying from beyond the confines of this state in unbroken packages to some other point beyond the confines of this state any such birds, game or fish; any person, persons or corporation found guilty of a violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of twenty dollars for each bird, game or fish so removed or attempted to be removed.

32. And be it enacted, That hereafter justices of the peace, district courts and police magistrates shall have jurisdiction to try and punish any person or persons accused of violating any of the provisions of this act, and all the different penalties in this act prescribed for violation thereof may be enforced and recovered before any justice of the peace, district court or police magistrate, either in the county where the offense is committed or where the offender is first apprehended, or where he may reside.

33. And be it enacted That such justice of the peace, district court or police magistrate upon receiving proof by affidavit or affidavits of one or more persons of the violation of any of the provisions of this act, is hereby authorized and required, unless the accused is then before him, to issue a warrant, under the hand and seal of said justice or police magistrate, or under the seal of such district court, as the case may be, directed to any constable, police officer, fish and game warden of the county, or the fish and game protector of the state, to cause such person or persons to be arrested and brought before such justice, district court or police magistrate, and shall thereupon, in a summary way, hear and determine the guilt or innocence of the person or persons so charged, and upon conviction of any such person or persons upon such hearing, the said justice, district court or police magistrate is hereby authorized and required to impose upon the offender and offenders so convicted the penalty or penalties prescribed, together with the costs of prosecution for such offense, and if any person or persons shall fail to pay the penalty or penalties so imposed, together with the costs of prosecution, the said justice, district court or police magistrate is hereby authorized and required to commit such offender to the common jail of the county for a period of not more than ninety days or until said penalty and costs are paid.

34. And be it enacted, That for the violation of any of the sections of this act done in view of any constable, police officer, fish and game warden or game and fish protector, or any officer or detective of any incorporated game protective society, such officer is hereby authorized, without warrant, to arrest the offender or offenders and to carry him or them before a justice of the peace, police magistrate or district court of the county where such arrest is made; and the justice, district court or police magistrate before whom such offender shall be taken shall have jurisdiction of the case, and is hereby authorized and required summarily to hear and determine the same after receiving from the said officer an affidavit in writing of the commission of the offense for which the person or persons was or were arrested.

35. And be it enacted, That in all actions commenced for violation of this act, the prevailing party shall recover costs against the other; the same fees and costs shall be allowed therein as in trial before justice of the peace holding court for the trial of small causes.

36. And be it enacted, That any case begun under this act may be for good cause shown adjourned by the justice, district court or police magistrate not exceeding thirty days from date of arrest of the defendant, but in such case it shall be the duty of the justice, district court or police magistrate to retain the defendant in custody, unless he shall enter into bond unto the person making the complaint with at least one sufficient surety in double the amount of the penalty prescribed for the offense complained of, conditioned for his appearance at the adjourned day of trial, and thence from day to day until the case is disposed of, and then to abide by the judgment of the justice, district court or police magistrate, or otherwise to demand and perfect an appeal to the court of common pleas of the county within ten days after rendering final judgment; and such bond, if forfeited, may be prosecuted in the name of the person making the complaint in any court of competent jurisdiction; all sums of money recovered for the violation of this act or the forfeiture of such bonds shall be paid, one-third to the person making the complaint, one-third to the game and fish commissioners and one-third to the person or persons furnishing the evidence necessary to secure conviction.

37. And be it enacted, That any party to any proceeding instituted under this act may appeal from the judgment or sentence of the justice, district court or police magistrate to the court of common pleas of the county in which the said trial shall take place; provided, that the party appealing shall, within ten days from the rendering of judgment, serve a written notice of appeal upon the person making the complaint and pay the costs adjudged against him, and deliver to the justice, district court or police magistrate a bond to the opposite party in double the amount of the penalty imposed, with at least one sufficient surety, conditioned to prosecute the appeal, and to stand to and abide by such order or judgment of the court as may be made against him in the premises.

38. And be it enacted, That whenever an appeal shall be taken as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the justice, district court or police magistrate to send all the papers in the case to the next court of common pleas of the said county, which court shall receive and try and determine all such appeals in the same way and manner that appeals from the courts for the trial of small causes, where no jury has been had below, are now tried and determined in that court, except that on the trial of such appeals no notice of the production of any new evidence on behalf of either party shall be required.

39. And be it enacted, That in cases under this act no state of demand or other pleading shall be required, but the preliminary affidavit shall specify the section of this act claimed to have been violated.

40. And be it enacted, That the duly appointed fish and game protector and fish and game wardens of this state shall have the same power and be entitled to the same fees for the services of process in cases instituted under this act that constables have and are entitled to receive in the courts for the trial of small causes.

41. And be it enacted, That no person shall be excused from giving evidence in any action or proceedings taken or had under this act on the ground that the evidence might tend to convict such witness or to establish the liability of such witness under any provisions thereof, but such evidence shall not be received against such witness to recover any of the penalties mentioned in this act.

42. And be it enacted, That when any fish and game warden, or the fish and game protector, or any of the fish and game commissioners, has reason to believe and does believe that any fish and game mentioned in this act are concealed in any house or houses or in any other place or places during any of the periods aforesaid during which it is unlawful to have such fish or game in possession, any such fish and game warden, or the fish and game protector, or fish and game commissioner, may go before any justice of the peace of the county, or any district court or police magistrate, in any city wherein such offense may be or has been committed, and make complaint thereof under oath; and thereupon it shall be the duty of such justice of the peace, or district court, or police magistrate, as aforesaid, before whom any such complaint shall be made as aforesaid, thereupon to issue a process in the nature of a search warrant directed to any constable, police officer, fish and game warden of the county, or the fish and game protector of the state, which shall recite such complaint as aforesaid, and which shall command such constable, police officer, fish and game warden of the county, or the fish and game protector of the state, to immediately search the premises, place or places mentioned in said complaint; and if upon such search any such fish or game as mentioned in said complaint be found, to bring the same, together with the body of the person in whose possession they may be found, before such justice of the peace, or district court, or police magistrate; and that when any such person as aforesaid shall be brought before any justice of the peace, or such other magistrate, upon a process issued as aforesaid, such justice or other magistrate shall proceed as directed by the other sections of this act in cases where an arrest of some one having fish or game unconcealed or unlawfully in possession has been made.

43. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall be found making use of any boat or boats, vessel or vessels, or of any seine, gill, drift, anchor or sink-nets, fixed-nets, trap, pot, pound, set-line, fyke, weir or other apparatus for the unlawful taking of fish in any waters within the jurisdiction of this state contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, he, she or they shall, in addition to the penalties prescribed, forfeit the boat or boats, vessel or vessels, seine or seines, net or nets, gill or gills, drift or drifts, draw net or nets, fyke or fykes, trap or traps, pot or pots, pound or pounds, weir or weirs, set-line or lines or other apparatus so unlawfully used; and it shall be the duty of all constables, sheriffs, fish and game protectors or fish and game wardens, or it may be lawful for any other person or persons, to seize and secure any of the aforesaid apparatus, and immediately thereafter give notice to some justice of the peace, district court or other magistrate of the county wherein said seizure shall have been made, and said justice of the peace, district court or other magistrate is hereby required and authorized at such times and places as he shall appoint to hear and determine in a summary manner whether the same was lawfully used, and if it shall appear to his satisfaction that the same was used unlawfully, to make an order directing that the same be declared confiscated and forfeited to the use of the game and fish commissioners of this state, who may dispose of the same at their discretion.

44. And be it enacted, That any judgment obtained under the provisions of this act against a corporation may be docketed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for the county in which such judgment was obtained and the sheriff of the county is authorized and directed to proceed to the collection of the judgment as if said judgment had been rendered in the circuit court.

45. And be it enacted, That proceedings under the provisions of this act may be instituted on any day of the week, and the institution of such proceedings on a Sunday shall be no bar to the successful prosecution of the same, and any process served on Sunday shall be as valid and effectual as if served on any other day of the week.

46. And be it enacted, That all proceedings for the recovery of penalties imposed by the provisions of this act shall be entitled and shall run in the name of the state of New Jersey, and one of the fish and game wardens of the state, prosecutor, and no proceedings shall be instituted by any person not a duly commissioned fish and game warden or an officer or detective of any incorporated game protective society, or fish and game protector of the state without the direction of the fish and game warden appointed for and authorized to act for the county in which said proceedings shall be begun.

47. And be it enacted, That in all cases where a person shall be convicted a second time, either in the court where the first conviction was had or in the court where the second conviction is had, double the penalty prescribed shall be imposed for the second conviction, and it is hereby made the duty of every complainant under the provisions of this act who has reason to believe that the accused has been previously convicted of a violation of this act to lay such information before the justice, court or magistrate and adduce such proof in support of the same as may be obtainable.

48. And be it enacted, That an act entitled "An act concerning trespassing on private lands," approved April twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four; "An act for the protection of certain kinds of birds, animals and fish and to provide a procedure to recover penalties for the violation thereof," approved February twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three (except sections forty-five to fifty-six inclusive of said act), and the various supplements thereto, approved April twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and May twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed; provided, that such repealer shall not be taken or construed to prevent any prosecutions now pending or which may hereafter be begun for the violation heretofore of any section of such repealed laws, and upon conviction of such violations the same penalties shall be enforced in the same manner as though the laws had not been repealed.

49. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLVI.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act for the punishment of crimes" (Revision), approved March twenty seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That before foreclosing any chattel mortgage covering household goods within this state, and before the sale of any such goods covered by a chattel mortgage by the chattel mortgagee, assignee or legal representative of such chattel mortgagee or assignee, within this state, it shall be the duty of such chattel mortgagee, assignee or the legal representative of such chattel mortgagee or assignee, to serve upon the chattel mortgagor, or the person in possession of the goods covered by such chattel mortgage, a notice in writing at least five days previous to such foreclosure, stating the true amount due upon such chattel mortgage, which amount shall be the amount of the money loaned, together with legal interest thereon, less all payments made by such chattel mortgagor or owner of such goods, or other person for him or them, to the mortgagee or owner of such goods, or other person for him or them, to the mortgagee, whether such payments were made as interest or as part payment of principal, or as payments for delay or other privileges granted by the said mortgagee or his assignee; any person who shall, either as principal or agent, violate the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLVII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to authorize incorporated townships in this state to establish and maintain fire departments, for protection of life and property against fire," approved March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of the act to which this is a supplement be amended so as to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the board of township committee or other legislative or governing body of any incorporated township in this state having an assessed valuation of not less than four million of dollars shall have power to establish a fire department and maintain and support the same, and purchase grounds and erect suitable buildings thereon for that purpose, and to purchase fire engines for the proper equipment of the said fire department with the necessary apparatus for the protection of life and property against fire, but the amount to be expended therefor shall not exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars; provided, that this act shall only apply to townships in this state having a supply of water for the extinguishment of fires, and that no board of town committee or other legislative or governing body of any incorporated township in this state shall expend any money for the purpose incorporated in this act without the consent of a majority of the legal voters of said township as expressed at the regular annual spring election in said township.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, whether general, public, local or special, inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLVIII.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act respecting licenses in the boroughs of this state," approved May first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety four

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the first section of the above-mentioned act be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the mayor and council, common council or other governing body in any borough of this state to make and establish ordinances for the following purposes, namely: to license and regulate the owners and drivers of express-wagons, trucks, hacks, carts, omnibuses, stages and all other carriages and vehicles used for the transportation of passengers, baggage, merchandise and goods and chattels of every kind; also to license and regulate the owners and drivers of all vehicles used in connection with any business or occupation for the purpose of soliciting orders or delivering goods within the limits of the municipality; also to license and regulate all common criers, hawkers, peddlers, pawnbrokers, junk wagons, news stands, sweeps, scavengers, traveling and other street shows, street exhibitions, parades, circuses, concerts, theaters, skating rinks, merry-go-rounds, observation wheels, round-abouts, razzle-dazzles or circular swings, organ-grinders, itinerant venders of medicine and remedies and merchandise, and to fix the license fees to be paid therefor, which may be imposed for the purpose of revenue; and also to designate and locate stands and places which hackmen, cartmen and all other persons engaged in carrying passengers, baggage and merchandise shall be privileged to occupy when soliciting business, and to prevent the occupying of other places for such purpose, and to fix and prescribe penalties for the violation of any such ordinance or section thereof, in a sum not less than ten dollars or more than one hundred dollars as may be designated by such governing body; provided that no person or persons shall be required to take out a license in order to sell any product off his farm; provided, also, that before selling any of the produce and articles, the person or persons intending to sell the same shall procure from the clerk of such borough an annual permit to sell such produce, and which permit the clerk of such borough is directed to issue upon the filing of an affidavit by the person or persons desiring to sell, such produce intended to be sold will be from off his own farm and of his own growing.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLIX.

An Act concerning boards of health in cities of the first class.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the boards of health in cities of the first class are hereby authorized to grant and regulate permits incident to health matters and fix the fees to be paid therefor

2. And be it enacted, That said boards of health in said cities of the first class be and are hereby empowered to pass, enact, alter, amend and repeal ordinances relating to the public health of said cities, and fix the amount of fines and penalties for the violation of said ordinances; the method now in use in said cities for the passing, enacting, altering amending and publishing ordinances in said cities to be the method used to pass, enact, alter, amend, repeal and publish the ordinances herein mentioned; provided, however, that in any county of this state wherein there is established by law a county board of health and vital statistics, such board shall be and is hereby empowered to make ordinances in relation to, and for the protection of, the public health, and the registration of vital facts or statistics in and for such county; and provided, further, that no ordinances to be enacted by any board of health in cities of the first class, or any county board of health, shall be deemed of any force and effect within the limits of any city of the first class located in any county in which there may be established any such county board of health, until the said respective boards shall agree thereto and by ordinance enact and define their separate and respective jurisdictions within the limits of such city.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLX.

An Act for the protection of the public health.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That every physician shall, within twelve hours after his professional attendance upon any person who is suffering from cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, leprosy, plague, trichinosis, small-pox, varioloid, enteric (or typhoid) fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, or any other contagious, infectious or communicable diseases, which hereafter may be publicly declared by the state board of health to be preventible and specially dangerous to the public health, report such sickness to the clerk of the local board of health having jurisdiction over the territory within which such sickness may be, or if such local board of health shall have designated some other officer thereof to receive such reports, then to such officer, which report shall be in writing, signed by such physician, and shall set forth the name, age and precise location of the person suffering from such disease; and every house owner or householder who knows that any person living, dwelling or being in any building under his control is affected by any of the contagious, infectious or communicable diseases hereinabove specified or referred to shall, when no physician has professionally attended such sick person, within twelve hours after discovering the same, report the fact in writing to the same person and in the same manner as any physician attending such sick person could be required to do as hereinabove set forth; and on the thirtieth day of June and the thirty first day of December in each and every year every physician, house owner and householder making any report or reports as in this section required, shall be entitled to receive from the officer to whom such report or reports shall have been made during the preceding six months, a certificate in writing under the hand of such officer, setting forth the number of names of persons reported to have been affected with any of the diseases hereinabove specifically named or referred to, which certificate when presented by such physician, house owner or householder to the proper disbursing officer of the city, borough, town or other local municipal government or township within which such affected person may have been shall entitle such physician, house owner or householder to receive from such disbursing officer the sum of ten cents for each and every name by such certificate certified to have been reported, unless such notification shall be found to have been erroneous; and any physician, house owner or householder who shall refuse or neglect to perform the duty hereinabove required of him shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

2. And be it enacted, That the facts contained in every report filed with the clerk or other officer of any local board of health, pursuant to the provisions of the first section of this act, shall be entered by the officer to whom the same shall be delivered in a book kept exclusively for that purpose, which book shall be subject to the inspection of the local board of health and its proper officers, and to the state board of health and its officers only; the officer of the local board of health to whom such report shall be delivered, and whose duty it is to make record of the same, as in this section above set forth, shall also, at least once in each week, and daily when required by the state board of health, transmit the facts stated therein by mail to the board of health of the state of New Jersey, at Trenton, and shall further keep the said state board of health constantly informed concerning the measures which are employed by the local board of health to prevent the spread of the diseases in such reports mentioned, which facts and information shall be conveyed to the said state board of health in writing, and upon such blank forms as may be furnished by the said state board of health; any officer whose duty it is to make ary report to said state board of health, as in this section above provided, and who neglects or fails to perform such duty, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every such neglect or failure of duty.

3. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier to accept for transportation, or to transport or carry within this state any person affected with any of the contagious, infectious or communicable diseases named or referred to in the first section of this act, or any infected article or articles of clothing, bedding or other property whatsoever, or the body of any person who shall have died of any of said contagious infectious or communicable diseases, except the same be enclosed in an hermetically sealed casket, and except a license for such transport be first obtained in writing from the local board of health of the municipality or township in which the said infected person, infected articles or dead body may be located; and any common carrier knowingly violating any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

4. And be it enacted, That if the board of health of the state of New Jersey shall ascertain any vaccine virus, antitoxin or other animal product sold, or offered for sale, or held for sale or use within this state for prophylactic or remedial purposes, to be dangerous to human health, or so impure or inert as to be inefficacious in rendering immune or less susceptible to disease any person in whom such product may be used, it shall be lawful for the said board of health of the state of New Jersey to prohibit the further sale or use within this state of any vaccine virus, antitoxin or other animal product, as aforesaid, manufactured or produced by the party who shall have manufactured or produced such dangerous, inert, impure or inefficacious product; any person who shall, after such prohibition, and with knowledge thereof, sell, or offer for sale or use, or offer for use within this state any such prohibited product shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

5. And be it enacted, That any penalty incurred under any of the provisions of the first, second, third or fourth sections of this act may be recovered in an action upon contract, in any court of record within this state for the use of the state of New Jersey.

6. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLXI.

Supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning taxes," approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the several assessors and collectors of the townships of this state shall hereafter be entitled to the following fees and no others for duties performed by them in assessing and collecting all taxes levied for township and county purposes, to wit: eight cents per name for each name on the duplicate of assessment; also the sum of one and one-half per centum on the amount of taxes assessed and collected in their respective townships except when the amount assessed and collected shall exceed forty thousand dollars, in which event the said collector and assessor shall receive the sum of one and one-half per centum upon the first forty thousand dollars, and three-quarters of one per centum upon the amount in excess of forty thousand dollars.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, be and they are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLXII.

An Act to exempt volunteer fire companies from taxation.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the real and personal estate of any volunteer fire company incorporated under the laws of this state and which is used exclusively for the purposes of such company, shall be exempt from all state, county and municipal taxation so long as such property is used exclusively for such purposes.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLXIII

An Act respecting hospitals for the insane and the admission of indigent patients thereto.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That when an insane person in indigent circumstances, not a pauper, is found in any county in which there is a hospital for the insane, application may be made in his behalf to any judge of the court of common pleas in such county or to any police justice in any municipality in such county, and the said judge or justice shall thereupon call two reputable physicians and other creditable witnesses and fully investigate the facts in the case, and either with or without the verdict of a jury, at his discretion, shall decide the case as to insanity and indigence; he shall also decide the question of legal settlement, and if the said judge or justice is satisfied with the proof he shall make a certificate that satisfactory proof has been adduced showing such person to be insane and his estate insufficient to support him and his family, or if he has no family himself, under the visitation of insanity, and shall certify also to the place of legal settlement of such insane person, if any within this state; and on said certificate, or a copy thereof, duly authenticated by the county clerk under the seal of the court, such person shall be admitted into the county hospital for the insane if he has a legal settlement in said county, and supported there at the expense of the said county until he shall be restored to soundness of mind, if effected in three years; if such patient has no legal settlement in said county he shall, by order of the court, be transferred to the state hospital for the insane, there to be supported at the expense of the county within which such patient has a legal settlement, if any, or at the expense of the state in case said patient has no legal settlement in this state; the said judge or justice shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses and jurors and others; he shall file the certificates of physicians taken under oath and the other papers relating to the matter, with a report of his proceedings and decision, with the clerk of the county, and shall report the fact to the board of chosen freeholders of the county where such patient has his legal settlement, and if such patient has no legal settlement within any county, then to the treasurer of the state of New Jersey; and it shall be the duty of the board of chosen freeholders to whom such notice is sent, at their next annual meeting to raise the money requisite to meet the expenses of support or to otherwise provide for the support of such patient in the asylum or hospital to which he is sent.

2. And be it enacted, That hereafter it shall not be necessary for the certificate of the judge or justice as provided for in the preceding section, to receive the approval of the chosen freeholder of the ward, township or other municipal division in which said patient or insane person resides or has his legal settlement, or to give such freeholder any notice of the application for admission of any such insane person or patient, but one day's notice of the application to such judge or justice shall be given either to the director of the board of the chosen freeholders of the county within which such application is made, or to the county counsel of such county.

3. And be it enacted, That where the patient is turbulent, violent or dangerous to himself or others on account of his insanity said justice may, upon due proof of the character of the insanity and without notice either to the director of the board of chosen freeholders or to the county counsel, make a certificate as provided for in the first section of this act, but in such case it shall be the duty of the said judge or justice to rehear the matter upon application to him by the county counsel, and upon one day's notice to the city, township or municipality where such insane person resides, to be served in the case of townships upon the chairman of the township committee, and in cities upon the mayor and in other municipalities upon the chief executive officer thereof; such application for a rehearing shall have the effect to re-open the case in all particulars, and to set aside and annul the proceedings and decision in such case previously had and made; and in case of the death, illness or other disability of the judge or justice before whom the original hearing was had, application for a re-hearing may be made to any judge of said court of common pleas, and it shall thereupon be his duty to proceed in all respects as if the application had been made to him in the first instance.

4. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLXIV.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning idiots and lunatics," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the guardian or guardians of any idiot or lunatic appointed under the act to which this is a supplement, by petition in writing, setting forth the fact on which the application is founded, presented in the court of chancery, and verified by the oath of such guardian or guardians, to apply for an order directing what amount may be expended yearly by such guardian or guardians for the support and maintenance of said idiot or lunatic, or that of his or her household out of his or her personal estate, and the income thereof, and the profits of his or her lands and tenements, or directing the payment of any debt, or debts of said idiot or lunatic, or otherwise directing such guardian or guardians in relation to the management or care of the said idiot or lunatic, or his or her estate, and the chancellor is hereby authorized on investigation of the matter alleged in the said petition, to make such order or decree in the premises as he shall deem equitable and just, and to direct that the cost of the application shall be paid out of the estate of the said idiot or lunatic; and the chancellor shall, by order, direct what notice, if any, shall be given to the heir or next of kin of the said idiot or lunatic, of the proceedings to be had or taken under said petition.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLXV.

An Act concerning corporations authorized to bridge navigable streams bounding this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever proceedings have been taken heretofore for the organization of any corporation or corporations under any general, special, public, private or local act authorizing the incorporation of a company for the purpose of building a bridge over or in any part of the navigable waters separating this state from other states where the tide ebbs and flows, the said corporation or corporations so organized shall have an extension of the time limited for the commencement and completion of any such bridge, and such time shall be and the same is hereby extended for the further period of ten years from the passage of this act; provided, however, that this act shall not apply unless money has actually been expended in surveys or location of route, or in acquisition of right of way or in construction, since January first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six; provided, further, that this act shall not apply to any corporation unless such corporation shall first, and as the condition precedent to the exercise of any power granted by this act, file in the office of the secretary of state an agreement to be approved by the governor and attorney-general, waiving all right of exemption from taxation, and from privileges and advantages arising from any law or contract, if any there be, establishing any special mode of taxation of any such corporation, and the further agreement to be bound by any general law of this state now in existence or that may hereafter be passed, taxing such corporations as are now authorized to be taxed by the legislature of this state under any general law and further agreeing that the exercise of any power granted by this act shall not in any way affect the rights of this state, if any there exist, to take the property of such corporations under any existing law of this state, and agreeing, further, that all laws affecting such corporation shall be subject to alteration or repeal by the legislature.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed a public act and shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLXVI.

Supplement to an act entitled "An act to protect the planting and cultivating of oysters in the tide waters of this state," which act was approved May seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any person or persons removing any stakes, buoys or monuments, placed or erected for the purposes as set forth in the first section of the act to which this is a supplement, shall, upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, pay a fine of twenty dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail, for a period not exceeding ninety days, either or both, at the discretion of the court.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLXVII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to establish a system of public instruction" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any district acting under a special charter, or under the provisions contained in charter of any city, town or other municipality, may be relieved from the provisions and limitations of such special or local law upon the adoption of the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, and the supplements thereto, by the legal voters of said district at any meeting of such voters called for that purpose, as provided in section two of this act.

2. And be it enacted, That whenever the board of education or any such district shall by resolution decide to submit the question of the adoption of the act to which this is a supplement to the voters of the district, it shall be the duty of the district clerk to post notices giving the time, place and object of the said meeting, in the manner provided for the calling of special school meetings by the act to which this is a supplement, and if at such meeting a majority of the legal voters present shall vote to adopt the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, thereafter said district shall be governed solely by the general school laws of this state applicable thereto instead of the special acts, and the said board of education shall forthwith file a certificate with the county superintendent setting forth the determination of said meeting, and said district shall remain and be a separate school district until consolidated with an adjoining district as hereinafter provided.

3. And be it enacted, That each city, borough and incorporated town, acting under the provisions of this act, which contains four hundred or more children between the ages of five and eighteen years, shall be a school district, separate and distinct from the township school district; but each city, borough and incorporated town, acting under the provisions of this act, which contains less than four hundred children between the ages of five and eighteen years, shall be a part of the township school district in which said city, borough or incorporated town is situated; nothing in this section, however, shall be construed as abolishing any school district now legally constituted, notwithstanding such district contains less than four hundred children between the ages of five and eighteen years, but each of said districts shall remain and be a separate school district until consolidated with an adjoining district as hereinafter provided; provided, further, that this section shall not apply to any district acting under a special charter or whose boundaries are fixed by special act incorporating said district, and further provided, that nothing in this section shall apply to any city, borough or incorporated town or proposed city, borough or incorporated town where proceedings are now pending for the incorporation of the same.

4. And be it enacted, That whenever any school district desires to consolidate with an adjoining school district, the board of education of said district shall petition the county superintendent of the county in which said districts are situated, to appoint a time when meetings of the legal voters of each of the districts proposed to be consolidated shall be held, and it shall be the duty of said county superintendent, upon receiving said petition, to appoint a day for said meetings, and to notify the board of education of each of the districts of his action; and it shall be the duty of each board of education receiving said notification to direct the district clerk to post notices calling a special meeting of the legal voters of the district for the purpose of voting on the question of the consolidation of said district, which meeting shall be called in the same manner as other special meetings; said meeting shall be held on the day designated by the county superintendent, at such hour and place as may be determined by the board of education; and it

shall be the duty of the chairman of said meeting to file with the county superintendent, within five days after the date of said meeting, a certificate, signed by himself and attested by the secretary of said meeting, setting forth the number of votes cast for and the number cast against consolidation, and if the county superintendent ascertains from said certificate that the total number of votes cast in both of said districts in favor of consolidation exceeds the total number of votes cast against the same, it shall be his duty to declare that thereafter said districts shall constitute but one district, and he shall immediately notify each of the boards of education of the result of said election.

5. And be it enacted, That the board of education of each district consolidated in the manner provided in the preceding section shall, upon receipt of the notice from the county superintendent of such consolidation, select by lot four of its members to serve as members of the board of education of the consolidated district, and the eight members so selected shall select the ninth member of said board from among the remaining members of the board of education representing that portion of the consolidated district which contained the greater number of children between the ages of five and eighteen years, as ascertained from the last preceding school census, and the members of the board of education so selected shall constitute the board of education of the consolidated district, and shall continue in office until the next annual meeting for the election of members of boards of education, and at said annual meeting a board of education shall be elected as provided for the election of members of boards of education in new districts, as provided in the act to which this is a supplement, and the terms of office of the remaining members of the boards of education of each of said districts so consolidated shall thereupon cease and determine; provided, that if the board of education of one of the districts so consolidated shall consist of but three members, all of said members shall be members of the board of education of the consolidated district, and six members of said board shall be chosen from the board of education as the other district so consolidated; and provided, further, that if each of said boards of education consist of three members, said boards shall constitute the board of education of the consolidated district until the next annual meeting for the election of members of boards of education.

6. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXLI.

An Act to regulate the crossing at points not within the limits of cities of this state of steam railroads by steam or electric railroads hereafter to be constructed.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever the route of any steam or electric railroad hereafter to be constructed shall cross at points outside of the limits of cities the line of any steam railroad in this state, such crossing shall be made in such a way as will inflict the least injury upon the rights of the company owning or operating the railroad intended to be crossed and will afford proper protection to the public; and no company shall hereafter construct any steam or electric railroad across the line of any steam railroad except within the limits of a city until it shall have first made application to the chancellor of this state to define the mode in which such crossing shall be made, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the chancellor, after causing reasonable notice of such application to be given to the municipal authorities, and also to the corporation owning or operating the railroad intended to be crossed, to define by his decree the mode in which such crossing shall be made, and if in his judgment it is reasonably practicable, and public safety so requires to avoid a grade crossing, he may, in his discretion, by his decree, define and regulate the mode and manner of such crossing and thereupon such crossing shall be made in the mode defined by such decree, and in no other way.

2. And be it enacted, That crossings of steam railroads by steam or electric railroads within the limits of cities shall be made subject to the present existing laws in regard to the same.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXLII.

An Act for the further improvement of the farm of the New Jersey state reform school and to facilitate public travel on a road adjoining the same now used as a private road.

Whereas, All the lands required for the opening of a public road along the most northerly line of the farm of the New Jersey state reform school have been dedicated by the owners thereof to the use of the public for a public highway, except that portion belonging to said farm, and that, in order to properly open said road, it is necessary that the trustees of said reform school, in whose names the title of said farm is vested, shall join in said dedication for so much of the lands belonging to said farm as shall be required for said road as proposed, but that now they have no power or authority to do so; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the trustees of the New Jersey state reform school be and are hereby authorized and empowered to dedicate to public use as a public highway so much and such part of the farm of the said reform school as in their discretion shall be necessary for the proper laying and opening of said road as a public highway along said northerly line of said farm, and to have the same laid and opened accordingly as proposed.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed a public act, and take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXLIII.

An Act to authorize cities in this state to issue bonds in certain cases.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That where any city in this state is now or hereafter may be authorized to purchase or condemn lands, property, or rights in lands or property for public purposes, within the limits of such city, and no adequate provision is made or authority given to provide for the payment thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the city council or other governing body of such city to issue and dispose of the bonds of such city, on its faith and credit, for any sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, and to use the proceeds thereof for such purpose.

2. And be it enacted, That all bonds so issued shall state on their face that they are issued in pursuance of the authority of this act; they shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, and may run from their date for a term not exceeding thirty years; they may be of such form and be made payable, principal and interest, at such place and at such times (not exceeding the term aforesaid) as the city council or other governing body may by ordinance provide.

3. And be it enacted, That whenever bonds shall be issued under the authority of this act by any city, such city shall have the right to provide for the payment of the sum by taxation, and it shall be the duty of the proper authorities of such city, either by taxation or from other revenues received therein, to provide for the payment of the principal and interest thereof as the same shall fall due.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXLIV.

An Act legalizing, ratifying and confirming the election of village trustees heretofore held in villages incorporated under the act entitled "An act for the formation and government of villages," approved February twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and an act to amend said act, approved April eighth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any election of village trustees heretofore held or had in any village in this state, incorporated under the act entitled "An act for the formation and government of villages," approved February twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and the act to amend said last-mentioned act, approved April eighth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, be and the same is hereby legalized, ratified and confirmed, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. And be it enacted, That the village trustees elected at any such election shall hold and possess their offices until the end of their respective terms.

3. And be it enacted, That only so many village trustees shall be elected in any such case, under existing laws, as will make the whole number of village trustees five, including those who hold over under existing terms of office.

4. And be it enacted, That all acts inconsistent with this act be repealed and that this act shall be deemed and taken to be a public act and shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXLV.

An Act to provide for the expenses of the senate committee of inquiry appointed February thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Whereas, The senate, on the thirteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, appointed a select committee of five senators to inquire into certain matters therein referred to relative to the conduct of public officials and the administration of the laws, with power to sit during the recess of the legislature and report to the next session thereof, and said committee is now engaged in such inquiry, and is likely to continue its labors after the adjournment of the present session of the legislature; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That upon the requisition of said committee, or a majority of them, the comptroller of the treasury shall draw his warrants for, and the state treasurer shall pay, all expenses which may be incurred in such inquiry for witness fees, mileage, counsel fees, compensation of clerks, stenographers and others necessarily employed by said committee, and all other necessary expenses incurred by said committee in the course of their inquiry, and all moneys necessary for said purpose are hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXLVI.

An Act to repeal the act entitled "An act for the restoration of the state house," approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the act entitled "An act for the restoration of the state house," approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and the several supplements thereto, be and the same are hereby repealed and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXLVII.

An Act to repeal the act entitled "An act to provide for furnishing certain offices in the state capitol," approved June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the act entitled "An act to provide for furnishing certain offices in the state capitol," approved June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, be and the same is hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXLVIII.

An Act to repeal the act entitled "An act in relation to the state house and adjacent public grounds," approved June thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the act entitled "An act in relation to the state house and adjacent public grounds," approved June thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, be and the same is hereby repealed and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXLIX.

An Act to repeal the act entitled "An act to provide additional facilities for the transaction of public business," approved March ninth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the act entitled "An act to provide additional facilities for the transaction of public business," approved March ninth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, be and the same is hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCL.

An Act to repeal the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing the governor to provide a suitable assembly chamber and committee rooms for the transaction of public business and appropriating money to defray the cost and expense thereof," approved March twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing the governor to provide a suitable assembly chamber and committee rooms for the transaction of public business and appropriating money to defray the cost and expense thereof," approved March twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLI.

An Act to repeal the act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of furniture and appliances rendered necessary by the late fire in the state house, to provide for the care of the public documents and records, and to defray incidental expenses incurred on the occasion of the said fire," approved March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of furniture and appliances rendered necessary by the late fire in the state house, to provide for the care of the public documents and records, and to defray incidental expenses incurred on the occasion of the said fire," approved March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, be and the same is hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLII.

An Act to prevent the propagation of carp.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be unlawful at any time in this state to place any German carp, mirror carp, leather carp, or carp of any kind whatsoever, or the seed thereof, in any of the public or private waters of this state, under a penalty of not less than two hundred dollars and not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the jail of the county where the offense shall have been committed or where the conviction shall be had for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, at the option of the magistrate before whom the conviction of any violation of this statute may be had.

2. And be it enacted, That the provisions of this act shall be enforced according to the method of procedure provided for the enforcement of the laws for the protection of fish and game.

3. And be it enacted, That the fish and game protector of this state and all duly appointed fish and game wardens of this state are authorized and required to enforce the provisions of this act, and they shall be entitled therefore to the same fees as they are entitled to under the act for the protection of fish and game.

4. And be it enacted, That any person who may have been aggrieved or injured by means of any violation of the first section of this act shall be authorized to institute proceedings for the punishment of the offender.

5. And be it enacted, That no conviction had under this act shall be a bar to any proceedings an aggrieved party may institute for the recovery of damages in a civil suit.

6. And be it enacted, That this act shall not apply to the owners or lessees of private ponds stocking such private ponds; provided, that such private ponds are so constructed as to effectually prevent said carp or the seed thereof from escaping into any of the waters of this state or into private waters owned by other individuals or corporations.

7. And be it enacted, That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

8. And be it enacted, That this act shall be a public act and take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLIII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to establish a system of public instruction" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That each assessor shall include in the next assessment made by him one-fifth of the total value of all the school property situated within his taxing district, as appraised as now provided by law, and there shall be remitted to the taxpayers of each school district, as said district existed on the thirtieth day of June last, one-fifth of the appraised value of the school property belonging to said school district, and yearly thereafter one-fifth of the value of said property so appraised as aforesaid, shall be so assessed and remitted until the total appraised value of said property has been remitted; provided, that in case a district lay in two or more townships or boroughs or in a township and borough, the amount ascertained as due that portion of the district lying in the township or borough which does not contain the school house, shall be paid over by the collector of the township or borough in which said property is situated, to the collector of the township or borough in which said property is situated, to the collector of the township or borough in which is situated that portion of the district which does not contain the school house, and the moneys thus paid over shall be used for the repair or improvement of the school property of said township or borough.

2. And be it enacted, That for making said appraisement the assessor shall be paid such compensation as shall be determined by the township committee or borough council, and the collector shall receive such compensation for the performance of the duties imposed on him by this act as said committee or council shall allow, and the compensation to said assessor and collector shall be paid from the funds of the township or borough.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall not apply to any district whose boundaries have not been changed since the thirtieth day of June last, and that in said districts no appraisement shall be made.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLIV.

An Act to prevent deception in the sale of cakes and biscuits and to preserve the public health.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no person by himself or his agents or servants nor as an agent or servant shall manufacture, sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell any cakes or biscuits in which yolka, yolkaline, tumeric, chrome yellow or any other substitute for eggs of like nature has been used, except there be displayed in a public manner on the package in which such cakes and biscuits are carried, or on the place, receptacle or holder in which such articles are placed for sale, a label, show card or sign, on which shall be printed in letters of the English language at least three inches high and one and one-half inches wide the words, "these cakes and biscuits are colored with an artificial substitute for eggs."

2. And be it enacted, That any person or persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall forfeit and pay a penalty of one hundred dollars for the first offense and two hundred dollars for each subsequent offense to be recovered in an action of debt by any person who may sue for the same, one-half of said penalty to go to the person so suing and one-half for the use of the municipality where such offense is committed.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLXVIII.

An Act authorizing any town, township or borough or part thereof containing a population exceeding five thousand inhabitants to be incorporated as a city, after a vote of the people, and providing for the government and powers of such cities.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the inhabitants of any town or borough, or of any township or part thereof, which had by the census of the United States taken in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety, or which may have by any census hereafter taken under authority of any act of congress or of the legislature of this state, a population exceeding five thousand inhabitants, may become a body politic and corporate in fact and in law, by the name and title of "the mayor and city council of ——" (specifying the name to be borne by such city), whenever at any special election called for that purpose, or at any town or charter meeting or election at which the question of incorporating under this act is submitted, as hereinafter provided, it shall be so decided by a majority of the voters thereof voting at any such election; none of the provisions of any general or special act relative to cities in this state shall apply to cities organized under this act, nor shall any such act hereafter enacted so apply, unless the same shall be a supplement to this act or such future act shall by its terms be made applicable to cities incorporated under this act.

2. And be it enacted, That the council, township committee or other governing body of any such town, borough or township, upon the petition, in writing, of at least fifty resident freeholders, which petition must designate the name proposed for said city and the boundary lines of the district intended to be so incorporated, except where a whole township, town or borough is proposed to be erected into a city, in which case it shall only be necessary to state in the petition the fact that the boundary lines of the city are to be concurrent with the lines of such existing town, township or borough, may, by the votes of a majority of all the members thereof, pass a resolution or ordinance for the holding of a special election in such town, borough, township or part thereof for the purpose of deciding whether such town, borough, township or part thereof shall become incorporated as a city under the provisions of this act, which resolution or ordinance shall prescribe the time and place or places of holding such special election and such other regulations respecting the same as may be deemed necessary and proper; provided, however, that instead of providing for a special election such resolution or ordinance may provide for submitting the question of incorporating as a city under this act to the voters of such town, borough or township, or part thereof, at the town charter meeting or election to be held next thereafter.

3. And be it enacted, That if a special election be called, notice of the same shall be given by advertisement published in one or more newspapers of such town, borough or township, and if there be none, in at least two newspapers published in the county and circulating in such town, borough or township, at least once, and by printed notices posted in at least one hundred conspicuous places therein, at least ten days next preceding the time appointed for said election; which advertisements and notices shall specify the time, place or places and the object and purpose of holding such election; and in case said resolution or ordinance provides for submitting the question of incorporating as a city under this act at a town or charter meeting or election, notice thereof shall be given by advertisement published in one or more newspapers of such town, borough or township, and if there be none, in two newspapers published in the county and circulating in such town, borough or township for two weeks successively, next preceding the day appointed by law for holding such election, at least once in each week, and by printed notices posted in at least one hundred conspicuous places therein, at least fifteen days prior to the day appointed by law for holding such election, which advertisement and notices shall set forth that the question of incorporating as a city under the provisions of this act will be submitted, at the next ensuing town or charter meeting or election.

4. And be it enacted, That any special election held under the provisions of this act shall be by ballot, and shall be held and conducted under the general acts respecting elections, and the votes shall be canvassed and counted in the manner provided by law for canvassing and counting votes at town or local elections held in such town, borough, township or part thereof; the ballots shall contain the words "for incorporation as a city under the act entitled 'An act authorizing any township or borough or part thereof containing a population exceeding four thousand inhabitants to be incorporated as a city, after a vote of the people and providing for the government and powers of such cities;'" or "against incorporation as a city under the act entitled an 'An act authorizing any town, township or borough or part thereof containing a population exceeding four thousand inhabitants to be incorporated as a city, after a vote of the people and providing for the government and powers of such cities;'" and in case the question of incorporation as a city under this act shall be submitted at a town or charter meeting or election, the words "for incorporation as a city under the act entitled 'An act providing for the incorporation and government of cities,'" shall be printed on each ballot beneath the list of candidates thereon; if said words or proposition be marked off or defaced upon the ballot it shall be counted as a vote against the same; if not marked off or defaced the ballot shall be counted as a vote in favor thereof; if a majority of the votes so cast at any special town or charter meeting or election shall be in favor of incorporation as a city under this act, then within three days after the result of the election shall have been declared, a certificate of the result of such election, signed by the chairman of the council, committee or governing body of such town, borough, township or part thereof, and attested by the clerk thereof, together with certified copies of the petition, ordinance and statement of the board of canvassers or election officers who canvassed the vote, and proof by affidavits that due notice of such election was given, shall be filed with the secretary of state; and from and after filing the same such town, borough, township or part thereof, shall be and is hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate in fact and in law by the name and title aforesaid, and by said name and title shall have perpetual succession, sue and be sued, prosecute and defend in all courts in this state; have a common seal and alter the same at pleasure, and purchase, hold and convey real and personal property for the use and benefit of the city.

5. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the council, township committee or other governing body of such town, borough, township or part thereof, which shall have voted as aforesaid for incorporation as a city under this act, to divide such city into not less than three wards; each ward shall consist of contiguous territory and each shall contain as nearly as possible an equal number of inhabitants; provided, however, that such division into wards shall be made at least one month before the first annual city election held under this act; and provided, further, that where any town, borough, township or part thereof shall have been divided into three or more wards before adopting this act, such division shall continue, and such existing wards shall constitute the wards of the city as formed and incorporated under this act; and further, that the city council may be empowered once in four years or upon the addition of new territory, if it shall be deemed needful to increase, revise and alter the existing wards in such manner as to secure an equal division of inhabitants in each.

6. And be it enacted, That the officers of any town, borough, township or part thereof which has voted as aforesaid for incorporation as a city under this act, who shall hold office at the time of filing the aforesaid certificate with the secretary of state, shall continue to hold their respective offices until the first day of May next succeeding the first annual city election held under this act, and shall in all things be subject to the provisions of this act in the same way as if they had been elected hereunder; and no surety of any such officer shall be discharged from liability on account of any change made in the duties of such officer by this act, unless within five days after this act becomes operative in such city, he shall, in writing, notify the council of his intention to withdraw from his suretyship, in which case he shall be discharged from liability from the time this act becomes operative in such city; and the council may require such officer to furnish new additional sureties in place of the ones withdrawing as aforesaid; and if he fails or neglects so to do, the council may declare his office vacant, and may fill such vacancy in the manner hereinafter prescribed for the filling of vacancies.

7. And be it enacted, That the council or governing body of the city may fill by appointment all such offices herein provided for which did not exist in the town, borough, township or part thereof of which it is the successor; and all such appointments to elective offices shall hold only until the first day of May next succeeding the first city election held under the provisions of this, and all other such appointments shall hold only until the first day of June next thereafter.

8. And be it enacted, That any city which may be formed or incorporated under the provisions of this act shall take, hold, possess and enjoy and become absolutely vested with all the rights and property of the town, borough, township or part thereof of which it is the successor, or if part of a township is incorporated the rights and property embraced within the district incorporated and shall be responsible for and liable to all contracts, debts and obligations of such town, borough or township, or in case a part of the township, then its equitable share thereof; and further, that whenever a majority of the voters of any adjoining borough, township or part thereof shall desire to be annexed and incorporated within the limits of any city incorporated under this act, and shall so express their willingness by petition of its governing body to the city council, it shall be lawful for the mayor of the city, with the approval of a two-thirds vote of the city council, to submit such proposal to a vote of the people of the city at a special or annual election; and if a majority of the voters shall be in favor of enlarging the limits of the city and accepting the proposal, then to take all the necessary legal action, if any, to receive the said district into the city limits; and upon the acceptance of the proposal by the city, said borough or township government shall be deemed dissolved within the said territory and the said territory shall become a part of the said city.

9. And be it enacted, That the city and ward officers of the city shall be a mayor, a city council, consisting of one councilman from each ward, a city clerk, a receiver of taxes, a city treasurer, a city attorney, an assessor, a recorder, a board of commissioners of appeal, consisting of one member from each ward, an overseer of the poor, one or more city surveyors, one or more poundkeepers, a board of education, consisting of one member from each ward, a board of excise commissioners, consisting of five members, a health inspector and a city physician, three commissioners of assessment, a chief of police and a chief engineer of the fire department, two constables in each ward, a street commissioner and such number of justices of the peace as the city may be entitled to under the constitution and laws of this state; and all cities incorporated under this act shall be entitled to be represented by not less than two freeholders in the board of chosen freeholders of the counties in which they are respectively chosen or as now allowed by law; provided, however, that in any city to which this act applies which shall at any time have a population exceeding ten thousand inhabitants, as shown by any national or state census, there shall be two councilmen and two members of the board of education and one assessor from each ward, and at the first election held under this act in cities in which two are to be elected from any ward one shall be elected for one year and one for two years, and annually thereafter one shall be elected for two years, except in case of a vacancy; the assessors of the various wards in cities electing by wards shall constitute a "board of assessment," and a majority of said board shall have authority to determine and equalize all valuations of property in such city, and such cities shall have as many votes in the board of county assessors in the county in which such city is as there shall be wards in any such city.

10. And be it enacted, That the mayor, councilmen, city clerk, city collector, assessor, constables, members of the board of education and the commissioners of appeal shall be elected at an annual city election; the city treasurer, city attorney, recorder, health inspector, overseer of the poor, chief of police, city surveyors, commissioners of assessment and poundkeepers shall be appointed by the council in the manner and for the terms hereinafter provided; the chief of the fire department shall be elected in the manner and for the term hereinafter provided by the active members of the fire department; provided, that in cities to which this act applies having more than ten thousand inhabitants, that the city clerk shall be appointed by the city council, and the treasurer, receiver of taxes, chief of police and chief of the fire department shall be nominated by the mayor and be appointed by him by and with the advice and consent of the city council by a majority vote of the whole number of councilmen.

11. And be it enacted, That the annual city election after the first shall be held on the second Tuesday in April in each year, between the hours of seven o'clock in the morning and seven o'clock in the afternoon, at the place or places in each ward designated by the council, in the same manner and under the same regulations in all things as is described by law for election of members of the general assembly of this state; notice of the time and place or places of such election and of the officers to be chosen shall be given by the city clerk at least two weeks before the day of election, by publication in one or more newspapers of the city, and if there be none, by publication in at least one newspaper published in the county in which the city is situated and generally circulating in the city; no person shall be permitted to vote at any such election unless he is an actual resident of the election district in which he offers his vote; immediately after the polls shall be closed at any such election the election of officers of each election district shall count the votes given for the several candidates, and certify under their hands the number given for each, and publicly announce the same; and within twenty-four hours thereafter they shall deliver one such statement to the judge or inspector, who shall be delegated to attend the meeting of the board of city canvassers, and one to the city clerk and one to the county clerk, to be by them filed in their respective offices.

12. And be it enacted, That the person or persons receiving the greatest number of votes of those given in the city for any city office and of those given in each ward respectively, for any office in or from the ward, shall be declared to be elected.

13. And be enacted, That the board of city canvassers shall consist of one judge or inspector of election from each election district in the city, who shall be appointed for that purpose by the other election officers (excluding the clerk) of such district, a majority of the board shall constitute a quorum, and the city clerk shall be clerk of said board; the board shall meet on the Friday next after such election, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the city hall or place designated by the city council, and shall choose one of their number to be chairman thereof; if the city clerk shall fail to attend, the board may appoint one of their own number to be clerk thereof; thereupon the members of the board shall produce the statements which shall have been delivered to them as aforesaid, and lay the same before the board, and from such statements the board shall proceed to ascertain the votes given at such election for the several officers voted for thereat; provided, however, that if for any reason, any member of such board shall fail to produce such statement, that then, on the request of the board, the city clerk shall produce and lay before the board the statement filed with him, and the same may be used with the like effect as if it had been produced by the member so failing to deliver his statement.

14. And be it enacted, That the said board of canvassers shall make a written statement of the number of votes given for the several officers to be elected for said city and the several wards thereof, the names of the persons for whom such votes were given and the number of votes given for each; that upon such statement said board shall proceed to determine and declare what person or persons have received the greatest number of votes for each of the officers mentioned in such statement; the statement and final declarations of the board shall be certified to by the presiding officer and clerk, and shall be filed with the city clerk and be by him recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose, and within two days after such canvass of the votes, the city clerk shall deliver to every person elected to any city or ward office a certificate thereof, under the seal of the city.

15. And be it enacted, That if at any such election there shall be a failure to fill any office, except that of councilman or member of the board of education, commissioners of appeals and board of excise commissioners, by reason of two or more persons having received an equal number of votes therefor, the city council then in office shall by ballot elect one of the persons so receiving an equal number of votes to fill such office until the next city election, when the unexpired portion of the term (if any) shall be filled by the electors of the city; and if there shall be a failure for like cause to fill the office of councilman or member of the board of education, a new election for such officer or officers shall be immediately ordered by the city council.

16. And be it enacted, That no person shall be eligible to any office under this act unless he shall have resided in the city for a period of at least two years, and no person shall be eligible to any ward office unless he shall be an actual resident of the ward; and no person shall be eligible to any office unless he is a citizen of the United States; provided, however, that when any person elected or appointed to any city or ward office shall remove from the city or ward his office shall thereby become vacant.

17. And be it enacted, That in case a vacancy occurs by reason of the death, resignation, inability, disqualification, removal or refusal to serve of, or by any city or ward officer, elected as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the city council to fill such vacancy by the appointment of a suitable and qualified elector to hold until his successor shall have been duly elected and qualified, and the unexpired portion of the term (if any remain) shall be filled at the city election to be held next after such appointment; provided, however, that in case any such vacancy shall occur in the board of education, said board of education may fill such vacancy by appointment until the next city election, when the vacancy shall be filled by the electors of the city; provided, that if at any city election there shall be a vacancy in any office to be filled and at the same time an election for a full term of such office, the term for which each person shall be voted for shall be designated on each ballot cast therefor.

18. And be it enacted, That in case any such vacancy as aforesaid shall occur in any office which is filled by appointment or election by the city council, the said city council shall have power to fill such vacancy by the appointment of a suitable person to hold for the unexpired portion of the term of such office.

19. And be it enacted, That every person elected or appointed under this act to any office, shall, within ten days after such election or appointment, take and subscribe before an officer qualified to administer oaths, an oath or affirmation, faithfully and impartially to execute the duties of his office according to the best of his ability and understanding, which oath or affirmation shall be filed in the city clerk's office, and if any person so elected or appointed shall fail so to qualify, then his office shall be deemed vacant, and may be filled in the manner herein before provided.

20. And be it enacted, That the city clerk, city treasurer, receiver of taxes, and such other officers as the city council may require before they enter on the duties of their office and within such time as the board of council may by ordinance prescribe, shall give bonds to the city in its corporate name in such sum and with such sureties as the board of council shall require and approve for the faithful performance of their duties, which bonds, when so given, shall bind the obligors therein named until the successors to the officers giving the same shall be actually inducted into office, and if any officer shall fail or neglect to give bonds in the sum or with the sureties or within the time required by such ordinance, the council may declare such office vacant, and such vacancy shall be filled in the manner hereinbefore provided.

21. And be it enacted, That the official terms of the officers who shall be elected under this act at any election after the first shall commence on the first day of May next succeeding their election; and the term of any officer who shall be appointed by virtue of this act shall commence on the first day of June next succeeding his appointment, except in cases otherwise provided for in this act, and every officer shall hold his office during his official term and until his successor shall have been duly elected or appointed and shall have duly qualified.

22. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of every officer in said city within ten days after the expiration of his term of office or his removal therefrom, to deliver to his successor in office, or to such person as the city council may appoint, all books, records, papers, vouchers and property of every kind in his possession or under his control, belonging to said city or appertaining to such office, and for a failure so to do he shall forfeit and pay to the city the sum of five hundred dollars; to be used for and recovered in the name of the city with costs.

23. And be it enacted, That the salaries and compensation to be paid to the mayor, councilmen, city clerk, the receiver of taxes, the city treasurer, the city attorney, the recorder, the assessor, the chief of police, health inspector, city physician, street commissioner, members of police force, the overseer of the poor, the city surveyors, poundkeepers, commissioners of appeals and commissioners of assessment, and all other public officers shall be fixed by ordinance, and the salary or compensation of any officer which has been fixed as aforesaid shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office, and all fees paid to any of said officers for any services required of them by this act or by any ordinance or resolution of the city council, shall immediately after the receipt thereof be paid by such officer to the city treasurer for the use of the city unless herein otherwise specially provided.

24. And be it enacted, That all officers of the city shall be governed by such general ordinances as the city council may from time to time adopt, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act and the laws of this state, and every officer may be removed from office for cause by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the council, but no such removal shall take place until the person sought to be removed shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his own defense; but the provisions of this section shall not apply to any member or officer of the board of education.

25. And be it enacted, That the city clerk shall hold office for the term of two years, and shall, in addition to the duties required of him by this act or any other law of this state, have charge of all the records, books and documents of the city, except when the city council shall otherwise direct; he shall keep a record of the proceedings of the council; he shall engross all ordinances in a book to be provided for that purpose, which book shall be deemed a public record of such ordinances, and each ordinance shall be signed in said book by the chairman of the council and said clerk; copies of all papers duly filed in the office of the city clerk and transcripts thereof, and of the records and proceedings of the board of council and copies of the ordinances of said city, certified by the said clerk under the corporate seal of the city, shall be evidence in all courts and places; the city clerk shall pay over to the city treasurer without delay all moneys received by or paid to him for the use of the city; his office shall be at the city hall or the place designated by the city council and he shall keep the same open for the transaction of public business during such hours as the council shall by ordinance prescribe; it shall be lawful for him to charge and receive for his own use, at the rate of ten cents per folio, for copies of all official papers and records and for the return to any writ of certiorari made by him.

26. And be it enacted, That at the first city election held under this act, a mayor shall be elected for two years, and at the annual election every two years thereafter; he shall be the chief executive officer of the city, and may recommend the city council to pass such measures as he may deem necessary or expedient for the welfare of the city; it shall be his duty to communicate to the city council, at their first meeting in each year, and at other times when he shall deem it expedient, a general statement of the condition of the city in relation to its government, finances and improvements, with such recommendations as he may think proper; to be vigilant and active in causing the laws and ordinances of the city to be executed and enforced; to exercise a constant supervision over the conduct of all subordinate officers, and to examine into all complaints preferred against them for violation or neglect of duty and generally to perform all such duties as may be required of him by law or ordinance; that he is hereby invested with all the powers which any police justice may now or may hereafter have by law, and that for the purpose of quelling any insurrection, riot, disturbance or disorderly assemblage, the said mayor shall have control of the marshals, constables, watchmen and other police force of the city, and power to call upon the citizens for aid in cases of insurrection, riot or disturbance of the public peace, and when he shall deem it necessary to call out the militia of the city, if any, and employ the same in quelling such insurrection, riot or disturbance; every resolution or city ordinance passed by the city council shall, before it takes effect, be presented to the mayor by the city clerk, duly certified by the chairman of the city council and the city clerk; if he approve it, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections, and file it with the clerk within ten days after receiving it; and the city council shall, at its first regular meeting thereafter, enter the objections at length on its journal, and shall proceed to reconsider the same, and if two-thirds of all the members of the city council agree to pass the same, it shall take effect, but in every such case the vote shall be taken by ayes and nays and entered on the journal; and if such ordinances shall not be returned within ten days as aforesaid, it shall take effect in like manner as if the mayor had signed it; and each and every ordinance so passed as aforesaid shall be published for the space of two weeks in one or more newspapers printed and published in the city; that whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of mayor, or whenever the mayor shall be prevented by absence from the city, sickness or any other cause from performing the duties of the office, then the chairman of the city council shall act as mayor pro tempore, and he shall possess all the rights and powers of the mayor, until such disability be removed, or a new mayor be elected and provided, further, that if at any time there shall be a tie vote in the city council, the mayor shall, upon the application in writing of a member of said council, attend the meeting or call a special meeting of the city council to consider the subject under discussion, and he shall be entitled to a vote upon such question; provided, however, that the provisions of the foregoing proviso to this section shall not apply to any city having a population exceeding ten thousand inhabitants, except in case of a tie vote upon the question of election of a chairman of the city council, and of a city clerk, and then only in case a tie vote shall again occur at the meeting at which the mayor shall so be present, in which case after such tie shall be found to exist he shall then give the casting vote.

27. And be it enacted, That the councilmen from the several wards shall constitute the city council; they shall meet annually for organization on the first day of May, unless that day shall fall on Sunday, in which case they shall meet on the day preceding; they shall elect one of their own number chairman by a majority vote, whose duty it shall be to preside over all meetings of the city council, and in his absence the council may elect a chairman pro tempore; a majority of the whole number of councilmen shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a smaller number may meet and adjourn from time to time; the city council shall hold stated meetings at least once in each month, at the city hall, or if there be none, at such place within the city as they may appoint by resolution, at such time as may be appointed; they shall determine and establish the rules of their own proceedings, and pass ordinances, by-laws and resolutions pertaining to the purposes and objects of the corporation as may be necessary for properly carrying out the provisions of this act; the mayor or chairman of the city council shall each have power to call special meetings of the council when necessary, and in case of their neglect of refusal to do so, it shall be lawful for any three members of such council to call any special meeting, by written or printed notice to each member served personally or left at their places of residence at least twenty-four hours previous to the time appointed for such meeting.

28. And be it enacted, That the receiver of taxes shall hold office for the term of two years, and it shall be his duty to receive and collect all moneys due to the city, whether for taxes, assessments, arrears of taxes or otherwise; the city council shall provide him with an office, which he shall attend at such times as shall be designated by the council by ordinance; he shall enter, in suitable books to be provided for that purpose, by the council, any sums received by him for any purpose, and he shall specify in such entry the names of the persons by whom or on whose account the payments are made, the date of payment and the purpose for which payment is made, and if any part of any payment is for interest or penalties, the amount thereof shall be separately stated; he shall at least once each week pay over all moneys collected by him for the city to the city treasurer and shall take his receipt therefor; he shall furnish the council at least once in each month, and oftener if required, a statement of all moneys received and collected by him since his last preceding report was made, and he shall perform all such other duties, appertaining to the said office as the council shall by ordinance prescribe; he shall make a full report annually on the first day of April to the council of all moneys received and disbursed by him, and he shall, whenever required, lay before the council for examination and audit all books, papers and vouchers appertaining to his office.

29. And be it enacted, That the city treasurer shall hold office for two years; he shall receive, safely keep and disburse, under the direction of the council, all moneys belonging to or under the control of the city; he shall keep an accurate account of all receipts and payments in such manner as the council shall direct; no money shall be paid out of the treasury except on warrant signed by the mayor and attested by the city clerk, excepting payment of state and county taxes, which the said treasurer is hereby required to make annually out of the first moneys received by him from the city collector and moneys paid into the city treasury for the redemption of property sold for taxes and assessments; and no warrant shall be drawn on the treasurer except in pursuance of an order or resolution of the council passed at a stated meeting and entered in their minutes; all such warrants shall be numbered and made payable to the order of the person entitled to receive the same, and shall specify for what purpose the amount therein mentioned is directed to be paid and the appropriation against which it is to be charged; it shall be the duty of the clerk before he delivers any warrants so drawn to enter into the margin of the book to be called "warrant book," opposite to said warrant, the number, date, amount of the same, the appropriation to which it is charged, the date of the resolution or order authorizing it to be drawn, the purpose for which ordered, and the name of the person or persons to whose order it is made payable, and to take his or their receipt in said book at the end of said marginal entry for said warrant; provided, however, that nothing in this section contained shall apply to the disbursement and payment of moneys raised or received for public school purposes.

30. And be it enacted, That the city treasurer shall receive, safely keep and disburse all moneys raised and received for public school purposes; he shall keep separate accounts thereof and pay the same out only on warrant signed by the chairman and clerk of the board of education, and no warrant for any such purpose shall be drawn on the treasurer except in pursuance of an order or resolution passed at a stated meeting and entered in their minutes, and the provisions of the last preceding section of this act relative to warrants on the treasurer by the city council shall apply to the warrants of the board of education; and the said treasurer shall do and perform all acts and duties enjoined upon township collectors by the school laws of the state.

31. And be it enacted, That the treasurer, at least once every month, and oftener if required, shall furnish the council with a statement of all moneys received and expended by him (including school moneys) since his last report, and he shall annually on the first day of April make to the council a full report of all his receipts and expenditures, and he shall, whenever required, lay before council, for examination and audit, all books, papers and vouchers appertaining to his office.

32. And be it enacted, That the recorder shall hold office for three years, and shall have jurisdiction and is hereby empowered, on oath, affirmation or affidavit made according to law, that any person or persons has or have been guilty of a violation of any of the ordinances of the city, to issue process either in the nature of a summons or warrant as to him may seem most advisable, against the person or persons so violating such ordinance, which process shall, when of the nature of a warrant, be returnable forthwith, and when in the nature of a summons be returnable in not less than three or more than five days; that such process shall state what ordinance the defendant or defendants named therein has or have violated, and in what manner the same has been violated, and then on return of such process, or at the time to which the recorder shall have adjourned the same, the said recorder shall proceed to hear testimony and to determine and give judgment in the matter without the filing of any pleadings, and the recorder shall, if judgment be rendered for the plaintiffs, forthwith issue execution against the goods and chattels and against the body of the defendant or defendants; and the said recorder shall be further empowered to inflict fines not exceeding the sum of twenty dollars on such persons as shall be convicted before him of vagrancy, disorderly conduct, breach of the peace, or, in his discretion, to order such persons to be committed to the county jail or workhouse for any period not exceeding thirty days; provided, that in all cases when the fine or penalty shall exceed ten dollars or where the punishment shall be imprisonment, there may be a trial by jury, to be conducted as in cases now triable in courts for the trial of

To be Continued.

CHAPTER CXCIV.

An Act to create, establish and regulate a police department in the cities of the second class in this state having a population by the last census, not exceeding thirty-five thousand, and to remove the same from political control.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That there shall be and is hereby created and established in each of the cities of the second class in this state whose population, by the United States or state census last taken, does not exceed thirty-five thousand, which shall accept the provisions of this act as hereinafter provided, a board of police commissioners, to whom shall be exclusively entrusted the government, control and management of the police department therein and the transaction and control of all public police matters and business.

2. And be it enacted, That such board of police commissioners shall consist of four persons, resident in such city, and each of whom shall be appointed and commissioned by the mayor of such city; two of the persons so appointed shall be selected from the dominant political party and two from the party which at the last preceding municipal election cast the next highest number of votes in such city; that is to say, two of the members of the said board shall be selected and appointed from each of the two political parties casting the largest number of votes at the last preceding municipal election in such city two of the said commissioners, one from each of the said political parties, shall be appointed for the term of two years, and two of the said commissioners, likewise one from each of the said political parties, shall be appointed for the term of three years; and thereafter, upon the expiration of the term of each of the members of said board of police commissioners, as hereinbefore provided, the mayor of such city shall appoint his successor, who shall be selected from the same political party as his predecessor, to serve for the term of three years as a member of said board of police commissioners; but in no case and at no time shall more than two of said commissioners composing said board belong to the same political party as aforesaid.

3. And be it enacted, That such board of police commissioners shall be entitled to have and appoint a clerk, who shall receive a salary to be fixed by the said board, and who shall keep a record of all their proceedings and proper accounts of all money received and expended by said board, and do all other acts directed by said board, and the said board of police commissioners shall make and render detailed reports monthly to the mayor of such city.

4. And be it enacted, That before entering upon the duties of such office each of said commissioners, and the clerk of the said board, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the clerk of such city, faithfully and impartially to perform the duties of such office, and each of the said commissioners shall enter into a bond to the corporation of such city, in such sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, and with such sureties as may be designated or approved by the mayor of such city, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as such commissioner.

5. And be it enacted, That the mayor of such city shall have the right to expel from office any of the said commissioners therein on good cause shown, and after a trial of such commissioner before such mayor, and for such purpose such mayor shall be and he is hereby fully authorized and empowered to summon, swear or affirm and examine witnesses, hear counsel, and try and determine the charges against such commissioner, as to the said mayor shall seem just and proper, and his determination shall in all cases be final and conclusive.

6. And be it enacted, That in case a vacancy shall occur in the said office of police commissioner, such vacancy shall forthwith be filed for the remainder of the unexpired term, in the same manner as the original appointment was made, and such commissioner shall be selected and appointed from the same political party as his predecessor.

7. And be it enacted, That the commissioners composing such board of police commissioners be and they are hereby fully authorized and empowered to employ such persons as may be deemed necessary by said board, from time to time, in their respective departments; and the said board is hereby fully authorized and empowered to declare vacant any or all of the offices or positions therein or thereunder as to said board may appear best for the public interests in such department, including the chief of police of such department or person holding the equivalent or similar position however called or designated; and the said board shall have power to make or alter, from time to time, such by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of such board and for the conduct and management of the affairs of such board and the department under its control and government as to the members of such board shall seem proper, provided such by-laws, rules and regulations are not contrary to the constitution and laws of this state or the provisions of this act.

8. And be it enacted, That such board of police commissioners shall be and it is hereby fully empowered and authorized to designate, appoint or approve all the policemen or other persons employed in the police department of such city; and the said board of police commissioners is also hereby fully empowered and authorized, and it is hereby invested with the full right and power to suspend, remove, expel and discharge any and all persons employed or appointed in or under the department under the government and control of the said board, provided good cause shall be shown for such suspension, expulsion or discharge after an investigation by the said board.

9. And be it enacted, That each of such commissioners shall devote such time and attention to the duties of his office as the welfare of the department under his control and the public interests therein may require; and each of such commissioners shall receive an annual salary of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be paid quarterly to such commissioners by such city.

10. And be it enacted, That said board of police commissioners shall annually, or whenever a vacancy occurs, select one of their number to act as president, who shall preside at their respective meetings, and in case of a vacancy in the office of chief of police by removal, disability or otherwise, the president of said board shall perform all the duties and possess all the powers of said position during the continuance of such vacancy.

11. And be it enacted, That the said board of police commissioners shall have power to fix and regulate the compensation of all officers, servants and employees of their respective departments, and said board shall have power to appoint a surgeon from among the regularly graduated and licensed physicians of such city, who shall be under the control of the said board and subject to its rules and regulations.

12. And be it enacted, That the said board of police commissioners shall have power to issue subpoenas in the name of the president of such board and compel the attendance of witnesses upon any proceedings by virtue of its rules and regulations, and each member of said board is hereby authorized to administer oaths or affirmations in any matter or proceeding as aforesaid, and any willful or corrupt swearing by any person before said board shall be deemed perjury and punishable in the same manner as is now prescribed by the statutes of this state in cases of perjury.

13. And be it enacted, That annually, before making up the tax levy or tax budget in any such city, the said board shall estimate in detail the expenses of the police department therein for the ensuing year, and transmit the same to the common council of such city, which body shall make provision for the assessment of the same in the tax ordinance of such year; provided, the sum required shall in no case exceed by more than ten per centum the amount expended for the police department in such city for the previous fiscal year; provided, further, that it shall be lawful for the common council or other governing body to make additional appropriation to the use of the said department whenever the public interests may require it.

14. And be it enacted, That in paying salaries of said police department a pay-roll of such department shall be made out by the said commissioners thereof, and submitted to the mayor of such city, and such mayor shall order warrants drawn on the city treasurer of such city for the amount thereof to the order of the president of such board of police commissioners, and it shall be the duty of said president of such board to pay the officers and employees of said board according to the pay-roll so made out and submitted to such mayor.

15. And be it enacted, That the members of the police force employed by the board of police commissioners are hereby invested with all the powers applicable to sheriffs and constables of this state, except to serve civil process; they shall also be exempt from duty as jurymen and from military service during the time they shall remain members of such police force.

16. And be it enacted, That each of such police commissioners shall have full power to arrest, without warrant, for breaches of the peace committed in their presence; and in every such case of arrest the person so arrested shall be forthwith taken before a proper judicial officer to be dealt with according to law.

17. And be it enacted, That no police commissioner shall accept or hold any other place of public trust or emolument within the elective franchise or accept any nomination therefor unless he shall first resign his office of commissioner, and upon his acceptance of any such place or nomination his position as a member of such board shall become vacant.

18. And be it enacted, That in case any police commissioner appointed under this act shall take or receive any other reward, compensation or emolument for or in respect of any service under this act, or for or in respect to any appointment to be made or voted on, or for or in respect of any vote to be given by him as such commissioner, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars or imprisonment at hard labor for a term not to exceed two years, or both, at the discretion of the court before which such conviction is had.

19. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the common council of any city in this state wherein is established a board of police commissioners, under the provisions of this act to provide such board with suitable and proper officers, quarters and accommodations, and to make such changes and alterations therein, and to increase and enlarge the same whenever such board shall so request such common council.

20. And be it enacted, That this act shall not apply to nor be operative in any city until its provisions shall have been accepted by an ordinance duly passed for that purpose by the common council or other governing body of such city, exercising legislative power therein by a majority vote of all its members and such ordinance shall have been approved by the mayor of such city, and it shall be duty of the mayor upon the approval of such ordinance forthwith to cause proclamation to be made of the passage of such ordinance and its approval, stating therein that this act has become operative in such city, and he shall cause the said proclamation to be published for four weeks successively, once each week, in the newspapers published and circulating in the said city in which the ordinances of the said city are required by law to be published, and from and after the approval of the said ordinance the said act shall take effect in and be operative in such city.

21. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, general, special, local or private, inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 20, 1895.

CHAPTER CXCV.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act for the formation and government of boroughs," approved April second, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for any village heretofore incorporated by virtue of any special or general law to accept the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, and thereafter to be governed by the same, and have all the rights, privileges and powers specified in the supplements thereto, in lieu and instead of the provisions of the act or act under which such village was incorporated or which have been heretofore in force therein; provided, that the question of adopting this act shall be submitted to the legal voters of said village by the trustees or other governing board of said village at a general or special election held for the purpose, and be approved by a majority of the votes cast at such election.

2. And be it enacted, That the said board of trustees or other governing board shall appoint a clerk and two inspectors of said election; who shall be freeholders and legal voters in the said proposed borough, and who shall hold and conduct the election aforesaid; the polls shall open and close at the same hours as at general elections in this state, and the election shall be conducted, as nearly as may be, in like manner as general elections are conducted; the ballots cast shall contain the words "for incorporation" or "against incorporation," as the case may be; at the close of the polls the said clerk and inspectors shall canvass the votes cast, and if the majority of said votes shall be for incorporation, they shall forthwith certify the result of said election and the number of votes cast for and against, under their hands to the clerk of the county wherein said borough is situated, to be filed in his office, and from the time of filing said certificate in the office of the clerk of the county aforesaid the inhabitants of said borough shall be a body corporate, in fact and in law, under the name of the "mayor and council of the borough of ——," and by said name shall have perpetual succession, sue and be sued, prosecute and defend, in all courts of law and equity in this state, have a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure, and purchase, hold and convey real and personal property for the use and benefit of such borough.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 20, 1895.

CHAPTER CXCVI.

A Further Supplement to the act entitled "An act concerning the settlement and collection of arrearages of unpaid taxes, assessments and water rates or water rents in cities of this state, and imposing and levying a tax assessment and lien in lieu and instead of such arrearages, and to enforce the payment thereof, and to provide for the sale of lands subjected to further taxation and assessment," passed March thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the certificate of sale issued to any city for lands bought by any city at any sale, under the provisions of the act passed March thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, the title to which is above recited, may be sold or assigned to any person or persons, by and with the consent of the mayor of any such city, upon the terms and conditions now existing.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent or conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 20, 1895.

CHAPTER CXCVII.

An Act regulating the payment of fees for licenses or permits granted in third-class cities of this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in any third-class city of this state when the city clerk is ex-officio clerk of the board of excise commissioners, or when licenses are granted by the board of aldermen or councilmen, or, when by any general or special public law, fees for licenses to sell malt or spirituous liquors, or for licensing hucksters, peddlers, auctioneers, and so forth, or the fees for any licenses or permits whatever are required to be paid to the city clerk, it shall be lawful for the board of aldermen, councilmen or other governing body in any such city having the control of the finances of said city to direct by resolution that all fees for licenses or permits of any sort or description required by law or by any ordinance of said city to be paid to the city clerk, or to be received by him, shall be paid by the applicants for such licenses or permits directly to the tax collector, collector of revenue or other officer collecting and receiving the taxes in the said city, who shall receive the same, and thereupon give his receipt therefor, specifying in said receipt the object or purpose for which said license is to be issued or permit granted; and the receipt of said tax collector, collector of revenue or other officer collecting the taxes in said city shall be sufficient evidence in all courts and places of the payment of the fee or fees for such licenses or permits.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 20, 1895.

CHAPTER CXCVIII.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to enable second-class cities in this state to improve and extend the water supply in said cities and to issue bonds for the payment thereof," approved March twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section six of the act entitled "An act to enable second-class cities in this state to improve and extend the water supply in said cities and to issue bonds for the payment thereof," approved March twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

6. And be it enacted, That the common council, board of aldermen or other governing body having control and management of the finances of said city, on the application of the governing body having the control and management of the water supply in said city be and are hereby authorized and required, for the purpose of improving and extending such water supply and the purchase and acquisition of land and water rights thereto, and the construction of buildings and reservoirs thereon, and the purchase and erection of pumps, machinery and other appliances and the laying of pipes in and along the streets of such city, to issue bonds in the name and under the seal of the city, to be denominated on their face "water bonds," in addition to any heretofore authorized by law, to any amount not exceeding six hundred thousand dollars; such bonds may be registered or coupon bonds, and shall bear a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum and shall be redeemable at any time not less than five nor more than thirty years from their date, in the discretion of said board, which bonds may be sold at public or private sale for the best price they can obtain for the same, but not under the par value thereof; all bonds issued as aforesaid shall be signed by the city treasurer and countersigned by the mayor of such city, and all the real estate within such city shall be liable for the payment of the principal and interest that may become due on the bonds to be issued by virtue of this act.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 20, 1895.

CHAPTER CXCIX.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class."

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cities of the third class in this state the city clerk shall be elected by the council or other governing body at their annual meeting or any other regular meeting thereafter, and said council or other governing body shall, by resolution or ordinance, fix the compensation of said city clerk and define his duties.

2. And be it enacted, That the term of office of the city clerk in all cities of the third class shall be three years.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 20, 1895.

CHAPTER CC.

An Act to authorize township committees or other governing bodies of townships, villages or boroughs to raise, by taxation moneys to establish or aid public libraries and free reading rooms.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the township committee or the boards of trustees or other governing body of any township or village or borough in this state, to raise by taxation any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars annually, to aid public libraries and free reading rooms in any such municipality in this state, provided the same be first assented to by a majority vote of the legal voters of any such municipality, at their annual election.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed a public act and take effect immediately.

Approved March 20, 1895.

CHAPTER CCI.

An Act in relation to the service of process in actions ex delicto upon residents of other state and upon non-resident receivers of foreign corporations.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cases in which mesne process shall issue out of the supreme court or circuit court of this state in actions ex delicto against any person, persons, corporations or receiver of foreign corporations, who do not reside in this state but who own or control or have the custody of property, real or personal, situate in this state, and the cause of action arose in this state, and the plaintiff is a resident of this state, such process may be served upon the defendant or defendants therein named in the same manner as process may now be served on non-resident defendants in actions denominated local, the cause of which arose in this state; and the practice in all cases under this act shall be the same, as nearly as may be, as the practice provided for in the said local actions.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 20, 1895.

CHAPTER CCII.

An Act relating to towns and boroughs.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the common council of incorporated towns and boroughs, by ordinance, to order and cause any street, road, highway or alley already laid out or any portion thereof, to be vacated, straightened, altered or widened, and to take and appropriate for purpose of vacating, straightening, altering or widening any lands and real estate upon making compensation to the owner or owners thereof, in the manner now required by law.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, general or special, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 20, 1895.

CHAPTER CCIII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to authorize a new publication of the public acts of the legislature of this state, and a subscription therefor on the part of this state," approved April fourth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the first section of the act to which this is a supplement be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the state treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to subscribe for one thousand sets of the public acts of the legislature of this state, to be compiled and edited by Garret D. W. Vroom and William M. Lanning, which work shall contain all the public acts of the legislature of this state now contained in the "revision of the statutes of New Jersey," published in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and in the "supplement to said 'revision,'" published in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and the session laws passed and that shall be passed by the legislature of this state, between the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and the close of the legislative session of the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, which are general and permanent in their nature, and which shall be in force at the end of the said legislative session of the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, together with abstracts from the public decisions of the courts of this state expounding or construing the same;

2. And be it enacted, That the second section of the act to which this is a supplement be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2. And be it enacted, That the said work shall consist of three volumes, as nearly equal in size as may be practicable, and shall be furnished with a full and complete general index of its contents and with a list, alphabetically arranged, of the cases from which the abstracts of public decisions shall be made, and also a list, alphabetically arranged, of the legislative acts passed since one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, not published in said work on account of their not being general and permanent in their nature or not being in force at the end of the legislative session of the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five; the said work shall correspond, in arrangement of statutes and mechanical execution, to the said "revision" published in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 20, 1895.

CHAPTER CCIV.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of free public libraries in cities of this state," approved April first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That when, in the judgment of the board of trustees of the free public library in any city in this state, which city has accepted the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, it is advisable to purchase lands, improved or unimproved, or to erect buildings thereon, or both, for the purposes of a free public library, or for the improvement and enlargement of such library, and where the estimated cost thereof shall exceed the amount of the annual appropriation for library purposes in such city and the funds of such board of trustees then on hand, said board of trustees of such public library may certify to the common council or other governing body of the city in which such free public library is situated, the amount of money necessary for the purpose of making such purchase of land or improvement thereof, and thereupon the common council or other governing body of such city may by resolution at its discretion authorize and empower the board of trustees of said free public library to expend such moneys as to the said common council or other governing body may seem proper for such purposes, not to exceed, however, the amount certified as aforesaid by said board of trustees of the free public library, and upon the passage of such resolution the board of trustees of said public library shall be empowered and authorized to purchase real estate and to erect buildings and make improvements thereto and to expend moneys therefor to the amount of such appropriation; provided, however, that no lands shall be purchased for the purpose of erecting thereon a free public library, except with the concurrence and approval of the common council or other governing body of such city, which concurrence and approval shall be expressed by resolution of the said common council or other governing body; the title of real estate so purchased shall be taken in the name of such city, and shall be exempt from taxation, but the use and control of the same shall be in such board of trustees of the free public library so long as it shall be used for free public library purposes.

2. And be it enacted, That to defray the expense of such purchase and construction, or either, the said common council or other governing body of such city is hereby authorized and directed to issue the bonds of such city not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, which bonds shall be of such denominations as the said common council or other governing body shall direct; they shall be made payable within not more than thirty years nor less than ten years from the date of their issue; they shall bear such rate of interest not exceeding four per centum per annum and be made payable as the said common council or other governing body may determine; said bonds shall be negotiated and sold at not less than their par value; they shall be denominated "free public library bonds," and shall be signed as other municipal bonds of such cities are signed.

3. And be it enacted, That for the redemption of the bonds issued pursuant to the provisions of this act, and to provide for the payment of the interest on said bonds, it shall be the duty of the board of trustees of such free public library, from the annual appropriation for the support of free public libraries therein (which appropriation is fixed by the act to which this is a supplement), to pay to the commissioners of the sinking fund or other proper officer or officers having charge of the sinking fund of such city, the amount of interest on said bonds, together with three per centum for the purpose of a sinking fund, and the said sums so annually received for interest and sinking fund by the said commissioners of the sinking fund, or other officers, shall be applied by them to the payment of such interest and to the creation of a sinking fund to meet the said bonds when they shall fall due.

4. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 21, 1895.

CHAPTER CCV.

AN ACT CONCERNING CITIES.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the city council or other governing body of any city of this state to pass a resolution requiring the collector or other officer of such city having charge of the collection of taxes to pay to the city treasurer or other fiscal officer or department of such city all the moneys which may be collected for state and county taxes required to be assessed in such city, in which case, however, such city shall pay to the county collector of the county in which such city is located such state and county taxes out of the first moneys which it shall receive from the collection of taxes, and as soon as the same are collected.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed a public act and take effect immediately.

Approved March 21, 1895.

CHAPTER CCVI.

AN ACT CONCERNING BOROUGHS.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That a majority of the legal voters residing in any borough of this state may at any time present to one of the judges of the court of common pleas of the county within which such borough may be located a petition in writing signed by a majority of said legal voters, requesting the designation of a time and place for the holding of an election in said borough to determine whether or not the said borough incorporation shall be continued.

2. And be it enacted, That upon presenting said petition to said judge, with an affidavit accompanying the same that the said petition is signed by a majority of said legal voters, he shall thereupon designate in writing a time, not less than six days nor more than fifteen days from the presenting of said petition, and a place within said borough for holding therein of an election by the legal voters residing therein to determine whether the said borough incorporation shall be continued or set aside; that at the time of granting said order the said judge shall appoint one judge and two inspectors of said election, who shall discharge the same duties imposed upon similar officers in general state elections, who shall receive the sum of three dollars each for serving at said election, which shall be paid from the township funds in which said borough is located.

3. And be it enacted, That the polls of said election shall open at seven o'clock in the forenoon and close at seven o'clock in the evening.

4. And be it enacted, That notice of said election shall, after signing of said order by said judge, be forthwith published in any newspaper circulating in said borough, which notice shall state the time, place and object of holding the same, and a similar notice shall be posted in five of the most public places in said borough, at least five days prior to said election, which notice shall be signed by the said judge of election and inspectors of election.

5. And be it enacted, That if a majority of the votes cast in said election shall be in favor of a discontinuance of said borough incorporation, the said borough incorporation shall thereupon terminate, and the territory within the limits of said former borough shall become a part of the township within which it may be located in all respects as before the incorporation of said borough.

6. And be it enacted, That all bonded indebtedness of the said borough existing at the time of said discontinuance of borough incorporation shall remain a lien on the property within the limits of the said former borough to the same extent as during the existence of said borough, and the interest due on said bonded indebtedness, and the accruing bonded debt shall be assessed within the limits of said former borough by the assessor of the township within which the said former borough is located as the same shall become due and accrued, and the said assessments shall be collected by the township collector and applied to the payment of the said indebtedness.

7. And be it enacted, That all debts and unpaid taxes and assessments due and owing the said borough shall after the discontinuance of said corporation, be payable to the proper fiscal officer of said township, who shall apply the money collected thereon to the use of the owners of the taxable property within said former borough as hereinafter set forth, and in case of the non-payment of any taxes, assessments or other money due and owing the said former borough, such proceedings shall be taken for the collection of the same as in the case of taxes, assessments or debts due said township; and proceedings to be in the name of and by the inhabitants of the township within which said borough was located, for the use of the said former borough, and the proceeds thereof shall be payable as hereinafter set forth.

8. And be it enacted, That suit for all causes of action existing against said borough at the time of the discontinuance of said borough incorporation, may be instituted in any court of this state having jurisdiction of the same, against the inhabitants of the the township within which said borough was located, and any judgment obtained thereon shall be satisfied by an assessment made upon the taxable property within said former borough.

9. And be it enacted, That the said township committee shall have power, after the discontinuance of said borough incorporation to sell and dispose of, either at public or private sale, all real estate owned by said former borough, and to execute and deliver a proper deed therefor; all personal property owned by said former borough at the time of the discontinuance of said borough incorporation may be sold, either at public or private sale, by the said township committee, and the proceeds arising from the sale thereof shall be applied by the township collector on account of the taxes assessed on the taxable property within said former borough according to the respective assessments thereon, and all moneys accruing from said sales or from other assets of said former borough shall be applied by said collector in the same manner from year to year until the same is expended fully, as aforesaid.

10. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the township committee of the township within which said borough was located to order paid all legal claims against said former borough, and the same shall be paid in the same manner as claims against townships are paid; and the money so paid shall be assessed on the taxable property within the limits of said former borough, and when collected shall be paid into the general fund of the said township.

11. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 21, 1895.

CHAPTER CCVII.

An Act concerning the terms of certain officers of certain cities of the second class.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cities of the second class in this state having a population of less than thirty-five thousand, where the charter of such city shall provide for the election or appointment of certain officers of such city by the common council, board of aldermen or other legislative body thereof, it shall be unlawful for such common council, board of aldermen or other legislative body to elect or appoint any such officer for a longer term than the length of the term for which the members of said common council, board of aldermen or other legislative body are themselves elected.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 21, 1895.

CHAPTER CCVIII.

An Act to regulate the manner of making street improvements in cities of the third class in this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cases when streets or avenues are ordered to be opened, graded or paved, or when sidewalks are ordered to be made, that it shall be lawful for the board of aldermen, councilmen or other governing body of any city of the third class in this state to cause said streets or avenues to be opened, graded and paved, and to lay sidewalks and set curb, stones and gutters by contract, to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, without first requiring the property owners along the line of said improvement or improvements to do said work at their own expense.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 21, 1895.

CHAPTER CCIX.

An Act to authorize the issue of bonds for building public bridges in second-class counties.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the board of chosen freeholders of any county of the second class in this state, for the purpose of building any new public bridge or bridges in said counties to issue bonds in the corporate name and under the corporate seal of any said county, signed by the director and the clerk of the board of chosen freeholders of such counties and countersigned by the county collector thereof, to be denominated on their face bridge bonds, to an amount not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; such bonds may be registered or coupon bonds, and shall bear a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable half yearly, and shall be redeemable not exceeding thirty years from their date, in the discretion of the board of chosen freeholders of such county, which bonds may be sold at public or private sale for the best price they can obtain for the same, but shall not be sold for less than par value, and all real estate and property within any such county shall be liable for the payment of the principal and interest that may become due on the bonds to be issued by virtue of this act.

2. And be it enacted, That the board of chosen freeholders of any county of the second class that shall issue bonds by virtue of this act shall have power and authority to provide by taxation for the payment of said bonds and the interest thereon, and shall yearly and every year, until the said bonds shall be redeemed and paid off, order and cause to be assessed and collected by tax at the same time and in the same manner as other taxes are assessed and collected in such counties a sum of money sufficient to pay the interest on the said bonds as the same shall become due and payable, and to pay and discharge the principal at the several times it shall become due and payable.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 21, 1895.

CHAPTER CCX.

An Act respecting the paving and repaving of streets, avenues and public highways in cities of the first class in this state, and providing for the payment of assessments for especial benefits to property benefited thereby and the payment of contractors supplying the work and material therefor.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That when the board or body having control of the streets and highways of any city of the first class of this state shall by ordinance provide for the paving or repaving of any street, avenue or public highway in such city under the provisions of this act, and shall enter into a contract for the work and material or any part thereof necessary or convenient for carrying out the provisions of such ordinance and for the performance of the work therein provided for, it shall be the duty of such city to pay for such work and material in the manner following: twenty-five per centum of each payment made pursuant to the terms of every such contract may be paid in current funds from the capital fund account for paving and repaving in such city, or from such other fund as may be provided therefor; the remaining seventy-five per centum shall be paid in current funds from the sale of temporary loan bonds, to be issued by the common council or other body having charge of the finances of such city and which bonds shall upon their face indicate that they are issued for street paving and repaving; and it shall be the duty of the proper officers of such city to keep a record of all temporary loan bonds issued under the authority of this act and the time and place of payment, both of principal and interest, and make proper provisions for the payment of the same as herein provided; said bonds shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, and shall be payable at the expiration of not more than five years from the date of issue.

2. And be it enacted, That hereafter assessments upon property especially benefited by the paving or repaving of any street, avenue or public highway in any city of the first class in this state, made under an ordinance as herein provided, shall be payable in five installments, the first on or before forty days from the date of the confirmation of such assessment, the second, third, fourth and fifth in one, two, three and four years after date of such confirmation respectively; the first installment of such assessment to be paid by the owner of property especially benefited shall equal one fifth of the total assessment upon said property; the second shall be for a like amount, together with interest computed at five per centum per annum upon the unpaid balance of such assessment, and each succeeding installment shall be for one fifth of the amount of the original assessment, together with interest computed at the rate of five per centum per annum, upon the unpaid balance of the assessment; the owner of the property so assessed for especial benefits may, at his option, pay the whole of the assessment on or before forty days from the date of its confirmation or at any time thereafter, with interest at five per centum, instead of installments as herein provided for; in case any installment of such assessment is not paid by the owner of property assessed for especial benefits at the time when the same is due and payable, then and in that case interest upon such installment shall thereafter be computed at the rate of ten per centum per annum; no property so assessed for especial benefits shall be sold for the non-payment of such assessment or any installment thereof, and no proceedings shall be taken to enforce the collection of such installments so due and unpaid until four years from the date of confirmation of said assessment, at which time, however, it shall be the duty of the comptroller and other proper officers of the city to cause such assessments to be collected in the same manner as assessments are now collected for like street improvements in said city.

3. And be it enacted, That when the commissioners of assessment or other body charged with making an assessment upon the property especially benefited by such paving or repaving shall have made its assessment, and the same shall have been confirmed, the amount remaining and unassessed upon property especially benefited and thereby charged to the city at large, shall be charged to and deducted from the capital fund account for paving and repaving in such city, or from such other fund as may be provided therefor, and there shall be credited back to said fund the twenty-five per centum of the cost of such improvement if theretofore charged against such fund for paving and repaving in such city or such other fund as may be provided therefor; and in case the amount so charged to said capital or other fund for paving or repaving in such city shall exceed the twenty-five per centum of the cost of such improvement, such excess shall be pledged to and used for the redemption of temporary loan bonds issued for said improvement; and in case the amount so charged as aforesaid shall be less than twenty-five per centum of the cost of said improvement, then said difference shall be made good to the capital fund account from the proceeds of the sale of temporary loan bonds of the same character as those hereinbefore provided for; and all moneys received from the assessments of especial benefits or the installments thereof shall be pledged and used for the redemption of the outstanding temporary loan bonds issued as aforesaid.

4. And be it enacted, That all written or printed proceedings had under the provisions of this act shall refer to the number of the chapter of this act in the laws of this state.

5. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 21, 1895.

CHAPTER CXXI.

An Act to provide for the election of chosen freeholders in certain cities and incorporated towns in this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That there shall be elected from cities of the third class and incorporated towns of this state, having a population of not less than eight thousand, which are not now but may hereafter be divided into wards, a chosen freeholder to represent each ward of such city or incorporated town in the board of chosen freeholders of the county in which such city or incorporated town is situated, whose term of office shall be the same as the other freeholders elected in said county; provided, however, that if a chosen freeholder now holds a seat in the board of chosen freeholders of the county from any such city or incorporated town to which this act applies, or from the township of which such city or incorporated town formed a part and from which it has been set off, and is a resident of such city or incorporated town, such freeholder shall remain in office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, as the chosen freeholder from the ward in which he resides; and his successor shall be elected for a term ending at the same time that the term of office of the other chosen freeholders of such city or town shall terminate.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 13, 1895.

CHAPTER CXXII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act for the formation of borough governments," approved April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the collector of taxes of any borough formed under the act to which this is a supplement shall, when requested to do so at any time by the mayor and council of such borough, render to said mayor and council a true and full account of all moneys collected by him as such collector up to such time, and of all payments made by him out of said moneys, and for what purpose, and shall also, when required by said mayor and council, pay over to any bank or banking institution designated by them all moneys then in his hands collected or received by him for borough purposes, in the corporate name of such borough subject to drafts thereon, to be signed by the said mayor, attested by the borough clerk and countersigned by said collector.

2. And be it enacted, That if any such collector shall not comply with any such requirement, demand or direction of such mayor and council as herein provided, then he shall forfeit and pay to such borough the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in a proper suit in any court of competent jurisdiction.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and same are hereby repealed.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CXXIII.

An Act to amend an act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to protect trade marks and labels,' approved March twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two."

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of the act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to protect trade-marks and labels,' approved March twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever any person, or any association or union of workingmen has heretofore adopted or used or shall hereafter adopt or use any label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement for the purpose of designating, making known or distinguishing any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor, as having been made, manufactured, produced, prepared, packed or put on sale by such person or association or union of workingmen, or by a member or members of such association or union, it shall be unlawful to counterfeit or imitate such label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement, or to use, sell, offer for sale or in any way utter or circulate any counterfeit or imitation of any such label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement.

2. And be it enacted, That section two of said act be amended to read as follows:

2. And be it enacted, That whoever counterfeits or imitates any such label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement, or sells, offers for sale, or in any way utters or circulates any counterfeit or imitation of any such label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement, or knowingly uses any such counterfeit or imitation, or knowingly sells or disposes of, or keeps or has in his possession, with intent that the same shall be sold or disposed of, any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor to which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached or affixed, or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is printed, painted, stamped or impressed, or knowingly sells or disposes of any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor contained in any box, case, can or package to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached, affixed, printed, painted, stamped or impressed, or keeps or has in his possession with intent that the same shall be disposed of, any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor in any box, case, can or package to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached, affixed, printed, painted, stamped or impressed, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

3. And be it enacted, That section three of said act be amended to read as follows:

3. And be it enacted, That every such person, association or union that has heretofore adopted or used, or shall hereafter adopt or use, any label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement, as provided in section one of this act, may file the same for record in the office of the secretary of state by leaving two copies, counterparts or fac-similes thereof, with said secretary, and by filing therewith a sworn statement, specifying the name or names of the person, association or union on whose behalf such label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement shall be filed, the class of merchandise, and a particular description of the goods to which it has been or is intended to be appropriated; that the party so filing, or on whose behalf such label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement shall be filed, has the right to the use of the same and that no other person, firm, association, union or corporation has the right to use, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as may be calculated to deceive, and that the fac-simile copies or counterparts filed therewith are true and correct; there shall be paid for such filing and recording a fee of one dollar; any person who shall, for himself or on behalf of any other person, association or union procure the filing of any label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement in the office of the secretary of state under the provisions of this act by making any false or fraudulent representations or declarations, verbally or in writing, or by any fraudulent means, shall be liable to pay any damages sustained in consequence of any such filing, to be recovered by or on behalf of the party injured thereby, in any court having jurisdiction, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court; said secretary shall deliver to such person, association or union so filing or causing to be filed any such label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement, so many duly attested certificates of the recording of the same as such person, association or union may apply for, for each of which certificates said secretary shall receive a fee of one dollar; any such certificate of record shall in all suits and prosecutions under this act be sufficient proof of the adoption of such label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement; said secretary of the state shall not record for any person, union or association any label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement that would reasonably be mistaken for any label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement theretofore filed by, or on behalf of any other person, union or association.

4. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

5. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1895.

MISS HOLLIDAY'S AFTERNOON NAP.

BY HOWARD FIELDING.

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CHAPTER I.

THE "LONG ROOM" AT SUNNYSIDE.

Gen. Frederick Holliday, my uncle, served his country in the field from the opening of the civil war to its close. He entered the army as a first lieutenant and rose to the rank which I have coupled with his name. Few soldiers of that war participated in so many battles; and his tremendous energy urged him ever to the front. It is therefore the more remarkable that not a drop of blood was exacted from him as the price of his devotion to the cause. Horses were shot under him; comrades fell dead at his side; but neither steel nor lead could touch him. Yet his name was written on a bullet; and it was ordained that, when scenes of violence had become mere dreams, in the home of his peaceful old age, and in an hour of absolute tranquillity, the death he had so often gone to meet should come to him.

It was a drowsy summer afternoon. I lay in a hammock under the trees before my uncle's home, called Sunnyside, on the banks of the Hudson, some miles below West Point. Some one passed along the concrete walk near me, but I was so near to sleep that I had not the energy to turn my head to see who it was. I supposed, however, that it was Capt. Charles Marshall, an officer of the United States army, and the accepted suitor of my uncle's daughter.

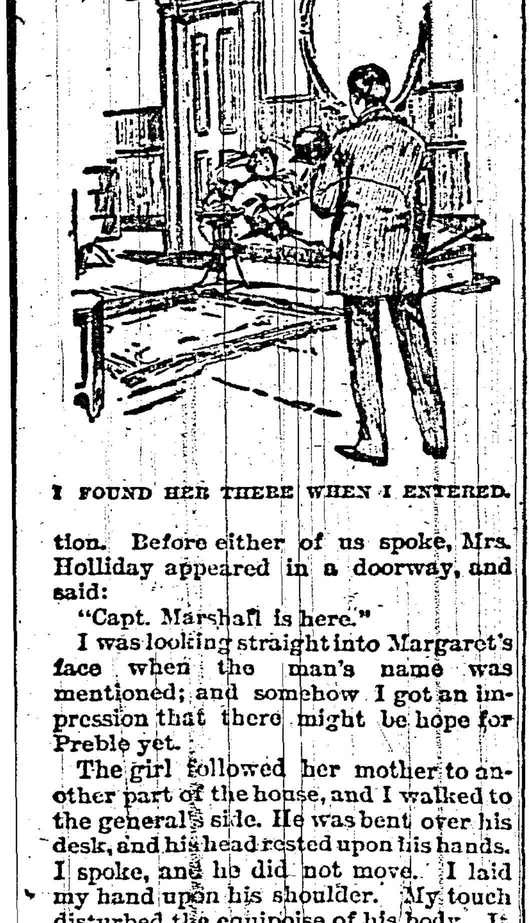
My feeling for Marshall was not cordial. I would have much preferred to see Margaret engaged to Horace Preble, whom I liked exceedingly. Two years before, I had believed that they would make a match; but my uncle's influence had turned the scale in favor of Marshall. I say this on my own authority, and as an expression of my belief at the time. The accepted theory, however, was that Preble's loss of his small fortune, through the dishonesty of a trustee, had caused him to withdraw from the contest. I had seen comparatively little of him since, though recently I had begun to meet him in society, where, being of good family and remarkably attractive appearance, he was a favorite despite his utter lack of interest in the gayeties of that world.

Marshall was forty years old, and a typical soldier. The idea of Margaret's marriage to him suggested an incarceration in a military prison.

A few minutes after the steps which I took to be Marshall's passed me, I suddenly remembered that the general had asked me to confer with him upon a matter of business that afternoon. I knew that I should find him at that hour in the "Long Room," as it was called, an apartment extending the full length of one side of the house. This somewhat unusual feature had been added to the house, considerably to the detriment of its external appearance, by the general's orders. He made it his parade ground in bad weather; and there he used to march up and down, attended by many a soldier's wraith, summoned by his old commander from a grave in the south. The furnishings of the room were as peculiar as its dimensions. At one end was the general's desk where he wrote his letters. There was also an easy chair for reading, and some small, revolving bookcases. The other end had somewhat the appearance of a conservatory; and midway was a couch with cushions, a work basket with colored wools, and other indications that Margaret often kept her father company in the Long Room.

I found her there seated. She lay on the couch fast asleep. I stood by her side, looking down upon her beautiful face, and she did not know. The general, at his desk, had not moved at the sound of my coming. The somnolency of the summer's day seemed to hold them both.

I put my hand on Margaret's forehead and waked her. She did not start, but only opened her brown eyes and looked up at me with instant recognition. Before either of us spoke, Mrs. Holliday appeared in a doorway, and said:



I FOUND HER THERE WHEN I ENTERED.

"Capt. Marshall is here."

I was looking straight into Margaret's face when the man's name was mentioned; and somehow I got an impression that there might be hope for Preble yet.

The girl followed her mother to another part of the house, and I walked to the general's side. He was bent over his desk, and his head rested upon his hands. I spoke, and he did not move. I laid my hand upon his shoulder. My touch disturbed the equipoise of his body. It slowly, heavily slid from the chair, and fell to the floor where it lay face upward.

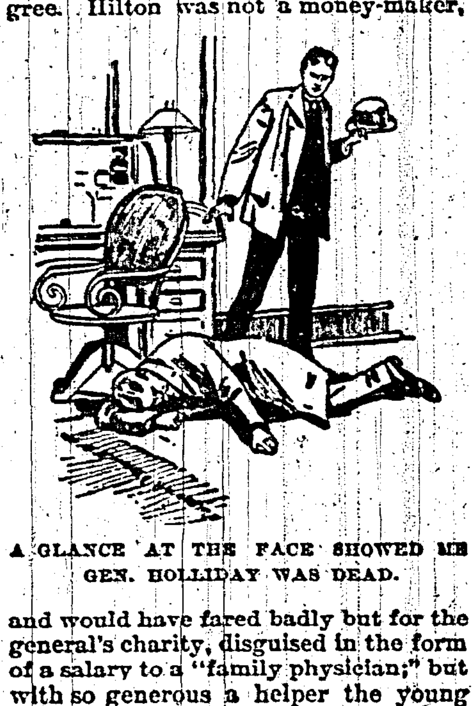
A single glance at that face showed me that Gen. Holliday was dead.

I am not one of those who tremble in the presence of death. The dominant sentiment of my heart, as I knelt beside this lifeless form, was poignant grief for the loss of one whom I had loved and reverenced many years.

But when, after a moment, I saw blood upon him and upon the floor where he had fallen, and much more beneath the desk, I was alarmed and cried out for help. Stephen Hanley, my uncle's butler, ran into the room by a door close to where I stood beside the corpse. He was the only person who heard my cry. It is notable about the Long Room that sound does not readily pass out of it. The butler was so terror-stricken as to be of no use to me. He dared not touch the body. The sight of the blood, which had startled me, seemed utterly to have unmanned him.

"Find Dr. Hilton," I cried, "and send him here instantly. Tell no one else."

Hanley obeyed with alacrity, and in scarcely more than a minute Dr. Hilton came. He was a young physician resident in the family, with which he had a distant relationship. Gen. Holliday had paid for his education, and had supported him since he had taken his degree. Hilton was not a money-maker, and would have fared badly but for the general's charity, disguised in the form of a salary to a "family physician;" but with so generous a helper the young man might have been an object of envy. He was assured of a luxurious home during the general's life, and of competency after his death, under the will.



A GLANCE AT THE FACE SHOWED ME GEN. HOLLIDAY WAS DEAD.

I have never thought well of Dr. Hilton's professional attainments, but the foremost practitioner of the world could have done no more in this instance. Gen. Holliday had been shot through the body. The bullet had shattered the spine, and death had resulted instantly from shock. So much Dr. Hilton was able to say with perfect certainty. He added that the murderer must have stood directly behind his victim, and have aimed well, for the bullet, if it had not been deflected slightly by the spine, would have pierced the heart. Gen. Holliday had been dead a very short time—certainly less than an hour.

Considering his medical training, Hilton was extraordinarily affected by this terrible event. He was far less calm than I was, and for that reason I decided that it would be best for me to do what must be done about informing Mrs. Holliday and her daughter. Hilton begged me to do it, speaking with pallid and trembling lips. It even seemed to me, as I turned away, that he dreaded to be left alone with the body.

We speak in the most ordinary way of breaking such news as that, to those who will be heart-broken when they hear it. I did my best, speaking to Margaret first, because she was stronger than her mother; but I doubt if either could have suffered greater pain at the most brutally sudden announcement. Mrs. Holliday was utterly prostrated; and I believe that nothing but her mother's dire need saved Margaret.

I have already confessed my prejudice against Capt. Marshall, and it is therefore with the greater pleasure that I admit him to have proven himself a serviceable man in such an emergency. If it is in him to face the perils of battle with an equal calmness, he must be a good soldier.

It was under his direction that we at last began to make an investigation of the tragedy. We had already telephoned to the police of West Point.

Evidently the extraordinary circumstance—the seemingly impossible detail which distinguished the case from all other mysteries—was the presence of Margaret when the shot was fired. Of that fact there could be no doubt. She told us that she had come to the Long Room immediately after luncheon. Her father had come in, very soon afterwards, and had gone at once to his desk. She must have fallen asleep immediately; and she remembered nothing more till the moment when she saw me standing beside her.

"This is beyond belief," said Hilton. "It is utterly incredible that Margaret should not have been awakened by the report of the weapon; but it is even more preposterous to suppose that any human creature would have had the hardihood to commit this crime right before the girl's face, even though she slept."

"He might have felt sure that she wouldn't wake," said Marshall; and I noticed that his cold gray eyes scanned Hilton's face narrowly.

The suggestion seemed to escape the physician, but it came like a blow to me. Margaret's sudden and deep sleep might furnish the explanation of the entire mystery. Hilton sat next to Margaret at the table. He might have drugged her food. This necessitated the supposition that he knew that she and her father would be together in the Long Room after luncheon. It was not impossible that he should have known it. But if that seemed an obstacle to the theory, another and more reasonable one suggested itself immediately. Margaret's sleep might have been natural in the beginning. Then some one might have come noiselessly to her side, as I had done, without disturbing her slumbers. He might have caused her to inhale some soporiferous vapor which would have dulled her senses while the murderous deed was done, passing away afterwards without leaving a trace upon her.

We three were silent while these thoughts were passing through my brain. Hilton sat in a chair and his head had fallen upon his hands. Before him stood Marshall, stern and soldierly. I stood at one side observing them.

If Margaret was drugged, I thought, who but this doctor could have done it? Is there some secret passion in the man's heart for Margaret? Did she favor him, and did he hope to win her when his rival should lack a father's influence in his favor? Then there was the will; and Hilton knew its contents.

"They make powders nowadays," said Marshall, "which develop extraordinary energy but very little noise. I think it possible that a weapon so charged might have been fired in this end of the room and not have been heard by anybody but the murderer. It is extremely improbable, but we must not forget the fact. A shot was certainly fired in this room. It must be explained somehow."

"Where were you?" I asked, with unintentional rudeness.

He turned upon me with a sort of military wheel.

"I was in the parlor with Mrs. Holliday," he said. "And your question reminds me of one that may be pertinent. Dr. Hilton, from your examination of the body, should you think it likely that Gen. Holliday was shot after Margaret left this room?"

I flushed hotly and was on the point of uttering a sharp retort. And then suddenly the thought of the true-hearted, kindly man, the friend whom all of us had lost, came over me and grief conquered resentment.

"Gentlemen," I said, "we waste time with idle suspicions. Let us confine ourselves to the facts of the case."

CHAPTER II.

HORACE PREBLE.

There is a police officer in West Point who has a considerable reputation as a detective. His name is Bernard Kelly. Within an hour after the message was sent out from Sunnyside Kelly arrived.

Meanwhile we had made several important discoveries. First we questioned the servants. There were six. Three of them believed that they had heard a sound like a pistol shot, about the time when the crime must have been committed. The other three were sure that they had not. Of the latter, Hanley, the butler, was the most important witness. He was nearer to the Long Room during the critical period than any other person not actually within it. He had heard nothing, but he had seen something of consequence—namely, a man whom he did not know, walking hurriedly away from the house. This person the butler had seen from a window. He attached no importance to the circumstance at the time; indeed, he did not mention it until I had sharply questioned him. This was just before Kelly arrived.

My first vague suspicions had centered upon Hanley. They were founded only upon his demeanor at the time when he and I were together in the Long Room immediately after my discovery of the crime. Certainly there could not have been a more perfect picture of guilty terror than he furnished then. His horror of the body, and especially of the blood; his eagerness to escape from the room; his dread of questioning, were all suggestive.

But I could not at first supply a motive for him. That came later, when, with Kelly's assistance, we examined more closely my uncle's desk. Our first examination of it had but one object; we wished to trace the course of the bullet. This was not difficult. After passing entirely through my uncle's body it had penetrated the back of the desk, and the wall also. I was amazed at the power of the projectile; but Capt. Marshall was not. It supported his theory that the new explosive for small arms figured in this case. He was an expert upon this point; indeed, he was at that time conducting experiments with a rifle intended for the army. This dreadful weapon when fired on a level from the height of a man's shoulder would send a bullet nearly two miles, and at two thousand yards would drive it through the bodies of seven men.

He stated these facts to me with professional calmness; he even offered to exhibit them to me if I would go some day to his laboratory and proving ground, which was on the outskirts of West Point. His knowledge of the subject was undoubtedly great, and the more I thought upon it the more important, in my mind, became the coincidence of the presence of such a man in that house at a time when a mysterious and terribly powerful weapon had been murderously employed.

My interest became horror when I found soon afterward that this circumstance impressed itself more strongly than any other upon the mind of Bernard Kelly. Through Margaret he learned from Mrs. Holliday that she had left Marshall alone in the parlor for fully ten minutes. He seemed not to have moved when she returned, but he had had time to go to the Long Room and return.

Margaret told me of Kelly's questions, despite his warning to her to keep absolute silence about them. She said, frankly, that they indicated to her his suspicion that Marshall had committed the crime.

"That is not to be thought of," said the girl. "He, of all others, had most reason to wish my father to live."

Perhaps; yet it is true that a living father may change his mind about a daughter's marriage, but the expressed will cannot be recalled when death has sealed the lips.

Then came that other discovery relative to the desk, and it threw all my theories into confusion.

On the forenoon of that day I had seen a pile of bank notes in a drawer of the desk, and the topmost had been of the denomination of one hundred dollars. How much was in the pile I did not know. My uncle had closed the drawer immediately. I had seen only one of the bills. When we searched the desk under Kelly's direction there was no money at all in it. My uncle had only a few dollars and a gold watch in his pockets.

If robbery was the motive, whom should we suspect? I thought of Hanley instantly; and, in private, I described to Kelly the demeanor of the man at the first alarm. The detective received my communication without any comment whatever. Indeed, he did not speak ten words, except in questions, while he was in the house.

About an hour after he had gone away, I received a telephone message from him saying that the case would soon be cleared up. He spoke as if he already had his hand on the murderer's shoulder. I begged him to name the guilty man, but his only reply was that he would be at Sunnyside early the next morning.

The night in that house was one which I shudder to remember. Suspicion was rampant. In my own mind Hanley, Marshall and Hilton figured in turn as the murderer. Then the absence of the weapon suggested the mysterious stranger whom the butler had seen. My thoughts were in a whirl, and their confusion became more as I perceived that both Hilton and Marshall were coming more and more closely into conference and conspicuously shunning me.

I heard one of the servants say to another that Capt. Marshall had done it, and the reply was that, whoever had fired the shot, Margaret Holliday was certainly a party to the crime. Another servant in response to my questioning said that he had seen Hanley enter the Long Room from the dining room which adjoined it, not ten minutes before my discovery of the murder. Hanley, with white lips, denied that he had been in that room since the morning.

Marshall and Hilton divided between them the care of the body and did not consult me. I passed the night in torment, relieved only by an occasional sight of Margaret, who twice or thrice came from her mother's room to speak with me. She would not see Marshall. I think that she believed him guilty.

At eight o'clock I was standing on the veranda in front of the house when the sound of wheels startled me, and I saw a carriage containing Bernard Kelly and a man who leaned far back with his face in the shadow. It flashed across me in a second that Kelly had solved the riddle, arrested the murderer, and was bringing him to the house. If that was so, the prisoner could be no other than the man whom Hanley had seen. And then I thought of the steps that I had heard, and had supposed to be Marshall's, as I lay in the hammock. Had the murderer passed me then?

The carriage rapidly approached. In a few seconds it was near enough for me to see the face of the shadow. Kelly's companion was Horace Preble.

I hope to get through this mortal life without suffering such a shock as that again.

Preble got out of the carriage with Kelly close behind him.

"In heaven's name what is this?" I demanded.

The young man looked disconsolately down upon the ground. He had at first extended his hand toward me and had withdrawn it.

"This thing had to come out," he said. "I've tried to cover it up as much as I could, but it was no use. You might as well know the truth."

"Speak!" I cried.

"Why, you see, about two years ago, when I lost all my money, I was in a desperate fix. I had hoped to live without work and that hope failed me. I got into sad straits, and at last—of course you'll regard this as confidential?"

"Confidential!"

"Well, it's known to a few. Every time a thing of this kind happens to me, somebody has to be let in."

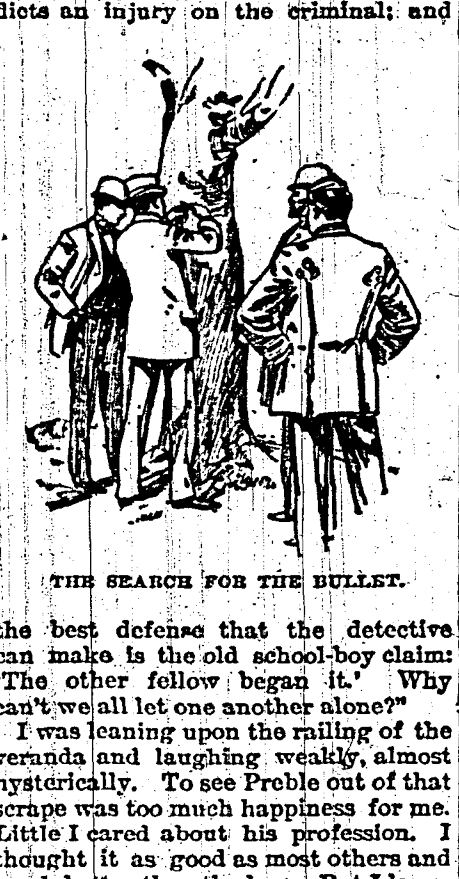
"Look here, Preble," I exclaimed, "I'm altogether too nervous to stand this strain any longer. Since yesterday I've been suspected of murder by half a dozen people, and have convicted, in my own mind, half a dozen others in town. I convicted you, when I saw you with Detective Kelly. But of course when I stand here face to face with you, I know it can't be true. Yet you have some part in the shameful secret, as you have confessed to me. What is it? Don't keep me in suspense!"

A sickly smile distorted Preble's handsome face.

"I am a detective in the pay of the New York police department," he said. "I'm here professionally."

He shuddered at the thought.

"It's a little different from the old times," he continued. "I'm heartily ashamed of it, my boy, but it can't be helped now. There's little to choose between detective and criminal in my opinion. The criminal inflicts an injury on society, and the detective inflicts an injury on the criminal; and the best defense that the detective can make is the old school-boy claim: 'The other fellow began it.' Why can't we all let one another alone?"



THE SEARCH FOR THE BULLET.

I was leaning upon the railing of the veranda and laughing weakly, almost hysterically. To see Preble out of that scrape was too much happiness for me. Little I cared about his profession. I thought it as good as most others and much better than the law. But I knew

Continued on page 8.

FERRIS' GOOD SENSE Corset Waists

Quality, Workmanship, and Shapes, unequaled.

Over A MILLION Mothers, Misses, and Children, wear them.

Modern ideas of healthful dress are perfected in this Corset Waist. For sale by all leading retailers.

Children's, 25c. to 75c. Misses', 50c. to $1.00. Ladies', $1.00 to $2.00.

Ran Away and Lamed Himself.

While standing in front of an East Ninth street residence, yesterday afternoon, the horse attached to the delivery wagon of Woolston & Buckle, the North avenue wallpaper dealers, became frightened, and started on a terrific pace down the street. After going a short distance the animal lurched to one side and ran full force into a water hydrant. The shock of the collision threw the horse to the ground, and tangled him in the harness so that he was unable to rise till Howard Woolston and J. F. Buckle released him, when it was found that he had seriously bruised and lamed himself. The wagon was badly damaged.

One Swallow

"don't make a spring." Neither will one bottle of Scott's Emulsion cure a well established case of Consumption, but it will ease the Cough, relieve the irritation and arrest the progress of the disease, and if persistently used, with the observance of the laws of health, will surely restore the patient in the early stages and give great comfort and prolong life in the latter stages.

It is simply Cod-liver Oil properly emulsified, combined with Hypophosphites and Glycerine. It is a tissue-builder.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

DIRECTIONS for using

CREAM BALM.

Apply a particle of the Balm well up into the nostrils. After a moment draw a strong breath through the nose. Use three times a day, after meals preferred, and before retiring.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY BROS. NEW YORK TRADE MARK

COLD IN HEAD

ELY'S CREAM BALM opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50c at druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Standard Railway of America

Protected throughout by the Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

On and after Jan 20, 1896, trains will leave Elizabeth as follows:

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia 12 25 p m daily with Pullman Vestibule parlor and sleeping cars for Pittsburg, Northern and Eastern Pennsylvania.

6.37 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, dining car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, daily except Saturday, for Toledo. Williamsport, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

8.24 p.m—SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping car, daily, to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Memphis. Dining car Altoona to Richmond.

8 42 p. m.—PACIFIC EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping cars, daily, for Pittsburg, Columbus, Chicago, and Toledo, daily, except Saturday for Cleveland.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South –1 00 9.05, 9.36 a. m., 2.32 p. m.

Sundays, 1, 9 05, 9 36 a. m., 9 41 p m.

For Baltimore only 1 37 p. m., week-days.

For Newark and New York—3 02, 5 34, 5 46, 6 17, 6 43, 7 01, 7 20, 7 49, 7 57, 8 06, 8 23, 8 33, 8 47, 9 17, 9 41, 9 48, 10 20, 10 33, 10 49, 11 07, 11 43 a. m., 1 13, 1 20, 1 56, 224, 2 40, 3 45, 3 27, 3 47, 4 43, 5 15, 5 36, 5 48, 6 08, 6 27, 6 43, 6 58, 7 07, 7 25, 7 59, 8 41, 9 10, 9 50, 10 03 11 03 and 11 56 p. m. Sundays 3 02, 5 34, 7 54, 8 45, 9 20, 9 47, 10 12, 10 33, 10 49 a. m., 12 35, 1 44, 2 33, 3 45, 3 45, 4 33, 5 34, 5 43, 7 05, 7 12, 7 25, 7 53, 8 30 9 15, 10 16, 1 43 and 11 56 p. m.

For New York only, 6 10 a. m. daily.

For Philadelphia—1 00, 6 57, 7 59, 9 05, 9 36, 11 43 A. M.; 1 05, 1 37, 3 33, 5 03, 6 33 7 46, 8 42, 9 39 P. M. Sundays at 1 00, 6 59, 9 05, 9 36, 10 41 A. M.; 5 40, 6 37, 7 47 and 9 41 P. M.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY

(2 25 p.m. with through Buffet parlor car) Sundays 6 59 a. m.

Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City 1 37 p. m. weekdays.

For Rahway—1, 1 43 daily ex. Monday, 4 03, 6 44, 7 10, 7 59, 8 54, 9 45, 9 50, 10 59, 11 43, a. m., 12 46, 1 11, 1 37, 2 48 3 20, 3 39, 3 59, 4 33, 4 53, 5 22, 5 40, 6, 6 06 6 12, 6 17, 6 27, 6 45, 6 52, 6 59, 7 20, 7 46, 8 14, 8 55, 9 54, 11 02 11 45 p. m., and 12 27 night week-days Sundays, 1, 1 43, 6 59, 8 43, 9 49, 10 25 10 41 and 11 47 a. m., 12 50, 1 50, 2 47, 3 28, 4 50, 5 20, 5 40, 7 21, 7 27, 7 47, 8 14, 8 47, 9 16, 10 14, 11 and 11 55 p. m.

For New Brunswick—1 00, 6 57, 7 10, 7 59, 9 05 9 36, 9 50, 11 43 a. m., 12 35, 1 37, 2 48, 3 59, 4 33, 5 03, 5 40, 6 06, 6 45, 7 46, 9 39 and 11 02 p. m. Sundays, 1 00, 6 59, 9 05, 9 36 9 49, 10 41 a. m., 12 50, 1 50, 5 40, 7 47, 9 16, 9 41 p. m.

For Woodbridge—1 43 a m daily except Monday, 6 44, 9 45, 10 59 a. m., 12 46, 3 20, 4 53, 5 44, 6 12, and 7 20 9 54 p.m., 12 27 night, week-days. Sundays, 1 43, 10 25, and 11 47 a. m., 10 14 p. m.

For Perth Amboy—1 43 a m daily except Monday, 6 44, 9 45, 10 59, 12 46 3 20, 4 53, 5 44, 6 12, 7 20 7 36 9 54 and 12 27. Sundays, 1 43 10 25, 11 47 a m 10 14 p m.

For East Millstone—7 10 a. m., 12 35, 2 48 and 5 40 p. m., week-days.

For Trenton—1 00, 6 57, 7 10, 7 59, 9 05, 9 36, 11 43 A. M.; 1 05, 1 37, 2 48, 5 03, 6 36, 7 46, 8 42, 9 39 P. M. Sundays at 1 00, 6 59, 9 05 9 36, 10 41 A. M.; 5 40, 6 37, 7 47 and 9 41 P. M.

For Lambertville, Phillipsburg and Belvidere via Trenton—7 59 A. M., 2.48 and 6.36 p. m., and 5.40 p. m. Sunday.

For Flemington—7 59 A. M.; 2 48 P. M.

For Freehold—7 59, 11 43 a. m., 4 33, 5 03 p.m., via. Monmouth Junction, week-days.

For Jamesburg, via. Monmouth Junction—7 59 and 11 43 a. m., 4 33 and 5 03 p. m., week days.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, and points on New York and Long Branch R. R.—9 45 12 46, 4 12 5 44 p. m., 12 27 night week-days. Sundays, 10 25 a. m., and 5 41 p. m.; do not stop at Asbury Park on Sundays.

For Sea Side Park, Island Heights and Toms River—12 46, p. m.

For Boston—8 43 p. m., daily.

For Brooklyn, N. Y.—All through trains connect at Jersey City with boats to Brooklyn annex, affording direct transfer to and from Fulton Street, avoiding double ferriage and journey across New York City.

Leave New York for Elizabeth—1 00 daily except Monday 6, 6 30, 7 20, 8 10, 8 30, 9, 9 10, 10 10, 11 00 a. m., 12, 12 10, 12 30, 12 40 1 00, 2 10, 2 30, 3 00, 3 20, 4 00, 4 10, 4 30, 4 40, 5 00, 5 10, 5 20, 5 30, 5 40, 5 50, 6 00, 6 10, 6 20, 6 40, 7 00, 7 30, 8 15, 9 15, 10 15, 11 00, 11 50 p. m., 12 15 night. Sundays, 1 00 6 15, 8, 9 00, 9 45, 10 00, 11 00 a. m., 12 00 noon, 1 00, 2 00, 2 45, 4 00, 4 30, 5 00, 5 30, 6 45, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 30, 10,15, 11 00 p. m., and 12 15 night.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Fraternal Visit.

Unity Lodge, 102, K. of P., meet in their room in the Babcock Building tonight. They will receive a fraternal visit from Perseverance Lodge, No. 74, the oldest Pythian lodge in the city. Eight candidates will have the first rank conferred on them, and the following officers from Perseverance Lodge will by request confer the work: C. C.—Jacob C. Blimm; V. C.—S. J. Higham; Prelate—L. Mohring; Master at Arms—J. Milligan, and Master of Work, L. J. Robinson, in the absence of Deputy Grand Chancellor Patterson, through sickness in his family. Past Chancellor Cadwallader Jones, one of the oldest Pythians in this State, will introduce the brethren, and a very pleasant and fraternal time is anticipated.

The Plainfield Excursionists.

A. V. D. Honeyman writes that all but two of his Plainfield excursion party have decided to go into the Yosemite. He states as a pleasant experience of their Pasadena visit, a theatre party given to the entire excursion, by Lewis A. Dunn, formerly of Plainfield. In the beautiful opera-house they saw an amateur operatic performance, the best they had ever seen for amateurs, all home talent. Though 3 hours long, it was bright from beginning to finish.

Lacerated His Fingers.

While engaged in working about a joining machine in Rheaume's planing mill on Watchung avenue, a day or two ago, Lewis Miller of Short Hills accidentally caught his left hand in the fast revolving machinery, with the result of badly lacerating his fingers. The injuries were dressed by Dr. Rushmore, but it will be some time before he will be able to resume work.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

(Anthracite coal used exclusively insuring cleanliness and comfort.)

Station in New York foot of Liberty street. Time Table in effect, Nov. 18, 1894.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield, 2 14, 3 37, 5 33, 6 05, 6 29, 6 59, 7 26, 7 30, 7 58, 8 00, 8 15, 8 27, 8 31, 8 48, 9 33, 10 04, 10 27, 11 19, a m; 12 06, 1 18, 2 07, 2 30, 3 12, 3 51, 4 50, 5 54, 7 03, 8 30, 9 23, 10 17, 11 28, p. m. Sunday, 2 14, 3 37, 6 05, 8 01, 8 52, 10 03, 11 19, 11 28 a. m.; 12 33, 1 45, 3 30, 5 28, 5 36, 7 11, 8 23, 8 38, 10 17 p. m.

Leave New York, foot Liberty Street at 4 30, 6 00, 7 15, 8 00, 8 40, 9 10, 10 00, 11 45, a. m.; 1 10, 1 30, 2 30, 3 30, 3 45, 4 00, 4 30, 5 00, 5 15, (except saturdays) 5 30, 5 45, 6 00, 6 15, 6 30, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 15, 10 15, 11 30, p. m., 12 15, 1 00, night. Sunday, 4 30, 7 15, 8 30, 9 15 a. m.; 12 00 m.; 1 00, 2 15, 4 00, 5 30, 7 00, 9 00. 10 00, p. m.; 12 15 night 1 00 a. m.

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at 5 38, 6 29, 6 59, 7 26, 7 30, 8 00, 8 48, 9 32, 10 04, 10 27, a. m.; 12 06, 1 18, 2 07, 2 30, 3 12, 3 51, 4 50, 5 54, 6 54, 7 03 8 30, 10 17, 11 28, p.m. Sunday 8 01, 8 52, 10 03, 11 28, a. m.; 12 33, 1 45, 3 30, 5 36, 7 11, 8 23, 8 32, 10 17 p. m.

Leave Newark, at 6 15, 7 18, 7 55, 8 39, 9 08, 10 05, 11 35 a. m.; 1 15, 1 35, 2 20 (Saturdays only) 2 50, 3 35, 4 05, 4 40, 5 04, 5 34, 5 50, 6 20, 7 15, 7 35, 8 40, 10 05, 11 25 p. m. Sunday 7 30, 8 45, 9 35, 11 35, a. m.; 1 10, 2 35, 4 10, 5 40, 7 20, 9 25, 10 20 p. m.

Passengers for Newark please change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 5 45, 7 10, 8 16, 9 54, 11 00 a. m. 12 46, 2 08, 2 32, 3 45, 4 36, 5 05, 5 14, 5 34, 6 04, 6 19, 6 33, 7 12, 7 34, 8 21, 10 26, 11 23 p. m.; 12 33 night. Sunday 5 45, 8 28, 9 34, a. m.; 2 03, 3 28, 5 14, 6 35, 10 15, 11 14 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6 00, 6 30, 7.00, 7 25, 7 35, 7 48, 8 20, 9 05, 9 48, 11 40 a. m.; 12 50, 1 48, 2 05, 3 25, 4 25, 5 28, 6 35, 8 07, 8 45, 11 05 p. m. Sunday at 8 25, 9 45, 10 55 a. m.; 13 03, 1 20, 5 05, 6 45, 8 03, 8 05, 9 40 p.m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 5 45, 8 16, 9 54, a. m.; 12 46, 2 08, 5 05, 5 14, 6 38, 8 21 p. m. Sunday at 5 45, 8 28 a. m.; 2 03, 6 35, p. m.

Leave Easton at 6 05, 7 00, 8 53 a. m.; 12 32, 4 00, 7 00 p. m. Sunday at 7 15, 10 52 a. m.; 6 40, 7 30 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield at 9 54 a. m.; 5 05 p. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

LEAVE PLAINFIELD.

5 45 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Allentown Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Mauch Chunk Williamsport and Tamaqua.

7 10 a. m. for stations to High Bridge, connecting for stations on High Bridge Branch.

8 16 A. M. for Flemington, D. L. & W. R. R. Easton, Bangor and Mauch Chunk.

9 54 A. M. for Flemington, High Bridge branch D L & W R R, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Nanticoke, Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c. Through coach to Williamsport.

12 46 p. m. way for Easton, connecting at Junction for stations on D. L. & W. R. R.

2 08 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Sunbury and Williamsport, Wilkes-Barre and Scranton. Buffet parlor car to Mauch Chunk.

5 05 p. m., way for Easton, connecting at High Bridge for stations on High Bridge branch

5 14 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bangor Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk Shamokin and Tamaqua, Buffet parlor car to Scranton.

6 19 P. M. for Flemington.

6 33 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg.

8 21 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown.

5 45 A. M. Sunday for Easton, Bethlehem Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre and Scranton. 8 28 a.m. Sundays for Easton. 2 03 p. m. Sundays for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Reading and Harrisburg, 6.35 p. m. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. and at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.

For Atlantic City, 3 37 a. m. 1 18 p. m.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, &c

Leave Plainfield 3 37, 8, 10 27, a. m 1.18, 3 51, 5 54, p. m. Sundays—(except Ocean Grove 8 52, a. m., 3 30 p. m.

For Perth Amboy, 3 37, 8 52, 8 10 27 a. m. 1 18, 3 51, 4 50, 5.54, 7 03 p.m. Sunday—8 52, a. m., 3 30 p. m.

For Freehold, 3 37, 8, 10 27 a. m., 1 18, 3 51, 4 50, p. m.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia, 5 45, 8 44 9 48, 10 45, a. m., 2 08*, 5 54*, 6 45 8 21, 9 37* p. m., 1 12, night. Sundays—5 45, 9 48, a. m., 2 03*, 5 14*, 6 45 p. m., 1 12, night.

For Trenton 5 45, 8 44, 9 48*, 10 45, a. m., 12 46, 2 08*, 5 54*, 6 33*, 8 21, 9 37* p.m., 1 12 night. Sunday—5 45, 9 34, a. m., 2 03*, 5 14* 6 35 p. m., 1 12 night.

For Baltimore and Washington at 9 48, a. m. 2 08, 5 54* 6 45 p. m. 1 12, night. Sundays—9 48 a. m., 2 03, 5 14* 6 45 p.m. 1 12, night.

For Chattanooga, New Orleans and all points south with through vestibule sleeper, via Shenandoah Valley Route at 5 34 p m. Sundays 5 14 p m.

For Buffalo, Chicago and all points west, week days at 9 54 a. m., 8 21 p. m. Sundays 6 35 p. m.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

Through tickets to all points at lowest rates may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.

J. H. OLHAUSEN, General Sup't.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

A SUMMER NIGHT.

BY MAXWELL GRAY.

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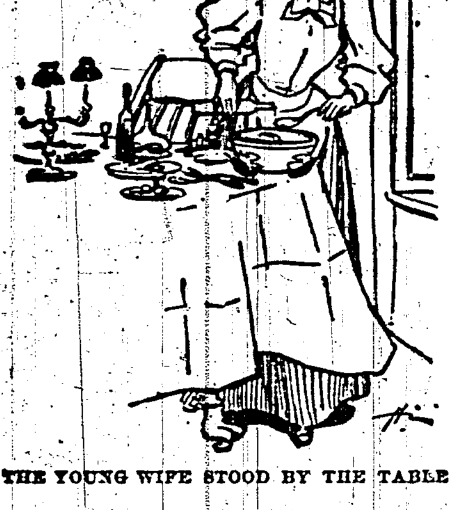
CHAPTER I.

Sunbeams falling slant and soft towards the close of a long, glowing, glorious summer day, shooting through translucent hangings of gold-green leaves and interstices of grass and corn-stalks, stretching long vague shadows upon sun-drenched turf and dusty roadway, burning in smouldering luster on the west face of the church tower, resting caressingly on the chimney-pots, roofs and garret windows, and dazzling from high western window panes, while the sun-baked streets below lay in cool, deep shadow, and townsfolk began to breathe freely and to think of restful, pleasant things. Sunbeams caught by glass of dormer windows and tossed back upon the wall opposite an open casement, where the tailor's son sat coughing, large-eyed and hectic, made his heart faint with longing at the thought of sunlight upon the cliffs and sea-waves, meadows, woods and hill-slopes he would see no more.

The streets began to echo with leisurely steps of tired people strolling in the coolness, voices floated, softened yet distinct on the pleasant still air with the indescribable tonal quality so distinctive of summer time. The tailor's son heard snatches of talk rising thus pleasantly to the window with the scent of his father's pipe and the sound of his father's slow steps on the pavement, where he paced, with rolled-up shirt-sleeves and unbuttoned waistcoat, stopping now and again to exchange a word with a passer-by.

Over the way a large private house with two doors was set among the shops. One door stood wide and offered through a back doorway a glimpse of foliage and garden turf, translucent in the late sunshine, suggestive of infinite stretches of wood and meadow and mossy stream. It was the doctor's house. By and by perhaps the doctor would step over the way, run up the creaking stair, feel the lad's pulse, chat for ten minutes and run back again. He often did this; it was always a pleasant possibility to look forward to. The boy was developing a tranquil philosophy; the pleasantest things in life, he thought, are the things that may occur and sometimes do. They are also the saddest; but he was not old enough to know that.

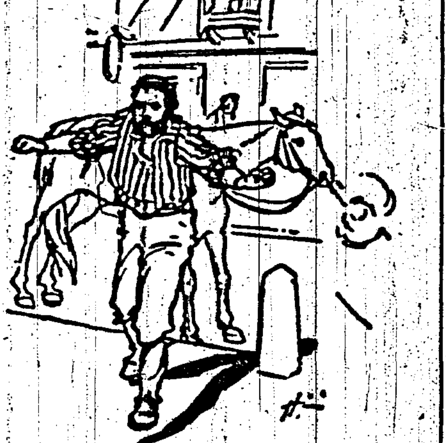
The doctor's old red brick house was a source of perennial pleasure, a tranquil stage on which dramas were shown but seldom played through; an act here, a scene there, suggested endless combinations to be worked out by idle fancy; the framework of the daily domestic comedy was always visible. The next scene would be lighting of windows and descent of blinds. The table in the room to the right of the door was laid for supper; he caught gleams of a white cloth, glitter of silver and glass, and color of red-shaded candles ready to be lighted. The doctor's young wife stood by the table, smiling faintly and putting the last touch to a cool and pleasant arrangement of tenderest greens of crisp lettuce, transparent ivory of cucumber, shell white of young onion, and deep red of radish. Such a salad, in the pretty porcelain bowl that had been a wedding present; such a salad, she thought, as would surprise the doctor and fill him with delight and make him repent his saying that no female hand could rightly mix a salad. And it did surprise him; because she had used, in generous plenitude, excellent clear castor oil, mistaking it for olive. The doctor's wife had yet to learn what tragedy may mar the honeyed peace of early conjugal felicity; so she went on faintly smiling, adjusted her slices of hard-boiled egg to perfect symmetry on the top and daintily crossed the spoon and fork above, all unconscious of the doom that lurked within the bowl.


THE YOUNG WIFE STOOD BY THE TABLE.

A cheerful pop sounded through the the open window across the street, the kind of pop that inspires a delicious thirst on a hot day, conjuring up visions of cool and ruddy claret, surf-like creaming of bright champagne, or clear amber and ivory froth of the honest native drink for which the banks of Trent are justly renowned. The amiable gurgle that followed as the doctor's wife poured the claret into the tall, slim cup was inaudible save to herself. She liked the maids to be out of an evening, if only to give her an opportunity of impressing the doctor with due respect for her household capabilities. One last touch to the bowl of fresh roses a farmer's wife had tucked under the seat of the doctor's dog cart, another to the parsley adorning the cold fowl, a slight pause to consider the advisability of lighting candles, and she went out, slim and pretty in her white gown, softly singing to herself, to call the doctor to supper, while the tailor's son watched the gas burst into flame in the surgery and witnessed the execution of a breakdown, ending in high kicks that would have assured wealth beyond the dreams of avarice to a lady on the London boards, by the surgery boy, whose subsequent enjoyment of a nefarious effervescing drink out of the glass physio-measure, was also tantalizingly visible.

"Horace! Horace!" called the doctor's wife, her white figure swallowed up in the green lucent gloom beyond the garden door.

The doctor supposed himself to be reading the Standard in the summer house in the company of a short black pipe and a small white dog. But in this he was mistaken. He was but just home from a long dusty journey, or rather round of journeys, his head had fallen forward on his chest, the Standard was slipping over his outstretched legs from one limp hand, and his pipe dropping its dead ashes on the dog's back and the gravel path from the other, while those rhythmic mellifluous sounds that give pleasing assurance of a good man's slumber played upon the summer air.


HE WAS AT THE DOOR IN AN INSTANT.

"Horace!" cried the doctor's wife. "Lazy fellow!" and the little dog jumped up and barked. "Ay—hum!" muttered the doctor thickly, as he opened and closed his heavy eyes, "no night bell—heaven!"

Through the now open doors of garden and street the town sounds floated in; a boy whistling, the far-off roll of a solitary carriage, murmur of voices, the church clock striking in lordly leisure nine mellow strokes on the tremulous waiting air, and then—a long way off, a sharp, quick click rousing a thin, sharp echo. The click grew sharper, yet fuller, it broadened and was a click no more, the echo ceased, and the tailor's son recognized in the fuller sonority of the strokes the hoof-beats of a galloping horse on the hill; they quickened down the steep descent, grew louder and hollower over the bridge, and full and strong on the hard street road with a confused ring of echoes from the houses. The people turned at the sound of the mad, ever-quickening gallop, to see a strong, firm-necked cob, streaming with sweat, flecked with foam, red of nostril and with bleeding mouth, ridden by a hatless man in shirtsleeves, tear along the street and thunder up to the doctor's door, where, pulled on his haunches, he stopped and seemed to shoot his rider to the ground. No sooner did the man touch the dusty road than he was at the door, tearing at the bells labeled "Night" and "Surgery," leaving the panting, streaming horse to blow noisily and shake himself on his quivering legs with down-drooped head. The surgery boy leisurely finished his nefarious drink and even rinsed the glass before responding to the furious ringing of the bells, faintly curious to see how long and how loud the man could or would ring. The doctor's wife jumped nervously at the first sharp peal, the little dog barked passionately, the doctor dropped his pipe and made a face.

"Come *di-rectly*; the chickens are taken with the pip; old Granny Jones has the tooth-ache; *pray* ring a little louder. Where is that scamp of a boy?" he murmured with sarcastic resignation.

"Horace you shall *not* go," Mrs. Newman decided. "You've had nothing to eat; you are tired out, and such a salad I've mixed."

"I won't go, I'll be hanged if I'll go!"

"Come to supper, before the ice melts in the pail. I'll say you are—"

"Say I'm out, I'm dead, I shan't be home all night, I'm at church, I've got the smallpox," grumbled the doctor, steadily moving all the time, not supper-wards, whither his wife tried to draw him, but towards the surgery. "I've not been home half an hour. Am I a slave? Can't I have a minute's peace? May I never eat?"

"And the claret you ordered yesterday dear. *And* the salad," pleaded the anxious wife.

"I'm dog-tired, and not a horse in the stable fit to go."

"Please, sir, it's Mr. Adams, of Thornly, and come at once and he's rode hard and his horse is blowed," panted the surgery boy.

The tailor's son was excited, he heard not only the loud, continuous ringing at the surgery door, but the urgent summons of the hatless rider, who now leant, pale beneath the brown of his drawn, wet face, panting against the door-post, staring vacantly at the opposite window, regardless of the comments and inquiries of a little group of loungers, including the tailor, while the blown horse snorted and shook his quivering flanks and reins thrown loose on his neck.

Presently the man, after a word with the doctor, moved heavily from the door, and, taking the cob's bridle on his arm, led him slowly up and down the road. The doctor and his wife, the latter conspicuous in her white dress, moved quickly about the surgery and consulting-room, opening drawers and brass-bound mahogany boxes, taking things out and making up a parcel, while the surgery boy fled like one possessed down the street and round the corner, returning soon in a dog-cart driven by a groom who leapt to the pavement at the door, when the doctor as quickly leapt into the cart, stowing the parcel under the seat and driving off with a lessening clatter and rattle down the echoing street, over the bridge and up the hill into the silence of the sweet summer night.

CHAPTER II.

Stephen Adams stood still in the road the bridle on his bare brown arm, and started stupidly after the doctor's dog-cart. A great sob broke from his broad brown chest, the blue striped shirt on which was open; it was a sob of relief. Then he looked at the cob, and, going over to the old-fashioned inn, relic of past coaching days, the Rose and Crown, called the ostler and helped him rub the cob down, loosening the girths and rinsing the mouth.

Somebody gave him a hat which he put on half consciously; and then he called for ale, drank a pint and poured a pint down the cob's throat.

"He done it in half an hour. Seven mile," he said, looking hard at the cob.

"A rare good goer, guvner," the ostler returned, patting and smoothing the animal's firm-set neck, "and a rare good un to stay. But you've took it all out of en; there ain't 'alf a kick in all his four legs."

Adams looked thoughtfully at the cob, considering how much go was left in him, and then, taking a parcel the doctor's man had brought him, fixed it to the saddle, feed the ostler and led the horse briskly away, walking him down the street, over the bridge and up the hill before he mounted and trotted along the level, slowly at first, and then more quickly through the cooling dusk, and dewy scents of field and hedgerow.

Hundreds of years seemed to have passed since he started in the evening sunshine on that mad, break-neck gallop, spurred by agonies of fear.

He fell to thinking over all that had passed since he went forth in the morning dew that day, bent upon getting that last grass crop, over-ripe as it was for lack of hands to save it, mown. There were still some acres to cart; the hands could go on to the carting when the dew was fully dried; in the meantime a quarter of the heavy grass at least might be down—the whole must be down before dewfall, and those acres of well-made hay carted besides. To mow one field and cart the other—that had seemed the whole aim and problem of existence in the morning. And Annie to worry him with her petty wants just then! He had flung off with a snarl, when she raised herself from the pillow on one arm and called after him as he was leaving the room, only half awake, his heavy eyes full of sleep. Money! Women were always wanting money—at the wrong time. What if Jane's wages were a week overdue? She could wait; but that heavy, over-ripe grass could not. Give Annie the key to his strong box to get it? A likely matter. And the weed that had got into the cows' pasture to be seen to besides. Why hadn't Annie told him of the taste in the butter before? Who but a woman would wait till that morning over breakfast to mention it? Who wouldn't have sworn?

Those acres of rich waving grass, stiff against the scythes, and that invidious weed in the pasture seemed of small moment now. The whole dairy and the year's hay had better have gone—before that evening's tragedy took place.

They had been married ten months and it had not troubled Stephen to see Annie's rounded cheek sharpen and pale and the corners of her young red mouth droop; it was only nature, he thought. And if she was found crying at times, why it was the way of young wives on the road to motherhood; so he was told. These woman's troubles had to be borne; what else were women made for? To be borne quietly, without troubling men. Wives must not be spoiled. Men had troubles enough out of doors; they wanted peace at home.

So he thought in the morning—but now his thoughts were changed.

In spite of his moroseness and evil temper, he had been a happy man in the beginning of that day. What would he not give now to drag himself from sound sleep in the morning coolness, and drowsily dress and hurry forth, to be called back by Annie? To be standing in the mower's rank at mid-day with streaming face, sweeping the long bright scythe through the stiff thick grass—to be lying, face downward, beneath the hedgerow oak in a pleasant doze, hushed by the faint rustle in the cool green canopy above—half dreaming, half thinking of happy things—of heavy hay crops, nearly saved, of glorious weather and consequent coming on of blossomed wheat, plumping out of heavy ears of barley and filling of oat-husks, as well as of the lucky chance that the child was not to be born till harvest was done, the dairy work lighter and autumn leisure at hand. It would not do to have Annie upstairs in harvest or haying time, with twenty cows in milk. She would get through a good summer's work first, and by next summer the boy would be grown to a plaything good to toss. Of course it would be a boy.

"Stephen," he heard, continually, above the cob's trot on the dusty high-road, "do listen, Stephen. Indeed, it's particular." Of all things he hated a complaining woman; and the querulous tone of Annie's voice irritated him. He knew that he was not good-tempered, was ungracious, taciturn, irritable. Annie should have known it too, and forborne to worry him. A whole day often passed without a word from him; he meant no harm; he hated senseless chatter; she knew it was only his way. Yet he promised his conscience that if Annie were but spared, he would be kinder, more sociable, gentler for ever after. If!

He turned sick, and pressed his heels into the tired horse's side. The possibility was infinitesimal. The cob quickened his weary trot; Stephen thought he might be too late.

The tailor's son was still at the window, watching the street lamps sparkle out on the dusk, and a few silver stars point the pale strip of sky that ran like a river between the black roofs. He saw the untasted supper in the opposite room, where no one remembered to draw the blinds, and caught the gleam of Mrs. Newman's white gown as she passed the open doors, pacing disconsolate in the garden, waiting for her husband.

And always he saw the spare, sinewy figure of Stephen Adams; his sunburnt, hard-featured face, with red-brown beard and thick hair matted over his strong, stubborn forehead

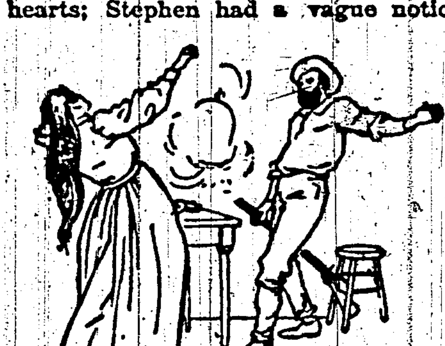
Always he heard the words: "Shot through the body." Who was shot, and by whom? "Wife," "loaded gun," were the only words that he could make out in the farmer's hurried, urgent message.

Stephen was hearing that shot over and over again, together with Annie's words, above the cob's foot-falls, the droning of chafers, voice of corn-crakes and chirp of grasshoppers, and then a mist of blood would come before his hot, dazed eyes.

The mowing was at last quite finished, the hay had been carted long before the dews began to fall. The sun was low when he went into the wide brewus or outer kitchen to replace his gun in the rack after firing at rooks in the piece of wheat beyond the orchard. He had fired both barrels, reloaded, and fired again more than once; he had a young rabbit just shot in his hand, and threw it on the table, when Annie came in, white and anxious.

"Stephen, I must speak in private. It's serious; it's about—it's Willis Arley—" so far she had panted.

He had always despised and disliked this Willis Arley, a fellow who never succeeded in anything, who read and wrote when he should have been plowing and sowing, who left his father's farm and set up for a scribbler in London till he was nearly starved. He had been one of Annie's numerous sweethearts; Stephen had a vague notion that she favored him at one time before her father stepped between them and forbade Arley the house. It was an old story, so old that it had not occurred to Stephen even to be jealous; Arley had not been near the place for years; there was a rumor that he was gone for a soldier, or to Australia. He was no longer spoken of now, his brother had the farm, his mother lived in a vine-covered stone house near the village church; Stephen seemed to remember that she was very ill; to be sure, Dr. Newman's dog-cart had been seen outside the vine-covered house that afternoon. Yet when Annie spoke the half-forgotten name, he turned with one of his impatient jerks, the gun still in his hand—and how did it happen?—the maid servant was standing by, the only witness—what did she know?—the gun must have been cocked, he must have touched the trigger—there was a report, a cry, Annie was down, there was blood on the stone-paved floor. Then followed cries of alarm and horror, people running in, the saddling and bridling and mad galloping of the cob along the dusty, seven-mile road to the town.

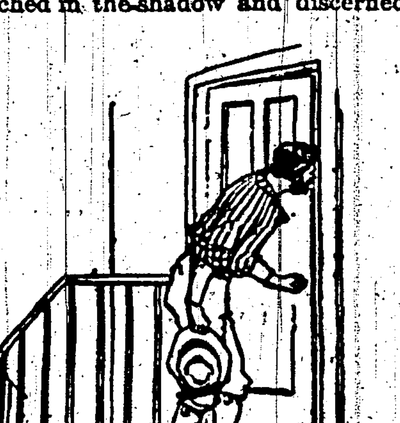

THERE WAS A REPORT.

The night sparkled with pale stars, the breath of honeysuckle hung about meadow and garden, when he rode into his own yard and looked anxiously at his house, dimly outlined in the gray summer dusk that would not deepen before the early dawn reddened the sky.

A dim light showed in the rose-bowered window upstairs, another dim light in the kitchen below, neither window was curtained; all was not yet over. His quick step, heavy with nailed boots, was on the uncarpeted oaken stair, where an eight-day clock ticked with steady patience on the landing and vaguely comforted him, quieting the fever of his blood with familiar, home-like voice. Outside the bedroom door he paused, sick at heart; then softly turned the handle and entered.

Annie's face, white and sharp, was on the white pillow, her dark hair, loosened and tangled, lay over pillow and sheet, the doctor was bending above her, doing something to her wounded side, a woman wiped blood from the pale lips, lips softly smiling in spite of the quick, gasping breath that parted them. Annie's beautiful dark eyes were wide and full of light—such a light as he had never before seen in them, a light directed to the gaze of a tall man in a smock frock standing by the bed in the shadow of the curtains.

What man? His startled glance searched in the shadow and discerned the half-forgotten, thoughtful features of the white-handed dreamer, the wastrel, the ne'er-do-weel Willis Arley. He found himself narrowly observing the clean white smock, worn somehow with a difference, beneath the evidently unaccustomed garment he detected the narrow red stripe of regimental trousers, above it the trim mustache and otherwise clean-shaven face and close-cropped hair that bespoke the soldier.


HE SOFTLY TURNED THE HANDLE.

A faint shiver went through Arley's frame at Stephen's approach; Annie's eyes lost their light and turned to her husband's face with a piteous pleading.

"I tried hard, Stephen," she panted, in a slow, strained voice that already seemed far off. "If you had a cared for me, if you had a spoke a kind word! And the child and all coming—I could a been—a good wife—" The voice failed into inarticulate mutterings, the dark eyes closed, Stephen and Arley each heard the throbbing of their own hearts and Annie's sibilant breathing; a waft of flower-spiced air shook the feeble candle flame, a moth dashed madly through it; the doctor put something to the pale lips; the patient seemed to sleep.

Some seconds passed; Arley stood rigid and erect; cold dews sprang on Stephen's strong square brow; his mouth was parched.

Then Annie started and sat up. "Forgive!" she cried, gazing into her husband's face drawn, and stretching out her hands to him. The effort brought blood from the wounded lungs to the mouth and she fell back, her eyes turning to Arley and closing with a smile forever.

It seemed not long after that Adams found himself in the kitchen, where a fire had been kindled and a candle burned dimly, but not so dimly that he did not see dark, wet stains on the stone floor. The doctor was holding his arm firmly, Arley was standing before him with a sullen, defiant gaze in his large, dreamy eyes.

"It's four years since I saw Annie Duke, Mr. Adams," he was saying, "till this afternoon. Mother died at five o'clock. I'd overstayed my leave for a day and they were after me. I slipped along the hedge in the ditch to your orchard, and so through the garden and wood-house, where your wife saw me and took me to the strong beer cellar, and hid me, and gave me the smock frock. There I should have stayed until I could have got off quiet in plain clothes. But I heard the shot and the cries and ran out and helped carry her up. That's all I have to say."

"And that's enough," said a deep voice from a dark corner whence issued two soldiers, while a third appeared at the door.

"Quite enough," replied Arley, saluting. "Good night, gentlemen."

"Good night," replied Adams, mechanically, as Arley and the three soldiers, each with a "Good night, all," vanished into the pale summer night, where their measured tread gradually died away into silence.

"Her last look was for him, and I killed her," Adams muttered to himself.

"I was never more sorry for anybody in my life, Mabel," the doctor told his wife afterwards. "The man was like a stone. The woman told him his wife had said she was glad to go, thankful for the shot."

The tailor's son slept but brokenly; sometimes he was glad to hear solitary footsteps echoing along the silent streets and passing into the cool and pleasant night; his spirit seemed to pass into the freshness with the unknown steps. He waked to-night to hear the belfry clock chime the four quarters and strike twice on the deep bell that sounded fuller and more solemn on the silent night. The air stole fresh and sweet through the open window. It was not unpleasant to lie awake in the restful stillness. A quarter chimed and the half hour. The bells were like the voice of a watching spirit, telling that all is well. Then from far off rose the faint roll of wheels and quick beat of hoofs, louder and louder, till the sound ceased at the opposite door, and the doctor drowsily dropped to the pavement. He was cheered by the red light of the shaded candles on the table where the supper was still waiting, cheered still more by the sight of his wife opening the door, flushed with sleep, charming in a cambric dressing-gown with pink ribbons and pink slippers, her shining hair gathered into a long thick plait that fell over one shoulder, her eyes bright with welcome and kindness.

He thought of poor Annie's words: "If I'd thought you'd a cared for me—if you'd a said a kind word." So, to keep himself from over softness, he roundly rated Mrs. Newman for being up.

But she only laughed and stopped his mouth in the proper way.

[THE END.]

Art Note.

"How is your daughter coming on in her art studies, Mr. Bondclipper?"

"Splendidly. She has made great progress in sculpture. I expect she will be the only sculptress in New York."

"That's where you are mistaken. There are lots of women who 'bust their husbands' in New York.—Tammany Times.

BOROUGH OR NOT?

Fanwood to Have an Election to Settle the Question.

A large meeting of Fanwood voters was held in the clubhouse last Friday, with George Miller in the chair and L. J. Ellis secretary.

The committee on borough reported a computation that the increase of tax-rate within the limits of the proposed borough would be 14½ cents on each $100.

After much discusion, it was voted to apply for a borough commission, instead of a complete separation from the township.

A petition was signed by the required property interests, asking the Freeholders to call an election. The petition was given to Freeholder Westcott, and the election will be held as soon as the law permits.

The citizens will then decide whether or not to govern the station end of the township by borough commission.

To Pass Through Plainfield.

The Manhattan Bicycle Club of New York have arranged for a double century run from New York to Philadelphia and return, to take place June 22 and 23. The club will pass through this city on the run.

—Dr. E. B. Lighthill, having recovered his health in Plainfield, has returned to New York and resumed his large practice, at 214 West

PLAINFIELD CONTRIBUTED.

Her Quartette of Instrumentalists Made This a Great Concert.

The residents of Scotch Plains and Fanwood had the pleasure of listening to one of the finest musical performances that has ever been given in that section, Wednesday evening, April 24, in the Baptist Church, Scotch Plains.

Plainfield contributed largely to the success of the entertainment in furnishing a quartette of instrumentalists, consisting of Mrs. F. A. Pollock, piano; J. Z. Petrie, violin; F. A. Pollock, flute; F. Ferrer, 'cello. The playing of this quartette was very fine, showing the result of considerable practice, and the professional instrumental clubs that occasionally visit the neighboring cities will have to look to their laurels.

They were assisted by Miss Alice H. Fine, an excellent solo soprano; Mrs. W. S. Force, contralto; and Spencer P. Smith, tenor.

Miss Fine's singing gave great pleasure to the audience, particularly her rendering of the "Angel's Serenade" by Braga, with flute obligato beautifully rendered by Mr. Pollock. Mrs. Force and Mr. Smith also won the good graces of their audience by the manner in which they rendered their solos. Mr. Petrie, violinist, delighted the musical audience in the rendering of Bohm's Cavatina, a classical solo for the violin, which he played very artistically. Mr. Ferrer rendered a beautiful solo on the 'cello, which showed he was a master of that instrument, and Mr. Pollock's playing of the "Nightingale's Serenade" was particularly good and resulted in a hearty encore which was responded to with Schubert's Serenade, an excellent arrangement of this beautiful composition. It is due to Mrs. Pollock to say that her playing in the quartette parts, and her accompaniments to the various solos, were all that could be desired. Miss E. A. Randolph accompanied Mrs. W. S. Force to the great satisfaction of the audience.

THE SENIOR RECEPTION.

Methodists Have a Pleasant Evening in Vincent Chapel.

The reception given in Vincent Chapel Thursday by the senior department of the First Methodist Church Sunday-school was a delightful event, in providing an evening of entertainment and sociability for those who attended. The exercises were opened by singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers", after which Superintendent Jackson made brief remarks appropriate to the occasion.

A piano solo was rendered by Miss Maude French, which was executed in such a manner as to win applause from the hearers.

Miss Addie Parker Jackson next gave an elocutionary recital entitled "The Tenor". It was a piece that brought into action all the versatile accomplishments of the elocutionist, whose gesture, tone and enunciation are such as only acquired by constant and thorough study. Very naturally her effort was received with marked appreciation, so that it was necessary for her to respond to an encore.

A cornet solo was played by Raymond McGee, which displayed musical ability on the part of the player.

Miss Kittie Mitchell of Philadelphia sang a solo, entitled "Orpheus With His Lute". Miss Mitchell has a beautiful soprano voice of real depth and range, and her rendition of this delicate piece was so pretty that the audience demanded an encore.

By special request Miss Jackson recited Fred Emerson's "Swing", which, like her previous pieces, was very pleasing. For an encore she recited a juvenile piece that displayed better than anything else her scope of ability.

The exercises were closed by a piano solo by Miss French, a cornet solo by Mr. McGee, and a vocal solo by Miss Mitchell.

At the conclusion pleasant social intercourse was indulged in, and refreshments were served under the direction of Mrs. L. M. French, Mrs. N. Y. Hull, Miss Jackson, and the Misses Sharp.

EX-SHERIFF OF ULSTER COUNTY.

Hon. Davis Winnie Owes His Health to Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

SHANDAKEN, N. Y.—One of the most prominent men in Ulster County is the Hon. Davis Winne, of this town. His reputation is not confined alone to this county, where he held the office of Sheriff for three years, he was also this district's representative in the New York State Legislature. For years Mr. Winne has been suffering from a complicated case of kidney and bladder trouble and congestion of the liver. Upon the advice of friends he decided to try Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. He was not disappointed, for in a short while after he began its use, he was in better health than he had been in years before.

In speaking of Favorite Remedy to your correspondent Mr. Winne said: "It has done more for me than all the physicians I ever employed, and I most unhesitatingly recommend it to any one suffering from kidney, liver or urinary troubles, for it will cure them."

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is today the acknowledged specific for all diseases arising from acidity of the blood, and will cure dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney, liver and urinary troubles, scrofula and eczema.

You can not afford to trifle with health and life. Putting off treatment when dangerous symptoms exist is only slow suicide. Accept the aid of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy; it has restored thousands to health and strength.

Miss Sadie Randolph of West Eighth street has recovered from a serious illness.

Miss Bertha Hoffman of Grove street has returned after an enjoyable visit to

END OF A CAMPAIGN

BY MATT CRIM.

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CHAPTER I.

When Mrs. Col. Waring sold her old home in Virginia and went to New York to live, she frankly confessed that it was for the sole purpose of giving her daughters the advantages of social life, and the opportunity to marry well.

Frankness seemed one of Mrs. Col. Waring's crowning charms. Her poverty, the beauty of her daughters, her motherly anxiety and ambition for their future, were all gracefully acknowledged; but discretion went hand in hand with this candor. The lady was shrewd enough to know perfectly well when and with whom to talk so freely. Her audiences were carefully selected. Men were apt to pity and admire her, but a few ill-natured women had declared her to be a deliberate and selfish schemer. However, Mrs. Col. Waring suffered little from these scurrilous attacks.

She was a small, slightly-built woman, with a thin face, queer gray eyes and dark hair tinged silvery on the temples. She dressed plainly and always very markedly as a widow, but wore some handsome rings on her slender hands. No one ever observed Mrs. Col. Waring without also observing the old-fashioned cluster diamond on her forefinger. It seemed to assist largely in the perfection of her plans. When occupied with some knotty problem she would turn and twist it around on her finger incessantly. As for the colonel, he had fought gallantly for the confederacy, and finally lost his life in its service. People who knew the family well had liked him rather better than his wife. He had been a handsome, robust man, as healthy in mind as in body, a truly candid soul without any pretense or make believe. The daughters inherited his beauty, and they might have resembled him more in spirit had he lived to train and influence them. But they knew the pinch of poverty and felt it all the more because their mother chafed under it so sorely. Her high estimate of money and position had its influence with them, and the two eldest sisters married according to her wishes. They had the opportunity, for the Warings were remotely connected with a moderately well-to-do and very aristocratic family—according to the New York standard of aristocracy—while Tom Waring, who had made and lost two or three fortunes on the stock exchange, rendered valuable service in bringing some of his moneyed friends to the house. So her sisters married, and then it was Barbara's turn.

For her, Mrs. Waring had made her most ambitious plans. She was undoubtedly more attractive than either of her sisters, although they were much handsomer. She was charming, but not eager to please, therefore men were anxious to please her, and then she possessed a decided "style," to which, she, as well as her mother, attached decided value. She listened to her mother's wordly counsel with a ready acceptance of its wisdom and a cool impartial appreciation of her gifts and what was due her family pride. It would be an exceptional man indeed who could win *her*. Her marriage should be a triumph before which all the Waring marriages would pale into utter insignificance. She desired money, the prestige of a fine old name, and a brilliant mind. She would neither marry a rich fool nor a poor genius. She read the history of famous and fascinating women, pored over accounts of the French salons and wished that she could have one of her own. Her lip curled with disdain at the thought of contenting herself with the frivolous pastimes of a mere society woman. It was her vaguely outlined plan to draw about her the highest and best in all the arts and professions, to become a patron of genius and be noted for her brilliant gatherings as well as the perfection of her gowns. Love had not even been considered. Indeed it rather pleased her to think that she couldn't love very deeply, that her head, her well poised, artistically dressed head, would always govern her.

"A little unwomanly," Tom Waring would say to himself when his thoughts wandered in her direction. "Not very deep, either, I fancy, but taking—immensely taking."

Waring was a stout, florid bachelor who had been through an endless number of love affairs and who still retained his chivalrous admiration for women. He had taken the pretty Waring girls under a semi-paternal wing and felt it his duty to administer many solemn warnings on worldly ambition. But as he invariably delivered those warnings after dining freely he only provoked laughter and affectionate raillery. Barbara exasperated him very much.

"A fellow might kill himself for you, and I don't believe you'd know enough to care a bawbee!" he exclaimed, one evening.

She leaned her head lazily against the back of her chair.

"Ah! well, perhaps not so bad as that," she said, nonchalantly. "But a man who would do such a decidedly imbecile thing is hardly worth pitying, don't you think so?"

"I wonder," said Waring, looking quizzically at her, "I wonder if you are not posing. It is your evident desire to appear very flinty, and you play your part well—very well. But I'm sorry. I wish girls would be more simple and natural."

His earnestness amused her.

"I think it would be very tedious to have to keep up a pose before you, Cousin Tom, one of my own family—tedious and unprofitable. Girls are natural, only they are not all angels, but human beings, like the rest of the world. If I can't fall madly in love or don't want to, what's the difference? I think the people in love are about the most wretched creatures I know, always swinging between heaven and hell."

"You've been well trained, Miss Waring. A fish would be warm-blooded compared to you."

Barbara refused to be piqued.

"Mamma is admirable, but I have a reason of my own which occasionally is able to assert itself."

"Your reason be hanged!" cried Waring, rising from his seat in a passion. "It doesn't seem to prevent you from accepting all the adoration that is offered you."

"You positively grow rude, Cousin Tom. Don't you think it would be wise for you to go home and sleep off your ill temper?"

"I beg your pardon, Barbara. I have to let myself out occasionally, you know. But what has reason to do with love—genuine true-hearted love, you know?"

Barbara's eyes glinted.

"I don't see why it shouldn't have a great deal to do with it, and I think if it did there'd be fewer unhappy people in the world—fewer divorces even. There is no reason whatever for people throwing common sense to the wind simply because they fall in love. For my part—".

"By jove! Barbara you are stunning, really. I'd like to possess a little of your coolness when stocks are going down and the market smashes. Your serenity is worth a fortune."

Barbara passed through three seasons and received a number of offers of marriage. They were all rejected, however. She had not yet found what she wanted.

"And you never will, my dear Barbara, depend upon it. You'll either marry some poor devil, or die an old maid," said the irrepressible Tom, who watched her social career with unabated interest.

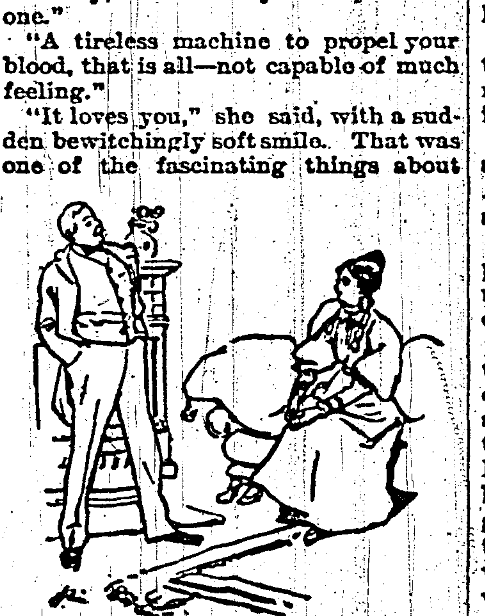
Barbara involuntarily stole a glance at herself in a mirror.

"Oh, you are not losing your attractiveness, I must admit. You wear marvelously well." His voice sunk to a suggestion of tenderness. "You could be a matchless woman if you had a heart."

"A very necessary portion of one's anatomy, I should say. I hope I have one."

"A tireless machine to propel your blood, that is all—not capable of much feeling."

"It loves you," she said, with a sudden bewitchingly soft smile. That was one of the fascinating things about Barbara—the little glimpses of womanliness occasionally peeping tantalizingly through her colorless languor.



"OH, COME, NOW, NONE OF YOUR ARTFUL COQUETRY."

"Oh, come, now, none of your artful coquetries on me!" he exclaimed, flushing and stroking his gray mustache.

"Then you must stop harking back to that old theme. We settled it long ago."

"No, we have not settled it. We never can as long as you refuse to—"

"To see through your eyes?"

"To see what you are missing. But I guess you are all right—some sides of you, at any rate. I believe you'd make a first-rate mother. Now, wouldn't you?"

She had relapsed into her usual indifference.

"I really never gave the matter a thought," she said, then suddenly broke through again and laughed a gay, delightful laugh. "How you do overflow with sentiment. You must have been in love a score of times."

"I have."

"And your heart? I suppose it is in a very fragmentary condition?"

"On the contrary, it has been enriched by every experience," he replied, with dignity. "My first love affair occurred when I was only twelve years old. What an experience! What profound emotion thrilled my soul!"

He sighed deeply, throwing his head back and gazing retrospectively at the ceiling.

"And when did the last affair end?" Barbara inquired casually.

Waring came out of his sentimental reverie with a slightly disconcerted air.

"Oh—ah, it hasn't ended."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, she is the dearest little woman in the world."

"How interesting! Why don't you marry her?"

"She—ah, is already married. It is a purely platonic sentiment between us, I assure you, Barbara. She is neglected and I pity her. I shall never marry."

Just then Mrs. Waring's niece broke into the conversation. She had all the while been seated near the window.

"Tom, Tom, why do you talk such nonsense? Of course you will marry. There is a Divinity that shapes our ends."

"A peroxide of hydrogened one will probably shape his," Barbara remarked from the cabinet mantel where she was now standing rearranging her hair.

Waring dined downtown with some friends that evening, and then returned to his rooms to make some changes in his toilet before going on to the Lyceum where he had promised to meet Barbara and her mother. He had imbibed so freely of champagne that he was overflowing with joyousness.

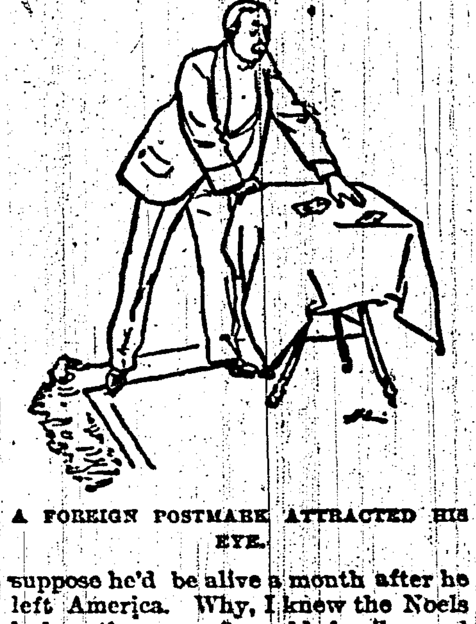
"I am not drunk, but Jove, my head does feel peculiar," he muttered to himself. "That champagne must have been extra dry, sure enough."

At the last moment he discovered some letters on the table. He turned them over carelessly, while humming a popular air. A foreign postmark attracted his eye, and he opened that letter [illegible] others aside to be read at a more convenient time. It was from an old acquaintance traveling abroad.

"And now, Waring, I come to the real point of this discourse. My son is on his way to America. He has foolishly entangled himself in a love affair with a young widow over here, and I am anxious to break off the whole matter. He will call upon you in New York, and I beg you, for the sake of our friendship in the past, to look after him, you know all the best people. Introduce him to some charming girls and try, if possible, to make him forget his widow. Please do not let him know that I have prepared you for his visit. I am quite recovered from the most serious of my ailments. Ever your friend, JAMES NOEL."

For a moment Waring struggled with his befogged memory trying to place James Noel.

"Oh, yes; oh, yes," he said finally, "I know who it is now. James Noel went abroad with his family years ago, and his daughter married a prince or something of that kind. Why, of course, awfully sick man, Jim Noel. Didn't suppose he'd be alive a month after he left America. Why, I knew the Noels before the war—fine old family, and Jim made money till you couldn't rest. Perfect loads of it."



A FOREIGN POSTMARK ATTRACTED HIS EYE.

He mused over the letter and the responsibility thrust upon him for a moment. Then a brilliant idea struck him.

"I'll introduce him to Barbara—that's the thing, the very thing. If he's not not hopeless she'll cure him. Yes, I'll introduce him to Barbara."

He winked at himself in the mirror, and gathered up his hat and gloves. At the same instant a servant appeared at the door with a card.

Waring took it and gave vent to a prolonged whistle, but in a moment he remembered himself through the haze of his astonishment.

"Show the gentleman up, show him up," he said quickly. "Now I must be careful what I say; funny that he should call the very day I get the letter. Wonder if he looks like his father. I am very glad to see you, Mr. Noel," he exclaimed heartily as a blonde, good-natured looking young man entered the room. "Knew your father very well; I ought to say extremely well. I'm happy to welcome you to America; very happy indeed to welcome you to America."

"You are kind, Mr. Waring," said Noel. "I promised my father I would look you up if I ever came to New York."

"Delightful of him to remember his old friend"—hypocritically, and with his hand upon the letter in his pocket.

"He always spoke of you in the warmest tones, sir," said the young man, seriously. He did not appear an entirely spoiled or willful youth. He was older than Waring had expected, judging from his father's letter, and even through the simple candor of his manner one might have seen a suggestion of satisfactory reserve force and self-reliance. Waring insisted upon taking him to the theater, and learned during the drive that Noel had studied art abroad, and that he expected to set up a studio in New York. He did not speak of his family, and Waring tactfully refrained from making inquiries. He introduced the young man to his relatives and managed during the evening to whisper into Mrs. Col. Waring's ear some information about his aristocratic family, and his father's wealth, enlarging especially upon the princess. Mrs. Col. Waring absorbed all these details as a hungry fish does water after being out on dry land.

"He's very ambitious, too. Works, you know, for the love of it. Will suit Barbara to a T," Waring added, as she smiled blandly upon the young man.

But when he had slept off the effects of the dinner he had almost forgotten Noel's existence. Some mining investment called him away to the west and he left at a day's notice, merely writing a line of farewell to Mrs. Waring and her daughter.

CHAPTER II.

Jasper Noel did suit Barbara exactly, even more perfectly than she had ever fancied any man could. He was frank and simple of manner and open of speech, but had a strong will, and Barbara loved a strong will. Then he also had that generosity which is apt to accompany the artistic temperament. His admiration for women was of the idealistic sort, tenderly chivalrous and reverential. Barbara laughed to herself over his unworldly faith, while the sensation of tears stung her eyes. She saw that his worldly experience had not been excessively broad or else that he had passed along with eyes closed to the selfishness and folly of her set. He painted well, surprisingly well for a young man of such great expectations, and devoted himself assiduously to work. That also appealed to her. "He will be great as well as rich, and he is so lovable, so lovable," she acknowledged to herself.

She had always expected to be interested in the personality of the man she married, but not to the extent that Noel absorbed her. It was almost alarming. "I think I love him; yes, I'm sure I love him." She rested her chin on her hands and mused awhile. Why should her heart beat so fast and loud every time she recalled a tender glance or a whispered word of his? He never had made love to her as other men, why should she blush and palpitate? "Well, positively this is the first real mystery I ever came across in my life. I feel so different, so very different."

She began walking the floor of her little room with a restlessness that would have astonished Mrs. Waring could that lady have been a spectator. "Yet they say that's always the way," she continued musing to herself. "One reads about it until one is weary and yet one is drawn on just the same, and it is always new."

The deep disquiet of her soul bewildered her. There were some trinkets on her bureau and she arranged and rearranged these, scanning the effect each time as though the result were a matter of grave moment. But her thoughts were all the while busy with other things. Finally obeying an impulse she put on her best walking gown and set forth for Noel's studio. She had grown very fond of the studio, but this was the first time she had ever gone alone, and she wondered now what her mother would say. But she must see him, analyze him in the light of this new revelation, if she couldn't analyze herself. She knew that it was his working hour, so she opened the door and walked in.

He was painting away with all fervor, with a dirty heavy-mouthed droop-eyed child before him as a model.

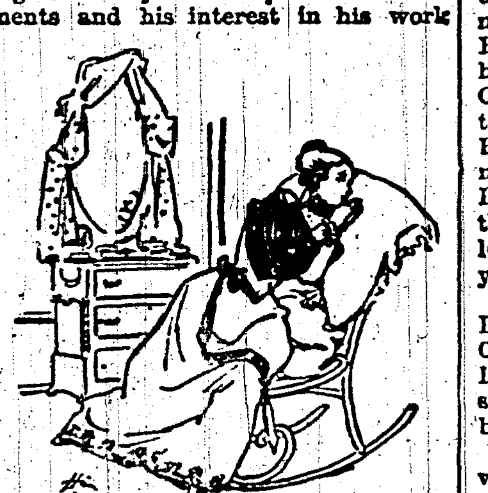
"Why Miss Waring, Miss Waring," he cried, delighted. "I'm so glad you've come to-day. I've been wishing all morning that you could be here. I wanted you to see this new model. See what a wild lovely tangle in her hair, and what long eyelashes she has. I found her on the street and asked her to come up with me. She makes a fine study in color with that yellow drapery behind her."

Barbara was not artistic enough to easily reflect his enthusiasm, yet the picturesqueness of the child was not entirely lost upon her.

"She is very good," she agreed, absently, and walked around to look at the picture on the easel. She was flushed and breathless from rapid walking, and now that she stood in his presence wished that she had not come. "Please go on with your work," she begged after a moment. "I shall feel sorry if you don't, and talk to me about your model. Where did you find her?"

"On the street. Do sit here on this chair where I can see you, too, if I am to work while you are here."

But she was too restless, uneasy over the boldness of her visit, to sit down. She continued to walk around looking at sketches and odds and ends of drawing. Noel's eyes followed all her movements and his interest in his work flagged. When Barbara saw the little model stealing softly away, some shining coins in her dirty little hand, she felt that she too must go.



"I THINK I LOVE HIM."

"Not just this moment," he pleaded, putting out his hand.

"But I only came in for a moment. I have some shopping—an appointment—" she stammered, blushing and confused. Then she looked up at him as they stood facing each other, and he took one of her hands between both of his.

"Is it true, Barbara?"

"Is what true?"

"I love you, love you so, do you love me a little? I—I seem to read it in your eyes."

"Oh, you must let me go," she breathed, suffering an intenser fright over her own emotion than over the impropriety of the situation, standing there alone with him in his studio.

"Yes, this instant, sweetheart; but I'm coming this evening to see you."

"Yes, come," she faltered, as she vanished through the doorway and fled downstairs.

The engagement was publicly announced in a few days. Mrs. Col. Waring believed in letting the world appreciate her triumphs. She confided the story of Noel's wealth and high connection to two or three gossipy friends, and the poor princess figured largely in the story, too. Little notices crept into the papers and Barbara was envied as well as admired. Noel was too blissfully happy to heed anything outside of his sweetheart and his pictures. He had been accepted, and so had they at the spring exhibition, and discriminating critics had given them high praise.

It was about this time that Tom Waring returned from California. A lucky financial deal had added considerably to his fortune, and he was gay accordingly; yet his smile grew a trifle grim when told of Barbara's engagement. "I thought she'd make him forget the other woman, but I'm afraid men are faithless creatures anyway. I'm true as anybody to love, but not to its personification. I thought I had left my heart safely in New York, and now I believe it's in Mexico. Stunning creature I met down there!" But sentimental regrets could not cloud Mr. Waring's satisfaction in his financial success. He beamed upon the world like a full-risen sun and returned thanks for his good fortune in liberal donations to favorite charities and a diamond pin to Barbara.

It was two days after his return that he received another foreign letter, and he recognized James Noel's handwriting before he broke the seal.

"DEAR WARING: I regret exceedingly that I troubled you with that former letter about my son. He did not sail for America, but secretly married the widow. The bad taste of the matrimonial affair still lingers bitter around my mouth, but there's no use worrying now, and our daughter-in-law is staying with us. By the way—"

Waring did not stop to turn over the page and finish the letter. He felt his hair rising, and an ague creeeping down his back. Young Noel still abroad and married! Then what of this other man who bore his name, who had won Barbara. An adventurer? The thought was awful.

Twenty minutes later he rushed into Mrs. Waring's apartment, breathless, turbulent, the open letter still in his hand. The drawing-room was free of visitors. Mrs. Col. Waring reclined by the open fire absorbed in a book, while half way down the room Barbara sat radiant, talking with Noel. Waring felt like springing upon the young villain for holding the girl's hand, but restrained himself, because such a course would be unwise as well as lacking in dignity. Still his anger increased with every stride he took forward into the room. Mrs. Waring sprang nimbly to her feet.

"Good heavens! Tom, what's the matter?"

"The devil's to pay," he cried fiercely. "That man is a—a—the Lord only knows what," his voice failing him, one finger pointed at Noel.

"What *is* the matter?" inquired the young man also rising.

"Matter, sir, matter, you ask me the matter? Read that and you'll find out. Oh, it shows you up well," thrusting the letter into his hand. Mrs. Waring looked on in disgust, disquieted and yet firm. Noel read the letter hastily, his face clearing. He remembered Waring as he had first seen him and thought he comprehended the situation.

"You are a little excited now," he said pleasantly, even amusedly. "I think you must have missed part of this letter. It explains the situation pretty well, and—and—" he broke into a hearty laugh. "I feel very much as though I had stepped out of a pink-bound story book. He has mistaken my identity, Barbara, he has mistaken it quite seriously."

There was a twinkle in his eye, but he noted with surprise that Barbara's face wore an expression of puzzled anxiety. Waring began reading the letter aloud. "By the way"—he read beginning where he had left off—"my nephew, Allen's son, writes me that he has settled in New York and knows you as well as some of your relatives. I hope he'll be more successful in his art than his father was in business. Poor Allen, you must remember what a dreamy, impractical fellow he was." Waring paused, feeling decidedly blank. Noel's face softened to tenderness. "Poor father! We felt satisfied with each other. We didn't care for the money; you would have loved him, Barbara." Then he looked again at her. "Oh, pardon me, I did not think. Of course I have only my art, and three thousand a year, not much to live upon. But I didn't realize, I didn't know the money might make a difference to you. How blind and selfish of me. Under the circumstances it is more than needless for me to explain to you how free you are—Miss Waring."

The coals dropped softly in the grate. Between rage and disappointment Mrs. Col. Waring had been almost paralyzed. But the attitude of her daughter consoled her, and Noel's words were like balm to her heart.

"You have at least earned the good will of both Barbara and me by appreciating the situation so perfectly," she finally said, addressing him. "I shall always consider you a friend of the family, one of our best friends, in fact," her tone beginning to take on a tinge of effusiveness. "Barbara is such a sensible girl I have never felt any anxiety about her. This is a severe test—but I am proud of you both."

No one responded to her little speech. Twilight seemed to turn suddenly black, and even Mrs. Waring shivered slightly and drew her black lace scarf more closely about her.

"That fire is dying down, I must ring for coal," she remarked. "I wonder that Maria doesn't come in to light the gas," as a wavering yellow gleam wandered in from the street lamp. "I hope we shall still see you when you—you feel like dropping in for a cup of tea, Mr. Noel."

But Barbara sprang to her feet as Noel started for the door. Her face crimsoned, her eyes glistened mistily.

"You don't think that such a trivial consideration as money could come between us, do you, Jasper? You are"—her voice was beginning to quiver and break. "Why, you are unworthy of my love, almost, if that is the way you take me. You know, you must know, that my lot lies with yours, whatever—"

It was plain that she could not say any more just then for tears, but she was resting against him and he stroked her hair with the soft tender touch we reserve for children and people most precious to us, holding her fast and close.

"I understand," he whispered from the depths of his content, "I understand."

[THE END.]

Fairview Avenue Surprise.

A complete and most delightful surprise and house-warming was arranged by Mrs. E. E. Winckler of Jackson avenue in honor of Mrs. H. J. Martin of Fairview avenue, last Friday. The surprisers met at the home of Mrs. Steiner and then proceeded to the new home of Mr. and Mrs. Martin.

It required several rings of the bell to bring Mrs. Martin to the door, and when she did come she was completely surprised. The party included Mr and Mrs B M Fountain, Mr and Mrs I Sheppard, Mr and Mrs E E Winckler, Mr and Mrs H H Moore, Mr and Mrs William Lunger, Mr and Mrs J E Townsend, Mr and Mrs Fred Slater, Mr and Mrs Charles Steiner, Mrs Rebecca Fenner, Miss Squires, Miss Holly, Miss Cora Van Arsdale, Miss Ruth Fenner, Harry Swackhamer and Mr and Mrs H J Martin and family.

The evening was passed pleasantly with music, games and in a social manner, after which a fine collation was served.

About 12, the electric lights went out and failed to shed their rays the rest of the night. In consequence lamps were provided.

A UNIQUE INSTRUMENT.

It Was Made by a Plainfield Clergyman, and Is Highly Prized.

The Society of Antiquity of Worcester, Mass., has recently come into the possession of a piano which is priceless from the standpoint of the antiquarian and interesting to every musical person. It is one of the first upright pianos ever made, probably the first in America, and the only upright ever attempted with a folding keyboard. The value of the instrument to the society is enhanced by the fact that it was invented by Rev. William Phipps, once a resident of Plainfield, who manufactured it himself, not in a joiner's shop or piano factory, but in the parsonage of the parish of Paxton, of which he was then pastor.

The straits to which the inventor was put to manufacture the piano are shown in every detail. A jack knife sufficed to shape the parts of the action, the keys and the wooden pins. The hammer is tipped by the perpendicular piece striking an ordinary brass pin. The wires, of which there are but few sizes, Mr. Phipps depending upon tension to procure degrees of pitch, are cleverly but primitively strung in pairs to hand forged keys.

Mr. Phipps was graduated from Amherst College in 1837, studied theology with Rev. Jacob Ide, D. D., at West Medway, was ordained to the ministry in 1840, when he assumed charge of the Paxton parish. He remained there until called to Plainfield in 1869. He died in this city in 1876, aged 63 years.

ANOTHER BIG MEET.

Plainfield's Track Gathers the Crack Cyclists from Everywhere.

The bicycle meet of the Newark Diocesian Union of Catholic Clubs will be held on the Crescent Wheelmen's oval in this city some time in August—either the first or second Saturday of that month. The bicycle races are part of the field day sports of the union, which was held in Caledonian Park, Newark, last year. The sports will be held at the same place this Summer, with the exception of the bicycle races. The cause of separating the events this year and bringing the wheeling races to Plainfield was brought about by the Jersey City members of the field day sports committee making a complaint about the poor bicycle track at Caledonian Park. P. McDonough, who is the member of the committee from the Young Men's Catholic Lyceum of this city, immediately made a suggestion that the bicycle races be brought to Plainfield, where is one of the finest tracks in the State, making a seperate day for them from the regular field sports. This proposition received a favorable reception from the other committeeman, and arrangements were immediately made to that end. The matter of securing the use of the oval was left with Mr. McDonough, who will know Monday, May 6, as to the exact date of the meet.

This event will bring to Plainfield some of the best riders in New Jersey, for the union is composed of twenty-five clubs in the Newark Diocese.

Birthday Party.

Miss Evelyn McHarg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Hillman of 828 Sherman avenue, celebrated her third birthday yesterday by inviting a few of her friends to spend the afternoon from 3 to 6 with her. The time was passed pleasantly, and no doubt too quickly, by the little people in various ways, including the playing of games, etc., until 5, when all sat down to a well-laden table, in the centre of which was a birthday cake surmounted by three candles, denoting the age of little Miss Hillman. All did justice to the good things set before them, and in due time the children left for their respective homes, wishing the little hostess many happy returns of the day.

Among those present were the Misses Ellena Woodcock, Rosa Woltmann, Florence Maguire, Grace Kinsman, Marie Fountain; and Masters Kerro Knox, Jack and Will Douglass, Gideon and Guion Fountain.

Mr. Underhill Will Play Them All.

The characters to be represented in "The Rivals" Thursday evening in the Casino are: Sir Anthony Absolute, a choleric old gentleman; Captain Jack Absolute, his son, masquerades as Ensign Beverley; Mr. Bob Acres, a country squire, one of the rivals; David, his servant; Sir Lucius O'Trigger, of Blunderbuss Hall; Mrs. Malaprop, the redoubted linguist, whose select words are so ingeniously misapplied without being mispronounced; Miss Lydia Languish, her niece, who thinks nothing can be quite so lovely as an elopement; Lucy, her servant. In part first, Sir Anthony proposes on behalf of his son; in part second, Mrs. Malaprop accepts on behalf of her niece; in part third, a rival appears; and part fourth gives the great duel scene.

Inter-Club Tourney.

It is probable that the return all-around contest between the Park and Country Clubs will be played in the latter's clubhouse next Friday evening. The games played are bowling, pool, billiards and whist. In the first contest, played several week ago in the Park clubhouse, each side broke even by winning two games. The coming event will be one of intense, but friendly, rivalry.

—The East Third Street Mission Sunday-school has elected L. W. Randolph superintendent, Irving Brady assistant superintendent, James Flack librarian and treasurer, and C. E. Hepburn secretary.

him well enough to be sure that whatever profession he had chosen would immediately seem to him the most disgraceful and unbecoming that men's needs had ever produced.

"We wired to New York for a man," said Kelly, "and Byrnes sent up Mr. Preble. Between us I guess we can sift this matter down. Would you like to look at the body, Mr. Preble?"

"Not yet," he replied. "Let us have a look at the room."

Capt. Marshall joined us while we were busy there. Preble was examining the bullet hole in the desk and in the wall. He enlarged the latter until he could see through it, and then he looked out, following with his eye as nearly as possible the direction of the ball.

"There's a chance that we can find it," he said, and led the way to the grounds at the rear of the house.

Fifty yards back we came to a large tree, and in its rough bark, near the ground, after most careful searching, Preble found a bullet hole. Five minutes later he held in his hand the leaden missile that had killed Gen. Holliday.

"Capt. Marshall," he said, "you, as an expert, will be able to tell us what sort of weapon carries such a bullet."

"You know already," replied the captain, with a sort of gasp. "I can see that in your face. It is the bullet which the rifle I am testing carries. There is no other like it."

I looked anxiously at Preble, and saw, to my surprise, that he was not regarding Marshall. He was looking over the captain's head.

I turned and saw a man running through the grounds. He was bent double, and seemed to fancy himself to be shielded by some low shrubbery. I recognized Hanley, the butler.

"You'd better go after him, Kelly," said Preble, and Kelly obeyed, exhibiting a surprising swiftness of foot.

He overtook Hanley before he had reached the road which bounds the estate upon the south; and in a few minutes the trembling servant stood before Preble. The detective nodded to Kelly, who instantly began to search Hanley. In one of his pockets was a package of twelve one-hundred-dollar bills.

"Now, let's have your story without a moment's delay," said Preble, sternly.

"I swear to you, sir," replied the butler, solemnly, "that I had no hand in his death. I robbed him, but I did not kill him. It was this way: I went into the Long Room to speak to him. Miss Margaret was asleep on the couch. The general also seemed to be asleep with his head on his desk. And right there in plain sight was all that money.

"I've been hard pressed, sir, of late. There's been some as had me at a disadvantage and have used their power. It's their fault, sir, that I took the money. I'm no thief at heart. I did it in sheer nervousness, at the sight of what I needed so much.

"The general never stirred. He was dead then, sir, I've no doubt, but I didn't know it. I got away with the money and hid it in my room. Then when the murder was discovered I was near frozen with horror. I would have restored the money, but there's been no chance. Somebody has been in that room all the time. So this morning, when I learned that one of the servants had seen me go into that room, and had told on me, I resolved to run for it. That's the whole truth, sir, and I'm glad to have it off my mind."

"I believe you, my man," said Preble. "It's never a good thing in this world to be too smart, and it's your good fortune that you're not nearly smart enough to have committed this crime, supposing that it is a crime at all."

He directed Kelly to keep an eye on Hanley and then we all went into the Long Room. We found Margaret and Dr. Hilton there. Margaret greeted Preble with great cordiality. She said that she felt much relieved at having his advice and aid, for she had always thought him to be gifted with an exceptionally clear mind.

"If my present theory of this terrible mystery proves to be correct," said Preble, "I think we shall all feel greatly relieved. It is only a theory at present, and its basis is no more than this."

He opened his hand and showed a splinter of wood about an inch and a half long. For my part I had no idea of its bearing upon the case. The others seemed equally at a loss.

"I found this on the floor at that end of the room," he said, pointing away from the general's desk. "It was knocked off the inside of the wall by the bullet which killed your father. It surprises me, gentlemen, that when you had found where the bullet went out you should not have looked for the place where it came in."

"But, Preble," I exclaimed, "you are not going to tell us that the murderer fired through that wall and across the whole length of this room?"

"And a mile of open country besides," said Preble, calmly, "if my theory is true. Capt. Marshall, will you tell me whether I am correct in saying that a line drawn from the spot where Gen. Holliday was struck down and extended through the wall one foot to the left of that window would pass close to your laboratory on the other side of the valley?"

Marshall's forehead was wet with perspiration.

"It is true," he said, in a low voice. "I am afraid that your theory is right."

"You mean," I cried, "that the accidental discharge of a rifle which was being tested is responsible for this terrible calamity?"

"You have seen the bullet," said Preble, "and I have proven the direction in which it came. The weapon could not have been fired near the house or you would have heard the report. The shot must have been accidental, for the distance and the impossibility of seeing into this room preclude the possibility of intent. I can see no other explanation. However, we need not be long in doubt. If Capt. Marshall will accompany me to the spot we can learn whether there was an accidental discharge of a rifle at the hour named.

"I may add," he continued, "that the whole aspect of this case indicates the work of chance. It had not from the first the appearance of human device. The absolutely [illegible] of the facts, which [illegible] every person who could have been physically present, showed a [illegible] grasp of detail than any [illegible] claim. The [illegible] of [illegible] strikes in discordantly with the [illegible]. You can readily see the difference between design and fate which [illegible] no purpose. This terrible event is the forerunner of many which will follow upon this new development of modern arms. And the tragedies will not all be accidents. If a murderer can by repeated trials at last strike down his victim at the distance of more than a mile, he will be less often restrained by mere cowardice."

He bade us good-by and went away with Marshall and Kelly. In an hour we received a telephone message from the last named, that Preble's theory had been confirmed.

[THE END.]

PARTICULAR MENTION.

H. W. Rowley of Arlington avenue is in Altoona on business.

H. M. Demarest of Park avenue is at Fortress Monroe, for his health.

M. Cooper has been in town for a few days visiting his old acquaintances.

Lewis Riegal of Netherwood avenue is suffering from an attack of rheumatism.

William Runyon and family have returned to their home, 316 East Front street.

Henry Giles and family have moved from East Front street to 518 West Front street.

Mr. Beebe and family have taken possession of O. T. Pond's house on Madison avenue.

Miss Minnie Wilson entertained friends at her home on Greenbrook road Monday evening.

Mrs. W. H. Cornwall of Babylon, N. Y., is the guest of Mrs. B. Fosgate of 820 Park avenue.

John Leal of Second place will build a house on Central avenue as soon as the weather permits.

Miss Mattie Barrett has returned to her duties as cashier in Doane & Edsall's after a brief illness.

George Baskin and family, who have been residing on East Ninth street, will move to Connecticut.

Rowland Cox and family of West Seventh street will spend the Summer in England and Holland.

Miss Margaret Kirch, and Mrs. F. A Long and daughter are visiting Mrs. Long's sister in New Brunswick.

The marriage of Miss Carrie Ross of LaGrande avenue to Frank Runyon of Stelton will take place next Fall.

Mrs. A. B. Chafin, who has been visiting Mrs. O. W. Ellis of 516 Ravine road, has returned to her home in Boston.

J. H. Havens and family have removed from 316 East Front street to their Summer home at the end of Central avenue.

Wm. E. Brock and family returned today to their elegant home on Mountain avenue, after spending the Winter in Troy.

George B. Potts of New York has leased the DeRevere property on Woodland avenue, and will move there with his family this week.

The engagement is announced of Miss Noreta H. Thorne, formerly of Plainfield and now of Orange, to Herman Thompson of East Orange.

Miss Carrie A. Heldt, who has been confined to her home the past few days on account of rheumatism, is able to be at work at Boehm's store again.

Cards are out announcing the approaching nuptials of Frank Rowley of this city and Miss Mabel J. Weaver of New York. The ceremony will take place in the West Farms, N. Y., Grace Church, May 14.

The Daily Press is in receipt of copies of the Los Angeles Herald from Mulford Estil containing an extensive and interesting account of the flower show, which was being held in that city at the time the Honeyman tourist party was there.

—The Grocers Association meets Monday night.

—"The Russian Honeymoon" will have a full rehearsal tomorrow night. Tickets are going fast.

—Policeman Nicholas Meyers is having a four-foot stone wall built in front of his property on North avenue, Netherwood.

IN paint the best is the cheapest. Don't be misled by trying what is said to be "just as good," but when you paint insist upon having a genuine brand of

Strictly Pure White Lead

It costs no more per gallon than cheap paints, and lasts many times as long.

Look out for the brands of White Lead offered you; any of the following are sure:

"Atlantic," "Jewett," "Brooklyn."

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each can being sufficient to tint 25 pounds of strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade; they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination of perfectly pure colors in the handiest form to tint Strictly Pure White Lead.

A good many thousand dollars have been saved property-owners by having our book on painting and color-card. Send us a postal card and get both free.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York.

OWNED HIS PRISON.

MINERS KEPT J. M. RICKET IN A TUNNEL FOR SEVEN MONTHS.

Wanted to Steal His Property. They Gave Him the Alternative of Assigning His Claims. He Caught a Sentinel Asleep, Stunned Him and Fled.

It isn't every day that one meets a man who owns a gold mine that he dares not visit. Denver has such an individual and the story which he tells would seem incredible were it not for proofs that cannot be explained away.

He holds patents issued by the United States for two mining claims in the Black Hills. He has not seen the property for two and a half years.

"I may be over sensitive as to the danger of going back to that region," said he a short while ago in relating his thrilling experience, "but seven months' imprisonment in a gloomy tunnel in the mountains with the prospects of starvation would make anybody cautious, wouldn't it?"

Ricker is by choice a miner. Years ago he reached the Black Hills in his journey through the West and was employed as a miner in the celebrated Homestake mine. Keeping his eye open for an auspicious opportunity to invest in a promising claim he, one day, bought two patented properties of a busted prospector.

While waiting for the railroad, Ricker drifted back to his old home in New Haven, Ct., where he was employed on one of the street-car lines, when a letter arrived from Deadwood telling him that several miners desired to purchase his claims, and inviting him to go at once to Deadwood to close the deal. A brief correspondence ensued, in the course of which Ricker received an offer for the two claims. He at once proceeded to Deadwood, where he met one of the prospective purchasers and journeyed to the mine for a final conference.

"I had no suspicions that anything could be wrong," said Mr. Ricker, in telling his story, "and I really thought the men meant business until they began to urge me to sign a deed before any money had been paid. They were thoroughly armed with guns and revolvers. We were in the heart of the mountains, far from human help, and the alternative was presented to me of signing a deed trasferring the property to designing villians or to be thrust into the very tunnel which I had assisted in constructing. I refused to be terrorized into an act which I knew to be wrong, and I was made a prisoner and placed in close confinement."

Ricker says that he was conducted into the tunnel in January and it was not until the following August that he felt the genial heat of the sun. When his gloomy experience began he weighed 204 pounds. After escaping and arriving at Denver he tipped the beam at 137 pounds. Two armed miners sat at the mouth of the tunnel each night as guards, and he was bound hand and foot each night so that he could not escape while his captors slept.

No violence was offered his person, but it was evident that the captors had decided upon a campaign of slow starvation.

One day when the prisoner was feigning sickness one of the guards disappeared, and Ricker found himself in charge of a careless sentinel, who had fallen asleep.

"I lost no time," said Ricker, "in removing my shoes and creeping past the sentinel. Seizing a stone, I turned and knocked him senseless. I then took possession of his brace of 45's and his Winchester, and relieved him of his heavy boots, as I expected a hard tramp before me. Luckily I had $80 in money in one of my shoes, and I succeeded in getting out of the country without begging bread. Had I coolly considered the situation I would have made a bee line for the nearest United States Marshal and called upon him for protection. My only thought was to get away, and I allowed no grass to grow under my feet until I arrived at the union station in Denver."

His long confinement had cut off all communication between himself and his friends in the East. Among the latter was a sweetheart who remained faithful through the trying ordeal, believing that he would some day reappear. Her hopes was realized.

A letter from Denver gave the details of his long imprisonment. A few months later a handsome woman stepped from one of the trains and the Rev. Charles Marshall of Trinity Memorial Church, performed the happy ceremony which united two congenial spirits, and to day it is doubtful if there is a happier couple in Denver than Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ricker.

Mr. Ricker does not attempt to say whether he killed the guard or not in escaping from the tunnel. He remembers that the man gave no signs of life when his boots were pulled off.

A CAT AND DOG TEASER.

The Scheme of an Orange County Man with a Pail of Milk and an Electric Battery.

"I've got a great scheme," said an ingenious Orange county man. "There's no patent on it either. It is just a cat and dog teaser, and it beats anything I ever saw for the purpose. I got an old stove zinc and laid it on the ground near the back door. Then I put a wooden bucket of milk on the zinc. In the kitchen I've got a battery of two gallon cells and a four inch coil with a vibrating circuit breaker. One wire is connected to the zinc plate and the other terminates in a piece of metal in the milk. You just ought to see the effect. A cat comes along, smells the milk and goes for it. She just touches the milk with her whiskers and looks puzzled when the slight, tingling shock is felt. Then she returns to the attack and touches her tongue to the surface of the milk. Her hair rises then and she emits a yowl of rage or pain as she springs away from the pail and then turns to look back at it. I have seen the same cat take two shocks within as many minutes and then act as if she wanted to try it again, but didn't dare to.

"With dogs it is different. The dog steps upon the zinc, lops his long tongue into the milk and then throws a back somersault. He wants no more after that, but tucking his tail between his legs, streaks out of the yard as quickly as possible. If you want to try it you needn't use a whole pail of milk. Just take a crockery dish and it will answer just as well. Milk is cheap up our way, you know, and I took the first thing that came handy."

In seasons of scarcity of food the coyote and other wild animals subsist upon the leaves of the cactus plant.

LOVE FOR THE BEAST.

Parental Interference Drove the Daughter to the Mountains.

"We had gone about two miles from camp when Tige and Fan struck a scent and dashed off through the dense thicket. I quickened my pace in the direction the dogs had taken and soon came upon the tracks of what I knew must be those of a huge grizzly bear. Presently, as I anticipated, the hounds brought the bear to bay a few hundred yards ahead. This was clearly evident from the altered tone of their cries. When I came up with the dogs there sure enough was a big grizzly sitting on his haunches and complacently taking in the situation.

"I poised my rifle and was about to fire, when to my utter surprise I saw a stout leather strap about the bear's chubby neck, while from the brass ring under his throat dangled a rosette and tassel made of red, white and blue ribbons. Beside, the animal's coat was as sleek and clean as if he had just come from a tub of soap and water. So long as I allowed the dogs to bark at a safe distance he sat bolt upright, perfectly still, neither sniffing nor growling, and with an air of stolid indifference.

"Was the brute an escape from some menagerie? Was he a household pet, or was I dreaming? None of these surely. We were in the heart of a mountain wilderness, more than thirty miles from the nearest border settlement, and 200 miles from the nearest town ever visited by circus or menagerie. Beside, family pets are not made of grizzly bears weighing half a ton. Morever, I was wide awake, and I had not tasted any brandy since leaving camp.

"I called off the dogs and put them in leashes. Strangely enough the huge beast plunged instanter into the thicket and shambled off up the creek, while I followed as fast as I could lead the hounds. At a point about a half a mile further up the bear forded the stream, scaled the opposite bank and was soon lost in the brush. I followed, still leading the dogs, now furiously barking and madly trying to get loose. I could hear the crackling of dry twigs under the bear's feet, and quieting the dogs in order to catch his course, I heard a human voice, the shrill, treble cry of a woman.

"'Ho, Dio! Dio! Dio-o!' it came.

"Once more I was dazed. All the fairy stories of bears and wolves I had ever heard or read came back to me, and I was beginning to mistrust the reliability of my senses when the cry came again, a good deal nearer and louder:

"'Dio! Dio! Ho, Di-o-o-o!'

"Chaining the hounds to a sapling, I plunged forward. I soon overtook the bear, which had paid no attention to me whatever, but lazily walked along as if his business were his own and nobody else's, halting now and then to munch a few berries from the bushes. As Bruin and I emerged from the thicket into a partially open space what was my amazement to suddenly meet face to face a woman—a real, live woman! The apparition was clad in buckskin frock and leggings, with high brogans buckled over her feet and her head covered with a brown slouch hat, from beneath which streamed her long hair. She was a blonde of the most perfect type. She snapped her thumb and finger and the bear walked to her side, reared up on his hind feet and licked her cheek while she stroked his shaggy coat.

"'Now, sir,' said the woman, 'will you walk home with me and see where I live with Dio and his family?'

"A twenty minutes' walk on a well beaten trail brought us to a limestone cliff a few yards from the stream. This cliff was nearly perpendicular, forty or fifty feet high, and in its face on a level with the bank of the creek there was a broad opening or cave, perhaps [illegible] feet high and thirty or forty deep. Just within it was a snugly built log cabin, its front gable end extending outside far enough to catch the sunlight and permit the escape of the smoke from a stick and clay chimney. This retreat was the home of the woman, while a family of bears occupied the further end of the cave.

"Upon our arrival Mrs. Grizzly Bruin and two half grown cubs made their appearance, all exhibiting the same docile characteristics as the great Dio. A big Newfoundland dog also bounded forth to greet us. The cabin contained three airy and well lighted rooms, a studio or parlor, a bedroom or kitchen.

"Retiring to her bedroom a few minutes, the lady reappeared attired in her 'reception suit,' as she laughingly called it. While we sat at luncheon she told me her history, and I assure you it was only the old story, with romantic variations and practical illustrations. The gist of the whole matter was a love sorrow caused by the interference of unwise parents and resulting in the abandonment of a comfortable home for the precarious life of a recluse. Only two or three trusted friends know the secret of her whereabouts and mode of living.

"Backwoodsmen built her the cabin five years ago, and about that time she bought a pair of grizzly cubs from the Indians and reared them on condensed milk. To this simple diet and the kindest treatment the philosophical lady attributes the wonderful docility of her grizzly pets. Frontiersman hired for the purpose make monthly visits to the cabin, bringing upon pack animals every comfort and many luxuries.

"The hermitess maintained that mercy between man and man and kindness to the lower animals must constitute the great panacea which is to redeem animated nature, bring back the golden age and hasten the millennium. Growing enthusiastic she cited many interesting facts in her own experience. It was a common thing every summer for humming birds to come through the open window, build their nests and rear their young in the evergreen foliage that decorated her little parlor. The parent birds would come at her call and eat honey from the palm of her hand. Large birds built their nests under the eaves of her humble cabin, while grouse nested in the neighboring trees and brought their chicks to pick up the crumbs that she threw to them from her kitchen window. A couple of well bred tabby cats share the house with their mistress and keep the storeroom free from mice. Volumes might be written upon what she has already done with the larger animals. While she does not believe in a charmed life, she declares that there is not a creature in the mountain forests round about that would harm her."

Controllable Affection.

"I cannot say that I love him wildly," admitted the Chicago young lady, "but still I think he will make a good enough husband for a year or so."—Indianapolis Journal.

BAMBERGER'S

THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

147 and 149 Market Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

That boy of yours needs clothing that will stand the romping and jumping and running around that boys always do. It's here, made in the right way—wear—resisting, perfect fitting and sewed strongly.

Four Special lots for this week!

Boys' Knee Pants

Cheviots, worsteds and cassamere's well made with strong waist bands, sizes 3 to 15, usually 89 to 98c, at 49c.

Boys' Fauntleroy Blouses

Extra quality, white lawn, trimmed with colored insertion, sizes 2 to 8, usually 79c, at 49c.

Boys' Fauntleroy Suits

All wool, fancy trimmed, pants embroidered with bows and buckle, sizes 3 to 7, regular $2.69, at $1.73.

Boys' Fauntleroy Suits

Finished in best manner, sizes 4 to 15, with long cut coats, and pants with taped seams, regular $2.89, at $1.98.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.,

147 and 149 Market st., Newark.

Free delivery everywhere. Prompt attention given to mail orde s.

—The fire companies elect officers Monday night.

—A man living in the east end of the city has a peculiar fad for gathering all kinds of soap. He has 163 varieties, many of them being from Russia, Germany, France and Turkey.

—Rev. Hobart Clark will read a paper on Oliver Wendell Holmes in All Souls Church Friday evening. This will be the last of the series of papers read there during the season.

Those who never read the advertisements in their newspapers miss more than they presume. Jonathan Kenison, of Bolan, Worth Co., who had been troubled with rheumatism in his back, arms and shoulders, read an item in his paper about how a prominent German citizen of Fort Madison had been cured. He procured the same medicine, and to use his own words: "It cured me right up." He also says: A neighbor and his wife were both sick in bed with rheumatism. Their boy was over to my house and said they were so bad that he had to do the cooking. I told him of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and how it had cured me, he procured a bottle of it and it cured them up in a week. 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy, Park and North aves. T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

OLD TIME BOND SERVANTS.

Men Who Sold Their Services For a Time to Pay Their Debts.

The question which in this generation have disturbed so much employers and employes came up in a very different shape in the days of our grandfathers. Almost every one who knows now that when Benjamin Franklin came to Philadelphia he was a runaway apprentice, but very few comparatively know that he would have been subjected to very severe penalties if he had been caught.

In the days before the Revolution and for a long time afterward the practice of binding a boy as an apprentice was the almost universal method of putting him to learn a trade. The binding of a boy with a farmer until he was a certain age—usually 16 or 17 years of age—was very common. An adult person voluntarily signed indentures by which they practically sold themselves to another to work out a debt.

When imprisonment for debt was the punishment of the law, the man who was poor but honestly desirous of paying his debts could do it in no other way. Very often a man would not only thus sell himself for a term of years, but would put his children or possibly his wife out at service in the same way.

The woman or man thus securing their services had almost absolute control over his servant and could compel obedience to his commands. He was allowed to whip them in moderation, and if they ran away they were required when caught to render extra service for a longer period of time than he had been absent and also to work out the costs and expenses incident to his capture.

Dr. Deane's Dyspepsia Pills Cure Sick Headache.

At all druggists' 25c

SICK HEADACHE is usually caused by indigestion. If you take Dr. Deane's Dyspepsia Pills, you won't have sick headache.

Send to us for a free sample.

DR. J. A. DEANE CO., Kingston, New York.

DEATHS.

WHITE—At Netherwood, N. J., April 29, 1895, Lucy Dunbar, widow of Heman Lincoln White, and daughter of the late Rev Duncan Dunbar of New York.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son-in-law Henry P. Talmadge, Netherwood, on Thursday, May 2, at 2:30 p m. 4 30 2

TRAYNOR—In this city, Margaret Mary Traynor, died April 30, 1895, age 1 year 16 days.
Funeral from her parents residence 306 Monroe avenue corner Third street, Thursday May 2, 1895, at 2 p m
Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend. 4 30 2

STINE—In North Plainfield, Saturday, April 27, 1895, Miss Phebe M. Stine, daughter of the late John Stine.
Funeral services from the residence of her brother, John Stine, Greenbrook road, Tuesday April 30, at 2:30 p. m.

STRYKER—In North Plainfield, N. J., April 25, 1895, Lucinda Lant, wife of John H. Stryker.
Funeral services from her late residence 46 Manning avenue, Monday April 29, at 2:30 p. m. 4 25 3

THE ALASKA MAIDEN.

Remarks About Her by a White Man Who Studied Her Characteristics.

Some of the early American settlers who went to Alaska as bachelors married native women. One of them who died several years ago left behind the following description of the Alaska maiden, which was published in the last number of the Alaska News:

"The Alaska maiden is a very queer and unnatural being. She may live with a white man, or be lawfully wedded to him, but such tender sentiments as love for her white master never enters her dusky bosom. She may dwell in a fine cottage, wear silks and fine raiment and live upon dainty food and in ease, but to be good and true to him who labors to supply her with these fine things is not according to the Hoyle of her clan, and she keeps the head of the house constantly in hot water through the intrusions of some swarthy lover upon his domestic happiness. The cottage, silks, well supplied table and liberal allowances of cash are her demands for living with him, and if financial embarrassments cause a shortage in such luxuries the frisky damsel suddenly has home affairs that demand her attention, and 'Mr. Parker' 'baches' until he makes another stake. She is a very dutiful child to her aged parents, and the persistency of her demands for cash and the depletion of her own larder for their support is only equaled by the amount that these old people seem able to consume. She is very aboriginal in her habits, and when she can escape the argus eye of her better half and make a sneak from under the roof of civilization for a time, she can always be found rolling in the sand in front of the parental hovel, munching dried salmon or cakes of seaweed and seal grease. But when she has gorged herself sufficiently on this odoriferous food and visited and gossiped to her heart's content, she returns to her cottage again, and, with silks soiled and torn and a breath flavored like the breeze from a fish drying rack, sues for that forgiveness she is always sure to receive. She is then thoroughly soapsudsed, a new gown is purchased, and the head of the house breathes a sigh of relief, knowing that it will be several days at least before his domestic happiness is again broken."

Fail to Rule the Waves.

An old song says that Britons never, never
will be slaves,
And boasts about Britannia, the ruler of the
waves:
But I've just crossed the stormy sea, and I
regret to state
That if Britannia ruled the waves she didn't
rule 'em straight.
—Hartford Courant.

MARRIAGES.

WINANS—MEYERS—At Millington, April 14 by Rev. P. Gibb, Silas E. Winans of Washingtonville to Miss Catherine A. Meyers of Warrenville.

WANTED—Small farm within easy reach of Plainfield station or Dunellen. W. O. Stoddard, Madison, N. J. 4 23 2-o

HOUSE and building lots for sale in Westfield, N. J., high ground, good neighborhood, convenient to depot. Address box 204 Westfield N. J. 3 24 6-3 28 4 o

Limited Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the subscribers pursuant to an act entitled:

"An act to authorize limited partnership," to be conducted under the firm of D. C. Ivins & Co., for the transaction of the business o merchants at Plainfield, in the county of Union, N. J., DeWitt C. Ivins and William B. Ostrom being the general partners and Edward H. Booth a special partner, and that the amount of capital contributed to the common stock by the said Edward H. Booth is two thousand dollars, ($2,000); which said partnership is to commence on the 3d day of January, 1895, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1895. 4 4 6

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED MANURES

ALBERT'S MANURES.

Horticultural,
Garden,
Special Garden,
Vineyard,
Fruit-tree.

No Sand. No Dirt. No Organic Matter. Nothing but Pure, Soluble, and Immediately Available Plant-foods COMBINED with each other.

Garden Manures: Nitrogen, 12 per cent; Available Phos. Acid, 14 per cent; Potash, 20 per cent.

The others are equally concentrated. Prices and Booklet on request.

ROBT. L. MERWIN & CO., Gen'l Agts., United States
88 Wall Street, New York.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

NEW YORK MAILS.

Arrive—7 30, 8 40, 11 a. m., 2 30, 5, 5 30 p. m.
Close—7 and 9 20 a. m., 1 45, 5, and 7 30 p. m

SOMERVILLE AND EASTON MAILS.

Arrive—8 40 a. m., 2 40, 5 30 p. m.
Close—7 15 a. m., 4 30 p. m.
Warrenville mail arrives 12 m; closes 9.20 a. m.

SUNDAY MAILS.

Office open from 9 30 to 10 30 a. m.
Mail closes at 6 15 p. m.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXVII. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1895 No 19

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—Madison.

ISAAC PANGBORN DEAD.

Apoplexy Smites a Leading Plainfield Citizen.

HE DIED IN BED AT HIS HOME

But There Had Been No Warning That Death Was So Near, and the Sudden Bereavement Was a Great Shock to the Family and Friends.

The community of Plainfield received a severe shock Saturday evening at the news of the sudden death of Isaac W. Pangborn, which occurred about 3 o'clock, at his home, on Rockview avenue, the cause being apoplexy.

During the past Winter, Mr. Pangborn had not been feeling very well, and at one time was confined to his home with a severe illness which seemed to affect his general health, but through it all he attended to business, and was kept much occupied filling the contracts on hand.

Saturday morning he was busy staking out cellars on Stelle avenue, for Messers. Chapman and Baker, and expected to commence work this morning. He also had two other contracts for dwellings which were to be started in a short time.

About noon he went home to lunch, but did not eat very heartily. He was then about the house, resting. His daughter, Mrs. Charles Lyman, said to him that when he went out she would like to have him take her down town, to which he replied that he would.

Some time afterward he told his wife that he thought he would stay home, as he did not feel very well. He then went to his room, undressed, and went to bed; and inside of a half-hour he passed away. In the meantime Dr. Probasco was sent for, also his brother, Wm. Pangborn, and son-in-law, Charles Lyman; but life had fled before they reached the house. To the family it was a terrible shock, and they are completely prostrated.

Isaac Williamson Pangborn was the eldest of four sons, and was born March 4, 1835, in Washington Valley. He was the son of Stephen and Jane Pangborn

His father many years ago kept a country store on Chatham street, and was well known in this vicinity. Stephen Pangborn was collector for the township for seven years, when the taxes amounted to $33,000 a year; he died March 7, 1882, and his wife died October 9, 1848.

When about 18 years old, Isaac went with Mahlon Smalley to learn the mason and building trade. He worked faithfully and hard, and in a few years had gained a considerable knowledge of the business. At the age of 25 he married Miss Jenny Chandler, sister of John Chandler, after which he went to Jerseyville, Illinois, and continued the business which he had learned. He did not remain long in the West, however, and returned to Plainfield, where he had been a prominent resident the past 30 years.

As a contractor and builder he stood probably first in the city. He was identified with the erection of most all the best and prominent buildings in Plainfield, and, to use the remark of a friend, "He built half the town" would perhaps give an adequate idea of his work. His first important building was the Stillman High School. He built all the public schools, the parochial school, the First Presbyterian, First Methodist, and Crescent Avenue churches, Monroe Avenue chapel and Grace P. E. Church, Babcock Building, the building at she corner of Park avenue and Second street used by G. Q. Packer and William Sebring, the First National Bank building, the Y. M. C. A. Building, many Front street business buildings, and a large number of the finest dwelling houses in the city.

He was a man who favored a high rate of wages, and he was thoroughly a union man, preferring to employ union men, rather than others. It was largely through his influence that a union was established here.

His death is a sad loss not only in the building business, but also in the Methodist Church, of which he had been a devoted member for many years. He had served for 25 years as president of the Board of Trustees of the church, and recently was re-elected for another term.

He leaves a widow, two daughters, Mrs. Charles Lyman and Miss Louise Pangborn, and two brothers, William and Freeman. Stephen Pangborn, another brother, died in Williamsport, Pa., some time ago. His sisters are Mrs. Amos Allen of Westfield, Mrs. Moses D. Brown of this city, Mrs. David Sheppard of Flemington, Mrs. Cornelius Willett of Illinois, and Mrs. Fred Slater of North Plainfield. Two sisters, Hannah and Matilda Pangborn, died a number of years ago. He also had a son, George, who died at the age of 9.

The funeral services will be held Wednesday afternoon at 2 from his late home, Rockview avenue.

A number of laboring men were discussing the death of the late Mr. Pangborn on the street Saturday night, and the remark was made that in his death both masons and laborers in this city had sustained a great loss, as he was an employer that always upheld good wages for his workmen. One man stated he had been in his employ nearly twenty years, and never saw any friction between employer and employes in that time; and in these times when reduction in wages were general all over, he never reduced his employes, any, and it was generally agreed that his loss would be deplored by a large number of workmen in this city.

WHY MONTE SCOTT LOST.

C. E. TEEL SAW THE RACE AND TELLS THE FACTS.

Though the Plainfield Boy Lost First Prize He Captured the Third, and Under the Circumstances Rode the Greatest Race of 247 Riders.

Capt. J. A. Haynes Tuesday received a letter from C. E. Teel, who witnessed the Linscot road race at Malden, Mass., and who writes as follows concerning Monte Scott's performance in the race:

"There were 247 starters of which 179 finished. Monte was of course one of the scratch men and rode a grand race, but it was his misfortune to meet with an accident. The course was 12½ miles and return, and seven miles out from the start he punctured his rear wheel and rode on a flat tire to a town called Arlington, where he borrowed an Eagle road wheel, geared at 68, and high handle bars, which gave him no possible position for speed. He then took after the scratch men again and when he turned the stake at the 12½ miles, the checker reports showed him to be 2½ minutes behind the scratch men, but by hard work he overtook them again and passed all but Eddie McDuffie, and they were having it hot, when 2½ miles from the finish, in turning a sharp corner, Monte fell and bent his pedal so badly that it would not clear the crank. Before he could start again, his rival McDuffie got a big lead which Monte could not overcome, but with all his bad luck he was only beaten for time prize by 47 seconds, and succeeded in winning third time prize and finishing number forty-four in the race. The race was finished in hard rain. When the racers came in at the finish you could n't tell whether they were white or black men—they were covered with so much mud and dust. The track, of course, was very slippery and this accounted for Monte's fall at the turn."

The particulars given in the above extract from Mr. Teel's letter plainly show that Monte would have easily beaten every scratch man in the race if he had not encountered the accidents, which he was unable to avoid.

MONTE SCOTT MET THE CRACKS.

And Finished Third Out of 248 Starters in the Linscot Race.

Fully 100,000 people witnessed the Linscot 25-mile handicap road race held in Malden, Mass., Saturday, in which there were 248 starters, including all the crack long distance riders in the country. The time prizes were won by the following: First—"Eddie" McDuffie of Malden, 1:12:08; second—W. G. French of Boston, 1:12:40; third—Monte Scott of Plainfield, 1:12:55.

The feat of Monte Scott finishing third, with his rivals only a few seconds ahead, in this great race fills his Plainfield friends with pride and admiration, as well as displays the fact that he is one of the best "stayers" in the world, thus ensuring for him a successful career in racing circles.

The world's record was not broken, on account of a heavy shower that came up about fifteen minutes before the finish, and which made the roads very heavy, and by the crowds that interfered with the riders by blocking the roads. The finish was very exciting.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75 cts. per bottle.

EX-GOV. GREEN DEAD.

Passed Away in Elizabeth This Morning.

ONE OF JERSEY'S LEADING SONS.

Union County Court Pays a Tribute to the Dead Vice-Chancellor, and Adjourns Out of Respect to His Memory.

From The Press of May 7.

Ex-Gov. and Vice-Chancellor Robert S. Green of New Jersey died at his home in Elizabeth this morning at 9:30. His death was caused by heart trouble and a complication of other diseases.

The Union County Court expressed grief at the news of his death, appointed a committee to draw resolutions upon his career, and adjourned for the day out of respect to his memory.

Robert Stockton Green was born at Princeton, March 25, 1831, and was in his sixty-fifth year. He was the son of James S. Green, a lawyer and a sturdy Jerseyman, whose father, Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, was President of Princeton College. Robert's great-grandfather, Rev. Jacob Green of Hanover, Morris County, was chairman of the committee which prepared the first Constitution for the State of New Jersey at the Provincial Congress, held at Burlington in 1776.

Young Robert, after a preliminary training, entered Nassau Hall, from whence he graduated in 1850. He then began to study for the profession of law and was admitted to the bar in 1853 and became a counselor in 1856. While residing in his native place he took a lively interest in its affairs and, in 1852, was elected a member of its Council. He removed to Elizabeth in 1856 and at once became interested in the movement then on foot for the creation of Union County. He was largely instrumental in the passage of the act of 1857, which designated Elizabeth as the county seat.

During 1857 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Borough Courts by Governor Newell, and the following year became City Attorney of Elizabeth, which position he filled with ability for ten years. In 1868 he was elected to the City Council from a strong Republican ward, and so great was his popularity that he continued to hold the office by successive re-elections until 1873, when he retired. He was elected Surrogate of Union County in 1862 and appointed Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and County Courts in 1868. During the succeeding year he was appointed by Governor Randolph to the Commercial Convention at Louisville as a representative of New Jersey. In 1873 he was appointed by Governor Parker, and confirmed by the Senate, as one of the Commissioners to suggest amendments to the constitution of the State.

In this Convention he was Chairman of the Committees on Bill of Rights, Rights of Suffrage, Limitation of Power of Government, and General and Special Legislation. The amendments suggested by the Commission were adopted by the two succeeding Legislatures and ratified by the people at the general election of 1875.

In 1868 Judge Green was the choice of Union County for Congress, and was only defeated by a few votes in the Convention, two kickers in his own county being the sole cause of his defeat, they voting for John T. Bird of Hunterdon. In 1884 he was nominated for Congress from the Third District, comprising the counties of Union, Middlesex and Monmouth, after a memorable contest. Two Conventions were held, Judge Green being nominated by both. After the first Convention the friends of William McMahon of Rahway, claimed that he had been cheated out of the nomination. Judge Green hearing this, positively refused to accept a nomination that had the slightest cloud of unfairness attached to it. There was nothing left but to reassemble the Convention, when Judge Green was declared its unanimous choice. He defeated Congressman Kean (Rep.) by 1,848 majority.

Judge Green has always been a stanch Jeffersonian Democrat, and was one of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention of 1860, which nominated Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency, and was a delegate to the National Convention in 1880, which nominated General Hancock. In January, 1874, the Judge became a member of the bar of New York as a partner of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, which afterwards became changed to Vanderpoel, Green & Cuming. Judge Green has been very successful in his profession, and is ranked as one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the State. He was largely instrumental by his ability and tireless energy in working up the preliminary litigation in the passage of the free railroad bill by the Legislature in 1873, which was the first triumph of popular rights over the oppressive railroad monopoly that then had control of the entire State.

Judge Green had always manifested an active interest in perfecting and keeping up the organization of the Democratic party in his county and State. For several years he served as a member of the Union County Executive Committee from the Seventh ward of Elizabeth, in which he resided. His cool, well-balanced judgment always exercised a powerful influence in the deliberations of this committee, which has to conduct the entire mapping out of the campaign. In personal appearance he was about the middle height, erect and military looking in his bearing, and had a firm, determined expression on his features, indicative of strong will-power. Judge Green married in 1857, and had an interesting family, consisting of one son and three daughters, with whom their father spent most of his time when not engaged in the practice of his profession.

In 1886 he was elected Governor, after a very exciting canvass, by a plurality of 8,020 over ex-Congressman Benjamin F. Howey, Rep., of Warren County. His term expired in 1890, and two years ago he was appointed Vice Chancellor

DEER PARK,

On the Crest of the Alleghenies.

To those contemplating a trip to the mountains in search of health and pleasure, Deer Park, on the crest of the Allegheny mountains, 3,000 feet above the sea level, offers such varied attractions as a delightful atmosphere during both day and night, pure water, smooth, winding roads through the mountains and valleys, and the most picturesque scenery in the Allegheny range The hotel is equipped with all adjuncts conducive to the entertainment, pleasure and comfort of its guests.

The surrounding grounds, as well as the hotel, are lighted with electricity. Six miles distant on the same mountain summit, is Oakland, the twin resort of Deer Park, and equally as well equipped for the entertainment and accommodations of its patrons. Both hotels are upon the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, have the advantages of its splendid Vestibuled Limited Express trains between the East and West. Season excursion tickets, good for return passage until October 31, will be placed on sale at greatly reduced rates at all principal ticket offices throughout the country.

One-way tickets, reading from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Columbus, Chicago and any point on the B. & O. system to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York, or vice versa, are good to stop off at either Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park or Oakland, and the time limit will be extended by agents at either resort upon application, to cover the period of the holder's visit. The season at these popular resorts commences June 22.

For full information as to hotel rates, rooms, etc., address George D. DeShields, Manager, Deer Park, or Oakland, Garrett County, Md. 5-3 4

BETTER TIMES.

The Old Scale of Hours' Restored at the Potter Press Works.

After a long spell of reduced working hours, the workmen of the Potter Press Works resumed their old working hours this morning—6:30 a. m. to 6:30 p m.—week terminating Friday night. Business is picking up briskly and for considerable time back the lathes and planers have been running nights, and in consequence a large number of the men have been making more than full time, while the minority have been making only five days, so this step has been that all could be on an equality and overtime will only be worked on the floors that the machines are being constructed on, and when necessity calls for it. Business is brisk on newspaper and lithographic presses at present, and the men are glad that business is so that the factory is once more on its old-time basis.

Letter of Condolence.

The following message was sent yesterday as a personal tribute to the late ex-Gov. Green from one who was a warm friend and companion:

Mrs. Robt. S. Green:—Accept my sincere sympathies in your affliction.

In the death of your husband our State has lost a distinguished son, the Democratic party a grand advocate, and his many friends a loyal brother.

Very respectfully,
J. E. Martine.

Plainfield, May 7.

I recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. There is no better liniment made. I have sold over 100 bottles of it this year and all were pleased who used it. J. F. Pierson, druggist, South Chicago, Ill. It is for sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy, Park and North aves. T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

THORN LICENSE REFUSED

Council Rejects It by the Vote of 3 to 5.

NO REASON WHATEVER ASSIGNED.

It Was Reported Correct and in Due Form, But Was Effectually Killed—Other Business of the May Session.

The session of the Plainfield Common Council last Monday was short. Besides the acceptance of minutes and payment of bills the following business was done:

An invitation from the G. A. R. to occupy Music Hall boxes Memorial Day was accepted.

Application for fire hydrants at the west end of West Front street was referred to the Fire Committee.

A communication was received from Albert G. Thorn, and referred to the License Committee, protesting against granting a liquor license to E. P. Thorn, on the ground that his mother's signature had been obtained by cajolery and that she was of unsound mind as stated by Drs. Fritts and Tomlinson, and that said Albert's signature was necessary, he being in control of the property.

Petitions were referred to the Committee on Streets, from the West Seventh Street Protective Association for the improvement of Grant avenue, and from H. A Weber and others for the improvement of Liberty street.

Chas. Hand, Alonzo Ayres and Peter A Emmons were exempted on the fire roll.

Edward Willis was made poundkeeper, and Joseph Swick special policeman.

The License Committee reported E. P Thorn's application correct as to form and conforming to the ordinance. The motion to grant it was lost, without debate. Ayes—Dumont, Frazee, and Westphal—3. Noes—Fisk, Frost, Ginna, Moore, See—5.

$4,000 was ordered borrowed for the sewer fund.

Crosswalks were ordered at Plainfield avenue and South Second street and East Sixth street and Franklin place.

The New York and New Jersey Telephone Company was authorized to keep the fire-alarm service in operation at $37.50 a month.

The Fire Committee was authorized to buy 1,200 feet of hose as needed, at 65 cents a foot, and to secure bids for a chemical engine.

Mr. Fisk reported that the street railway matter would be ready at the next meeting.

The Street Committee was instructed to confer with the Board of Health to devise a plan, crematory or otherwise, for sanitary disposal of garbage.

Mr. Fisk moved to reconsider the vote on the Thorn license. The motion was lost, without debate. Ayes—Dumont, Frazee, Westphal, 3. Noes—Fisk, Frost, Ginna, Moore, See, 5.

The Council adjourned to May 20.

FIGHTING THE BOROUGH.

These Fanwooders Want Equalization Before Anything Else.

The Westfield Standard says: "Nine gentlemen met Tuesday night at the residence of Ernest C. Kieb, and formed a permanent organization under the name of 'The Independent Citizens Club'. The purpose of the club is to oppose the formation of any kind of Borough government in Fanwood while the ownership of the property, the burden of taxation and the weight of influence in the territory are so unequally divided; and also generally to work for good government, without regard to persons or parties. Already both political parties are represented in the club, and all who are in sympathy with its object are invited to join it, and send in their names to the secretary, Frank W. Quereau."

COMMENCEMENT HONORS.

Helen Hazen and Thomas Blair to Share Them.

The honors for scholarship in the High School graduating class of '95 will be shared by Helen A. Hazen and Thomas D. Blair. One will be valedictorian, the other salutatorian.

Rev. Dr. A. V. V. Raymond will be the visiting orator.

Our better halves say they could not keep house without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is used in more than half the homes in Leeds. Sims Bros., Leeds, Iowa. This shows the esteem in which that remedy is held where it has been sold for years and is well known. Mothers have learned that there is nothing so good for colds, croup and whooping cough, that it cures these ailments quickly and permanently, and that it is pleasant and safe for children to take. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy, Park and North aves. T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

BREAK EVEN AGAIN.

Park and Country Clubs Win Two Events Apiece.

CONTEST EXCITING BUT FRIENDLY.

The Return All-Around Contest Between the Two Clubs Played Last Night—Country Club Victorious at Pool and Billiards and Park Club at Bowling and Whist.

In the return all-around contest between the Country and Park Clubs, played in the Country clubhouse Tuesday night, the contestants again broke even by each winning two of the four games played—the Park Club at bowling and whist and Country Club at billiards and pool. The games were all played with a vim, though with the utmost friendliness between the participants. At the close of the contest a lunch was served. The results were as follows:

BOWLING.

PARK CLUB.		COUNTRY CLUB.	
Brooks	131	Brown	158
Leonard	131	VanBoskerck	130
Hegeman	135	Herring	140
Worth	158	Booth	144
Smith	180	Jackson	124
Murray, W	171	Bogert	145
VanBuren	150	Kimball	149
Waring	147	Wharton	138
Thiers	141	Beebe	148
Matthews	96	Burnett	124
	1440		1395

WHIST.

COUNTRY CLUB.		PARK CLUB.	
Coffin and Ladd	3	Reed and Reed	7
Kirchoff and Perkins	10	Rogers and Howell	4
Dumont and Beebe	5	Townsend and McCutchen	9
	18		20

POOL.

DeWitt, Country Club	150
Hinrichs, Park Club	110
Stockton, Country Club	150
Erickson, Park Club	112

Country Club......300 Park Club......222

BILLIARDS.

Murray, Country Club	150
VanDeventer, Park Club	91
Chapman, Country Club	150
Brooks, Park Club	95

Country Club......300 Park Club......186

READY FOR THE MEET.

Crescent Wheelmen Arranging for the Great Event.

The principal business transacted by the Crescent Wheelmen last night was the selection of the various committees for the Decoration Day meet. After considerable discussion the following were made the members:

Advertising—George Taggart, H. S. Thomas. Reception—F. L. C. Martin, C. H. Dunham, Thomas Cummings. Stages and Transportation—J. A. Haynes, Frank Hand, J. W. VanSickle. Tickets—H. H. Coward, John Petrie, L. G. Timpson. Grand Stand—T. J. Carey, John Crawford, R. O. Williams, George Saunders, Louis Moraller. Police—Patrick Kiely, V. W. Nash. Prizes—A. Saltzman, C. C. Vail, S. P. T. Wilbur.

The matter of securing medals for prizes was also extensively discussed, and left with the prize committee who will endeavor to have local merchants offer prizes for the various events. A subscription paper was started for the purpose of raising the $250 necessary to put the oval in condition, and $100 was immediately subscribed by those present.

The club adjourned to meet Monday, May 20.

IN THE TRACK OF THE ROYAL BLUE.

Hair-Bleaching Experience of Mr. and Mrs. Shearer.

A thrilling accident happened to Mr. and Mrs. H. Shearer of Westfield Friday afternoon. They left their home in a buggy to enjoy a drive, and on coming to the Cranford railroad crossing their horse stumbled and fell on the track just when the Royal Blue Line express, bound east, had been signalled clear. Fortunately, the engineer saw the mishap, and pulled the train up ere it reached the prostrated horse, which was got up with some difficulty. The flagman at at the crossing turned pale, expecting to see horse, buggy and occupants ground to pieces; but beyond a terrible scare, which they have not got over yet, they are none the worse of their terrible experience. Mr. Shearer has long been one of the agents connected with the Metropolitan Insurance Company in this city, and was on his usual collection tour in the Cranford district when the accident happened.

—The Swedish ladies sewing society will have a fair and supper, in Grace Church, Saturday evening at 7:30. Tickets, 25 cents; all welcome.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN

THE ACKNOWLEDGED HEAD OF THE AMERICAN WORLD OF FINANCE.

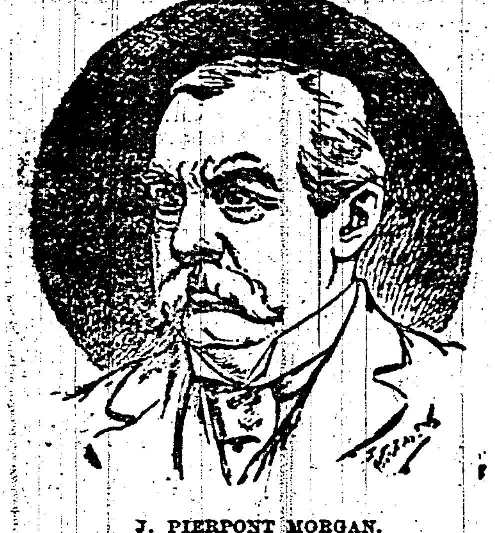
He Finds It Easy and Profitable to Float Uncle Sam's Bonds—Born of Rich but Honest Parents, He Began Early to Make a Place for Himself.

The noteworthy success of the floating of Mr. Cleveland's latest bond issue has renewed public interest in the man to whom the greater part of it if not all of the credit is due. This interest is not confined to this country, for the lending of his name to the plan made English investors indulge in a perfect scramble to get a share of the bonds.

J. Pierpont Morgan is a signature that means a great deal, whether at the bottom of a check, on a reorganization plan, on a letter of credit, on a club list, a social invitation or a reform politics circular. J. Pierpont Morgan is a man who means what he says, and therein lies the secret of his rise to the position of foremost financier of this country of finance.

His wealth is to-day, at a conservative estimate, $40,000,000. Just what it is is one of those things no fellow can find out, for there never lived a man who talked less about himself than does Mr. Morgn.

He gives away more in charity than any man in the United States, but his right hand is an utter stranger to his left, and an invariable accompaniment of his good gifts is the proviso that his name must be kept hidden, on the penalty of no further subscriptions.



J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

He is a man of commanding physique, and his hair and mustache are grey. His face is ruddy with exercise and good living, and he should by all these signs be an extremely good natured personage. He affects, however, a brusqueness and reserve that hides all this when he is downtown, and he can freeze a bore more quickly and effectually than any other man in town.

Mr. Morgan comes by his ability as a banker naturally. His father was Junius S. Morgan, of Hartford, Conn., a prominent banker in the fifties and the founder of the London banking house of J. S. Morgan & Co. John Pierpont Morgan was born in Hartford, April 17, 1837, was graduated at Yale, and after a postgraduate course of three years at the University of Gottingen, Germany, went as clerk in the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of this city. He soon grasped the details of business life, and was only 23 years old when his father bought him a partnership in the firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co.

This was all plain sailing, but Mr. Morgan showed when he was not quite 32 years old that he was able to make a name for himself apart from banking. He began a fight with that hitherto invincible pair, Gould and Fisk, for the possession of the Albany and Susquehanna Road. Jay Gould wanted it as a part of the system he was organizing, and the directors retained Mr. Morgan to fight him off. Gould secured a big block of the stock, and had Fisk appointed receiver to do his biding.

Mr. Morgan secured the appointment of another receiver, and by a series of injunctions overturned the other faction, and finally, although military coercion was necessary, secured possession of the road.

Twenty-five suits followed this struggle, a majority of which were won by Mr. Morgan. These heavy expenses put the little road in a bad way, but Mr. Morgan took personal charge of it, put it in better condition than before, and made it finally a prosperous portion of the Delaware and Hudson system.

At the completion of this work the firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co. was dissolved and Mr. Morgan opened a New York branch of the Drexels of Philadelphia, under the firm name of Drexel, Morgan & Co. Connections were formed with J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, and Drexel, Harjes & Co., of Paris, and the combination made one of the big financial houses of the world.

What Pat Would Do With $10,000.

One day near the close of the war we sat around the camp fire thinking and talking. Our Yankee had begun to tell what he would do at the close of the war if he had $10,000. He would invest it so and so.

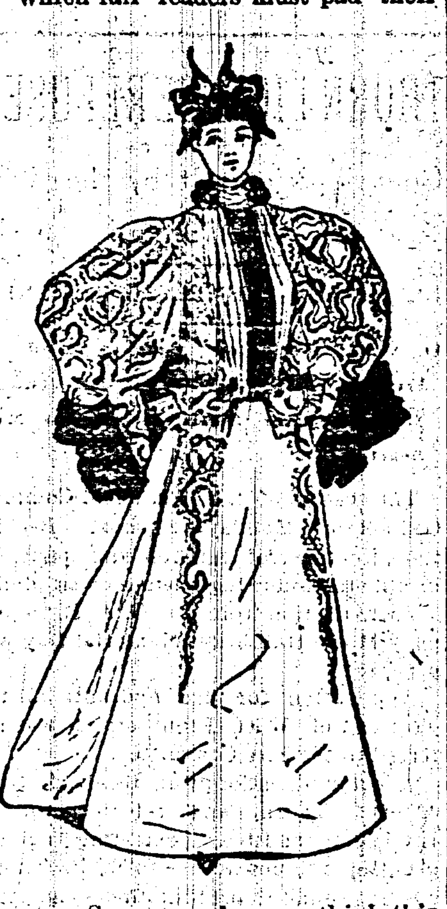
We all had a hack at that $10,000, investing it this way, until finally an Irishman was asked.

"Faith," said he, "if I had $10,000 I know what I'd do. I'd go out to Iowa (he was an Iowa soldier) and I'd buy me a nice little place and take Biddy out there, and we'd settle down, and I'd hire a fifer and drummer and every morning at 4 o'clock I'd have him come round to my house and beat the reveille, and he'd have to do it if I hired him. And when I heard the reveille I'd go to the windy and I'd say: 'To the divil wid yez and yer old revellay. I'm going back to bed,' and, bedad, that's what I would do."

FEMININE FRILLS.

Skirts Are So Full Now They Suggest the Crinoline.

The new skirt is decidedly tending to crinoline proportions. Thick cords, feather bone and various other devices are resorted to so as to make it stand out. The organ folds have invaded the sides, and finally attacked the front breadth, where it waves in wide and not ungraceful undulations. One and all swing from the hips—when there are hips to swing from, in the absence of which fair readers must pad their corsets. Some people may think this is wicked, but it is far better than to offend the eyes of your artistic fellow creatures and make yourself a blot on the face of humanity!

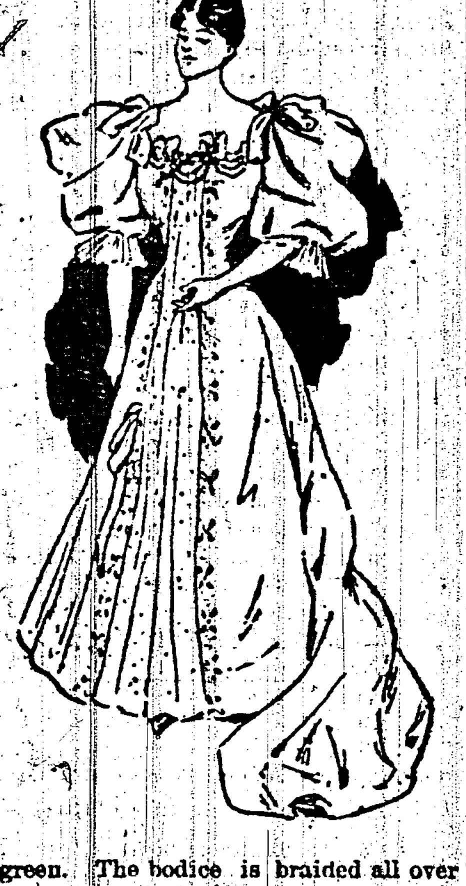


"I have no figure," you bluntly declare.

"Madame," smiles the dressmaker, "we shall make you one."

An attractive design for a gown in frieze or cloth is shown in the illustration. Another shows a tea gown made of pale salmon brocade, the new front worked with pearls and bordered with pearl embroidery. The bows are of green velvet, matching the green tone that is in the brocade. The soft sleeves hang in particularly graceful folds, and end at the elbow with a deep frill. A stylish costume, with some novel effects in its arrangement, is shown.

The cloth is of firm texture and the color is what is known as narcissus green. The bodice is braided all over in a ribbon design formed of a fine mohair braid of a walnut tint. This has a dentated outline of fine cord entwined with threads of iridescent metal. The full pouch front, folded collar and under basque are arranged in a soft shade of yellow satin, the centre plaid rosettes and buttons being of walnut velvet. The skirt has a spiral design of braiding on either side of the front, hanging down from the waist. The capote is of narcissus cloth. The square front has bows of walnut velvet. The wings are of white.



Getting Up in the World

There is no disgrace in getting up in the world, provided one gets up honestly, and sometimes provided he gets up the other way. The self-made man is at sixty the proud man. He looks back and gloats over the past. Ex-Mayor Gilroy was Harry Genet's valet; Abram S. Hewitt was a plodding tutor till he married Edward Cooper's sister; Collis P. Huntington clerked in a general store in San Francisco for his board and clothes; Robert Bonner was a typesetter; Hammerstein sold cheap cigars and invented a cigar roller, which he sold for $500,000; Cleveland was a pinochle fiend; Croker was a prize fighter; Steve Brodie was a bootblack; Corbett was a bank clerk; John Kelly was a bartender; Edison was a newsboy.

A Cynical Creature.

Mr.—What month is it in which it is unlucky to be married?

Mrs.—Great Scott!, what a poor memory you have my dear. We were married in June.

A Title With a Meaning.

Charley Cumso—Why are girls called misses?

Freddy Fangle—Did you ever see 'em try to hit anything?—Judge.

LAST LEAF OF THE FIVE.

O. W. HOLMES A MEDICINE MAN OF MERRY HEART.

Graceful Tribute by a Plainfield Pastor to the Wise and Lovable Poet-Doctor Whose Gentle Wit and Kindly Philosophy Have Brightened American Homes.

A cultured audience of those interested in literature gathered in All Souls Church Friday to hear the last of the series of papers on five great humorists. It was read by Rev. Hobart Clark, pastor of All Souls, who had Oliver Wendell Holmes for his subject. Mr. Clark said in substance:

Although a great humorist, Oliver Wendell Holmes was a humorist incidentally, also because he could not help it, sometimes no doubt with a healthy moral purpose, but mainly for fun and not for revenue. He has told us in one of his well remembered poems of a remarkable imaginary experience which taught him the danger of being too funny, and since then he says "I dare not write as funny as I can".

In 1836 he published his first volume of poems, and the same year began the practice of medicine in the town of Boston, but calls came for him very slowly, and it was at this time that he threatened to put out a signboard with the notice "Small fevers gratefully received". His first poem was simply entitled "To the insect".

He seems to have gained recognition as a writer much more rapidly than as a physician, but he slowly built up a good practice. He was peculiarly fitted by his scientific training and his natural instinct, combined with his healthy temperament, to deal with the subjects which he undertook, and they would have been dangerous to a less healthy-minded man, but he was able to make us laugh as we ought to do, where Hawthorne could only make us shudder. That stage of New England life in the country district which he depicts, is now almost as entirely a thing of the past as the New England life of Hawthorne's romances, but these stories will always have a charm and fascination for those children of New England who have seen many examples of that self-respecting village life which he describes. He was one of the most quiet and genial, as also one of the most skilful of satirests, who ever lived and wrote. His companions at the famous breakfast table whom he seemed to create as the occasion required them, are perhaps more real to the average reader than those in the novels, and if the author finds them useful and brings them into conversation a second or third time we seem to become as well acquainted with them as the Autocrat himself; but we never expect any of them to get the best of him, and they never do, yet we come to know them all very well.

Whatever he had to say was original, and to the point. If his power of pathos had been equal to his humor, he would have been not only a great writer but also a great orator, which he was not, though bright and always scholarly.

He died at a ripe old age, as peacefully as he had lived. He was the last of a group of five men—Emerson, Lowell, Longfellow, Whittier and Holmes—all typically American.

Crescents First Run.

The Crescent Wheelmen will have their first club run of the season Tuesday evening, when they will leave the Board of Trade building at 7:30 and go to Scotch Plains, Locust Grove, Westfield, and return.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

Mrs. O. P. Coles of New York is visiting Mrs. O. P. Smith of 915 LaGrande avenue.

W. W. Blaker of 230 East Fourth street has moved to 807 North avenue, Netherwood.

Wm. G. Brett and family moved yesterday from 149 Crescent avenue to 31 Mercer avenue, in the borough.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Hurst Brown and daughter Isabelle, of New York city, are at The Woodside, Netherwood.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lissignolo and family leave town next Wednesday to occupy their Belmar cottage for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Pond of Washington avenue, who have been spending the Winter in Santa Barbara, Cal., are now at Fort Wayne, Ind., where they will remain two weeks with Mrs. Pond's mother before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Barton Groendyke, who have been spending the Winter in New York city, have returned to the home of Mrs. Groendyke's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. F. Randolph, West End Park, for the Summer.

P. B. Wright of Hotel Netherlands bade his Plainfield friends goodbye today, preliminary to boarding the steamship La Bourgoyne of the French line to-morrow morning, for a three-months tour of France, England, Ireland, Scotland and Germany. He will accept an invitation to spend two weeks with Mme. Lehman, great opera singers, at her home in Berlin.

—Hugh L. Reid of Quebec has accepted the position of engineer in his brother's brickyard, Netherwood.

—Woolston & Buckle, the North avenue painters, have the contract to paint the exterior of S. A. Cruikshank's handsome residence "Sacmoor", Belvidere avenue.

NO FUN IN THE SERVICE

Councilman Lounsbury Ready to Step Down.

SAYS HE'S BOUND TO NOBODY.

Lively Remarks in Public Meeting Indicative of Independent Personality—G. A. R. Appropriation Refused—Salaries Fixed—Fire Department Improvements—Other Borough Business.

It was 8:30 when Mayor Hegeman called the North Plainfield Council to order Friday night. Councilmen Howell, Peck, Schutt, Smith, Valiant, and Lounsbury, answered to the roll-call of Clerk Arnold. The minutes of the two April meetings were read and approved. Borough Collector Spencer offered the following report for the month: Taxes collected for '94 since last report: Borough, $4.95; lights, $23.76; roads, $16.83; fire department, $13.86; total, $59.40. Previously reported, $11,116.57; total, 11,175.97. Clerk Arnold's report was as follows: Borough deficit, $77.25; fire department deficit, $228.17; total, $305.42. Light account balance, $850.92; road account balance, $628.30; total, $1,479.22. Net balance, $1,173.80. He also reported $108 received from fines and licenses. These reports were received and filed.

The Council received and accepted with thanks an invitation from the G. A. R. posts to attend the exercises in Music Hall Memorial Day at 2:30 p. m. The Clerk was instructed to send acknowledgment.

H. R. Munger asked the Council for $6.25 as damages for five chickens that he claimed were killed by dogs, and which damages were appraised by John Emmons and H. N. Spencer. This was referred to the Committee on Laws, Ordinances and Elections.

David R. Weaver and others petitioned for a crosswalk on Warren street at its intersection with Race street. The matter was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Residents of Harrison street asked that the street be macadamized from Stone street to Mountain avenue. The Committee on Streets was given charge of the matter.

The report of the Street Committee for the past month showed an expenditure of $365.40 on the borough streets, and that $12 30 was realized from the sale of earth etc. The report was received and filed.

Bills fo salaries, claims, etc., were presented, audited and ordered paid.

Mr. Peck stated that the fire-alarm had been placed in charge of Dr. Cooley, who had remedied all difficulties, and it was now in good working order. He also stated that there were under consideration several improvements in the fire department service.

Mr. Lounsbury reported that two uniforms and two helmets had been purchased, and that clubs would be secured, for the special marshals. He had purchased also the license numbers for cartmen and hackmen.

Mr. Smith said that work was progressing on the streets, and that Rockview avenue would be filled in a few days.

Mr. Smith reported that A. S. Lazzie's bids for sidewalks and crosswalks was found to be the lowest, also that J. H Wilson's bid for crushed stone was the lowest, and recommended that they be accepted, which was done.

Mr. Valiant said that the ordinances of the borough had been referred to the Borough Counsel for arrangement. The report was received and filed.

Under the head of miscellaneous business, Mr. Lounsbury offered resolutions that the action of the Council in drawing $100 in favor of D. R. Weaver, overseer of the poor, be ratified; also, that the Freeholder for North Plainfield be instructed to secure the erection of a bridge over Green brook at Giraud avenue. These were adopted.

Mr. Peck offered a resolution that the Mayor and the Clerk be authorized to negotiate a loan of $1,000 and charge the same to road account, which was so ordered.

Mr. Smith moved that the action of the Council in drawing $105 and $149 to meet the pay rolls be ratified, and this was done. He also offered a resolution that the Mayor and Clerk be authorized to draw $111 40 to meet pay rolls for the week ending May 3, which was adopted.

The Mayor then appointed the following as special marshals: Robert Terry, Thomas MacDonald, W. A. Wilson, Peter Doeringer, William Emmons and Peter Hansen. They were confirmed by the Council, and at the close of meeting William Emmons, who was present, was sworn in.

The matter of appropriating $50 for the G. A. R. posts for Memorial Day was brought up, and Mr. Lounsbury repeated what he had held at the previous meeting, that the Council had no right to make the appropriation. Mr. Valiant was of the same opinion.

Mr. Lounsbury then offered a resolution, which was carried, that the Clerk be instructed to write to the Secretary of the Joint-Detail Committee and explain the matter and express the Council's regrets in not being able legally to meet their request.

The ordinance which was drawn to regulate the salaries of the assessor and collector of taxes in the borough was taken from the table, and after a long discussion was adopted on final reading. It provides a salary of $600 for the assessor, and $1,200 for the collector. Some of the councilmen thought the two officers were not overpaid, and expressed themselves in such terms. Since the borough had been separated from the township, it was thought that the salaries might come down. But it was fully agreed that they were not too much considering the amount of work done. The collector's salary was first placed at $1,000, but was afterwards raised to $1,200; and is not, as some suppose, an increase, because that is about the amount paid when the borough and township were together.

Mr. Valiant stated that he had heard the Council criticized for the lavish way in which it was spending money, and he thought the Council should go slow.

Mr. Lounsbury said that he was in the Council to do his duty. He was under obligations to no man, and if the people did not like the way he transacted their business they could put someone in his place.

Mr. Valiant said that he did not value his seat in the Council any more than Mr. Lounsbury did, but he still thought that the people's wishes should be concurred in. The salaries fixed are to prevail three years.

The Mayor stated that hereafter all bills would be paid the Monday following the Council meeting.

Mr. Smith moved that when the Council adjourn it be to meet Friday evening, May 10, which was carried. The Council then adjourned.

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Franklin's "Junior" Night.

During the business part of the Franklin Council meeting, Thursday night, five propositions for membership were received, and two were elected.

The Council then went into initiation, eight members being present to be received into the mysteries of the order.

At the conclusion of the work, under the good of the order, National Representative Smith from George H. Adams Council of Newark was called on and commended the initiatory work and team in the highest terms, and said that he had never seen a better exemplification of the work and thought the team was the best in the State.

National Representative J. R. Rollinson who followed with a few remarks, also commended Franklin for their excellent work, and hastily reviewed the past seven years of its history. He said that the Council was the banner one of Union County, having the largest membership of about 175.

National Representative G. W. McFarland of Enterprise Council, No. 6, of Trenton, was then called on and made an address that was very interesting to the members. At times he became very humorous.

Other brothers from Dunellen, Scotch Plains, Bound Brook, and Somerset Council were present and made remarks. Past Councilors Frank VanCleef of the East Millstone Council, and J. D. Anderson of Somerset Council were also present. Dr. Bedford of the latter Council made a few excellent remarks.

During the evening a telegram was received from State Councilor P. Hall Packer stating that he was unable to be present.

All then adjourned to the banquet room where an elaborate collation was served, after which all departed highly pleased with what they had experienced.

The Finishing Touch.

The finishing touch to your absent friend's art collection would be the beautiful "Plainfield Illustrated" with its 300 fine photo-engravings and its interesting history from the able pen of Rev. Dr. Lewis. It would bring more vividly to their memory the days made so enjoyable by your genial hospitality. Why not send them a copy? Your address, sent to W. S. Bullock 334 East Sixth street, does the business. Single copies one dollar.

In Memory of the Cary Sisters.

The fifth grade in the North Plainfield Public School held Alice and Phoebe Cary exercises yesterday morning. The programme was as follows: The Cary Sisters—Nellie Valiant; The Hunchback—Carrie Pangborn; Three Little Bugs—Harry Vetterlein; Work—Frank Bach; The Chicken's Mistake—Kenneth Anderson; Quotations—Six Girls; The Gray Swan—Landon Howard; The Legend of the Northland—Bessie McCallum.

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When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
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When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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4 in.	3.00	3.50	5.00	6.00	9.00	16.00	20.00	32.00
5 in.	3.50	4.50	6.00	8.00	12.50	18.00	25.00	37.00
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NO WORRIMENT IN CHINESE NATURE.

Mandarins Not a bit Disturbed by the Victories of Japan.

China's method of conquering Japan has been to wait for something to turn up. China has gone on for 4,000 or more years—perhaps Adam was a Chinaman—maintaining her own distinct identity, moving on according to her own sweet pleasure, and is a larger and more populous empire to-day than she ever was before. Why, then, should she hasten to bend her neck to impudent, meddlesome Japan? At any stage of the war if the high mandarins of China, or even the young emperor, were asked what plan they had to drive back the Japanese they would probably reply, "We have none: wait a bit and they will let us alone." Where other people get frightened and puzzled China remains self satisfied.

The writer has been in China for the last three months, but the only Chinese he has seen excited or worried were those in Chifu, after the capture of Port Arthur, when attack on them was expected. On account of the excitement so easily aroused among the common people it is the custom to forbid the people to discuss public affairs. The officials are responsible, and they appear as calm as ever. A gentleman called on Li Hung Chang a short time after he lost all his ranks, titles, feathers and jacket, and found him as smiling, calm and undisturbed as in years gone by during his untarnished glory. Telegrams kept coming in on matters of the war, but he merely looked them over quietly, wrote out an answer or laid them aside as if unimportant. The officials in Pekin are equally composed, leaving the scare to the foreign legations and the war correspondent.

The foreigner worries his life out in thinking of the future. If he is a friend of China, he wrenches his brain in trying to devise some scheme to rescue her from certain catastrophe. He at last rejoices in a scheme, carefully thought out to the end, and proposes it to "their Excellencies the Prince and the Ministers." They thank him, and add: "We will consider the matter, but nothing is needed now."

"But your situation is perilous. What plan have you for preserving the dynasty?"

"Oh, that is unimportant. There'll be some way out."

Nervously prostrated Americans can learn much from John Chinaman. One thing is sure, that if he must die he won't die of worry. He may not be a warrior, but he has horse sense.

A NOVELTY IN TELEGRAPH WIRE.

Weighs 110 Pounds to the Mile and Will Be a Great Saving.

The Western Union Telegraph Company is having as an experiment, a special wire stretched along its poles from New York to Trenton. This special wire is of much lighter weight than the ordinary wire, weighing but 110 pounds to the mile. It has a steel core and a copper covering, and it is made by the Roebling Company of Trenton, N.J. the firm made famous through its connection with the building of the Brooklyn Bridge.

The weight of the average wire used by the Western Union Company is 250 pounds to the mile. The life of a wire barring cyclones or continuous inclement weather, is placed by experts at about twelve years, if running along a turnpike; but if placed along a railroad or through a section of a city where soft coal is largely used, its term of usefulness is much shortened and it lasts but a few years, the gases seeming to corrode it.

Should this special light wire have the necessary tensile strength and proper conductivity also it will not only mean a monetary saving, but more wires may be placed without strain on the poles. There are forty poles to the mile between Jersey City and Philadelphia, along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and forty wires also. These poles last but a short time. They cost about $3 each, cut, trimmed and shipped. Each pole is eight inches in diameter at the top. Chestnut is the wood chiefly used.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT'S AGE.

Next Year It Will Begin on Its Seventh Century.

We are on the eve of the sixth century of the British Parliament. If it so cares it will be able in a few months to celebrate the sixth hundredth anniversary of its existence.

In 1295 Parliament assembled on the basis from which has grown the form which it now has; that is to say, special summonses were issued to the prelates and to the nobles, then consisting of seven earls and forty-one barons; while to the sheriffs of each county orders were given to cause the election of two knights for each shire, two citizens for each city, and two burgesses for each borough, who were to be endowed with full power to execute what should be ordained by common council. Great Britain is unique. Centuries will elapse before any other country will be able to celebrate its Parliament's sexcentenary.—Scottish American.

Worse Than Critical.

"They tell me that the editor is not very well," said the poet's friend.

"He is feeling quite badly," was the reply. "I called on him this morning."

"Is his condition critical?"

"Worse than that; it's abusive."—Washington Star.

Not Fireproof.

Dick—What! out of a job again? I thought you had a permanent position.

Tom—So did I. They said the building was fireproof, but I was fired in less than a fortnight.—Boston Transcript.

Wordy.

It seems like throwing good money after bad for a tailor to bring a suit to recover the suit which he had already lost.—Chicago Record.

BIBLE IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

An Explanation of the Fondness of English Statesmen for Theology.

English statesmen are much given to writing upon theology, in contrast with American statesmen, who do little if any literary work in that line.

This is probably due to the circumstance that the British statesman is reared under a government in which the Church is an established and important feature, making theological dogma a necessary division in his economical training, and the subject of his frequent and practical consideration throughout his career as a statesman? Out of this circumstance also arises the system of religious and scriptural instruction which has ever been so insistently maintained in the English schools of all classes, and which must have played no slight part in implanting that taste for theological discussion so notably displayed by scholarly Englishmen. In the English national or government pay schools—at least such was the case some ten years ago—it was not uncommon for a lad of twelve to win a parchment upon his graduation with honor from the three years' course of Scripture study. The Bible lesson is also one of the daily exercises in the public schools which, although of a later generation than the more exclusive colleges, which taught the young ideas of Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone yet reach a greater number of possible future statesmen; and who shall say what parliamentary and diplomatic laurels await the brows of many among this present generation of youthful students of Moses and Joshua and David, of St. Paul and St. John the Divine?

How different is the case with a youth in this highly Christianized, but indifferently religious land of ours! The daily chapter at family prayer, when paterfamilias holds the Book and the boy's thoughts wander where they will, or the half dozen verses of the weekly Sabbath school lesson comprise all of his Biblical research until he arrives at the Bible reading period, which comes to most bright boys sooner or later, when with highest commendations for his virtue and piety, his mother presents him with a Bible and suffers him to read it wherever and however he please, which he usually proceeds to do with the same eager, though irreverent, appreciation he would have for any other work as full of historical and dramatic interest as is the holy Book. And that is all. If in after life he take up theological study it will be for Christ's sake, upon the awakening of religious impulse, whereafter he may become a theologian, but rarely, if ever, a statesman.

OPENING THE SEASON.

One Account of a Ball Game in Which Brooklyn Defeated New York.

Fair was the day and vast was the crowd. The score card wight cried long and loud. By bench and board the rooters soughed, yelled, yowled and yawped enormously. There Brooklyn sat, with pie in hand and watched the deeds of Foutz's band. There Freedman's shouters fiercely fanned the breeze and howled unspeakably. Then Mayor Strong with mighty feet upon the creaking planklets beat, and by him with a smile most sweet, Job Hedges looked ineffably. The air was torn, the sky was rent with twenty thousand voices blent in a wild cheer that rushed, hellbent, vociferating stentorously. Hail, Lynch, whose voice outdoes all noise! Hail, Scissors Foutz, hail, all ye boys now thump the ball tremendously!

O, field by those stark farmers plowed; O, Giant heads in soup embowed; O, Brooklyn chorting joyously! Brooklyn imbrued in Gotham's gore, and with one elemental roar, frequent remarking "seven to four," and celebrating ruddily!—N. Y. Sun.

American Colleges Superior to Foreign.

There is far less need for a young American who seeks instruction in the classical or Oriental languages, or in philosophy or metaphysics, or in any of the sciences, or in any branch of knowledge to go to Germany or any other foreign country to obtain it than there were forty or fifty years ago, or even one generation ago.

Nearly every branch of learning is now taught, in excellent manner, by competent professors in our American universities and colleges. We have scholastic institutions of the highest character and we have renowned professors. We do not need to look abroad for them. No young American need to go over the Atlantic for his scholarship.

"Free" is the Catchword.

The word "free" in the silver question is the drop of molasses that has attracted a great many flies. Wipe that word out and the swarm about the fly trap would diminish rapidly and perceptibly. The word "free" has a mighty power to charm. It is the embodiment of the idea of getting something for nothing. The idea has always been a fatal one to people who have followed it up. The hope and desire to get valuable articles free are the life of lotteries and gambling tables. Green goods men play upon those weaknesses and find the business very profitable.—Savannah News.

A Question of the Future.

"Who is going to be the best man at your wedding?" asked Hicks of Garraway, who is shortly to marry a new woman.

"I don't know," said Garraway, sadly. "Miss Strongminded and I have not settled yet which of us is to have that honor."—Harper's Bazar.

Professor Proctor's Daughter.

Miss Mary A. Proctor, daughter of the late Prof. Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, is following in the footsteps of her father by popularizing science. The young woman has already won a high reputation as a writer and lecturer. She is to lecture at Chautauqua this summer.

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Cox, Rowland	310 W Seventh st
Chapman, Mrs F A	16 LaGrande av
Cruikshank, S A	Belvidere av
Carman, J H, M D	49 Somerset st
Chase, R F M	Somerset st
Central Pharmacy	Park av & Front st
DAILY PRESS	105 North ave
Davis, Dr T S	Cor 6th st & Park av
Day, B M	Rockview ave
Decker, F—pay station	Westfield, N J
Doane, T O—Chief P F D	428 W 5th st
Dunn Fred W	Park and North av
Dumont, John B	151 E 7th st
Endicott, Dr Geo W	Park ave. and 7th st
Hose No 1	West 2d st
Engine No 2	2d st near Park av
Engine No 3	Somerset st
Evans, Geo O	37 Washington ave
Fanwood, pay station	Fanwood station
Force A L	83 Duer st
Fisk, Chas. J	211 West 7th st
Fisk, Pliny	6 W 7th st
Freight House	C. RR, Depot
French Bros	Somerset st
Fritts, Dr J T	423 Park av
Fleming, Howard	1012 Park av
French, C Frank	69 Somerset st
do do	337 Park av
Gaston, M. D., W F	5th and New st
Grant, Geo W Chief of Police	418 W 6th st
Griffen, A M	119 E Front st
Gilbert, A	Cor Central av & 8th st
Hegeman, B. A	107 Sycamore avenue
Hedges, Dr. Ellis W	703 Watchung av
Hedden, Albert	4th st, near Park ave
Hoagland's City Express	161 North av
Howell R O	121 North av
Holmes E H	208 Madison av
Hogan Chas W	20 Rockview av
Hummer & Mulford	220 Park av
Ivins D C	611 Watchung av
Jenkins, Dr. O. L	212 W Front st
Kaufman W T	521 W 7th st
Keely & Son	LaGrande av and Scott pl
Kirkner, J	8th and Division sts
Leggett Pharmacy	Park av and Front st
Linnett W N	110 Jackson av
Lowrie H H, Dr	512 Park av
Lowry, Rev Robert	Madison ave and 9th st
Lovell, L N	Crescent ave
Linke, Frank	227 W Front st
Lounsbury, F O	Plainfield av
Mallinson A D	205 North av
Matthews, Chas	49 Grove st
MacDonald, J F	158 E Front st
Marsh Craig A	108 E Front st
Mathewson W B Dr	Babcock Bldg
do do	97 Rockview av
McQuaide James R	721 W 7th st
McGee, Henry A	Willow ave
McGee, James	Willow ave
Moy G W V	Park av and 5th st
Muhlenberg Hospital	6'8 W 3rd st
Murray, Dr. W H	737 Watchung av
Murray J W	313 W 4th st
Music Hall	49B
Myers, J K	139 E 7th st
Newhall, Henry B	144 E 7th st
N Y & N J Telephone Co	175 North av
Park Club The	Washington av
Penton T B jr	Rockview av
Perkins Ed C	Central av
Plainfield Beef Co	254 E 3rd st
do Electric Light Co	Madison av
do Gas Light Co	E 4th st
do Street Railway Co	Grant av
do Water Supply Co	Netherwood
Police Station	Park av and Railroad
do Chief Office	Park av
Pond Machine Tool Co	8 2nd st
Pope J C & Co	E Front st
Postal Telegraph & Cable Co	104 Park av
Potter, C jr	427 W 7th st
Potter Printing Press Co	688 South av
Probasco J B Dr	E Front st
Randolph, L W	143 Front s
Reynolds, H P	Park and North ave
Reynolds, H. P	Washington avenue
Reed Chas A	27 Myrtle av
Reed & Coddington	Babcock Bldg
Reinhart J W	63 Belvidere av
Rheaume L A	Watchung av and 4th st
Rogers W H	408 W 5th st
Rowley Frank	45 Somerset st
Roberts, D S	127 North av
Rockfellow, Geo W	Park and 4th st
Rogers, D W	232 W 2d st
Roome, Mrs J	Cor. Mercer & Sycamore aves
Runyon, A M & Son	402 Park av
Runyon, A M & Son	418 Madison av
Rushmore, Dr Edward	429 Park av near Fifth st
Runkle, H. G	531 8th st
Runyon, Chas W	169 North av
Rice, R. W. & Co	cor. Emily and Duer sts
Rushmore Robert	3rd st and Grant av
Saunders W L	95 Mercer av
Serrell, Lemuel W	625 W Front st
Scott, Walter & Co	South ave
Shaw, R J	Front st. opp. Park ave
Shepard A D	Fanwood
Slater F M	27 Jackson av
Smalley Bros	North av
Smith, W P	Belvidere av., Netherwood
Smith, Jas A	125 W Front st
Streuli, H A	1308 Hillside av
Stevens F R	783 South av
Stevens Geo O	Grant av and W Front st
Stephenson W J	148 North av
Sykes T F	Front st Fanwood
Talmadge, Henry P	Netherwood
Taylor Mrs M S	10 Rockview Terrace
Telegraph Office	Plainfield station
Terrill & Cole	200 W 2d st
Thompson, A D	147-149 North av
Thompson, A D	Farragut road
Thickstun, Jno A	222 Madison av
Titsworth, Jos M	413 W 7th st
Tomlinson, Dr T H	212 La Grande av
Tobin Geo J	137 North av
Tracy, J Evarts	440 8th st
Tunison W J	742 Watchung av
Tweedy, O. B	125 Crescent av
Ulrich & Blatz	153 W Front st
Union Beef Co	248 E 3rd st
United States Express Co	152 North av
Union Co Country Club	Cor 7th st & Arlington
Van Sickle J W	122 North av
Wadsworth, W. B	452 8th st
Western Union Telegraph Company	at Depot
Wharton, Clifton jr	516 3rd Place
Woltman, E	669 West Seventh st
Wiechers, J F	W 8th st., near Grant ave
Wiertz Max	544 W Front st

TELEPHONE TOLL RATES

FOR FIVE MINUTES CONVERSATION.

PLAINFIELD. NEW JERSEY

Asbury Park, N J	60c	Hempstead N Y	45c
Astoria, N Y	50c	Hoboken N J	35c
Babylon, N Y	60c	Hunter's Point N Y	45c
Bath, N Y	40c	Irvington N J	40c
Bayonne N J	45c	Islip N Y	60c
Bergen Point N J	35c	Jamaica N Y	45c
Bayside N Y	50c	Jersey City N J	35c
Bay Shore N Y	75c	Keyport N J	50c
Bayville N Y	60c	Kingston N J	35c
Belleville N J	40c	Laural Hill N Y	45c
Blissville N Y	45c	Leonia N J	45c
Bloomfield N J	35c	Little Neck N Y	60c
Bloomingdale N J	45c	Little Silver N J	60c
Boonton N J	45c	Long Branch N J	50c
Brooklyn N Y	35c	Madison N J	40c
Caldwell N J	45c	Matawan N J	50c
Carlstadt N J	45c	Millburn N J	35c
Centreville N J	45c	Montclair N J	30c
Chatham N J	50c	Morristown N J	45c
Closter N J	45c	Newark N J	35c
Colt's Neck N J	75c	New Brunswick N J	25c
Coney Island N Y	45c	Newton N Y	45c
Cresskill N J	45c	New York N Y	35c
Dover N J	40c	Orange N J	35c
East Norwich N Y	60c	Pamrapo N J	45c
Eatontown N J	60c	Passaic N J	35c
Elizabeth N J	25c	Paterson N J	35c
Englewood N J	35c	Perth Amboy N J	25c
Fairview N J	45c	Rahway N J	20c
Fanwood N J	15c	Red Bank N J	50c
Far Rockaway N Y	45c	Seabright N J	50c
Flatbush N Y	35c	Short Hills N J	35c
Flushing N Y	40c	South Amboy N J	25c
Fort Lee N J	45c	South River N J	35c
Franklin Park N J	35c	Staten Island N Y	35c
Freehold N J	50c	Westfield N J	15c
German Settlem't N Y	60c	Woodbridge N J	25c
Glen Cove N Y	50c	Yonkers N Y	60c
Gravesend N Y	45c	Trenton N J	60c
Hackensack N J	35c	Tarrytown N Y	60c

FOR A NEW CHURCH.

Redeemer Parishioners to Have a Home of Their Own.

The Church of the Redeemer Building Society was organized last night with the following officers: President — Rev Jocelyn Johnstone; secretary — G T Rhoads; treasurer—Mrs S L Platt; executive committee—G T Rhoads, Rev Jocelyn Johnstone, Mrs S L Platt, Mrs Charles Matthews, and Mrs Charles Brown. The purpose of the organization is to provide ways and means for acquiring church property.

That Battery for Plainfield.

Plainfield did not get the battery that was so much talked of last Summer, but now there is an opportunity for Plainfield men, between the ages of 18 and 40, and of good moral character, to get all the battery they want, in the Naval-Militia now forming.

There will be a member of the Second Division of the Battalion of the East in The Press office this evening, from 8 to 9, to furnish information in regard to the Naval Reserve, to any who will apply.

Rode Too Fast in the Dark.

While riding on his bicycle at a fast speed from Rahway, Thursday evening, Herbert Woodland struck an obstruction in the road and was thrown from his wheel with considerable force. His leg was wrenched in a painful manner, so that it will lay him up for a day or two.

SANITARY PLUMBING,
Brick and Portable Furnace,
GAS FITTING,
TIN ROOFING,
Etc. Etc.

I am prepared to do any of the above branches strictly first-class, sanitary and workmanship manner.

Having associated myself with the Master members Association of New York City, I employ none but first-class mechanics and non-union men. I believe in every man minding his own business at all times and in all cases

D. W. LITTELL,
No. 112 North Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Cleanse the Bowels and Purify the Blood! Cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Dyspepsia, and give healthy action to the entire system.

FOR MALARIA.
GENERAL DEBILITY
AND
ALL STOMACH TROUBLES
COLES'
PERUVIAN BARK
AND
WILD CHERRY BITTERS
ARE THE BEST.
A Vegetable Substitute for Quinine.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per Bottle
PREPARED ONLY BY THE
D. F. COLES' DRUG AND MFG. CO.
RAHWAY, N. J.

Dime Savings Institution
OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Is now receiving deposits payable on demand with interest. Money deposited on or before July 1, 1894, will draw interest from that date.

JOHN W. MURRAY, President,
J. FRANK HUBBARD,
ELIAS R. POPE, Treasurer

P. P. Van Arsdale,
PIANO TUNER.

Instruments put in thorough order. Term reasonable. Pianos and Organs for sale and to let. Orders by postal, P. O. box 160, or left at Willett's shoe store, No. 107 Park avenue, will receive prompt attention. Residence 301 E. Front street, corner Elm street. jly19t

Jas. M. Dunn,
Dealer in
GROCERIES, PROVI
Vegetables, Fruits, etc:
No. 224 Park Ave
OPPOSITE NORTH AVENUE.

Everything usually found in a first-class grocery store.
Goods delivered free of charge.

RICKERT'S
ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS.

OFFICE—Vanderbeek's Music Store, Park avenue. The "Accommodation Express" will attend to the general carrying business of the city, delivering goods or baggage to and from the depot, or from place to place.

Moving of Furniture, Pianos, etc., with care and safety.

WILLIAM A. WOODRUFF,
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Agent,
Offic cor. Front St. and Park Av.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Real Estate for Sale & Exchange.
MONEY TO LOAN
On Approved Security.
Mar30tf

Stoves, Ranges
AND
HARDWARE
OF ALL KINDS
J. J. HEIDELOFF,
No. 31 SOMERSET ST. 3-18-tf

CANOPIES
For Weddings, Parties, Etc.,
TO HIRE. CHARGES REASONABLE
Mrs. Weigman,
30 EAST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N.J.
mch30tf

John Chandler,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Plainfield, N. J.
Residence and shop No. 308 East Third street.
Jobbing promptly attended to. ap1y

E. B. MAYNARD,
PRACTICAL BARBER
AND
Artistic Hair Dresser,
No. 204 PARK AVENUE.

Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting done at r residences. Shaving, Shampooing, etc. satisfactorily performed, f17y1

CARNEY BROTHERS, Agents,
135 West Front St.

TINNERS,
PLUMBERS,
GAS FITTERS.
PARLOR STOVES,
COOK STOVES &
HEATERS.

Grates and Bricks for all kinds of Stoves can be found here at Jobbers' prices. Bring your Tinware mending to us. The best Tinners, the best Plumbers, and the best Gas-fitters in this section. We use none but the very best of materials, and our work always gives satisfaction.

Kes of All Kinds are Made Here.
Tinware Made to Order.
Ranges, Brick and
Portable Furnaces
SANITARY PLUMBING.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. R. CODINGTON,
Counsellor-at-Law,
Commissioner of Deeds, Master-in-Chancery Notary Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.—je4tf

GEORGE W. DAY,
General Auctioneer.
Sales of Personal Property solicited. P. O. Box 182, Dunellen, N. J., or address in care of CONSTITUTIONALIST. Terms reasonable.

DR. CHARLES R. THIERS,
Dentist.
48 Somerset street. A new local anesthetic application for extracting teeth without pain. Gold filling a specialty.—je4tf

LEWI B. CODDINGTON,
[Successor to T. J. Carey,]
Furniture and Freight Express!
OFFICE—24 W. FRONT ST.

Large Covered Vans or Trucks. Goods delivered to any part of the U. S. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable. P. O. Box 1 . Piano moving a specialty.

A. WOLFF,
Manufacturer of
CIGARS,

And dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, and smokers' articles, has removed from 23½ W. Front street, to 261 West Front, one door east of Madison avenue and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally.

TWENTY
Yeas experience in the business.
SECOND STREET, 2 doors above Peace street.

Mr. JOHN H. STEVENS, Horse-shoer, gives particular attention to Shoeing, Forging, Stumbling and Interfering Horses. Speedy Cutters stopped in an incredible short space of time. Horses with diseased feet treated in a particular manner by experienced workmen.

ALBERT HEDDEN,
Liver and Boarding Stables
FOURTH STREET,
Between Peace street and Park avenue.
First-Class Livery.
Horses Boarded by Week or Month.
Telephone call No, 114.

Parlor stoves,
Furnaces, Ranges,
to Piping, Plumbing,
Heater Work, Tinning,
Hardware.
A. M. GRIFFEN,
East Front Street.
TELEPHONE CALL, 6. 11 11-tf

Estey
Pianos
Organs
FULLY WARRANTED.
Moderate Prices.
Cash or Installments.
See Them Before You Buy.
ESTEY & SAXE,
5 East 14th Street, - New York.

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The Constitutionalist

A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED AT

Plainfield, New Jersey.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

A. L. Force, Publisher & Proprietor.

Walter Irving Clarke, City Editor

COUNTY RALLY.

A Big Convention to Be Held in Elizabeth This Week.

The Spring Conference of the Union County Christian Endeavor Union will be held in the First Baptist Church of Elizabeth Friday. There will be a Junior rally at 3:30, addressed by Rev. A. W. Spooner of Camden, and the senior conference will be held in the evening at 7:45, Rev. W. J Harsha of Harlem will be the speaker. There will also be an open parliament on Good Citizenship, led by Rev. G. H. Payson of Rahway.

At a joint conference of the Elizabeth and County unions officers of both will be elected. The badge banner will be awarded to the society having the largest percentage of its active members present.

MRS. CORSA'S LUCK.

Policeman Was Handy, and Her Thief Was Caught.

Mrs. H. O. Corsa, wife of the district uperintendent in the New York Street Cleaning Department who was recently Plainfield detective for the Jersey Central Railroad, discovered a man in her apartnents at 152 West One Hundred and First treet, Saturday afternoon.

He dashed into the hall and held the loor behind him until the noise brought Dr. Frank Hauser, who lives on the opposite side of the hall. Then the fellow ook the long flight of stairs in two leaps nd ran into the street.

The doctor followed, as did also Policeman Edward Fullerton, whose apartents are under those of the doctor.

The thief was caught in the cellar of 27 West One Hundredth street.

He was Morris Luhr, 25 years old, of eventeenth street, near First avenue. He ad stolen nothing.

STALE CHARGES RESURRECTED.

r. Reinhart Finds Criticism One of the Results of Greatness.

J. W. Reinhart of Netherwood, ex-preslent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa e Railroad, said to a Press reporter to-ay:

"My attention has been directed to the rticle in the New York Herald this morng. The matter is a mere repetition of e stale and unfounded charges first ade use of last Summer and now aparently republished by persons seeking otoriety. Such flimsy insinuations ould not be tried in the public press. n attack like this is evidently one of the enalties to which one is subject who has ld a position of responsibility and care ith great concerns during a period of vere financial depression."

Respect for the Law-Giver.

The Summit Record says: "The aprent cheerfulness with which most of e hotels and saloons in Union County ve kept their doors closed since last uesday, speaks well for the popular reect for law that the adminatation of stice in this county has inspired. Durg the entire period of his service on the nch, now nearly fifteen years, Judge cCormick has dispensed justice with ch an even hand, that he has won the lmiration of the law abiding classes and e enmity of the foes of good governent. That his influence has always en for the good is clearly shown by the adiness with which hotel keepers and loon keepers have for ten years reained from even the semblance of a neral defiance of the law. It will be any a day before Union County will sere a judge who will command more reect than the present presiding judge of e Union County Court."

THERE is but one way in the world to be sure f having the best paint, and that to use only a well-established rand of strictly pure white lead, ure linseed oil, and pure colors.*

The following brands are standrd, "Old Dutch" process, and are lways absolutely

Strictly Pure White Lead

Atlantic," "Jewett,"

"Brooklyn."

* If you want colored paint, tint ny of the above strictly pure leads ith National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each n being sufficient to tint 25 pounds of Strictly re White Lead the desired shade; they are in sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination perfectly pure colors in the handiest form to t Strictly Pure White Lead.

Send us a postal card and get our book on ints and color-card, free.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York.

PROOF IS POSITIVE

THAT LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is Daily Curing Backache, Dizziness, Faintness, Irregularity, and all Female Complaints.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

Intelligent women no longer doubt the value of *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound. It speedily relieves irregularity, suppressed or painful menstruations, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, leucorrhœa, womb trouble, flooding, nervous prostration, headache, general debility, etc. Symptoms of

Womb Troubles

are dizziness, faintness, extreme lassitude, "don't care," and "want to be left alone" feelings, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all this trouble as sure as the sun shines. That

Bearing-Down Feeling,

causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in perfect harmony with the laws that govern the female system, is as harmless as water. It is wonderful for *Kidney Complaints* in either sex.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick-headache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is frequently found of great value for local application. Correspondence is freely solicited by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., and the strictest confidence assured. All druggists sell the Pinkham remedies. The Vegetable Compound in three forms,—Liquid, Pills, and Lozenges.

THE MOUSE RAN UP THE CLOCK,

Chewed Off the Cord that Suspended the Weight, and Great Was the Fall Thereof.

A mouse, so small that its entire carcass would n't furnish more than one bite for a half-grown cat, met a tragic end Monday, and incidentally caused a racket that frightened a domestic employed in a North Plainfield dwelling nearly out of her senses. The episode occurred at 43 Jackson avenue, the residence of Elisha Coriell. In the corner of the sitting room, a tall grandfather's clock has stood in stately grandeur for years. Its machinery was worked by two immense weights attached by cord to the striker and time making apparatus respectively. The timepiece is an eigh-tday clock and it has always been the family's custom to wind it on Sunday night. So, when, on Monday afternoon Mr. Mouse got in his work the weights were almost as high from the floor as it was possible to get them.

There were no eye-witnesses of the tragedy, but a careful examination of the ruins makes the subjoined account of the havoc seem true: The mouse ran up the inside of the clock, and being hungry determined to make a meal on the oil that had recently been rubbed on the cords to make them strong. At any rate, one of them snapped off. A terrific crash followed. Down came one weight, then the other, then the clock work, and finally the whole frame work. The mouse too shared in the destruction, its head being crushed by a big wheel.

The house at the time was unoccupied save by Hulda Anderson, the domestic. She was in the kitchen, and the racket made her think that a burglar upstairs had fallen over a chair. Her fright was almost sublime.

Death of Mrs. Phebe Terry.

The death of Mrs. Phebe C. Terry which occurred Monday morning at the residence of her son-in-law, Eugene W. Brokaw, 240 East Fourth street, is a severe affliction to her many friends who had known and loved her. She was troubled considerable with her heart, and frequent fainting spells would leave her in a weakened condition. It was during one of these attacks that she died.

Mrs. Terry was in the eighty-fifth year of her age, and was well known in Plainfield. Two sons survive her, Noah Terry, who lives at Netherwood, and Samuel C. Terry, Sr., of East Front street.

To Float the Stars and Stripes.

A 96-foot Michigan pine spar, which has been soaked in salt water for two years, will be erected in the yard of Councilman Charles Fisk on West Seventh street in a few days by Chief T. O. Doane, for a flag pole. It will be surmounted by a three-foot gilded zinc eagle.

More Fact Than Fiction.

Here is a piece of Spring "poetry" which is tacked on a sign in front of a West Front street clothing store, that is particularly appropriate to the occasion just now:

"Come while we are on top,
The sewer dagos will soon have us covered up."

—The Odd Ladies will give an entertainment in Red Men's Hall Friday evening.

PLAINFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

Librarian's Report for the Month of April, 1895.

Volumes on accession-book, March 31	13,079
" added by purchase	139
Volumes added by gift	47
Volumes now in the library	13,265
Number of card-holders	3,586
Cash rec'd from fines	$ 20.01
" " " non-resident subscriptions	$ 2.00
Home Circulation.	
Fiction	1263
Juvenile	498
Biography	115
Travel	181
Philosophy	14
Religion	30
Sociology	34
Philology	1
Natural science	71
Useful arts	19
Fine arts	51
Literature	192
History	129
General works	18
Total	2627
Total for April, '94	2357
Increase	270
Average circulation per day	101
Visitors to building	3,398

Gifts during the month:

April 4, from E. L. Hyde, bas-relief cast of Mr. G. H. Babcock, April 4, from the publisher, Raum's "Tour Around the World". April 12, from Mrs. R. C. Leonard, 21 volumes. April 22, from C. Scribner's Sons, index to App. Annual Clyclopædia. April 23, from Mr. Clark, N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections, vs. 8, 12, (2 sets). April 23, from a friend, Mrs. Hale's "Record of Distinguished Women". April 27, from Mrs. B. Fosgate, 3 bound volumes of Galaxy. April 29, from Miss A. Shaw, 14 volumes. April 30, from the State of New Jersey, N. J. Law reports, v. 56.

EMMA L. ADAMS,
Librarian.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Last Tour of the Season via Pennsylvania Railroad.

A trip to Washington, D. C., under any circumstances, cannot but prove interesting and instructive, but when made under the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's perfect personally-conducted tourist system, the trip is an ideal one in every particular.

The last tour of this season's series leaves New York and Philadelphia May 23

The rates, including accommodations at Washington's best hotels, are $13 50 from New York and $11.50 from Philadelphia; proportionate rates from other points.

Detailed itinerary will be sent on application to Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

HIS WARPAINT ON.

Ex-Councilman Spangenberg After the Railway Company with a Sharp Stick.

Ex-Councilman Spangenberg, who has been working so zealously for street-railway extension, heartily commends the stand of The Daily Press in demanding the construction of local routes before the through line, and says that if the company do not show at the Council meeting May 20 that they mean business he will call a public indignation meeting to head off the through-line scheme till after the local extensions are made.

1492.

"1492", with its frivolity and melody, is announced for production by the Rice Surprise Party, for Music Hall, Friday, May 10. It deals with the late Mr. Columbus and his discovery of America after others had discovered it, but in this instance Columbus discovered not only America but something the others overlooked—Madison Square and a few other things. The result is a potpourri of good things. This organization actually carries 60 people, in addition to which they have their own orchestra and complete scenic, mechanical and stage garnishment.

On to the Seashore.

The Methodist Sunday-school will go on its annual excursion to Asbury Park and Ocean Grove Friday, July 12. This is in accordance with its time honored custom of going during the second week in July. Fuller particulars will be given later.

—Joseph Arrison, one of the United States Industrial Insurance Company's State agents, has been in Plainfield a few days. Mr. Arrison is an expert insurance accountant, and is a well known authority on matters pertaining to his line of business.

Physicians

prescribe Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites because they find their patients can tolerate it for a long time, as it does not upset the stomach nor derange the digestion like the plain oil.

Scott's Emulsion is as much easier to digest than the plain oil as milk is easier to digest than butter. Besides, the fish-fat taste is taken out of the oil, and it is almost palatable. The way sickly children, emaciated, anæmic and consumptive adults, gain flesh on Scott's Emulsion is very remarkable.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

KILLED AND INJURED.

Record of the New Jersey Railroads For 1894.

The slaughter on the railroads of New Jersey during the year of 1894 represents 265 persons killed and 1,192 injured. The returns of the companies include only one of the trolley roads, that of the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad, belonging to the Consolidated Traction system. Why the other trolley roads are omitted from the report does not appear. If the returns were complete for all the surface roads of the State, the total of dead and injured would be greatly enlarged.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the largest system in the State, and reports a total of 82 killed and 409 wounded. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western system comes next with 46 killed and 164 wounded. The Central Railroad is a good third with 37 killed and 206 wounded.

Mr. Thorn's Straightforward Course.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY PRESS:—My application for license would have been presented to the Council the same night Mr. Haurand's was; but after I had sent it to the Council room that night, I was told that my brother had taken two doctors to examine in regard to her mental faculty, and that they had certified that she was not of sound mind. I then immediately sent for my petition and drew ink marks through her name, as I did not want her infirmity made public, and as I had already signed the application myself I supposed there would be no trouble, as I have the same right and interest in the property my brother has. I signed last year and there was no objection made then. But I have been told, by one who ought to know, that my license was refused because I did not apply when the rest did. I never knew there was a stated time to apply for a license, if there is, will the Council refuse to license the Netherwood or Albion should they apply?

I have been in the hotel and saloon business since the close of the war, being forced to quit my trade by physical disability, and I think I have kept as orderly and respectable place as was possible. I think the Council should have stated on what grounds they refused me a license.

EDWARD P. THORN.

A Borough Ideal Home.

People passing through Washington Park never fail to admire the handsome residence and beautifully kept grounds of C. W. McCutchen. Spring, Summer and Fall, the flowers and plants are chosen to harmonize with nature. Even in Winter, roses, orchids, carnations and violets bloom in profusion in the vast green-houses. The velvety lawn and carefully-trimmed hedges, give proof of skill and culture. Nothing is lacking to make it one of the finest homes in the borough. Peter Doringer, the gardener, well knows his business. Just now Mr. McCutchen is greatly improving his place by the construction of an elegant stable on his land across the street. He will remove the old stable, and beautify further his grounds.

Those who never read the advertisements in their newspapers miss more than they presume. Jonathan Kenison, of Bolan, Worth Co., who had been troubled with rheumatism in his back, arms and shoulders, read an item in his paper about how a prominent German citizen of Fort Madison had been cured. He procured the same medicine, and to use his own words: "It cured me right up." He also says: A neighbor and his wife were both sick in bed with rheumatism. Their boy was over to my house and said they were so bad that he had to do the cooking. I told him of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and how it had cured me, he procured a bottle of it and it cured them up in a week. 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy, Park and North aves. T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

Woman's Suffrage Convention.

The announcement that the Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis, pastor of the Seventh Day Baptist Church, has kindly consented to address the meeting of the Woman Suffrage Association, to be held Friday, May 10, at the Y. M. C. A., Front street, will add much interest to the occasion. The people of Plainfield and the neighboring towns are looking forward with pleasant anticipations to this meeting. A petition for granting the women of the State free school suffrage, (they already have free partial school franchise, with regard to voting for school appropriations, the issuing of bonds, etc.), will form one of the interesting features of the occasion.

It will be an agreeable surprise to persons subject to attacks of bilious colic to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In many instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy, Park and North aves. T. S. Armstrong, Manager

—The Ladies Auxiliary of the First Presbyterian Church will enjoy a sociable Friday evening.

—Clifford Brady badly injured his wheel a night or two ago by colliding with another bicyclist at the corner of West Seventh street and Arlington avenue.

"There is Danger in Delay."

Since 1861 I have been a great sufferer from catarrh. I tried Ely's Cream Balm and to all appearances am cured. Terrible headaches from which I long suffered are gone.—W. J. Hitchcock, late Major U. S Vol., and A. A. Gen., Buffalo, N. Y.

Ely Cream Balm has completely cured me of catarrh when everything else failed. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Alfred W. Stevens, Caldwell, Ohio.

Price of Cream Balm is fifty cents.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

DO YOU KNOW

—THAT—

AMOS H. VAN HORN

Limited.

73 Market St., Near Plane St.

Is doing better by purchasers in their line than any other house in the trade? If you doubt it, why just call at number 73—Get their prices and see the big inducements they are offering. For instance:

PARLOR SUITS.

We are giving a Moquette Rug, size 27x54, and a Parlor Table with every Parlor Suit sold.

CARPETS CARPETS

We are making and laying all of our carpets with paper without charge, which is a saving of 15 cents per yard.

BEDROOM SUITS

We are the only house in the city that is giving a woven wire bed spring and a mixed mattress with every bedroom suit sold.

MATTINGS

We pride ourselves that we have the largest stock of fancy mattings in the city, and at lowest prices Good Japanese matting at only 15c per yard.

NOTE THE NAME AND NUMBER BEFORE ENTERING THE STORE.

PORTLAND RANGES

Any one who wants a range should not buy one until they have called and examined the Famous Portland Range. Over 7,000 now in use and everyone warranted. Easy Terms. Goods delivered free to all parts of the State.

STORING FURNITURE—It must be true what everybody says, for those that have seen the rooms in our New Storage Building, put up expressly for storing furniture, at 88, 90 and 92 Bank street, say that it is the finest in the State for cleanliness and low rates.

TELEPHONE 530.

Amos H. VanHorn, Limited,

73 Market Street, Near Plane Street.

MUST HURRY THOSE SEWERS.

Cook & Co. May Have to Pay Forfeits After June 1.

Civil Engineer Gavett last night notified Cook & Co., the sewer contractors, that they would be obliged to hurry along the trenching on West Front st. faster than is being done. Their time limit for the completion of the contract expires June 1, and Councilman Frost this morning told a Daily Press reporter that the $10 a day forfeiture would be enforced against them for every day they work over that time. It is therefore probable that a larger force of men will be put to work.

A Leg of Mutton

contains 77 grains of protein to the pound.

H-O Hornby's Oatmeal

gives 5 times as much to the pound.

Steam Cooked That's Why.

H-O {Hornby's Oatmeal} Company, N. Y.

Deer Park and Oakland,

On the crest of the Alleghenies.

(Main line B. & O. R. R.)

SEASON OPENS JUNE 22, 1895.

Rates $60, $75 and $90 a month, according to location. Furnished cottages, with facilities for housekeeping, if desired, $450 to $600 per season. Address

GEO. D. DESHIELDS,
Manager, Cumberland, Md.

4 26 6-s

CHESHIRE PIGS

For sale. Also fine thoroughbred

Cheshire Boar.

APPLY

C. Ackerman,

418 3 w Clinton ave, near Evona.

The Finderne,

FINDERNE, Somerset Co., N. J.

Open all the year as a resort of the highest order. Driving and sleighing parties will receive every attention.

HIGH-CLASS SUNDAY DINNERS.

(Table d' Hote from 1 to 3:30.) Steam heat; inclosed piazzas; everything immaculate. When out driving let us entertain you,

A. E. WHITE, Manager,
Finderne, N. J.

1 9 tf

Limited Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the subscribers pursuant to an act entitled:

"An act to authorize limited partnership," to be conducted under the firm of D. C. Ivins & Co., for the transaction of the business o merchants at Plainfield, in the county of Union, N. J., DeWitt C. Ivins and William B. Ostrom being the general partners and Edward H. Booth a special partner, and that the amount of capital contributed to the common stock by the said Edward H. Booth is two thousand dollars, ($2,000); which said partnership is to commence on the 3d day of January, 1895, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1895. 4 4 6

THE STROKE OF RUIN.

"But haven't you yet seen her?"

"Seen her—how should I know? Monsieur Harding forgets the conditions." He laughed in his atrociously frivolous French way.

"I beg pardon," said Harding, quickly; I had, indeed, forgotten that I did not know her name, her place of residence, nor yet even the color of her eyes. Yes, I will go to the opera with you. Everybody goes, eh?"

"Not everybody; but everybody of the best. It is the distinction; we draw the line in front of the boxes."

Boyle Harding made no answer. He had come South a fortnight past with letters of introduction to influential people, but he was not seeking society; a quiet sojourn in New Orleans with his eyes and ears open suited him better. He was young, however, brimful of blood and surcharged with a poet's imagination.

What was, perhaps, just the thing he would have most desired, came to him unexpectedly one day. It was the twinkle of romance in the gloom of Royal street.

He suddenly met a beautiful young woman face to face at the door of Garcin's old book store, a dingy hole where you find the contents of French libraries that have been sold at successive sales or picked up at auction. Warm eyes exchanged an involuntary look which seemed to have a glow of inquiry struck out of iris points. Harding was electrified, and impulsively lifted his hat. She passed him with a half smile, leaving a breath of violets and the rustle of a gown quietly elegant in the air round her.

Harding and his young creole friend set out on foot, it was but a short step to the opera house, and as they went along Rapin was prattling on the subject of fencing, always a great vogue with the jeunesse doree of New Orleans. He was himself a rich orphan, living upon an almost unlimited income, and had long been a confirmed habitue of the fencing halls. Having seen some rapiers and foils in Harding's rooms he was saying:

"But you must be interested in sword play—in fencing. It is the noblest of all the exercises for gentlemen, and your physique is precisely made up for it. You must be a master, or you could be."

"I have had good masters," Harding replied in an invasive tone, "but I am losing interest in it."

"Your masters were in New York?"

"No; Paris. I had M. Duval for three years."

"M. Duval! You had M. Charles Duval for three years?"

"Yes."

"Ah, what fortune! He, and he only, teaches the 'stroke of ruin,' the pass which pierces across from shoulder to shoulder, disabling the victim for life, yet never killing him!" Rapin spoke enthusiastically, and after a moment's pause added almost breathlessly:

"And you learned his stroke! Oh, but I am overjoyed; and you will teach me to do it? Ah, Monsieur, I shall be your life long debtor. I have dreamed of that incomparable thrust; I have made two journeys to Paris to learn it; but, you must know, M. Duval is an ancient enemy of my father's. I could not go to him, and his pupils are so few and so, so distinguished and exclusive that I could not reach one of them."

Harding laughed at the youth's frankness, and told him pleasantly that he should be glad to give him the secret instruction. Thereupon Rapin almost hugged him, and they were just entering the opera house.

Harding and Rapin were the only persons in their box, which was well to one side of the great curve. On the stage a celebrated ballet favorite was kicking featly through one of her captivating passages.

"We will begin the lessons to-morrow," murmured Rapin; "I shall be an apt scholar, Monsieur."

"Yes," said Harding, absently. He was gazing along the great sweep of beauty and light.

"But excuse me a moment or two," the creole added after a while when the curtain was down. "I am going to call at the box of a friend."

He went and Harding continued his survey, which, now that his eyes had somewhat accustomed themselves to the glamour, became more real and absorbingly interesting.

Presently he saw Rapin in a box, a magnificent one, near the center, talking with a tall young woman—and it was she. There could be no doubt for a moment; the thrill through Harding's heart told as much as the girl's resplendent, yet, in a way, subdued beauty.

Harding's eyes were fixed; the trance of that old time love which men used to acknowledge was upon him. His strong, healthy, boyish nature plunged into the thick of a passion romance as fervid as it was pure and sincere. And at the very central moment she turned from Rapin and looked straight at him. Moreover, he could see a light of quick interest come into her face. They were speaking of him.

The prosy fact was that Rapin, in his enthusiastic way, had been telling Mlle. Marie de Montmartin—that was her name—about his good fortune in finding a master to teach him the "stroke of ruin," and he had directed her attention to the young man in his box. But, for Mlle. Marie de Montmartin, we may as well say that she glanced mechanically, then looked again. Harding was a superbly handsome young athlete, a flower of perfect manhood, with a face never to be forgotten by any woman.

Rapin presently returned to the box, bringing with him, or at least Harding fancied it, a breath of that exquisite violet perfume which had been haunting Harding's memory for days and nights together.

"Who is she—the young lady in the box where you've been?"

The abrupt inquiry and a certain timbre of Harding's voice betrayed his emotion to the quick creole.

"Oh, she—that is Mlle. Marie de Montmartin. Lovely, isn't she? You might envy me, M. Harding. She is my betrothed."

"Ah——," Harding hesitated and a palish change passed over his face, like a fleece cloud over some glorified space of sky. Then he added, "I do envy you. Yes, she is the most beautiful girl that I have ever seen. She is the one I met in the old book store. You are quick to find."

Rapin colored.

"Thank you," he said as the curtain went up and the prima donna strode forth with a superb swing.

The next day Rapin came to Harding's rooms for his initial lesson; but the young man begged a postponement; he was not feeling in good form, he said, and was averse to exercise.

And now Harding's powerful letters of introduction came into play. The only son of Gen. Stanhope Harding had the key to open even the exclusive gate of the mansion wherein the ancient family traditions of Montmartin were kept in an atmosphere of their own. Here the young man found Mlle. Marie even more fascinating than his imagination had pictured her.

We must acquit him; he did not deliberately seek to gain her affections; indeed, there was no need to seek; she claimed him at sight, and the way was love's sweetest path. Rapin was forgotten as a merely conventional lover must always be when the true one comes rushing in all aglow and all powerful.

Marie's parents were delighted. There was no obstacle, religious or other, and an alliance with the Harding family was something to be proud of. So, in due course of time, the engagement was announced and the wedding day approached.

Harding had been sent to New York; he returned late in November, radiant with happy aspirations, and took rooms as before, but now in the St. Charles. He brought some friends with him, and his parents would be coming a little later.

I have said that a lover is a fool. His vanity, moreover, cannot be overestimated, and the selfishness of his passion plays him small yet irresistible tricks. Harding had a desire to go again to the old book store of Garcia, on Royal street, and have his first meeting with Marie over once more in his imagination. He slipped away from the hotel furtively and with a foolish stir in his blood.

When we go to seek an illusion we are pretty sure to find a reality. It is not the scheme of nature to humor us in luxuries. At Garcia's door Harding came abruptly face to face with Francois Rapin, whom he had not seen since the announcement of the coming nuptials. Somehow it was a surprise, but Rapin's face showed a quick smile.

Harding stopped short in his tracks, and would have probably put forth his hand in a friendly offer of salutation; but just then his hat was lightly tapped from his head by Rapin, who immediately picked it up and handed it to him, saying:

"Monsieur Harding will now remember his promise to teach me the mysterious stroke of M. Duval."

He bowed low and was gone, while a card fluttered down at Harding's feet; it bore Rapin's address.

At first Harding's heat of temper was great, but reflection led him to consult his friends, who ridiculed the thought of a duel. He was glad to escape, for, although a born fighter, this was no time to be risking his life or to be killing a man.

He had, however, consulted but one side of that advisory board which always exists in such cases. His Northern friends were unanimously opposed to the duels, but now he must be frank and lay the matter before his fiance's family.

"You must fight him, sir," said Montmartin.

"Of course there is but one way open to a gentleman," sighed Marie, "you must challenge him."

They met at sunrise under the "oaks" so well known to dueling history. Merrily clinked their rapiers for honor's sake, and Marie's. That was but about forty years ago: and yet what a distance!

Yesterday a white haired man whose shoulders drooped strangely and whose two arms dangled half paralyzed beside him walked down Royal street.

"That is Francois Rapin," said a creole to some friends. "He got that wound in the celebrated duel with Harding."

Polyglot Tom Reed.

If by any lucky stroke of fortune Tom Reed should happen to become President of the United States he will probably be the first accomplished linguist to occupy that office. Mr. Reed is passionately fond of the study of languages. Some years ago he took up French, and during the Fifty-first Congress, while acting as czar of the House of Representatives and passing through parliamentary storms of cyclonic severity, found time three days a week to go to a school of languages for his lesson in French. Later he took up Italian, and is now able to converse fluently in that language. At the present time he is studying Spanish, and if the movement to annex Cuba to the United States should succeed during Mr. Reed's hoped for regime he will have in his command of this tongue a convenient accomplishment.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Dyrenforth Outdone.

During the Moody meetings at Fort Worth, Tex., a violent wind and rain storm arose, and suddenly a large section of the east side of the Auditorium roof was blown off, creating a panic. Just prior to the storm Mr. Moody offered a prayer for rain.—Philadelphia Press.

Not Necessarily a Bad Risk.

Insurance Officer—Of what complaint did your father die?

Applicant—The jury found him guilty.—Tid-Bits.

SUNDAY HEADACHES.

THE PECULIAR MALADY THAT KEEPS SO MANY MEN FROM CHURCH.

Dr. Collyer Says Stupid Sermons Are Too Common—Dr. Talmage, Dr. Abbott and Others Differ as to the Cause and Means of Cure.

There are a variety of reasons why people don't go to church, and a number of leading divines have constituted a most interesting symposium on this timely and important subject by airing their views upon the question.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, one of our best known ministers, says: "People don't go to church because we ministers are so stupid. We preach about Noah and the Ark, when we should be talking about topics of burning interest that will attract the attention of the average man and woman. Too many of us think we are called and sent of God to preach the Gospel, when we are really better fitted for most any other profession or avocation in life. It is no longer a matter of opinion that the church has lost her hold on the masses. Fully one-half of our population never enter any church, and there must, of necessity, be many causes of this alienation, yet the cause is the fact that the church has not recognized her social mission; has not taught and exemplified the brotherhood of men, has not looked upon Christ's second great law, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' as the practical organic law of society. The church has preached the first law and neglected the second. When she preaches the whole Gospel instead of a half Gospel she will win the masses."

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage says: "A preacher who enforces able preaching by excellent and especially benevolent living is sure to win the sympathy of men everywhere to him and fill his church. There are more churches to-day than there ever were before, and, as a rule, they never were so acceptably filled. The church, considered collectively, is growing."

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, says: "The subject is a large one and involves a number of issues. I cannot say that the church is waning, as some men think. In this old church there has been a steady gain during the past year. The outlook is gratifyingly encouraging."

The Rev. Madison C. Peters, pastor of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, New York, says: "People do not go to church because they are not interested. Short services and shorter sermons are insisted on by the taste of the day. Why this impatience of preaching? A true adage says: 'A sermon, like a pudding, must have something in it.' We have all heard men preach who would have made as good sportsmen as the Irishman who aimed at nothing and hit it every time. Good old Andrew Fuller once exclaimed: 'Oh, the holiness of their living and the painfulness of their preaching!' No amount of moral and spiritual excellence will make a stupid man a good pastor. Fifty pastoral visits a week, sipping tea and nursing babies, will not hold a thinking audience on Sunday. Many ministers have brains enough, but they do not seem to have brains enough to know how practically to use their brains. The Gospel affords the grandest theme for genuine eloquence, and the last place on earth one should expect to find dulness ought to be in the pulpit. Our empty pews are largely due to weakness in power of statement and oratorical inefficiency of the ministry.

"A preacher once asked a famous tragedian, 'Why is it that you are able to produce so much more effect with the recital of your fictions than we do by the delivery of the most important truths?' He said:

"'You speak truths as if they were fictions; we speak fictions as if they were truths.'

"The want of rhetorical culture in the pulpit is one of the greatest and most constant causes of failure to get the people into the pew. Fill the pulpit and the pews will fill themselves."

The Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell says: "The majority who stay at home on Sunday are probably those who have so far outgrown the church doctrines, with their related hopes and fears, customarily enforced by the minister, that the continued reiteration of them excites uncomfortable mental protest not conducive to religious edification. It is the steady drop of 'vinegar upon niter' shut into a cast iron bottle too strong to give way, but too narrow to allow of comfortable effervescence. Minds unsettled as to past beliefs, but not resettled as to future ones, instinctively find it good to be left alone.

"Until some new vista into a more assured beyond can afford a wider outlook, respectable waiting seems to be a better attitude than either a silent or an open antagonism and revolt. The minority do not willingly force an issue with the majority unless something is to be gained in the encounter.

"Of course there are all shades and grades of questions and of shaken belief. Very few are willing to renounce a great hope because gathering clouds partially obscure the brightness; yet it is oftener a serener comfort not to be perpetually recalling the uncertain tenure by which it is held insecurely.

The Cheerful Lunatic.

The Medical Press tells a story of a gentleman who went to visit a friend who was an inmate of a lunatic asylum. When he had been there about an hour he looked at the clock and asked if it was right. The lunatic gazed at him with a look of compassion on his face for a minute or so, and then said: "Do you think it would be here if it was right, you lunatic?"

THE AMERICAN GIRL.

AS DESCRIBED BY A DAUGHTER OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

She Pleads for an Equality of the Sexes and Holds that Boys Should be Taught to Do the Dishes and Girls to Milk Cows.

At the recent session in Washington of the National Council of Women Susa Young Gates, of Utah, a daughter of Brigham Young, read a paper on "What is Modern Education Doing for American Girls?" She said, in part:

"Fifty, 100, yea, 1,000 years ago, no thought save that of dependence ever entered into the ideal life of woman. The clinging vine was the accepted standard of womanliness. The ideal of our girl to-day is the exact opposite. From utter dependence she has emerged to a too complete independence. Girl bachelors are as plentiful as the male bachelors. The fin de siecle girl is loath to give up her cozy rooms in her luxurious flat or her tiny cottage home, shared, no doubt, by a companion of her own sex and of similar tastes, to take upon herself the heavy burdens of housework and home management. She is positively determined that she will not allow herself to become the mother of children. The reproach of old maidenhood has so far receded into the past, and the selfish serving of selfish wants has so far spread from masculinity to femininity that the cities are even more crowded with young women from city and country who refuse to marry than they are with young men who share with them these egotistic views.

"What is the effect, physically, of modern education upon our girls? Who that meets the pink-cheeked lassie upon her wheel or visits the popular gymnasium, that shares with our summer girl her climbs and mountain junketings; who gazes upon the sparkling eyes and rosy lips of the country girl, or her prudent city cousin, who has utilized all the modern health promoting methods, will deny that physically our once thin, pale and delicate girl is improving? There is still great need of improvement. The physical status of women to-day is so low that motherhood is almost, if not quite, an impracticability. Witness the flat chested and poorly developed body, be she rich or poor, country born or city bred, who tread the halls of our Eastern schools and colleges. The occasional well developed and round-limbed girl is sure to be only one generation removed from the mother's European home, or she has been reared on a Western farm and has not had higher educational advantages or disadvantages.

"There are always in every condition of life a majority of good women. The girl of to-day is uncertain what she will be—what she wants to be spiritually. She is not at all uncertain about her determination to grasp every opportunity which comes near her for physical and mental independence, nor is she uncertain as to her willingness to accept tho council of her senior and avoid all possibility of material worry and care; she is even mildly willing to remain single and free to pursue her own selfish course, for it is the spirit of the age. Nothing but an overpowering impulse of the divine passion can influence her to marry, and even then she will so catechise herself and her lover that it requires all her own peculiar tact to make him or even herself forget that she is giving much to receive little.

"Physically a girl should be guarded between the ages of 10 and 16 from severe mental strain and from the mischievous principle of emulation used to stimulate our school children. The girl's life should be spent principally out of doors, and in midwinter or in large cities she should be much of her time gently exercising in a scientifically conducted gymnasium. Indeed, why should there not be institutes for girls, something after the plan of the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, the Armour of Chicago and the Drexel of Philadelphia? Why should not such an institute be so arranged that the girls and boys shall attend together? Will not as many boys turn out excellent milliners as there will be girls who can administer medicine or plan a house? Why must we go thinking that it is right for women to do men's work, but it will never do for men to choose the occupations now monopolized by women?

"And if such a revolution is pending, I prophesy that there will be as many mild mannered men who will cling lovingly for support to the future architect or cabinetmaker as there are now depending upon the wife's washing or following women lecturers from pillar to post.

"Some noble hearted women are freely devoting life, time, money and influence to converting other women's sons and husbands to the necessity of equal suffrage and equal privileges for the sexes. I am practically educating my boys to understand and share in the problems and wearisome cares of the household. I am not afraid that in their manhood they will fail to insist upon my sharing with them the responsibilities and honors of town, State and nation.

"Numbers of alert Western mothers, who share with me these views, are so training their children that while the boys are ofttimes happily engaged in washing dishes, their sisters are out in the open air milking the cows, bringing in the coal and chopping up the kindling wood. No matter what the effect of this interchange of work may have upon the boy, it will certainly strengthen the body of our girl and make her more able to bear future mental and physical strain."

Ferris'
GOOD SENSE
Corset
Waists.

SENSIBLE WOMEN WEAR THEM

BECAUSE THEY ARE
RIGHT Shape to fit properly and feel comfortable
RIGHT Material to give the best service.
RIGHT Finish because of killed labor.
RIGHT Buttons and Button Holes won't pull off.
RIGHT Support from the shoulders.
RIGHT Fastenings for Hose Supporters.

Why Buy an Imitation when the GENUINE Costs so Little and Wears so Long?
CHILDREN'S, 25c. to 75c. MISSES, 50c. to $1. LADIES, $1 to $2.

—The F. L. C. Martin Bicycle Company have received their first sample of a Cleveland Swell Special women's wheel, which is one of the handsomest wheels on the market.

A Lame
man is scarcely more than half a man either in comfort or effective work.

Allcock's Porous Plaster

cures all sorts of lameness of the back or limbs resulting from strain or taking cold; also congestion of the chest; everything that an external remedy can reach.

Beware of Imitations. Do not be deceived. Insist upon having "ALLCOCK'S."

Allcock's Corn Shields,
Allcock's Bunion Shields,
Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

Brandreth's Pills
remove indigestion, constipation, liver and kidney complaint.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Standard Railway of America

Protected throughout by the Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

On and after Jan 20, 1895, trains will leave Elizabeth as follows:

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia 12 25 p m daily with Pullman Vestibule parlor and sleeping cars for Pittsburg, Northern and Eastern Pennsylvania

6.37 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS, with Pullman Vestibule sleeping cars, dining car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, daily except Saturday, for Toledo, Williamsport, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

8.24 p.m.—SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping car, daily, to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Memphis. Dining car Altoona to Richmond.

8 42 p. m.—PACIFIC EXPRESS with Pullman vestibule sleeping cars, daily, for Pittsburg, Columbus, Chicago, and Toledo, daily, except Saturday for Cleveland.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South—1 00 9.05, 9.36 a. m., 9.39 p. m. Sundays, 1, 9 05, 9 36 a. m., 9 41 p m.

For Baltimore only 1 37 p. m., week-days.

For Newark and New York—3 02, 5 34, 5 46, 6 17, 6 45, 7 01, 7 20, 7 49, 7 57, 8 06, 8 28, 8 33, 8 47, 9 17, 9 41, 9 48, 10 20, 10 33, 10 49, 11 07, 11 43 a. m., 1 13, 1 20, 1 56, 2 24, 2 40, 3 45, 3 27, 3 47, 4 43, 5 15, 5 36, 5 48, 6 06, 6 27, 6 43, 6 53, 7 07, 7 25, 7 59, 8 s. l. 9 10, 9 50, 10 03 11 08 and 11 56 p. m. Sundays 3 02, 5 34, 7 54, 9 45, 9 20, 9 47, 10 12, 10 33, 10 49 a. m., 12 35, 1 44, 2 33, 2 45, 3 45, 4 33, 5 34, 5 48, 7 05, 7 12, 7 25, 7 58, 8 30 9 15, 10 15, 1 48 and 11 56 p. m.

For New York only, 6 10 a. m. daily.

For Philadelphia—1 00, 6 57, 7 59, 9 05, 9 36, 11 43 A. M.; 1 05, 1 37, 3 33, 5 08, 6 36, 7 46, 8 42, 9 39 P. M. Sundays at 1 00, 6 59, 9 05, 9 36, 10 41 A. M.; 5 40, 6 37, 7 47 and 9 41 P. M.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY

(2 25 p.m. with through Buffet parlor car) Sundays 5 59 a. m.

Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City 1 37 p. m. weekdays.

For Rahway—1, 1 43 daily ex. Monday, 4 08, 6 44, 7 10, 7 59, 8 54, 9 46, 9 50, 10 59, 11 43, a. m., 12 46, 1 1, 1 37, 2 48 3 20, 3 39, 3 59, 4 33, 4 53, 5 22, 5 40, 6, 6 06 6 12, 6 17, 6 27, 6 45, 6 52, 6 59, 7 20, 7 46, 8 14, 8 55, 9 54, 11 02 11 45 p. m. and 12 27 night week-days Sundays, 1, 1 43, 6 59, 8 43, 9 49, 10 25 10 41 and 11 47 a. m., 12 50, 1 50, 2 47, 3 28, 4 50, 5 20, 5 40, 7 21, 7 37, 7 47, 8 14, 8 47, 9 16, 10 14, 11 and 11 55 p. m.

For New Brunswick—1 00, 6 57, 7 10, 7 59, 9 05 9 36, 9 50, 11 43 a. m., 12 35, 1 37, 2 48, 3 59, 4 33, 5 08, 5 40, 6 06, 6 45, 7 46, 9 39 and 11 02 p. m. Sundays, 1 00, 6 59, 9 05, 9 36 9 49, 10 41 a. m., 12 50, 1 50, 5 40 7 47, 9 16, 9 41 p. m.

For Woodbridge—1 43 a m daily except Monday, 6 44, 9 46, 10 59 a.m., 12 46, 3 20, 4 53, 5 44, 6 12, and 7 20 9 54 p.m., 12 27 night, week-days. Sundays, 1 43, 10 25, and 11 47 a. m., 10 14 p. m.

For Perth Amboy—1 43 a m daily except Monday, 6 44, 9 46, 10 59, 12 46 3 20, 4 53, 5 44, 6 12, 7 20 7 36 9 54 and 12 27. Sundays, 1 43 10 25, 11 47 a m 10 14 p m.

For East Millstone—7 10 a. m., 12 35, 2 48 and 5 40 p. m., week-days.

For Trenton—1 00, 6 57, 7 10, 7 59, 9 05, 9 36, 11 43 A. M.; 1 05, 1 37, 2 48, 5 08, 6 36, 7 46, 8 42, 9 39 P. M. Sundays at 1 00, 6 59, 9 05 9 36, 10 41 A. M.; 5 40, 6 37, 7 47 and 9 41 P. M.

For Lambertville, Philipsburg and Belvidere via Trenton—7 59 A. M., 2.48 and 6.36 p. m., and 5.40 p. m. Sunday.

For Flemington—7 59 A. M.; 2 48 P. M.

For Freehold—7 59, 11 43 a. m, 4 33, 5 08 p.m., via. Monmouth Junction, week-days.

For Jamesburg, via. Monmouth Junction—7 59 and 11 43 a. m., 4 33 and 5 08 p. m., week days.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, and points on New York and Long Branch R. R.—9 46 12 46, 4 12 5 44 p.m., 12 27 night week-days. Sundays, 10 25 a. m., and 5 44 p. m.; do not stop at Asbury Park on Sundays.

For Sea Side Park, Island Heights and Toms River—12 46, p. m.

For Boston—3 46 p. m., daily.

For Brooklyn, N. Y.—All through trains connect at Jersey City with boats to Brooklyn annex, affording direct transfer to and from Fulton Street, avoiding double ferriage and journey across New York City.

Leave New York for Elizabeth—1 00 daily except Monday 6, 6 30, 7 20, 8 10, 8 30, 9, 9 10, 10 10, 11 00 a. m., 12, 12 10, 12 30, 12 40 1 00, 2 10, 2 30, 3 00, 3 20, 4 00, 4 10, 4 30, 4 40, 5 00, 5 10, 5 20, 5 30, 5 40, 5 50, 6 00, 6 10, 6 20, 6 40, 7 00, 7 30, 8 15, 9 15, 10 15, 11.00, 11 50 p. m., 12 15 night. Sundays, 1 00 6 15, 8, 9 00, 9 45, 10 00, 11 00 a. m., 12 00 noon, 1 00, 2 00, 2 45, 4 00, 4 30, 5 00, 6 30, 6 45, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 30, 10 15, 11 00 p. m., and 12 15 night.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent.

—A meeting of the City Union of King's Daughters will be held Thursday, May 9, at 3, in the Y. M. C. A. Building. All interested are urged to be present as the election of officers will take place.

Prof. A. Wehner,

TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE.

ALSO VOICE CULTURE.

Graduate of the Conservatory of Leipzic, Germany, desires a few more pupils in Plainfield.
References given and required.
Address letters to the office of this paper.
1 21 tf-c

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

(Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.)
Station in New York foot of Liberty street.
Time Table in effect, Nov. 18, 1894.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield, 2 14, 3 37, 5 38, 6 05, 6 29, 6 59 7 28, 7 30, 7 58, 8 00, 8 15, 8 27, 8 31, 8 48, 9 32, 10 04 10 27, 11 19, a m ; 12 06, 1 18, 2 07, 2 30, 3 12, 3 51 4 50, 5 54, 7 03, 8 30, 9 23, 10 17, 11 28, p. m. Sunday, 2 14, 3 37, 6 05, 8 01, 8 52, 10 08, 11 19, 11 28 a. m.; 12 33, 1 45, 3 30, 5 28, 5 36, 7 11, 8 23, 8 32, 10 17 p. m.

Leave New York, foot Liberty Street at 4 30 6 00, 7 15, 8 00, 8 40, 9 10, 10 00, 11 45, a. m.; 1 10, 1 30, 2 30, 3 30, 3 45, 4 00, 4 30, 5 00, 5 15, (except Saturdays) 5 30, 5 45, 6 00, 6 15, 6 30, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 15, 10 15, 11 30, p. m., 12 15, 1 00, night. Sunday, 4 30, 7 15, 8 30, 9 15 a. m.; 12 00 m.; 1 00, 2 15, 4 00, 5 30, 7 00, 9 00, 10 00, p. m.; 12 15 night 1 00 a. m.

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at 5 38, 6 29, 6 59, 7 28, 7 30, 8 00, 8 48, 9 32, 10 04, 10 27, a. m.; 12 06, 1 18, 2 07, 2 30, 3 12, 3 51, 4 50, 5 54, 6 54, 7 03, 8 30, 10 17, 11 28, p.m. Sunday 8 01, 8 53, 10 08, 11 28, a. m.; 12 33, 1 45, 3 30, 5 36, 7 11, 8 23, 8 32, 10 17 p. m.

Leave Newark, at 6 15, 7 18, 7 55, 8 39, 9 08, 10 05, 11 35 a. m.; 1 15, 1 35, 2 20 (Saturdays only) 2 50, 3 35, 4 05, 4 40, 5 04, 5 34, 5 50, 6 20, 7 15, 7 35, 8 40, 10 05, 11 25 p. m. Sunday 7 30, 8 45, 9 35, 11 35, a. m.; 1 10, 2 35, 4 10, 5 40, 7 20, 9 25, 10 20 p. m.

Passengers for Newark please change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 5 45, 7 10, 8 16, 9 54, 11 00 a.m. 12 46, 2 08, 2 32, 3 45, 4 38, 5 05, 5 14, 5 34, 6 04, 6 19, 6 38, 7 12, 7 34, 8 21, 10 26, 11 23 p. m.; 12 38 night. Sunday 5 45, 8 28, 9 34, a. m.; 2 03, 3 28, 5 14, 6 35, 10 15, 11 14 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6 00, 6 30, 7 00, 7 25, 7 35, 7 48, 8 20, 9 05, 9 48, 11 40 a. m.; 12 50, 1 48, 2 05, 3 25, 4 25, 5 28, 6 35, 8 07, 8 45, 11 05 p. m. Sunday at 8 25, 9 45, 10 55 a. m.; 12 08, 1 20, 5 05, 6 45, 8 03, 8 05, 9 40 p.m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 5 45, 8 16, 9 54, a. m.; 12 46, 2 08, 5 05, 5 14, 6 38, 8 21 p. m. Sunday at 5 45, 8 28 a. m.; 2 03, 6 35, p. m.

Leave Easton at 6 05, 7 00, 8 53 a. m.; 12 32, 4 00, 7 00 p. m. Sunday at 7 15, 10 52 a. m.; 6 40, 7 30 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield at 9 54 a. m.; 5 06 p. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

LEAVE PLAINFIELD.

5 45 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Allentown Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Mauch Chunk Williamsport and Tamaqua.

7 10 a. m. for stations to High Bridge, connecting for stations on High Bridge Branch.

8 16 A. M. for Flemington, D. L. & W. R. R. Easton, Bangor and Mauch Chunk.

9 54 A. M. for Flemington, High Bridge branch D L & W R R, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Nanticoke, Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c. Through coach to Williamsport.

12 46 p. m. way for Easton, connecting at Junction for stations on D. L. & W. R. R.

2 08 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Sunbury and Williamsport, Wilkes-Barre and Scranton. Buffet parlor car to Mauch Chunk.

5 05 p. m., way for Easton, connecting at High Bridge for stations on High Bridge branch

5 14 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bangor Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk Shamokin and Tamaqua. Buffet parlor car to Scranton.

6 19 P. M. for Flemington.

6 38 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg.

8 21 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown.

5 45 A. M. Sunday for Easton, Bethlehem Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre and Scranton. 8 28 a.m. Sundays for Easton, 2 03 p. m. Sundays for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Reading and Harrisburg, 6.35 p. m. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. and at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.

For Atlantic City, 3 37 a. m. 1 18 p. m.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, &c

Leave Plainfield 3 37, 8, 10 27, a. m 1.18, 3 51, 5 54, p. m. Sundays—(except Ocean Grove 8 52, a. m., 5 30 p. m.

For Perth Amboy, 3 37, 5 38, 8 10 27 a. m., 1 18, 3 51, 4 50, 5.54, 7 03 p.m. Sunday—8 52, a. m., 5 30 p. m.

For Freehold, 3 37, 8, 10 27 a.m., 1 18 3 51, 4 50, m.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia, 5 45, 8 44 9 48, 10 45, a. m., 2 03*, 5 34* 6 45 8 21, 9 37* p. m., 1 12, night. Sundays—5 45, 9 48, a. m., 2 03*, 5 14*, 6 45 p. m., 1 12, night.

For Trenton 5 45, 8 44, 9.40*, 10 45, a. m., 12 46, 2 08*, 5 34*, 6 38*, 8 21, 9 37* p.m., 1 12 night, Sunday—5 45, 8 34, a. m., 2 03*, 5 14* 6 35 p. m., 1 12 night.

For Baltimore and Washington at 9 48, a. m., 2 08, 5 34* 6 45 p. m. 1 12, night. Sundays—9 48 a. m., 2 03, 5 14* 6 45 p.m. 1 12, night.

For Chattanooga, New Orleans and all points south with through vestibule sleeper, via Shenandoah Valley Route at 5 34 p m. Sundays 5 14 p m.

For Buffalo, Chicago and all points west, week days at 9 54 a m., 8 23 p. m. Sundays 6 35 p. m.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

Through tickets to all points at lowest rate may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.

H. OLHAUSEN, General Sup't.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

THE RELIEF OF GOTHAM

BY PARK BENJAMIN

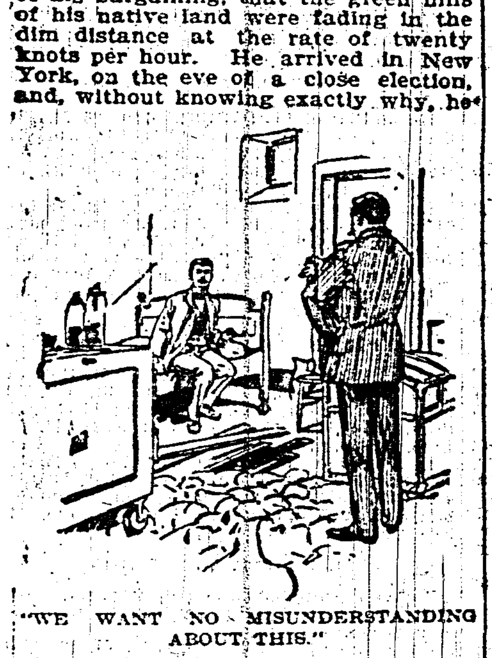
(Copyright, 1895, by Bacheller, Johnson & Bacheller.)

On a certain hot day in August, 18—, the time ball on the Western Union Telegraph Building, in the city of New York, dropped precisely at noon. Instantly thereafter there was a chorus of steam whistles, and then silence. The whistles attracted no particular attention; the silence did. People gradually became conscious of it. They missed something. They stopped and thought about it, and looked at one another inquiringly, and, presently, the great tide of humanity which is always moving in one way or the other on Broadway ceased its flow; little groups gathered on the street corners and invaded the roadway, just as if some procession were expected to pass.

The great thoroughfare presented an odd appearance. Vehicles there were, as usual, of all sorts—street cars and trucks and carts and coaches—but all were standing still. The drivers were unhitching their horses and leading them away. On the elevated railways, the trains had ceased running. Passengers from those which had stopped between stations were alighting and walking along the structure or clambering down from it on ladders. On the river fronts the ferryboats remained in their slips; the busy tugs were moored to their piers. Only a few sailing craft drifted lazily about the harbor.

The silence continued perhaps for half an hour. Then there came a dull roar; not the muffled din always arising from the streets, but that of escaping steam, great clouds of which could be seen rising over the city. In fact, every boiler was blowing off; for, as if by common consent, every escape valve had been lifted, and every fire had been hauled. At the gas works, the furnace doors stood open, and the retorts empty. In the telegraph offices the instruments clicked away, but no one heeded them. In the Postoffice and at the stations, and in the street boxes the letters accumulated, for the mail wagons had no drivers. The machinery in all the factories of New York stood idle. No conveyances moved, and upon every industry a sudden stroke of paralysis had fallen. And this was the cause of it:

Michael McCarthy, vender of "growing shamrock plants, bog oak ornaments, and shillelahs, in Queenstown Harbor, having engaged in too prolonged chaffering on board the Teutonic, suddenly discovered, at the close of his bargaining, that the green hills of his native land were fading in the dim distance at the rate of twenty knots per hour. He arrived in New York, on the eve of a close election, and, without knowing exactly why, he was conveyed from Ellis Island to a naturalization bureau, and there put in a fair way to aid us in settling our tariff and other questions, before the Emerald soil had left his brogans. In order to retain this valuable assistance work was found for Michael as a cobbler—a trade he had once followed in the old country—in the establishment of Mrs. Heinrich Shoeffel, in Avenue A; and there he was manfully stitching and hammering away when a visitor, entering the shop, announced himself as a "walking delegate." This information, imparted to Mrs. Shoeffel, was not disagreeable, inasmuch as it suggested extensive need of shoe leather; but when she discovered that the visitor said nothing about the purchase of boots, but simply demanded the outcasting of Michael McCarthy for failure to join United Cobblers' Union No. 64, she placidly resumed her interrupted occupation of binding one of those colossal carpet slippers so dear to the east side German heart, and ignored him, until the sharp slam of the shop door brought from the depths of her capacious bosom a long-drawn sigh of "Ach——so!" Thereupon Mrs. Shoeffel was boycotted, and the ban was extended to the merchants who furnished her little supplies. And thus it worked backward to a great leather dealer in the Swamp, who, being contumacious, found himself without truckmen and handlers. And the strike ramified and spread, and finally the result which has already been noted came about, and the industries and the conveyances of the metropolis were brought to a standstill.



"WE WANT NO MISUNDERSTANDING ABOUT THIS."

Now, the most singular thing about this strike was its remarkably orderly character. There were no indignation meetings, no denunciations of "capital," no breaches of the peace, no mobs; but in place of these accompaniments of the old-fashioned struggle there was simple stagnation. Labor, as such, effaced itself. It announced the new doctrine that its natural antithesis was not "capital," but idleness. It would enforce its just demands, not by warfare on capital, but by stopping work. Society might try how it liked being made up entirely of leisure classes.

And society did not like it. Matters were, indeed, bad when the Harlem paterfamilias had to walk to his Wall street office, but when it came to sending the whole household scurrying about after milk, and meat, and ice—nay, when he himself had to play charioteer to the coal cart—things were clearly getting serious.

The city of New York confronted a great public benefactor. But the man to deal with it was at hand. And the evening of the fourth day after the general stoppage began found him calmly smoking a cigarette upon one of the benches in Bryant Square.

"I tell you, Smith," remarked this man of destiny to his companion, who was lazily staring up at the stars, "there is only one way out of this trouble. Something has got to happen in this town which will interest everybody so tremendously—which must just grip everybody's attention so closely—that when it happens this strike business will be suddenly forgotten."

The person addressed yawned carelessly. In fact, he did not seem particularly impressed by the idea suggested to him, for his answer was irrelevant.

"Say, Julius, what are you striking for, anyhow?"

"Me? I'm not."

"Can't you get anything to do?"

"Perhaps so—don't know."

"How did you get out of work?"

"City editor bounced me."

"What for?"

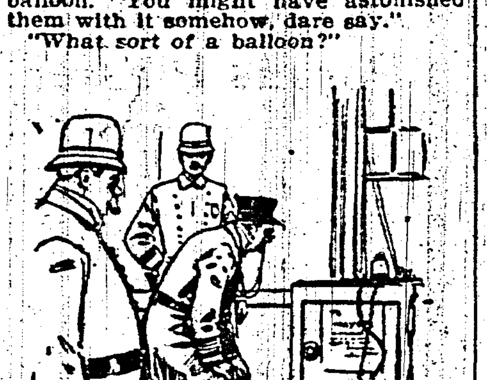
"Sent me to interview the Corean Ambassadors. Couldn't speak Corean, so I got a man to come along, who said he could interpret. Brought back two columns of first-class matter. Next day, the Ambassadors sent a note to the managing editor that they would be along to dinner at 6; and before he had half got it through his head, down they came to the office in two four-horse stages, all rigged up in rainbow clothes. Said I had invited them; and when they found there wasn't any meal, there was a row, and diplomatic representations in Washington, and the deuce to pay I left."

"You might have practised then what you preach now," laughed Smith, "and given them something else to think about, so that the dinner would be forgotten."

"Couldn't think of anything."

"Well—it isn't so easy, of course. Still I might have helped you. There's my balloon. You might have astonished them with it somehow, dare say."

"What sort of a balloon?"



THIS THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE READ AT 10 A. M.

"Big one. Kind you go up in."

"What on earth are you doing with it?"

"Sleeping on it—after having loaned a man $10 on it and foreclosed the mortgage. Come along, I'm going home."

Smith stretched himself, got upon his feet and walked on. The man called Julius sat thinking. Finally he rose, and both men strolled leisurely across the inclosure.

"Where did you get it, Smith," said Julius, finally.

"What? Oh, the balloon! That's quite a story. There was an old chap came to board in the house I live in, who was the wildest sort of an inventor. One thing he tried to get up was a telegraph which would send smells, another was an explosive safe, but he couldn't get any one to go into either, though he spent pretty much all his own money in trying experiments. Finally, he braced up for one last great effort, and concocted a balloon which he was going to steer like a boat. Maybe he didn't work over it. Borrowed money from everybody he knew to buy silk and cords and things. But he didn't go up. In fact, he went down. They fished him out somewhere by Hell Gate. I took his traps for what he owed me."

Julius asked no further questions, and the two walked on in silence, until his companion stopped near the corner of 44th street and Third avenue.

"See here," he said, "are you walking in your sleep?"

"No," said Julius, slowly, "I was just thinking. Do you know that I think I've got it?"

"Got what?"

"I think I can end this strike business, and in the way I said, if I can have your balloon."

"If you can tell me where you live, I'll promise to take you there safely," said Smith, banteringly.

"I'm in earnest," replied the other, soberly. "I should like to go with you to where that balloon is, and talk about it."

Smith looked at him, rather keenly this time—perhaps a little suspiciously—and then with a light laugh shrugged his shoulders and led the way to a shabby brick dwelling in East 44th street, the door of which he opened with his latchkey and motioned Julius to enter. The hall had that peculiar combined odor of cabbage and washing soda which characterizes a boarding house of the cheapest class, and was pitch dark. Smith led the way upstairs by the flickering light of a match, until the front attic room was reached. There they lit their pipes and began talking. Daylight was streaming in at the windows, but there was nothing about the two men to show their loss of sleep. They were sitting—Smith on a trunk which he had dragged out of the closet—face to face, with both feet on the floor, as men always do when they talk of important things. The balloon had been hauled off the bed, spread out on the floor and examined. An old safe near the window had been cleared of the mass of clothes and odds and ends which covered it, and its door stood open, revealing some rusty mechanism. A huge roll of cotton-covered wire had evidently been exhumed from under the bed, and inside the safe had been found what Julius first thought were preserve jars, but which turned out to be the cells of a voltaic battery—dry as to contents, but needing only to be filled with water and acid to make them give a strong current of electricity.

A floor board had been lifted in the middle of the room, just over the place where ran the gas pipe which supplied the fixture belonging to the room below.

At length, Julius arose, and said—emphasizing his words by tapping the rickety table with his finger:

"We want no misunderstanding about this, and I think so far there is none. You will surrender this room to-morrow as it is, and I will hire it. At the agreed time you will come back, I will admit you, so that no one will know of your presence here. I will then go out openly. While I am temporarily absent from the house you will do as we have settled. You will then leave the house and disappear. You will not reveal the part you have taken in this, no matter what may happen. And of whatever is gained I agree to give you half."

On the early morning of the eleventh day after the great strike had begun, any one passing through the uptown streets of New York might have seen groups of people at every corner, intently staring at something in the sky. Before noon, these groups had increased to crowds, and the numbers of the gazers were reinforced by people at windows and people on the housetops, all gazing skyward. The object of their attention was a balloon, which floated gracefully at an elevation of perhaps five hundred feet, but was held by a slender wire which led to a point somewhere in the vicinity of the Grand Central Depot. The balloon bore no sign; hence it was not intended as an advertisement. In fact, it was of the dull brownish hue of the well-varnished silk used in making air ships for actual aeronautic use. In the small basket which served as a car there was no one, but beneath it was suspended an object suspiciously like a large crockery water pitcher. Now, a balloon hovering over New York, even if it be only one of the miniature red globes made for children's playthings, is always sure to attract abundant attention; but here was not only a balloon, but a large one, sent aloft apparently for no other purpose than to carry a water pitcher. Nothing better calculated to arouse the always poignant curiosity of the average New Yorker could have been imagined. So the crowds grew larger and larger, until nightfall, rendering the balloon invisible, compelled them to disperse.

But next morning, the big globe being still there, the popular interest perceptibly increased, and people began to move in masses toward East 44th street, to some house in which thoroughfare it was clear that the confining wire of the balloon led; but just which house it was difficult to determine from the roadway. Numerous inquirers rang the door bells of all the houses in consecutive order, but as most of these residences were flats and the parties whose bells were rung were invariably the occupants of the basement floor, answers of an intemperate character only were elicited.

As for the house to which the wire actually led, the abode of Smith—the landlady was too well accustomed to bitter complaints concerning the performances of her former inventive lodger to pay any attention to suggestions or inquiries from her callers; and in fact, the instant she discovered that the hiring of rooms was not in question, a sudden slam of the front door constituted her sole response.

Meanwhile certain reporters, having ferreted out some littl information, kept it to themselves until the following startling headlines appeared in an extra of an afternoon paper:

HORROR!!!!

DESTRUCTION AT HAND!!

New York About to Be Laid in Ashes.

A Terrible Explosive Suspended Over the City, and to be Dropped Automatically if——

There was no evidence given to support this, but supposition and suggestion was so artfully blended throughout a column of double-leaded, big type that the ordinarily careless reader would at once jump to the conclusion that all the details of the impending danger were definitely known. The crowds about East 44th street now became so dense and unruly that collisions with the police were frequent. The detectives meanwhile had followed the balloon wire into the front attic room where the all-night conversation between Julius and Smith had occurred. There the wire appeared to be wound around the outside of a large iron safe but its end, or rather ends, for nearer inspection showed it to be double, entered a hole drilled in the safe door which was locked. On the wall above the safe was tacked the following notice:

To the Mayor:

In this safe is a voltaic battery which sends a current of electricity along these wires to the balloon. The big pitcher is large enough to hold sufficient dynamite to throw down a block of buildings. The pitcher is supported by an electro-magnetic device, so that it will not drop as long as the strength of the electrical current remains the same. But if the current is weakened or stops, or the pitcher fastening is in any wise tampered with, the pitcher will certainly fall. Clockwork in the safe will break the current in just fifty-eight hours. The slightest attempt to open the safe door will blow up a torpedo within.

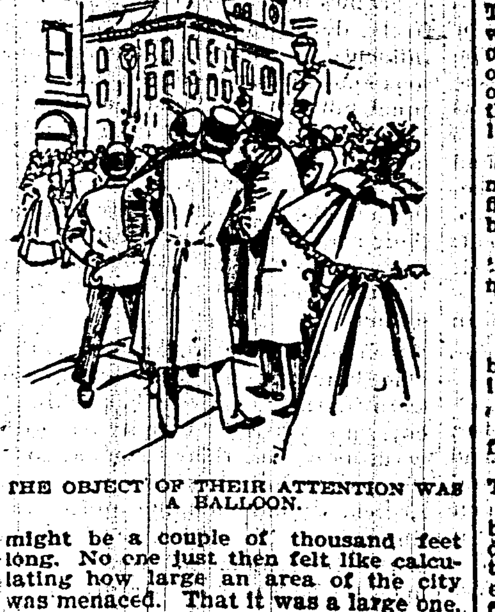
August 23, 3 o'clock p. m.

This the Superintendent of Police read at just 10 a. m. on the 25th.

"Time's up at 1 o'clock to-night," he said quietly. The inmates of the house had already been placed under surveillance. He now gave orders for the arrest of all of them, and for the vacating of all houses endangered by the balloon.

II.

The weather was warm and sultry. Little air was stirring in the streets, but aloft there were light currents constantly varying in direction. The balloon was now to the south and west of its anchorage. The sea breeze, certain to spring up in the afternoon, would waft it probably in the opposite direction. If the wind were strong, the captive globe would tauten its wire and move around a large area; if light airs prevailed, the wire would become more nearly vertical. The safest place was obviously the house in which the wire was secured, because only in the far remote possibility of absolute calm could the balloon remain directly above the fastening point of its cable. The wire might be a couple of thousand feet long. No one just then felt like calculating how large an area of the city was menaced. That it was a large one, that it included both a densely populated section and rows of the most palatial residences in New York, was only too plain.



THE OBJECT OF THEIR ATTENTION WAS A BALLOON.

The authorities at once put the Superintendent's order into effect. The balloon being now directly over the Union League Clubhouse, squads of police invaded every residence for blocks around the menaced edifice, and forced the dwellers, not only into the streets, but out of all streets which might possibly be endangered by falling walls. The sick were carried out on their beds. All available vehicles were pressed into service to transport the children, the women and the aged. Before half of the section supposed to be immediately menaced was thus cleared, the wind shifted, and the balloon swung over the Windsor Hotel. While the police were emptying this hostelry the people previously ejected returned to their dwellings.

The news had been telegraphed downtown, and the desertion of the whole business quarter of the city followed. There was a simultaneous rush for the region of the residences—a rush of men frantic with fear and apprehension for their imperiled families. Great throngs choked the streets and avenues. The populace saw the uselessness of trying to avoid a danger which constantly shifted its probable point of attack. The opposition became violent, riotous—and finally, the police, literally overwhelmed by numbers, ceased their efforts. The hotels and boarding houses remained empty; the occupants of dwelling houses returned, and began less hurried preparations for removal from the menaced district.

The arrested lodgers had meanwhile been closely interrogated by the Superintendent, but none of them could shed the smallest light on the mystery of how or by whom that balloon had been sent aloft. The landlady told of her former inventive boarder, and thus accounted for the existence of the balloon and the safe. The fate of their owner the police already knew. Since his death, the room had been let to one Smith, who had departed several days ago, and since then it had been occupied by one Julius R. Crawford.

"Then the question is," said the Superintendent, "where is Julius R. Crawford?"

There was a slight commotion outside the room, and the young man called Julius, somewhat out of breath, made his way through the crowd of policemen and reporters.

"That is my name," he said quietly. "I heard of this inquiry and returned here as quickly as possible. I had some difficulty in getting in."

The murmur of surprise which ran around the apartment was hushed by the sharp order of the Superintendent that the room be cleared.

"You are under arrest," he said to Julius when they were alone, saving the official stenographer.

"I suppose so."

"You are not obliged to answer questions which incriminate yourself, but anything you say may be used against you."

"The usual formula?"

"Ah, you have heard it before?"

"Well, see. You occupy this room?"

"Yes."

"Any one else room with you?"

"No."

"Any business?"

"Not now."

"The landlady says that that balloon and that safe have been here some time."

"Does she?"

The superintendent looked at the man sternly. Julius returned his gaze with entire calmness.

"You're not disposed to be communicative, I see," said the officer, finally. "Unlike the others."

"What others?"

"Oh, come now. This game is up. Your friends have told everything, and"——

Julius laughed contemptuously.

"I have nothing to conceal, no one has told anything, nor has any one anything to tell," he said, finally. "I did not send up the balloon."

"Who did?"

"I saw no one do it."

"It certainly was sent up from this house; it is anchored in this room."

"Quite so—during the night of Aug. 21, I understand."

"Where were you at the time?"

"Coney Island."

"Was that balloon here when you left?"

"Certainly. He was sewing up the holes in it."

"Who?"

"I decline to say."

"Did he tell you what he was going to do with the balloon?"

"No."

"Did you ask?"

"No—purposely."

"Why?"

"I thought I should be questioned by the police and didn't want to know."

"When did you return to the room?"

"Just now."

"That is rather a poor story, my man."

Julius shrugged his shoulders.

"I suppose," continued the superintendent "that you know nothing about that notice tacked up there."

Julius read it over quietly and smiled.

"You'll find that there isn't much to laugh about before you get through. This is a matter of murder."

"Why?" demanded Julius.

"Why! Do you suppose that a lot of dynamite can be dropped into this crowded city without terrible destruction of life?" returned the superintendent.

"No; but what is going to drop the dynamite?"

"Can't you read that notice?"

"Certainly; where does it say so?"

"It intimates as much."

"Not to my mind."

"Do you mean to say that that balloon carries an explosive or not?"

"I thought you just said that it did."

"Never mind what I said—does it?"

"I don't know."

"That will do," said the superintendent, stepping to the door. "We shall find other means of dealing with you."

The officer, who entered, snapped a pair of handcuffs on Julius' wrists.

"One moment," said Julius; "what am I arrested for?"

"As an accessory to sending up that balloon laden with a dangerous explosive."

"Which you do not know is there."

"Take him"——

"One moment, Mr. Superintendent!" There was a ring in the man's voice which made the officer relax his hold on his arm. "You have omitted to ask one question—and the most important of all. You believe that a great peril threatens. In dealing with it, you merely follow your instinct as a detective to find the perpetrator. There is a more pressing need than that. Will finding him avert the danger—if not, how is it to be met?"

The superintendent saw the force of the remark, and motioned the policeman to wait.

"Can you prevent it?" he demanded.

"Yes."

"Nevertheless you didn't send up the balloon, and don't know anything about it."

"Then why arrest me?"

"Very well. Prevent it, and you go free."

Julius turned away contemptuously. Then he said:

"Do you really suppose that that balloon, charged, as you say, with a deadly torpedo, was sent up simply that I might tell you how to avoid its effects in order to get clear of arrest for not having anything to do with it?"

"What do you mean?"

"Simply this. I can prevent this, and so save, as you believe, immense destruction of life and property. I will do so for $100,000."

"A blackmailing scheme, then?"

"How so?"

"To send up this balloon and threaten to murder with it, unless you are paid not to do so."

"I did not send up the balloon. Even the apprehension of its danger is all yours—not mine."

"Your game won't work."

"Very well; lock me up. But remember, you are arresting me as the perpetrator of this supposed outrage—me, the very person, on your own showing, best able to apply the remedy—who is not only able, but willing. Have you read that notice? The hours are flying and it will soon be too late. And then whose is the responsibility for the dreadful result—yours or mine? Blackmail? Is it blackmail for the physicians who fight the epidemic to ask their pay? Does the sum I ask equal in value the good I may do? When the time comes for public execration, Mr. Superintendent, the people will judge between the man who offers himself as their savior, and you, their servant, who condemned them to this calamity rather than give the just reward for their protection."

And here the conversation ended. Julius was locked up in the nearest police station. Shortly afterward the Mayor, having arrived on the scene, entered into earnest consultation with the Superintendent. The result was the posting of hand-bills all over the city, and the publication in all the newspapers of a call for suggestions of ways and means to prevent the balloon dropping its load. For any successful plan a reward of $5,000 was offered.

And meanwhile, as Julius had predicted, the great strike was forgotten.

III.

Throughout the city there was a feeling of helplessness, not unmixed with exasperation. To see that balloon up there, placidly swaying to and fro, to know that within a few hours it might release its frightful burden, to feel the uncertainty of where the inevitable explosion would occur; beyond all, to realize that every instant brought the catastrophe nearer, was maddening. Where were all the electricians and the engineers and the chemists and the inventors generally? Was it possible that the much-boasted national ingenuity had recoiled, conquered and humiliated before such a problem as this? So talked the angry people in the streets.

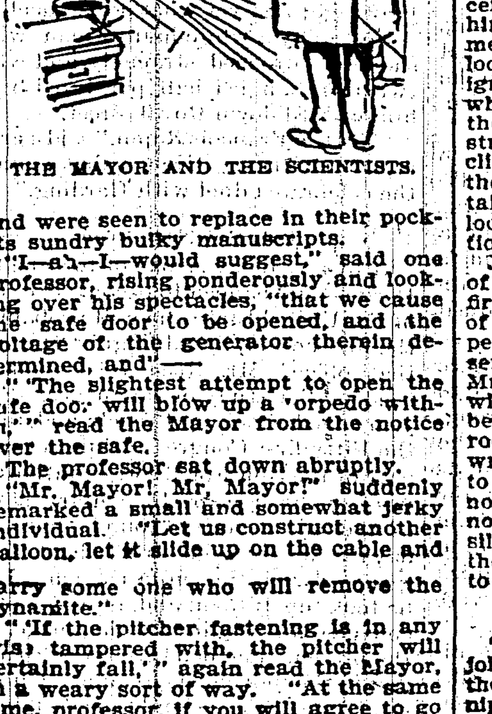
Meanwhile the news of the peril of the metropolis had spread over the country, and, singular to say, its principal effect upon the suburban population was a burning desire to witness the big explosion, as it could do them no harm. Consequently, the Philadelphians, and the New Havenites, and the Albanians, besides the dwellers in other nearby towns, flocked in great cohorts into New York. They came in on the morning trains with their children and their lunch baskets, and bivouacked in hordes in the uptown streets, just outside the police cordon which now inclosed the circle swept by the balloon. They pre-empted the stoops of private residences, ate their meals thereon, and rang the door bells at intervals to demand ice water or the loan of a cup of milk. One man from New Jersey brought some carpenters and tried to erect a "grand stand" in the neighborhood of Central Park, but he was mobbed by the neighborhood before he had sold enough seats to make the enterprise remunerative. Another person drove a thriving business in selling pieces of smoked glass wherewith to look at the balloon; which the farmers bought instinctively. The peripatetic telescope men fairly coined money.

This had not gone on long, when heavy rain clouds began to gather in the west, and then a new fear arose. Would the storm hasten the falling of the dynamite? Suppose the balloon should be struck by lightning!

Meanwhile the urgent appeals which had been sent out by the Mayor to all the scientific people had resulted in an imposing gathering of professors in the 44th street boarding house. Each having answered the call under the implicit conviction that all the others had been summoned for the express purpose of hearing his particular views on the matter in hand, an air of reserved dignity and gratified condescension pervaded the company as it followed His Honor up the creaky stairs, and into the attic room, where the safe was located.

"I need not say to you, gentlemen," said the Mayor, tersely, "why you are here. You perceive the danger. Can it be averted? Suggestions are in order—prompt and sharp, please."

No answer was returned, although several scientists looked disconcerted and were seen to replace in their pockets sundry bulky manuscripts.



THE MAYOR AND THE SCIENTISTS.

"I—ah—I—would suggest," said one professor, rising ponderously and looking over his spectacles, "that we cause the safe door to be opened, and the voltage of the generator therein determined, and"——

"'The slightest attempt to open the safe door will blow up a torpedo within,'" read the Mayor from the notice over the safe.

The professor sat down abruptly.

"Mr. Mayor! Mr. Mayor!" suddenly remarked a small and somewhat jerky individual. "Let us construct another balloon, let it slide up on the cable and carry some one who will remove the dynamite."

"'If the pitcher fastening is in any wise tampered with, the pitcher will certainly fall,'" again read the Mayor, in a weary sort of way. "At the same time, professor, if you will agree to go up and try"——

"No, sir; no, sir; quite impossible; life too valuable to the cause of science. No, sir."

The chorus of coughs and poohs! which greeted this last remark ceased when a third person rose and proposed to cut the cable, the advantages of which plan he was about to argue when it was pointed out that nothing would more certainly break the current and thus cause the dropping of the torpedo.

Then the electricians got at it in earnest. One wanted to hitch on a second battery and reverse the current, a proceeding certain to disorganize the electromagnetic mechanism in the balloon and release the pitcher. Another wanted to splice on a great length of cable, and let the balloon float over some other place to do its mischief; but this, leaving out the ethical question involved, would, of course, put in more resistance in the path of the current, and perhaps render it too weak to hold up the load. Another wanted to fire bullets at the pitcher, and cause the explosion in mid-air; but it was pointed out that they would be much more likely to hit the balloon and let the gas out.

"I did not ask your attendance, gentlemen," said the Mayor somewhat sarcastically, "to devise means for dropping that torpedo. The balloon will do that of itself (he started as he glanced at his watch)—in about five hours. Experiment is out of the question. We cannot risk failure. Can no one suggest any certain means of relief?"

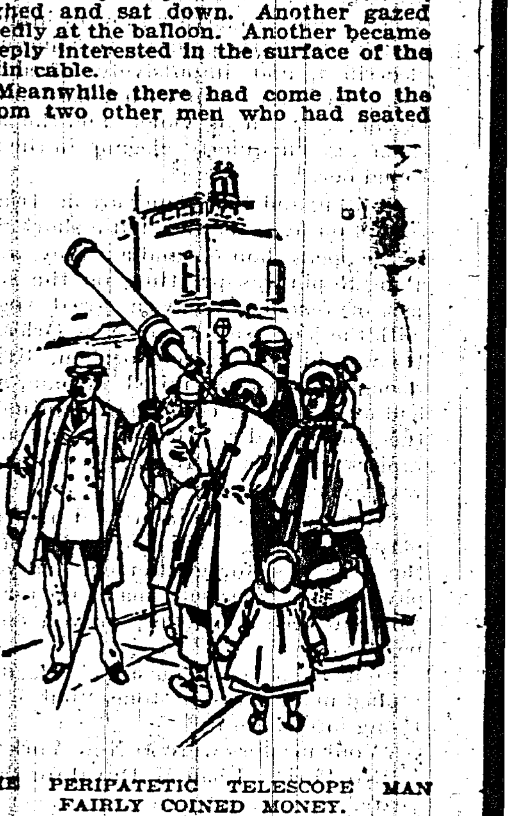
The scientists breathed heavily but said nothing. They could see the balloon—now ruddy with the reflected rays of the setting sun—poised over the great cathedral. The threatened storm had passed over, leaving, however, the breeze steady. The chances were then that the torpedo would do its fearful work in the fairest portion of the metropolis. From this locality the police, now reinforced by the militia, had driven the people toward the rivers. The danger lines had been drawn at 59th street and at Madison square. It was a strange sight to see Fifth avenue, above 23d street, deserted as far as the eye could reach; the gently swaying globe being the only moving object in the long perspective. Outside the danger lines the people clustered on the housetops like bees.

The scientists, still silent, looked at the Mayor with dismayed faces. The Mayor grimly looked back at the scientists.

"And this is all?" said the Mayor.

Several of the younger scientists present moved uneasily in their seats. One of them went to the safe, passed his hands helplessly over the exterior, sighed and sat down. Another gazed fixedly at the balloon. Another became deeply interested in the surface of the twin cable.

Meanwhile there had come into the room two other men who had seated themselves beside the Mayor. The official turned to them and whispered something. They nodded promptly.



THE PERIPATETIC TELESCOPE MAN FAIRLY COINED MONEY.

"I will not detain you further, gentlemen," said the Mayor to the scientists. "I thank you for your assistance. I can only regret that the circumstances make it unavailing."

The philosophers solemnly walked out of the room, and maintained stillness until the street was reached. There they would have at once embarked in a heated discussion had not the police on guard insisted on their immediate repair beyond the danger lines.

One of the two men beside the Mayor appended his name to a check for one hundred thousand dollars. His signature would have been honored for five hundred times that sum. The torpedo would fall directly on his roof. The other impressed a stamp on the face of the check and dashed a quick scrawl over it. The Chemical Bank of New York had now guaranteed its payment. The Mayor put it in his pocketbook with a sigh of disappointment, and his visitors withdrew.

The man called Julius sat in the captain's room in the Thirtieth Street police station calmly smoking and reading the latest extra evening newspaper. If the populace had known where he was, he would probably have also listened—though with equal imperturbability—to the howls of a raging mob in the street outside. But that information had been carefully withheld even from the reporters, and consequently the street, being within the danger district, so far from being the scene of an incipient riot, was entirely deserted save by the policemen on guard. Since his interview with the superintendent, the police had burned with a mediaeval desire to extract from Julius the knowledge which he claimed to possess, by the prompt infliction of any reasonable variety of torture. Carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment, the police captain in whose care he was placed conceived the brilliant notion of sending him, in charge of two stalwart patrolmen, to be kept directly under the balloon as it moved around. But the designated guardians promptly rebeled when Julius pointed out to them that they would be just as liable to destruction as himself; and as he declined of his own volition to repair to the threatened localities alone, the captain reconsidered the project and locked him up until some less objectionable plan could be matured.

Julius was deep in a lurid biography of himself (where he learned, for the first time, that he was a Russian exile of Anarchistic antecedents, and that his personal appearance was truly represented by a worn-out woodcut of Mr. Chauncey Depew, duly decorated with bushy hair and a straggling beard), when the captain entered the room, snapped the nippers around his wrist, gave him his hat and told him to "come along!" The captain was not communicative, and Julius asked no questions, so the pair proceeded in silence through the deserted streets to the 44th street boarding house, and up to the attic room.

IV.

There they found the Mayor, now joined by other city officials, awaiting them. The police captain removed the nippers, and Julius stood alone in the centre of the room facing the concentrated glare of its occupants.

"I have sent for you," said the Mayor, breaking the silence somewhat abruptly, "to ask whether you have reconsidered your determination."

Before he could speak, the Mayor went on:

"You must see that your position is a most perilous one. Even if you are willing to inflict the frightful consequences which this barbarous act must entail upon hundreds of innocent people who have never harmed you, certainly you must have some regard for your own safety."

"Have you found proof that I sent up that balloon?" asked Julius.

"The circumstantial proof is strong enough," answered the Mayor.

"Ah, then, you have not found direct proof?"

"But you have said that you know who did send it up."

"Pardon me. I have not. Nor have you got enough evidence against me to warrant a police justice in holding me for one moment; and even if you had, how would it help you to meet the emergency? Do you fully realize that the limit of time stated on that placard will be reached now in about twenty minutes?"

Whether his hearers had appreciated the fact before or not, there was not one of them who did not feel a distinct shock when these last words were coolly uttered.

"Therefore," continued Julius, "let me come to a plain and simple business proposition and answer your question by another. Are you ready to accept my terms, or are you not?"

"How long will it take to accomplish what you say you can do?" asked the Mayor.

"About six minutes."

"Can you do it alone?"

"No, I want help—three men."

"But if you fail?"

"I cannot fail."

The Mayor drew his pocketbook from his pocket, opened it, took out the check, signed and certified as before described, and held it for a moment irresolutely.

"Does this man demand that we pay over this money to him before he performs his undertaking?" said the Comptroller sharply, advancing to the Mayor's elbow.

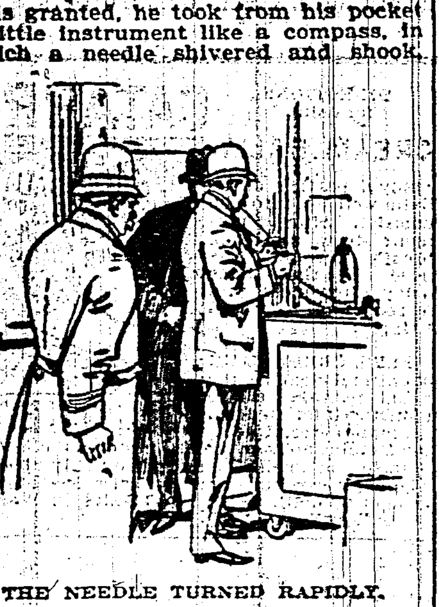
Julius laughed.

"Oh, no," he said. "I have perfect faith in the Mayor. Have I Your Honor's word that this shall be paid me, and a safe conduct on board a steamer for the foreign port I may name, be afforded, immediately after I have done my part?"

The Mayor looked at the set faces around him. None of those tightly compressed lips opened to suggest any means of escape. The Comptroller nodded half voluntarily.

"You have it," said the Chief Magistrate quietly, replacing the draft in his pocket.

Julius drew a long breath. Then, pointing to three policemen, he asked that they be directed to assist him. This granted, he took from his pocket a little instrument like a compass, in which a needle shivered and shook,



THE NEEDLE TURNED RAPIDLY.

and then, stepping to the double cable which led into the room, he placed his hand between the two strands so as to separate them slightly, and held his compass over one of them. The needle turned rapidly. Then, as if satisfied, he beckoned his assitants to follow, and led the way to the roof. The sound impressions thence received by the Mayor and his companions, who remained in the attic room, and their interjectory remarks were as below reported.

From the roof.

A promiscuous scuffling of four pairs of feet. The tin sheets of the roof creak and groan and make sharp, metallic, crackling noises. The walking ceases.

One minute gone!

A single voice can be heard evidently explaining something, but the words cannot be followed.

The pairs of feet scatter, the scuffling and creaking noises come from different directions.

Two or three gruff voices talk simultaneously.

* * * * * * * *

In the Room.

"What are they arguing about?" asks some one petulantly.

Two minutes gone!

* * * * * * * *

From the Roof.—The feet draw together again. Inarticulate noises, which might be regarded as laughter, if that were conceivable in the circumstances. Various hard stamps on the tin.

Then, with startling distinctness, the words:

"Well, begorra, if iver I"——

And then the sentence is clipped off as if it were a suddenly curtailed telephone message.

Four minutes gone!

* * * * * * * *

In the Room.—The listeners look at one another in surprise.

"Don't you think, Mr. Mayor," remarks the Superintendent of Police, uneasily, moving toward the door, "that we had better proceed to the"——

* * * * * * * *

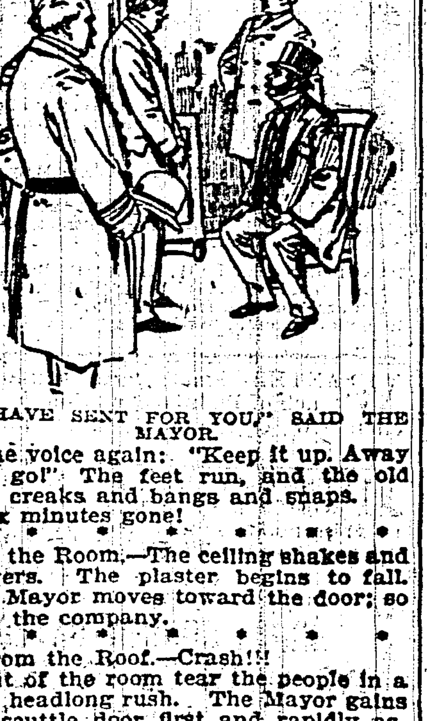
From the Roof.

"Now, then, all together"—unquestionably the voice of Julius.

The tramp of feet walking in regular cadence, and growing fainter as it becomes more distant.

More scuffling of feet, as if running back.

Then, tramp—tramp—tramp.



"I HAVE SENT FOR YOU," SAID THE MAYOR.

The voice again: "Keep it up. Away you go!" The feet run, and the old roof creaks and bangs and snaps.

Six minutes gone!

* * * * * * * *

In the Room.—The ceiling shakes and quivers. The plaster begins to fall. The Mayor moves toward the door; so does the company.

* * * * * * * *

From the Roof.—Crash!!!

Out of the room tear the people in a wild headlong rush. The Mayor gains the scuttle door first and rapidly ascends the ladder.

Crash!!! like the falling of a chimney, the bricks thundering down on the tin roof.

His Honor's head rises above the hatchway, but only to be buried in a huge, light, silky mass, which settles down over him and fills the opening with its voluminous folds.

Downward he steps, involuntarily, upon the fingers of the man next below, who, in an agonized effort to release himself, sits on the head of the individual immediately beneath. The Mayor slides down the ladder. Stifled howls of anguish and wild objurgations come therefrom in tones half smothered by the fumes of gas reeking from the silk.

A moment later the people on the roof drag the great fabric clear of the opening. Again the Mayor leads the way.

The moon emerges from an obscuring cloud, as if to greet him, as he steps out upon the tin.

And there he perceives:

Lights flashing from the adjacent buildings and people running along the roofs and waving their hats. From the street a confused hum, then a mighty roar of deafening cheers, resounding the avenues of the great city, until it seemed as if all New York were chanting the paean of its deliverance.

But nearer at hand?

There was the confused shape of the balloon, flat and motionless, a tangle of cordage. The shattered remains of a huge water pitcher. Three policemen hopelessly out of breath in paroxyms of laughter.

And as the central figure, Julius, triumphant.

The peril was averted, and in a way which no one had thought of.

For the three policemen had seized the wire and by it had hauled down the balloon!

ELIZABETH SAYS DON'T.

She Fought the Elm-Tree Pest, and Has Given up in Despair.

The Elizabeth Daily Journal, always an attentive reader of The Daily Press, has gravely considered the crusade advocated by ex-Mayor Randolph in the columns of this paper against the elm-tree pest, and editorially remarks as follows:

"Several of the leading citizens of Plainfield have combined in a crusade against the elm-tree beetle. It will do little good. For a time it may save a few trees, but it is about as useless to try to exterminate the elm-tree beetle as it is to try to exterminate the sparrow. They fly in all directions, at all stages of their existence, and unless everybody, all over the country, should unite to kill the beetles, they propagate in one place and fly to the others. Elizabeth citizens tried all known remedies, but to no avail. Thousands of beautiful trees were killed and the streets despoiled of their foliage and beauty. It is a great pity that there is really no permanent protection against these beetles, but there is none. The elm trees are doomed unless the beetles themselves are annihilated by some natural causes."

Because Elizabeth has failed, is no reason why Plainfield should be faint-hearted in the project. Plainfield often succeeds where Elizabeth does not. And besides, it is popularly supposed at this favored end of the county that the Elizabeth elms were bored to death by the peculiarly virulent mosquitoes that infest the city of the marshes. Thank goodness, Plainfield has nothing of that sort to fight. Elizabeth's advice is not to be regarded without suspicion. She is entirely too eager to have Plainfield's floral beauty ravaged.

HOME FROM THE HOLY LAND.

Plainfielders Greet Their Former Pastor and His Wife.

A charming informal reception was given by Mrs. P. M. French of Somerset street to Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles B. Mitchell Thursday evening in honor of their return from a four-months trip through the Holy Land.

A large number of friends of the clergyman and his wife were present to greet them.

Dr. Mitchell, much to the delight of all, gave an intensely interesting talk of his trip, describing in a realistic manner many of the wonderful scenes enjoyed. For one month he and his wife were in the saddle, having adopted that method of travel through a portion of their journey.

During the entire trip nothing happened to mar its pleasure, and they returned to America in excellent health and spirits, glad to meet their friends once more. They will remain in town a very short time, when they will return to their home in Kansas City.

Prof. Whitney of Hackettstown Institute, and Mrs. Whitney, who is the daughter of P. M. French, were among the guests last evening.

Death of S. T. Hillman.

Samuel T. Hillman, formerly a well-known resident of this city, died at Deland, Florida, Tuesday. While a resident of Plainfield he lived with his daughter, Mrs. Frank E. Kinsman, of Sherman avenue. He was early identified with the church history of the town, though a member of no one of them.

His services as a lay preacher are remembered by many of the older residents, and especially by Dr. Yerkes, who was his intimate friend. He was 72 years of age. The funeral will be held Sunday afternoon at 3 in the First Baptist Church, West 79th street and Boulevard, New York.

Reduced Rates to Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Railroad.

On the occasion of the dedication of the Odd Fellows' Temple at Philadelphia, May 21, 1895, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, May 20 and 21, excursion tickets to Philadelphia and return from all points on its system east of Pittsburg and Erie, north of Quantico and south of Canandaigua, inclusive, at a single fare for the round trip, with minimum rate of fifty cents. Tickets will be good for return passage until May 23 inclusive. This rate is open to the public, and offers an excellent opportunity for a visit to Philadelphia at a very small cost.

Fast and frequent express trains run from Philadelphia to all principal New Jersey seashore resorts.

IN OLD DUTCH STYLE.

Much Pleasure Afforded by the Holland Tea of the Trinity Church Endeavorers.

Those who visited the Sunday-school rooms of Trinity Reformed Church Thursday night were greeted with a pleasing and amusing sight. Encircling the room and around the pillars was a liberal display of red, white and blue, giving a bright and cheerful appearance. At the door everyone was obliged to meet the genial collector, George Saums, who gracefully accepted the 25-cents admission fee. By the style of his dress, he oeing clad in clothes and wooden pumps such as worn by genuine Hollanders, one could guess what he was about to say as he politely informed all that they were attending a Dutch tea, and gave them a most hearty welcome. Will Crawford, his assistant, was dressed in like manner. The enormous size of their pumps caused much mirth.

In the tea room, to the right of the main room, a pleasant picture was presented. A table was quaintly set in old-fashioned Holland style, with china plates, cups and saucers and tea pot. A clever arrangement of candles and the original Holland flower in bouquets, gave additional beauty to the scene. A sugar bowl used on the table was 115 years old, and had been used for many years in Holland.

Presiding at the table was F. E. Smith, who poured tea with the grace and dignity of an old-time Hollander, and his waitresses, Mrs. Harry W. Marshall and Mrs. Will F. Williams, served all so well that much regret at leaving was expressed by each departing guest.

The waitresses wore frocks of blue and yellow, with caps and low corsage, and one unacquainted with their features would surely have thought them originals of the type they intended to represent.

Those enjoying the tea were served with ham and cheese sandwiches, delicious coffee and a choice of several kinds of cake; nothing elaborate, but all good, and everyone was well pleased with the excellence.

In opening, E. E. Anthony, whose good humor is proverbial, introduced the Messrs. Higham, who favored the audience with choice violin and piano music, which was well received. H. S. Thatcher also pleased those present with several recitations.

A fact worthy of note was that the candle-stick standing on the table in the large room was brought from Holland in 1710 by the late Jacob Newell's grandfather.

The whole affair was eminently successful, and no one went away dissatisfied. The committee who arranged and planned the novel event consisted of H. W. Marshall, George Saums, Will Crawford, E. E. Anthony and F. E. Smith, assisted by Mrs. H. W. Marshall, and Mrs. Will F. Williams. These represented faithfully the Christian Endeavor society of the church, which planned and conducted the affair.

The proceeds will be used in paying the Christian Endeavor society's share of expense for the new hymn-books now in use.

The smallness of the attendance was regretable, and is attributed to the home cares of the housecleaning period and the number of other attractions of the evening.

THE GERMAN.

Graceful Social Event in the Bicycle Clubhouse.

The subscription german given in the Plainfield Bicycle clubhouse last night was attended by about fifty, who made a pretty and brilliant scene in going through the various evolutions and figures of which the affair consisted.

The decorations of the ball room were arranged especially for the occasion, and were very handsome, consisting of flags, bunting and Japanese lanterns. The newspaper, flag and ribbon figures were unique, and executed with a gracefulness that was charming to the onlooker.

The favor table was presided over in an accomplished manner by Mrs. J. W. Reinhart, the articles of which were novel, varied and pretty. The figures were led by L. G. Timpson.

The music was furnished by Elliott of New York, and the refreshments served by Max Wiertz.

Among those present were: Mr and Mrs J F Raymond, Mr and Mrs M S Ackerman, Mr and Mrs Clifton Wharton, Mr and Mrs Lemuel Serrell, Jr., Misses VanBoskerck, Rhinehart, Walz, Crane, Whiton, Waring, and Cooley, Messrs VanBoskerck, West, Van Buren, Syk[illegible], Cooley, Murray, and Waring.

Spring, Beautiful Spring.

The year rolls round and Springtime is here. Spring, beautiful Spring, yes; yet there is a but in it. The Spring cleaning brings a world of work and worry. Carpets to be cleaned and changed, and the painter and paper-hanger adds to the discomfort.

It is a great relief to be able to go to a nice store and see a beautiful selection of suitable papers at a price within one's means. They can be found at Love's, corner of North and Watchung avenues. There you can select from 30,000 pieces of well-chosen wall-papers. Love, the wall-paper designer, knows who makes the best goods and what are the prevailing styles. Love is making a great reduction sale for May and has put some fine goods on the bargain counter at 5, 6 and 8 cents a roll, with some fine embossed styles at 10 cents.

TWO YEARS OF HAPPINESS.

Mr. and Mrs. Cutter Observe Their Second Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred S. Cutter of Richmond street celebrated the second anniversary of their marriage on Friday by a progressive whist party given to the members and friends of the Entra Nous Whist Club of which they are members.

After congratulations and best wishes had been extended to the host and hostess four tables of players started to win the very pretty presents which had been secured to promote greater interest.

At 11 when the playing ceased it was learned that the first prizes had been captured by Mrs. W. A. Coddington and Will F. Williams, while Mrs. Scribner and Armstrong Mulford consoled each other on their bad run of cards.

In honor of the occasion Mr. and Mrs. Cutter were presented with a handsome cut-glass water set and a set of individual salt cellers to match by the members of the club. After a collation had been served the party broke up with many regrets at having to leave such a delightful entertainment. Among those present were Mrs. Scribner of Oil City, Pa., L. Cutter of New York, Judge and Mrs. W. A. Coddington, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong Mulford, Mr. and Mrs. Will F. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. McClintock, Mr. and Mrs. Waldorf, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Ryder, Miss Mulford, John Lewis and Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Cutter.

JACOB T. ADAMS DEAD.

Stricken With Appplexy at 6:30, He Died at 9:30 This Morning.

Jacob T. Adams, a well-known and respected citizen of North Plainfield, died very suddenly Saturday morning at 9:30 from a stroke of appoplexy which he suffered three hours previous just after arising from bed.

Mr. Adams returned from his work—that of a mason—last night apparently in the best of health. After suffering the stroke he was assisted back to the bed where he remained in an unconscious condition until death ensued, though Drs. Jenkins and Keeney were called.

He was 78 years of age, and had lived where he died, corner of Duer street and Linden avenue, for ten years. He was a member of the First Baptist Church. He leaves a wife and three children, Charles R., Alexander N., and Mrs. Wilbur Randolph.

If he had lived until next Fall Mr. and Mrs. Adams would have celebrated their golden wedding.

The funeral will be held from his late residence Tuesday at 2:30 p. m. The interment will be in the Methodist Cemetery.

To Save Local Vegetation.

"Nicotiana Tobacum", a preparation which is sure death to caterpillars, currant worms, and all insects that injure or destroy vegetation, is now in season. It will prevent or destroy any and all kinds of pests on plants, peach or fruit trees; and is also excellent for moths in carpets, and for packing Winter clothing, etc. Now is the time to use it. It will not injure the most delicate plant, and is guaranteed to do as represented or money is refunded. Its price is low, and it can be procured at Mosher's cigar store, North avenue, or of T. H. Timbo, agent.

"Was It An Accident?"

It was a very happy thought of the women of the Home Missionary Society, to take advantage of Dr. Mitchell's temporary sojourn in Plainfield, to secure him for a lecture to aid them in their work, which he will deliver Monday evening at 8, in the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are returning to their western home after a trip of four months abroad, during which they have visited Egypt, Syria and Palestine; and their numerous friends in Plainfield will be glad of the opportunity to hear his lecture.

Spare Your Child.

All things are not necessary that seem so: a child may be cross-eyed and yet not need an operation to cure the defect. This result will often be attained by a pair of properly adjusted glasses, which adjustment can only be made by a skilled optician. Such an expert is always to be seen at Collier's, 103 Park avence, who will make free examination of your child's eyes, and probably save them from the suffering of an operation.

Should Be Sent to the County Jail.

Those detestable scalawags, flower thieves, are again at their miserable business robbing flower beds of blooming plants.

Thursday night the yard of O. W. Dunham, 325 East Fifth street, was robbed of all the pansies that day set out.

If they are apprehended it is sincerely hoped City Judge Coddington will give them all the law allows for their offence.

To Improve the Church.

The Ladies Christian Work Society of Trinity Reformed Church have contracted with Edward Love for the painting and papering of the lecture room of the church.

The work will be done during the month of August, when the church is closed for cleaning and repairs.

—Frank Fulton of Leggett's drug store, Boonfield Hullck of Barker's drug store, and Nathan Brownell, have passed the examinations making them registered pharmacists.

OWNED HIS PRISON.

MINERS KEPT J. M. RICKET IN A TUNNEL FOR SEVEN MONTHS.

Wanted to Steal His Property. They Gave Him the Alternative of Assigning His Claims. He Caught a Sentinel Asleep, Stunned Him and Fled.

It isn't every day that one meets a man who owns a gold mine that he dares not visit. Denver has such an individual and the story which he tells would seem incredible were it not for proofs that cannot be explained away.

He holds patents issued by the United States for two mining claims in the Black Hills. He has not seen the property for two and a half years.

"I may be over sensitive as to the danger of going back to that region," said he a short while ago in relating his thrilling experience, "but seven months' imprisonment in a gloomy tunnel in the mountains with the prospects of starvation would make anybody cautious, wouldn't it?"

Ricker is by choice a miner. Years ago he reached the Black Hills in his journey through the West and was employed as a miner in the celebrated Homestake mine. Keeping his eye open for an auspicious opportunity to invest in a promising claim he, one day, bought two patented properties of a busted prospector.

While waiting for the railroad, Ricker drifted back to his old home in New Haven, Ct., where he was employed on one of the street car lines, when a letter arrived from Deadwood telling him that several miners desired to purchase his claims, and inviting him to go at once to Deadwood to close the deal. A brief correspondence ensued, in the course of which Ricker received an offer for the two claims. He at once proceeded to Deadwood, where he met one of the prospective purchasers and journeyed to the mine for a final conference.

"I had no suspicions that anything could be wrong," said Mr. Ricker, in telling his story, "and I really thought the men meant business until they began to urge me to sign a deed before any money had been paid. They were thoroughly armed with guns and revolvers. We were in the heart of the mountains, far from human help, and the alternative was presented to me of signing a deed trasferring the property to designing villians or to be thrust into the very tunnel which I had assisted in constructing. I refused to be terrorized into an act which I knew to be wrong, and I was made a prisoner and placed in close confinement."

Ricker says that he was conducted into the tunnel in January and it was not until the following August that he felt the genial heat or the sun. When his gloomy experience began he weighed 204 pounds. After escaping and arriving at Denver he tipped the beam at 137 pounds. Two armed miners sat at the mouth of the tunnel each night as guards, and he was bound hand and foot each night so that he could not escape while his captors slept.

No violence was offered his person, but it was evident that the captors had decided upon a campaign of slow starvation.

One day when the prisoner was feigning sickness one of the guards disappeared, and Ricker found himself in charge of a careless sentinel, who had fallen asleep.

"I lost no time," said Ricker, "in removing my shoes and creeping past the sentinel. Seizing a stone, I turned and knocked him senseless. I then took possession of his brace of 45's and his Winchester, and relieved him of his heavy boots, as I expected a hard tramp before me. Luckily I had $80 in money in one of my shoes, and I succeeded in getting out of the country without begging bread. Had I coolly considered the situation I would have made a bee line for the nearest United States Marshal and called upon him for protection. My only thought was to get away, and I allowed no grass to grow under my feet until I arrived at the union station in Denver."

His long confinement had cut off all communication between himself and his friends in the East. Among the latter was a sweetheart who remained faithful through the trying odeal, believing that he would some day reappear. Her hopes was realized.

A letter from Denver gave the details of his long imprisonment. A few months later a handsome woman stepped from one of the trains and the Rev. Charles Marshall of Trinity Memorial Church, performed the happy ceremony which united two congenial spirits, and to day it is doubtful if there is a happier couple in Denver than Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ricker.

Mr. Ricker does not attempt to say whether he killed the guard or not in escaping from the tunnel. He remembers that the man gave no signs of life when his boots were pulled off.

A CAT AND DOG TEASER.

The Scheme of an Orange County Man with a Pail of Milk and an Electric Battery.

"I've got a great scheme," said an ingenious Orange county man. "There's no patent on it either. It is just a cat and dog teaser, and it beats anything I ever saw for the purpose. I got an old stove zinc and laid it on the ground near the back door. Then I put a wooden bucket of milk on the zinc. In the kitchen I've got a battery of two gallon cells and a four inch coil with a vibrating circuit breaker. One wire is connected to the zinc plate and the other terminates in a piece of metal in the milk. You just ought to see the effect. A cat comes along, smells the milk and goes for it. She just touches the milk with her whiskers and looks puzzled when the slight, tingling shock is felt. Then she returns to the attack and touches her tongue to the surface of the milk. Her hair rises then and she emits a yowl of rage or pain as she springs away from the pail and then turns to look back at it. I have seen the same cat take two shocks within as many minutes and then act as if she wanted to try it again, but didn't dare to.

"With dogs it is different. The dog steps upon the zinc, lops his long tongue into the milk and then throws a back somersault. He wants no more after that, but tucking his tail between his legs, streaks out of the yard as quickly as possible. If you want to try it you needn't use a whole pail of milk. Just take a crockery dish and it will answer just as well. Milk is cheap up our way, you know, and I took the first thing that came handy."

In seasons of scarcity of food the coyote and other wild animals subsist upon the leaves of the cactus plant.

LOVE FOR THE BEAST.

Parental Interference Drove the Daughter to the Mountains.

"We had gone about two miles from camp when Tige and Fan struck a scent and bounded off through the dense thicket. I quickened my pace in the direction the dogs had taken and soon came upon the tracks of what I knew must be those of a huge grizzly bear. Presently, as I anticipated, the hounds brought the bear to bay a few hundred yards ahead. This was clearly evident from the altered tone of their cries. When I came up with the dogs there sure enough was a big grizzly sitting on his haunches and complacently taking in the situation.

"I poised my rifle and was about to fire, when to my utter surprise I saw a stout leather strap about the bear's chubby neck, while from the brass ring under his throat dangled a rosette and tassel made of red, white and blue ribbons. Beside, the animal's coat was as sleek and clean as if he had just come from a tub of soap and water. So long as I allowed the dogs to bark at a safe distance he sat bolt upright, perfectly still, neither sniffing nor growling, and with an air of stolid indifference.

"Was the brute an escape from some menagerie? Was he a household pet, or was I dreaming? None of these surely. We were in the heart of a mountain wilderness, more than thirty miles from the nearest border settlement, and 200 miles from the nearest town ever visited by circus or menagerie. Beside, family pets are not made of grizzly bears weighing half a ton. Moreover, I was wide awake, and I had not tasted any brandy since leaving camp.

"I called off the dogs and put them in leashes. Strangely enough the huge beast plunged instanter into the thicket and shambled off up the creek, while I followed as fast as I could lead the hounds. At a point about a half a mile further up the bear forded the stream, scaled the opposite bank and was soon lost in the brush. I followed, still leading the dogs, now furiously barking and madly trying to get loose. I could hear the crackling of dry twigs under the bear's feet, and quieting the dogs in order to catch his course, I heard a human voice, the shrill, treble cry of a woman.

"'Ho, Dio! Dio! Dio-o!' it came.

"Once more I was dazed. All the fairy stories of bears and wolves I had ever heard or read came back to me, and I was beginning to mistrust the reliability of my senses when the cry came again, a good deal nearer and louder:

"'Dio! Dio! Ho, Di-o-o-o!'

"Chaining the hounds to a sapling, I plunged forward. I soon overtook the bear, which had paid no attention to me whatever, but lazily walked along as if his business were his own and nobody else's, halting now and then to munch a few berries from the bushes. As Bruin and I emerged from the thicket into a partially open space what was my amazement to suddenly meet face to face a woman—a real, live woman! The apparition was clad in buckskin frock and leggings, with high brogans buckled over her feet and her head covered with a brown slouch hat, from beneath which streamed her long hair. She was a blonde of the most perfect type. She snapped her thumb and finger and the bear walked to her side, reared up on his hind feet and licked her cheek while she stroked his shaggy coat.

"'Now, sir,' said the woman, 'will you walk home with me and see where I live with Dio and his family?'

"A twenty minutes' walk on a well beaten trail brought us to a limestone cliff a few yards from the stream. This cliff was nearly perpendicular, forty or fifty feet high, and in its face on a level with the bank of the creek there was a broad opening or cave, perhaps ten feet high and thirty or forty deep. Just within was a snugly built log cabin, its front gable end extending outside far enough to catch the sunlight and permit the escape of the smoke from a stick and clay chimney. This retreat was the home of the woman, while a family of bears occupied the further end of the cave.

"Upon our arrival Mrs. Grizzly Bruin and two half grown cubs made their appearance, all exhibiting the same docile characteristics as the great Dio. A big Newfoundland dog also bounded forth to greet us. The cabin contained three airy and well lighted rooms, a studio or parlor, a bedroom or kitchen.

"Retiring to her bedroom a few minutes, the lady reappeared attired in her 'reception suit,' as she laughingly called it. While we sat at luncheon she told me her history, and I assure you it was only the old story, with romantic variations and practical illustrations. The gist of the whole matter was a love sorrow caused by the interference of unwise parents and resulting in the abandonment of a comfortable home for the precarious life of a recluse. Only two or three trusted friends know the secret of her whereabouts and mode of living.

"Backwoodsmen built her the cabin five years ago, and about that time she bought a pair of grizzly cubs from the Indians and reared them on condensed milk. To this simple diet and the kindest treatment the philosophical lady attributes the wonderful docility of her grizzly pets. Frontiersman hired for the purpose make monthly visits to the cabin, bringing upon pack animals every comfort and many luxuries.

"The hermitess maintained that mercy between man and man and kindness to the lower animals must constitute the great panacea which is to redeem animated nature, bring back the golden age and hasten the millennium. Growing enthusiastic she cited many interesting facts in her own experience. It was a common thing every summer for humming birds to come through the open window, build their nests and rear their young in the evergreen foliage that decorated her little parlor. The parent birds would come at her call and eat honey from the palm of her hand. Large birds built their nests under the eaves of her humble cabin, while grouse nested in the neighboring trees and brought their chicks to pick up the crumbs that she threw to them from her kitchen window. A couple of well bred tabby cats share the house with their mistress and keep the storeroom free from mice. Volumes might be written upon what she has already done with the larger animals. While she does not believe in a charmed life, she declares that there is not a creature in the mountain forests round about that would harm her."

Controllable Affection.

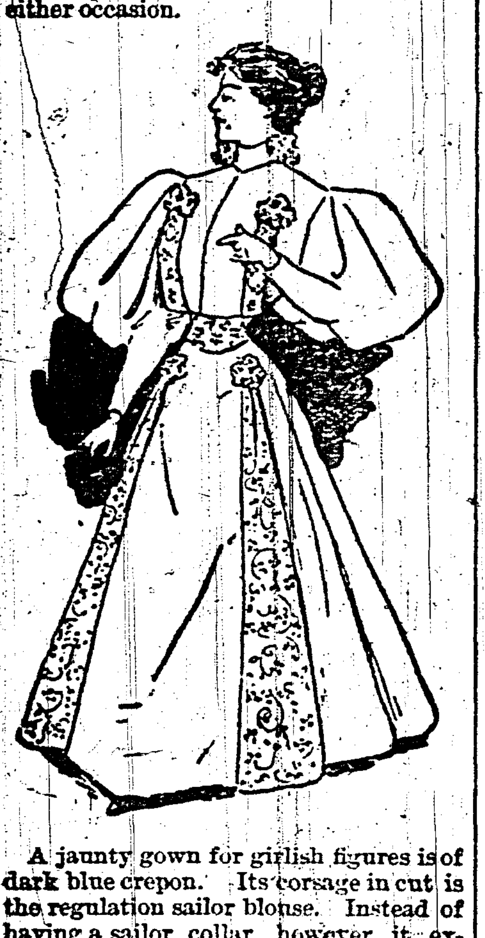
"I cannot say that I love him wildly," admitted the Chicago young lady, "but still I think he will make a good enough husband for a year or so."—Indianapolis Journal.

FASHIONS JUST NOW.

COARSE STRAWS ARE THE PROPER THINGS FOR HATS.

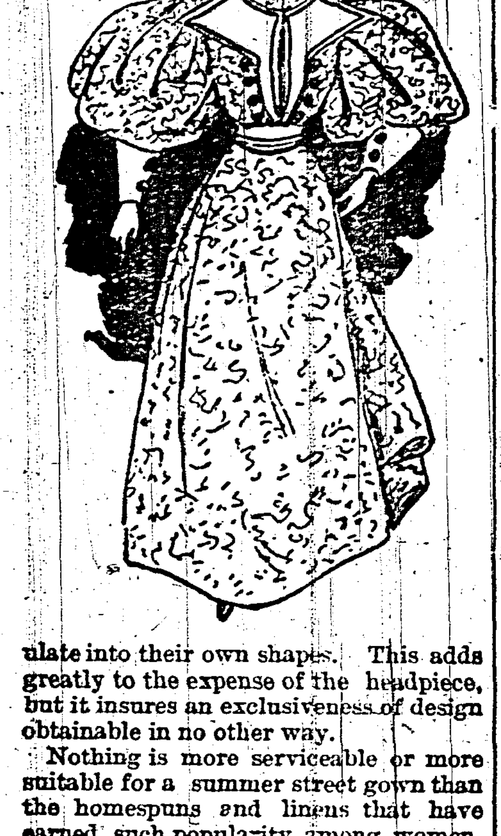
They Should Be Sun-Mounted By a Thoroughly Inartistic Combination of Colors. Tailor Made Linen Suits are Popular and Serviceable.

A graceful costume consists of light, fawn colored wool combined with black lace over straw colored satin. The latter appears in two lengthly V-shaped insertions starting just below the belt, and headed by rosettes of black satin. Two suspender like bands reaching two thirds of the way up the bodice front and likewise headed by rosettes, are also of the illuminated lace, while the broad curving belt is of the same. The corsage fits closely in the back but has a blouse front. Its collar is high and plain; its sleeves are bouffant to the elbow, but smooth fitting below. The skirt's front breadth is slightly draped between the lace panels, and at the sides and back it falls in broad box plaits. The costume is especially commendable as combining the severity demanded for street wear with the grace and finish proper to the house gown, and it is thus suitable for either occasion.



A jaunty gown for girlish figures is of dark blue crepon. Its corsage in cut is the regulation sailor blouse. Instead of having a sailor collar, however, it expands in the front into broad lapels of white cloth which, joined to the loose bodice, droops over the belt. These lapels are edged with a double row of narrow blue braid. Large pearl buttons ornament each side of the lapels. The belt is of the white also, as are the cuffs. Upon the latter the big buttons again appear. The sleeve puffs and the plain choker collar are of the blue. The skirt is unplaited but flares widely about the feet.

Smoth straws for millinery have almost disappeared. All the stylish hats are of rough straw, the most elegant being of a coarse plaited material known as palmetto, which the milliners manipulate into their own shapes. This adds greatly to the expense of the headpiece, but it insures an exclusiveness of design obtainable in no other way.



Nothing is more serviceable or more suitable for a summer street gown than the homespuns and linens that have earned such popularity among women. These gowns are in strictly tailor style, and in general effect are the same as made of serge, covert cloth or cheviot. Their comfort to the wearer during warm weather is, however, inmeasurable.

Some striking and novel colors are introduced in this year's linens, their names being particular picturesque. Among these are: "Nankin jar," "plum blue celeste," sunset glow" and "Eolus." Another superlative attribute of these fabrics is their endurance. They are simply everlasting.

In the Period of Transition.

She—Er—George!

He—W-well, Laura?

She—I—I think we understand each other, George, but—but is it my place or yours to put the question, and ought I to speak to your mamma about it or ought you to go and ask papa?—Chicago Daily Tribune.

Man is made in God's own image, so we are told. When we look about us it is rather hard to believe this, but when we come to ourselves it is easy to see that it must be so.

The lies told during courtship are the stars which stud the matrimonial sky; but the lies that are told after marriage—if any are told—are the clouds which shut out those stars.

A NEW ROADSTER.

FOUR MILES FOR A CENT IS THE COST OF LOCOMOTION.

A New Horseless Vehicle With Gasoline as Its Motive Power, Ball Bearings and Rubber Tires Reduce the Friction, and to Go Ahead You Touch a Button.

The latest and apparently most practical self propelling vehicle yet produced in this country has just been perfected at Springfield, Mass., after three years of experimentation. This improved motor carriage is daily traversing the roadways of Western Massachusetts. The total weight is 600 pounds. The wheels are rubber tired and run on ball bearings.

The front wheels turn on their own pivot located in the hub, the axle being firmly held by the side bars. The lever in front wholly controls the carriage. The lateral movement turns the wheels, the vertical motion starts and stops the vehicle, changes its rate of speed and also reverses its movement, driving it backward when desired. The lever connections all have ball joints, which can never become loose and cause lost motion. A brake drum of peculiar construction is placed under the seat and connected with a thumb button located at the front corner of the seat. By pressing the thumb upon this button the carriage, if running twelve miles an hour, can be stopped within a distance of four feet.

The variable speed ranges from three to sixteen miles an hour, the normal rates being three, six and ten miles. To obtain these different rates the motor does not change its speed. The increase is made in the gearing, which is alternately rawhide and iron and runs quite still. To obtain a greater speed than ten miles an hour the pressing of the button at the front of the seat will increase the speed of the motor. The mechanism runs upon ball bearings wherever possible, and otherwise metaline bearings are used, rendering oiling unnecessary.

The motor has a driving capacity of four horse power and is what is usually termed a gasoline motor. It is compactly located in the box of the body, weighs 120 pounds and is of an improved type, double cylinder and self regulating as to work required. Peculiar and ingenious devices are employed in the mixture of gasoline with air to produce the proper quality of gas, only a small drop of gasoline being used at one time. The gas so produced comes in contact with an electric spark, thereby producing an expansion of the air in the cylinder, which is already very much compressed by the action of the piston.

The cost of running this carriage is one-fourth of a cent a mile. A supply can be carried sufficient for 150 miles and can readily be replenished at any town en route.

The motor has proved entirely reliable, having been run several weeks on a test, and shows no variation in power or speed. It is simple, will cost but little to run and is applicable to business as well as pleasure purposes.

CULTIVATING SPONGES.

Profitable Sea Gardens of This Product Along the Florida Coast.

Ever since the sponge fisheries of the Bahamas and the Gulf coast of Florida showed signs of becoming exhausted efforts have been made to cultivate sponges on farms or artificial beds, and more recently science has tried to imitate the genuine article by converting the soft fibre of the cocoanut leaves and shells into sponges of commercial value. Sponge farming is now a successful industry, and hundreds of acres in the Gulf of Mexico along the Florida coast are planted with "sponge cuttings" and seeds. The work is not dissimilar in many respects to oyster culture. The young sponges are planted in water along the coast varying from one to five fathoms in depth.

A few years ago the fish commissioners had their attention called to the sponge fisheries off the Florida coast, and after finding that the beds were being rapidly depleted of the best stock, an examination of the fisheries was made to ascertain some way of preserving them. The specimens of sponge taken to Washington in the autumn of the year were found to be reproductive if the proper conditions were supplied. The sponges in the autumn were found to develop masses of protoplasm or spores, which in the spring of the year were liberated. These spores contained the small reproductive particles from which the sponges developed. Some of the sponges experimented with did not reproduce their kind at all, and it was found that in order to cultivate the sponges it was necessary to plant sponges that produced certain cells that contained the ova or egg, and others that represented spermatozoa.—Philadelphia Times.

Cerfew Too Expensive.

A resolution has been introduced in the Salem, Mass., Board of Aldermen to discontinue the ringing of the curfew bell on the ground that this is a meaningless custom entailing unnecessary expense.

Queer Idea of a Holiday.

Lord Randolph Churchill's idea of a holiday was to go to bed in a quiet room—stay there all day reading and dozing, dine in slippers and dressing gown in the evening, and as soon as convenient thereafter go to bed.

A Case of Ability.

"Jennie has married a man who plays poker. Isn't it dreadful?" said a Harlem woman to her husband.

"It isn't half as bad as marrying a man who thinks he can play poker, but cannot," was the reply.—Texas Siftings.

Evidence Enough.

Magistrate—The evidence shows that you threw a rock at a man.

Mrs. McDuff—An' it shows more than that, yer Honor. It shows that I hit him.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Disastrous Effects of the Battle of the Nile.

ON SYRIA'S FERTILE PLAINS.

Siege of Jaffa and Massacre of the Garrison—Horrors of the Plague—French Envoy Beheaded—Victory at Aboukir—Received In France With Wild Acclaim.

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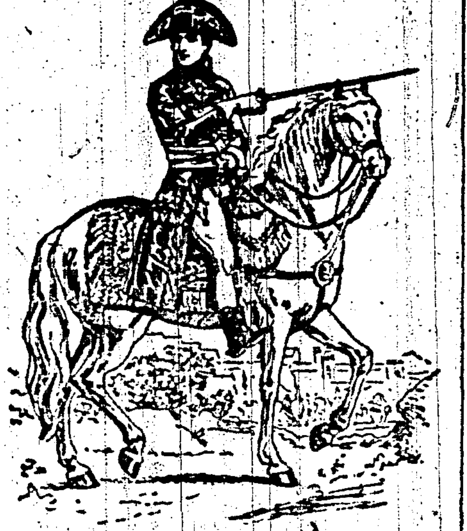
XII.—SYRIAN CAMPAIGN.

A great disaster now suddenly clouded the fortunes of Napoleon. Lord Nelson, beating out with his fleet for a month toward Syria—discovering that the French had landed in Egypt—sailed for Alexandria. The fleet of Brueys was at anchor in the bay of Aboukir. Nelson quickly sighted his antagonist, blockaded him, and on the 1st of August, 1798, began that famous Battle of the Nile, the memory of which is still fresh in history and tradition. The French fleet was virtually destroyed. The Admiral's ship Orient was burned. On the bloody deck, the son of Captain Louis Casabianca stood at his post, giving to the poetry of Hemans a flame-vision and voice to posterity. Only four or five of the French vessels escaped destruction. The rest, with nearly four thousand seamen, went into oblivion.

Napoleon had little genius for the sea. His ability to estimate the contingencies of naval warfare was small. Before his career was half expired, he conceded the dominion of the ocean to his great enemy. Ever after the Egyptian campaign, his endeavor looked more and more to the creation of a Continental power which should countervail British supremacy on the deep. The result to him of the battle of the Nile was in every way disastrous. The effect of it was calculated to inspire distrust in France, encourage the Coalition, and in particular to rekindle the smouldering hatred of the Mamelukes.



NAPOLEON BY CHATAIGNIER.

Complaints broke out in the French army. Though victory came, deprivation came also. The soldiers were scorched on the blistering plains, and had little to eat but watermelons. Nevertheless, Napoleon went steadily on with his scheme. On the 21st of August, he founded in Cairo an institute of arts and sciences. The savants who had come with the expedition laid the foundations of modern Egyptology. Bonaparte had the dyke opened, by which the canal of Cairo receives its supply from the Nile. Then he participated in the annual festival of Mohammed. He made common cause with the Islamite priests; put himself—at least for a day—into Turkish dress; visited the mosques, and attempted in every way to confirm his influence with the people. Volumes could not contain the story of what was said and planned by this extraordinary personage on the sands of Egypt.

On the 22nd of October, at a preconcerted signal, Cairo broke into insurrection. For a while the French occupancy was endangered; but the revolt was suppressed, and a terrible vengeance was wreaked on its authors. Meanwhile, Napoleon conceived the project of making a campaign into Syria, and attacking the English stronghold of Jaffa and St. Jean d'Acre. The situation was this: France and Turkey were nominally at peace. Napoleon had overthrown the Sultan's rebellious beys in Egypt. Therefore he was a *friend* of the Sultan; and he of him. But the thick brain of the Porte at length cleared sufficiently to see that Murad and Ibrahim Beys were not half so dangerous as the foreign lion that now sat on his haunches at Cairo, licking his mouth for more. The Sultan perceived that the French must be expelled. Napoleon had seen that this conclusion would be reached, and that a Turkish army might be expected to come against him out of Syria. Therefore he would better preoccupy Syria. Moreover, the hated English had got the coast of the Eastern Mediterranean. The Turkish army might not be expected during the winter; but the English were there already. Hence the Syrian expedition.

Napoleon divided his forces. He left about twelve thousand men to occupy Egypt, and with a like number set out, on the 11th of February, 1799, in the direction of Suez and Palestine. The march was accompanied with great hardships. At the wells of Messoudiah the French found water; and soon afterwards the green and fertile plains of Syria arose to view. El-Arish was taken on the 17th of February. On the 1st of March, Napoleon slept at the convent of Ramleh. He passed within a few miles of Jerusalem, and then made his way to Jaffa. A siege was immediately begun, and on the 6th of March the place was taken, with pillage and massacre. About four thousand of the prisoners were, after three days of deliberation, set in lines on the seashore and shot. This was done under the terrible necessity of the French to preserve themselves in the enemy's country.

Next came the horror of the plague. With the fall of Jaffa, the march was begun against St. Jean d'Acre. The Arabs now made common cause with the Turks. Lannes, pursuing the wild men into the passes of Nablous, was ambushed, and lost a considerable number of men. On the 18th of March the French arrived at Acre, and found that the Pasha Djezzar had cut off the head of Napoleon's envoy, and thrown his body into the sea. The English under Sir Sidney Smith, as well as the Turks, held the fortress and town. The civilized enemies had some fruitless negotiations, ending in a challenge of Bonaparte by Sir Sidney to fight a duel, a la Plantagenet! To this Napoleon answered that he had too many affairs on his hands to trouble himself with so small a matter!

Acre was besieged until the 4th of May, when the French ammunition began to fail. General Caffarelli, one of Napoleon's favorite officers, already one-legged from heroism, died from the amputation of an arm. On the 10th of the month the French made an assault, and gained the trenches. During the sixty days of the siege eight storming parties were sent against the defenses, and on one occasion the town was partly occupied; but General Duroc, who led the assault, was wounded, and the two hundred men who had gained an entrance were driven out through the breach.

Twelve sorties were made by the besieged, only to meet repulse. About the middle of May news came that one of the many Mahdis, who have so frequently arisen in Egypt, had appeared in the Nile valley. Intelligence came also that the Porte and the English government were now at one against the French. Napoleon's guns were not heavy enough, and his forces not sufficiently strong, to capture Acre; and on the 20th of May the siege was raised. The losses of the French in the Syrian campaign had reached nearly three thousand men; those of the Turks and the allies, perhaps five times that number.

Napoleon was weak in the matter of retreat. He could not retreat well. His fallings back were likely to degenerate into panic. This fact was exemplified in his withdrawal from Palestine. The march began on the 20th of May. The 22nd found the French at Cæsarea. Two days afterwards they reached Jaffa. There a pest-house had been established for those who had the plague. Napoleon ordered the fortifications of the town to be blown up; but what should be done with the hospital?

Man was never in a sadder dilemma. Bonaparte well knew that those of his sick soldiers who should be left behind would be horribly butchered as soon as the Turks should re-enter Jaffa. To take the infected with him was only to spread the disease. He went with his surgeons and aides into the plague-house, and passed among the dead and dying. He struck his boot-tops with his whip as he went along, saying, "In a few hours the Turks will be here. Let all those who have strength enough rise and come with us." None could arise. Then it was that, in a hurried consultation with his physician Desgenettes, Bonaparte proposed to anticipate with a portion of laudanum and a painless exit the cruel death which he saw to be inevitable. For this proposition he has been condemned by a sentimental world—against all reason and humanity. His project was just such as a humane man would propose for his own brother under the cruel alternative then presented.

The returning expedition reached Cairo on the 14th of June. Affairs in Egypt were already in a distracted condition. El-Mahdi was crying out like a prophet in Bohahireh. The fellahs and Arabs were rallying to his standard. Murad Bey was returning with his forces from Upper Egypt, to form a junction with the Mahdi's rout at the Natron lakes. Meanwhile, a force of about fifteen thousand, commanded by Mustapha Pasha and under conduct of English ships, arrived at Aboukir. A division of French, under General Marmont, held Alexandria; but that officer would be unable to keep the city against the gathering forces of the enemy.

Napoleon hastily marched against the Turks and English at Aboukir. Here, on the 25th of July, 1799, with only five thousand men, he attacked the enemy, three times as strong in numbers, and gained a victory so signal as almost to counterbalance the disaster of the year before, when Brueys's fleet at the same place was annihilated. In the negotiation that followed between Bonaparte and the English Admiral, the former obtained a copy of the French Gazette, of Frankfort, informing him of the condition of affairs in Europe. For ten months he had received virtually no news at all from his own country. The French army had to all intents been blockaded in Egypt and Palestine. "Heavens!" the General cried out; "my presentiment has been verified. The fools have lost Italy! All the fruits of our victories are gone. I must leave Egypt!"

It was necessary that Napoleon should be secret as well as expeditious. He informed the divan of Cairo that he should be absent briefly in the Delta. Afterwards he published a bulletin to the army, saying that he was going to France, but would soon be back again. The command should remain with General Kleber, who was truly said to have the confidence of the General-in-chief. Berthier and Lannes were to accompany the commander to France. Two frigates, the Muiron and the Carrere, were quickly prepared, and, on the 23rd of August, a company of about five hundred men went on board with Napoleon.

By keeping close to the African shore the vessels were enabled to escape detection. After twenty-one days the site of Carthage was passed, and the danger was over. On the 1st of October the ships were driven in at Ajaccio. Bourrienne narrates the comical circumstance that the fretful and impatient Bonaparte was obliged for about a week to stand godfather for one-fourth of the recently born children in Ajaccio; the hero was now popular at the place of his birth!

While detained in his native island Napoleon learned of the disastrous battle of Novi, the death of Joubert, and all the recent misfortunes of France. On leaving Ajaccio, his ship was followed by two English vessels, and well nigh taken; but on the 8th of October, he reached the roadway of Frejus and was safe. The enthusiasm of the people broke out spontaneously. They of Frejus, when warned to keep off on account of the possible infection of the French, said, "All right; *we prefer the plague to the Austrians!*" Bonaparte left immediately for Paris, by the Bourbonnais road. At Aix and Lyons he was received with wild acclaim. Nobody stopped to inquire whether the Egyptian campaign had been wholly successful or not. The French simply claimed everything, and shouted.

On the 16th of October Napoleon entered Paris. Josephine came to greet him, and the suspicions against her, with which his mind had been poisoned by some recitals of Junot in Egypt, were soon dispelled. An interview with the Directory followed on the next day, and it became evident that the relations between Napoleon and that body were already strained. The General informed himself of everything; and it was not long till he conceived the project of getting himself chosen a Director, with the ulterior design of overthrowing the existing order.

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

The Woman Question.

"What do you think of the woman question, major?" asked the judge.

"I think it is asked much more often than is necessary, judge."

"What do you mean?"

"I am speaking of the woman question. I understand that to be the subject of your inquiry."

"But what do you understand to be the woman question?"

"Is my hat on straight?"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

BAMBERGER'S
"THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE"
147 and 149 Market Street,
NEWARK, N. J.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

That boy of yours needs clothing that will stand the romping and jumping and running around that boys always do It's here, made in the right way—wear—resisting, perfect-fitting and sewed strongly.

Four Special lots for this week!

Boys' Knee Pants

Cheviots, worsteds and cassamere's well made with strong waist bands, sizes 3 to 15, usually 89 to 98c, at 49c.

Boys' Fauntleroy Blouses

Extra quality, white lawn, trimmed with colored insertion, sizes 2 to 8, usually 79c, at 49c.

Boys' Fauntleroy Suits

All-wool, fancy trimmed, pants embroidered with bows and buckle, sizes 3 to 7, regular $2.69, at $1.73.

Boys' Fauntleroy Suits

Finished in best manner, sizes 4 to 15, with long cut coats, and pants with taped seams, regular $2.89, at $1.98.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.,
147 and 149 Market st., Newark.
Free delivery everywhere. Prompt attention given to mail orders.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY.

PLAINFIELD LISTENS TO THE FOREIGN MISSIONS CALL.

Earnest Workers from the World's Broad Field Reiterate the Final Command of the Saviour.

The missionary rally of the Christian Alliance held in the Crescent Avenue Church last night was fairly well attended! The first address was by Rev. Mr. Simpson, who confined his talk to foreign missions, and the second by Rev. Stephen Merritt. Both seemed to be filled with enthusiasm, and gave interesting and profitable talks.

Mr. Simpson said in substance: The sectarian lines are practically broken down in missions. We forget the little differences, and unite under the blood-stained banner of Christ to give the Gospel to all nations. We should all believe in foreign missions. We should be missionaries either abroad or at home. All can live lives that will do mission work, and it is our duty to do this. If you read the last words of Christ, you will see that he commissions all Christians to spread the Gospel to the whole world. None can hide from this personal responsibility. We are the last people who should refuse the work of foreign missions, for it is the stream from which we have drunk. It is not doing good which God always demands, but it is doing the particular good in the right place. I believe in foreign missions; it is truest humanity, and it is the only thing that can remedy that feeling coming from a knowledge that our brethren in foreign lands are dying without ever hearing of the Saviour. Another reason I believe in foreign missions is that it is the true impulse of a true heart. It is the greatest blessing that one can have, to be interested in the salvation of humanity. A fourth reason for my belief in foreign missions is that it inspires a mighty hope of the Lord's coming—a time when sin and sorrow will be obliterated. The last point is that Jesus is intensely busy, making the way for all nations, and he is beckoning us to follow on.

At the conclusion of Mr. Simpson's talk Miss Louise Sheppard of New York sang a solo, which was rendered in a beautiful soprano voice of great range and clearness of tone.

Rev. Mr. Merritt spoke particularly of the influence of the Holy Ghost on one's character, and reiterated many points which he made in his lecture delivered in the Y. M. C. A. Hall some time ago. He considered that the work of foreign missions broadened the character of all who came in contact with it.

Boycotting Plainfield Garbage.

No more refuse of any kind will be permitted to be dumped by ashmen and scavengers from this city within the borough limits. They must find dumping grounds on this side of the brook. The marshals have been notified by the Council to put a stop to it, saying that they have enough tin cans and other rubbish, and to spare, already over there, of their own.

—Thomas M. Kane, of Middletown, N. Y., was in Plainfield today making arrangements for a sale of the Bacon property on Sycamore avenue, North Plainfield, by public auction Saturday, May 18. Full particulars of the sale of this very desirable property, to close the estate, will be made by posters and advertisement in the Plainfield papers next week.

CAPT. ROBT. COOK, Camden, N. J., says:

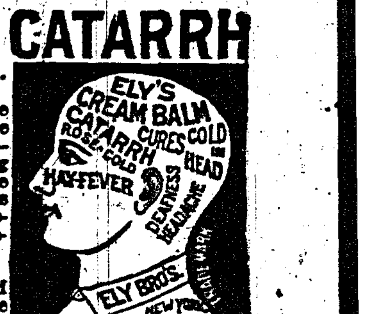
"I had been seriously troubled for some time with indigestion, constipation, and a weak stomach, my system becoming all run down, and losing fifty pounds in weight. I had about given up hopes of again being a well man, when I came across

Dr. Deane's
Dyspepsia Pills,

which soon restored me to health, I gaining twenty-five pounds in three weeks. Give them a trial and see what they will do for you."

At all druggists', 25 cents. Send to us for a free sample if you have indigestion.

DR. J. A. DEANE CO.,
Kingston, New York.



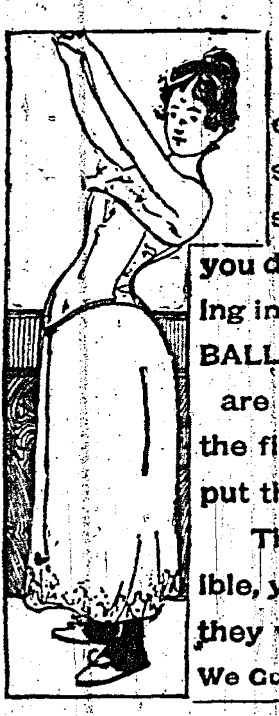
CATARRH

DIRECTIONS for using CREAM BALM.

Apply a particle of the Balm well up into the nostrils. After a moment draw a strong breath through the nose. Use three times a day, after meals preferred, and before retiring.

ELY'S CREAM BALM opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50c at druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

COLD IN HEAD



No need of wearing a shabby Corset, because you dislike breaking in a new one. BALL'S CORSETS are comfortable the first time you put them on. They are flexible, yet rigid, and they won't break.

We Guarantee them.

There is one DRESS STAY that
Won't melt apart,
Can't cut through the dress,
Don't stay bent.
It is
BALL'S PEERLESS.
All lengths; all colors.

DEATHS.

TITSWORTH—At Dunellen, May 6, 1895, Mrs. Hannah Sheppard Titsworth, wife of Mr. Isaac D. Titsworth.

Relatives and friends are very respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at her late residence, on Thursday, May 9, at 3 p. m. 2

TERRY—In this city, Monday May 6, 1895, Mrs. Phebe C. Terry in her 85th year.

Funeral services from the residence of her son-in-law Eugene W. Brokaw, 240 East Fourth street. Thursday, May 9, at 2 p. m.

Interment in Westfield, N. J.

FOX—Suddenly at Chicago, May 6, 1895 Sheridan F., son of Emma F. and the late Charles J. Fox, of Plainfield, N. J., in the 32nd year of his age. Funeral private.

HILLMAN—At DeLand, Florida, April 30, Samuel T. Hillman.

Funeral at First Baptist Church, West Seventy-ninth street and Boulevard, New York, Sunday, May 5, at 8 p. m.

ADAMS—Suddenly in North Plainfield, May 4, 1895, of apoplexy, Jacob T. Adams.

Funeral services from his late residence, 115 Duer street, corner of Linden avenue, Tuesday, May 7, at 2:30 p. m. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

DUNHAM—In this city, Thursday, May 2, 1895, Mrs. Effie Dunam.

Funeral services from Emanuel Baptist Church, colored, on Fillmore street, Sunday, May 5, at 2:30 p. m.

PANGBORN—Suddenly, in North Plainfield, Saturday, May 4, 1895, Isaac W. Pangborn.

Funeral services from his late residence, 31 Rockview avenue, Wednesday, May 8, at 2:30 p. m. 5 6 2

WANTED—Small farm within easy reach of Plainfield station or Dunellen. W. O. Stoddard, Madison, N. J. 4 23 2-c

HOUSE and building lots for sale in Westfield, N. J., high ground, good neighborhood, convenient to depot. Address box 104 Westfield N. J. 3 24 6-3 28 4 c

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MANURES
ALBERT'S MANURES.
Horticultural,
Garden,
Special Garden,
Vineyard,
Fruit-tree.

No Sand. No Dirt. No Organic Matter. Nothing but Pure, Soluble, and Immediately Available Plant-foods COMBINED with each other.

Garden Manures: Nitrogen, 13 per cent; Available Phos. Acid, 14 per cent; Potash, 20 per cent.

The others are equally concentrated. Prices and Booklet on request.

ROBT. L. MERWIN & CO., Gen'l Agts., United States
88 Wall Street, New York.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXVII. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1895. NO. 20

"Support the Constitution, Which is the Cement of the Union, as Well in Its Limitations as in Its Authorities."—Madison.

HE PLAYED DETECTIVE.

Smart Princeton Student Foiled Again in Plainfield.

WAS AFTER WILD-WEST GAMBLERS.

Disguised in Ed Martin's Old Clothes, and Armed with Two Warrants and a Revolver, He Arrests His Man, and Then Has the Law Laid Down by Counselor Marsh.

From The Press of May 14.

In Princeton last week, one of the janitors attached to the college was fleeced out of a sum of money by the shell game at the Wild West Show which appeared in Plainfield yesterday. The students took it on themselves to ferret out the guilty man and bring him to justice. A fund was raised for the purpose, and a student, by name James McGuire, was delegated to do the detective work. A Princeton justice issued a warrant for the arrest of a "man unknown" on the charge of keeping a gambling house, and deputized the student as an officer to serve the warrant.

The detective-student started out on his mission, and followed the show into several towns. But he had no accurate description of the man who worked the college janitor, and his efforts were proving something like a wildgoose chase. However, he kept diligently at work, and finally made the acquaintance of two of the tent men who had just quit the show. By degrees he took them into his confidence, and finally approached them to tell him who the sharpers were that had worked the man in Princeton. This they said they would do, claiming to possess the required information. To that end he made arrangements to meet them, and came to this city yesterday.

At 6:30 yesterday morning Edward Martin, the usher of the North avenue station, noticed two tough-looking tramps in the waiting room. He ordered them out of the station. A short time after that, one of the party came back to the station and told Martin that they were looking for a Princeton College student, and why.

He thought nothing more of it until 4:15 in the afternoon, when a well dressed young man entered the station and asked if he had seen two men around during the day, describing the tramps. Martin said that he had, and asked him if he was n't the man looking for the sharpers. He admitted that he was, and then took Martin into his confidence. He asked Martin if he did n't have an old suit of clothes that he could lend him so that he could hide his identity. Martin agreed to the loan, and McGuire left, saying that he was going up to the the circus grounds and that he would be back later and put on his disguise.

About 7:30 McGuire and Martin took the old clothes, which consisted of a black cheviot suit, striped shirt, and a slouch hat, armed himself with Martin's revolver, and went to Reynolds's drug store, where permission was secured to make the change. When McGuire was made up he resembled a workingman, whose face was covered with smut.

Previous to this, however, he had been before Justice Newcorn, who endorsed the warrants which he possessed, one being from Princeton, and another from Perth Amboy.

As soon as he completed his disguise he started for the circus grounds, and on arriving there sought out Sergeant Kiely, explaining his mission and identity to him. He asked the Sergeant to take the warrants and arrest the man whom he should identify. This Kiely agreed to do, the warrants appearing to be legal. The two then went over to the main entrance where a cluster of men were standing and McGuire selected a thick set man as the guilty one and he was placed under arrest.

The man set up a great claim of innocence, and his friends were interposing for him that it must be a case of mistaken identity and various other arguments, when Chief Grant came along and told the Sergeant to take him to the station house.

The two officers, McGuire and the arrested man, who gave his name as Morris W. Martin, came on down to the police station, where Justice Newcorn was sent for and the man arraigned on the warrant charging him with keeping a disorderly house.

Before this could be accomplished Martin's friends called on Craig A. Marsh at his home and employed him to defend the man.

Before the Justice, Lawyer Marsh made the claim that the warrant under which he was arrested was defective in the fact that no name was specified and no description whatsoever was given of the guilty one. On these grounds Justice Newcorn released Martin, who immediately left town.

McGuire also quickly changed from his disguise back to his own garb, and left town on the 9:55 train, much crestfallen that all his efforts should have been fruitless after such hard work—much of which would have been a credit to the metropolitan detectives.

As soon as Martin was placed in the police station, Sergeant Kiely hurried back to the circus grounds. He had been there but a few moments when Eugene Sullivan, of Hampton Junction, reported to Special Officer Carney that he had been buncoed out of $40 in the sideshow by the shell game, and he wanted the sharper arrested.

The two officers hurried through the side of the tent. Here they learned that the sharper had slid out of the tent as soon as he had procured the money. Bystanders all said that a colored man assisted the sharper, and a search was made for him. He was found and arrested. When arraigned before Justice Newcorn nothing could be proved against him, and he also was discharged. He gave his name as Walter Johnson.

SEWER BEDS AND THE POOR

Suggestion that the City Establish Both Its Farms in the Same Locality.

Finances is what concerns the Citizens Organized Aid just now, and a good portion of the monthly meeting of the council in the Crescent Avenue Church Tuesday was devoted to that problem.

The committee on employment reported that they had been quite successful in providing employment in domestic service for those who showed a disposition to work.

The special committee appointed to confer with the alms committee of the Common Council with reference to the establishment of an almshouse reported that matters had progressed so far that the Common Council had set aside enough money to purchase the necessary property. Chairman Mason Tyler added, however, that the proposition was being held in abeyance by the Councilmen, awaiting a decision in reference to the location and purchase of a sewer farm by the city.

It had been suggested that when such a property had been acquired, it would make a good and practical place for the erection of a poorhouse, for then those that were able could be employed by the city on the farm, and thus to a certain extent pay for their keeping.

The committee of co-operation recommended that the description of habitual beggars, who were frauds in their pretensions, be published in the newspapers. After much discussion, pro and con, it was adopted.

WHY NOT IN PLAINFIELD, TOO?

Elizabeth Coal Dealers Are Selling at Lower Rates Than in 16 Years.

Many of the coal dealers in Elizabeth have lowered the price per ton of the best grades of coal to $4.15, a drop of 35 cents. In quoting this rate the dealers are giving the public the advantage of the reduction on the wholesale prices, and also cutting off some of their own margin. A reduction is customary in the Spring, but coal has not been so cheap in 16 years before.

Flying the Borough Kyte.

To the Editor of The Daily Press:—

After a long courtship, with its proverbial vicissitudes, the village of Fanwood will decide May 18 whether she will remain with her sister village of Scotch Plains in the family of the township, or become the "common-law wife" of the Central New Jersey Land and Improvement Company and the morganatic wife of the Philadelphia and New York Traction Company; and in exchange for her independence and property, receive the empty title of "Borough Commission".

"Then Earth the signal gives, with laboring
cries
Great Juno speeds the nuptial mysteries,
The blushing lightning tells the conscious
sky,
And wood nymphs shriek from craggy
summits high.
O sad event of unavailing woe!
Oh deed! thou dark abode of mischief, oh!"

A FANWOODER.

It Did the Business.

Mr. J. H. Cobb, publisher of the Mirror, at Brockton, N. Y., says: "For nearly two years the Mirror has been publishing the advertisements of Chamberlain's Remedies. A few days ago the writer was suffering from a bowel trouble and resorted to an old remedy which did not prove efficacious; finally he tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and two doses did the business, checking it completely. For sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy.

LOST THROUGH GREED.

Plainfield Pension Case Fully Investigated.

LUDL[illegible] HIMSELF WAS TO BLAME.

The United States Government Fully Repudiates the Attack Made on Its Pension Department, and Shows the Complainant to Be Unworthy of Government Assistance.

To the Editor of The Daily Press:—

In an article published in another paper of May 8 a great injustice was alleged to an old soldier, W. H. Ludlow. This article has been submitted to the Commissioner of Pensions, and herewith you have his report on the case. Please be good enough to publish it.

Nemo.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
DESK OF THE FIRST DEPUTY
COMMISSIONER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1895.

E. T. Matthews, Esq., 1743 F street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:—Referring to the claim of William H. Ludlow, Co. I. 35th N. J., Ctf. No. 494,312, I have to state that I have made a careful examination of all the papers. I find that Mr. Ludlow filed an application Feb. 5, 1889, in which he alleged pneumonia and resulting disease of lungs. This claim was allowed and certificate issued at the rate of $17 from Feb. 5, 1889. The claimant filed an application for increase Dec. 8, 1890, and under that application he was examined June 10, 1891, the Board of Surgeons reporting that he was not disabled by disease of lungs, but on the contrary was sound and healthy in all his organs. Not being satisfied with this report, he was ordered again for examination and was examined Jan. 14, 1894, with the same result.

Accordingly, notice was sent him January 9, 1895, that he would be given thirty days in which to show cause why his name should not be dropped from the rolls, agreeably to the Act of Dec. 21, 1893. In response to this notice he filed his own affidavit and the affidavits of two laymen, neither of whom described a disability from disease of lungs. Notwithstanding this fact, and in order that no injustice be done, he was again ordered for examination, the result of which was the same as the two previous ones. It will be noticed that since the allowance of the claim he has been examined by NINE surgeons of this Bureau, none of whom could find a disability from the pensioned cause. On the 24th of April last the Pension Agent was notified to drop his name from the rolls. There was nothing left for this Bureau to do but to take such action, in face of the showing of the medical boards.

Mr. Ludlow himself admits that the surgeon who made the record in his case in the hospital made a mistake, and that the disability he was suffering from was not "pneumonia", as recorded by the surgeon, but "rheumatism", FOR WHICH HE HAS NEVER FILED AN APPLICATION.

I will state further that the rate (seventeen dollars per month) allowed in this case was far in excess of that justified by the finding of the board of examining surgeons, (on which the claim was originally allowed)—that examination showing but a very slight disability, if any, from the alleged disease of lungs.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that Mr. Ludlow, in his article submitted, FAILS TO STATE THE NATURE OF THE DISABILITY FOR WHICH HE WAS PENSIONED.

I am, sir,
Yours truly,
D. I. MURPHY.
First Deputy Commissioner.

WANTED FOR FORGERY.

Joseph Milligan Alleged to Have Signed the Name of D. C. Ivins & Co., to a Release Without Authority.

Justice Nash Wednesday issued a warrant for the arrest of Joseph Milligan, a mason contractor living on North avenue, on the charge of forging the firm name of D. C. Ivins & Co., to two releases of liens on a house which was recently built for John G. Bicknell on South avenue. The contractors were Pope Brothers, who sublei the mason work to Milligan. Ivins & Co. has furnished a portion of the material amounting to about $70, and it was for the release of this claim that he committted the forgery. Milligan has left town.

A Good Horse Gone.

"Orcutt", the horse valued at $2,500 and owned by Banker Arkell of Westfield, which was taken sick in Quinn's blacksmith shop on East Fourth street two weeks ago, died this morning. Mr. Arkell gave up all hopes of the recovery of the animal, and a few days ago told Dr. Pocock that if he would pull him through to good health he could have the horse. Dr. Pocock accepted the gift, and a day or two after was offered $500 for the horse just as he lay, but refused the proposition, as the steed appeared to be gaining. However, he had a sinking spell last night, and this morning expired.

Mr. D. Wiley, ex-postmaster, Black Breek, N. C., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He says this liniment did him more good than all other medicine and treatment put together. For sale at 50 cents per bottle at Reynolds's Pharmacy.

CLOSE OF THE CHORAL.

Final Concert of the Season a Great Success.

TWO MASTERPIECES RENDERED.

Superb Production of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater"—It Was Pronounced the Best Concert Ever Given by the Society.

From The Press of May 15.

In its production of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" the Plainfield Choral Society Tuesday reached the highest pinnacle of success ever attained by a local association of vocalists. Of the "Hymn of Praise" that said, which was nothing but encouraging approbation, marks the seal of approval set by the audience. Its rendition was a process of introduction to the masterpiece which followed. The songs of praise were sung by voices whose intonations amplified the sentiment of Mendelssohn's choicest harmony. But the grandeur of the "Stabat Mater" as it was sung last night seemed to remove from immediate consideration the less inspiring yet wholly beautiful music which opened the programme of the last concert for the present season of the Plainfield Choral Society.

Seldom except in the grand opera are Plainfielders accorded an opportunity of hearing such a magnificent voice as that which carried the bass solos last evening. Eric F. Bushnell captured the audience by storm, for it is but fair to say that his full rich tones received instant recognition. As much to him alone as to any other may the splendid success of the Stabat Mater production be assigned. Without his support the quartette would have been enjoyable, not perfect. The quality of Mr. Bushnell's voice could be accurately guaged, because his score ranged widely; and yet he never faltered in tone nor failed in expression. His solos were rare bits of harmony that swept intact to the farthermost corners of the opera house; and in the four-part pieces his excellent support enhanced the effect of the other voices materially.

Mr. Bushnell was not alone in making the better impression in the latter half of the programme. The other soloists also seemed to be retaining their vocal power for the crowning work of the society. Miss Eleanor Meredith, soprano, was particularly acceptable in Rossini's wonderful work, and Mrs. Carl Alves appeared to much better advantage in that than she did in the less familiar "Hymn of Praise".

Probably H. Evans Williams, tenor, was more annoyed at his treacherous throat than were his hearers. It was as easy to see that Mr. Williams was tortured with a cold as it was to recognize the fact that he ordinarily must be possessed of a beautifully clear and sweet voice of no mean range. It was very disappointing to everyone, who realized that Mr. Williams was straining every nerve to acquit himself creditably, when he failed to reach the one note in his score that always marks the successful culmination of the tenor's solo part.

The Society's portion of the evening's programme was carried through with marked zest. It is to be expected that the closing concert in the Choral's course is always the best. Under Mr. Fitzhugh's leadership any other circumstance would be impossible. Careful training by him, and receptive study on the part of the society members, combined last night in making possible the most excellent concert produced in this city since Mr. Fitzhugh began his labors. The most marked improvement was noticeable in the volume and quality of the bass voices. That balance was needed in the bass support was urged in The Press criticism of the last concert, and the admonition was heeded, another remedy applied in a most satisfactory manner. It is doubtful if a better male chorus ever sang under Mr. Fitzhugh, than that which last night formed the groundwork of a beautiful production. To the bass voices belong the credit of making the greatest advance in the local society's work this season.

The orchestral introduction to the "Hymn of Praise", of a full half hour's duration, was seemingly perfect. The New York Philharmonic Society members may be depended upon always to give a finished performance, there being no exception, so far as their appearances in this city are concerned, to prove the rule. Their work last evening was unusually exacting, but in no way disappointing, and it is to be anticipated that next season they will be retained for support in every concert instead of the first and last, as has been the custom heretofore.

VETERANS AND SONS.

Plainfield and Somerville Unite in an Enjoyable Campfire.

A large audience, consisting of members of General Wadsworth Post, G. A. R., and Sons of Veterans, of Somerville, and John Hand Camp, No. 28, S. of V., of this city, together with friends, gathered in Arcanum Hall, Somerville, on Tuesday, to enjoy a campfire.

The affair was arranged by Judge Advocate J. R. Dungan and Sergeant of Guard Walter Vanderhoff of Camp 40, and First Sergeant H. J. Martin and Camp Council Frank Clarkson of Camp 28, and was eminently successful in every respect. After the singing of the opening ode, J. R. Dungan took charge, and announced a recitation by Miss Murith Houston, which was admirably rendered.

The next number was a vocal solo by William Reiusswig, accompanied by Mrs. William Quick. His singing was enjoyed exceedingly, and as an encore he gave "Out on the Deep".

Hon. J. D. Bartine was then introduced, and gave one of the best and most patriotic addresses ever listened to. It inspired the hearts of all who heard him to fully realize the privileges of American citizenship. Among other things he said that the people of the old world had been living under restraint so long that they had learned to love it, while we on the other hand had enjoyed our liberty and freedom in a like measure, and likewise had learned to love it. He traced in a most interesting way the history of liberty and freedom and told what it cost to possess it. Frequently during his remarks the enthusiasm of the audience broke forth in hearty applause.

Miss Minnie Carkhuff followed with an impressive recitation "Lady Maude's Oath", and Horace J. Martin rendered two vocal solos that were heartily received.

One of the best numbers was the recitation, "Caleb's Courtship", by Miss Ollie Klotz, which was received with loud applause.

A finely rendered instrumental solo by Mrs. Wm. Quick was followed by a soul-stirring recitation by Alvah Noll, entitled "Stars and Stripes".

H S. Thatcher was introduced, and gave a touching recitation, "My Old Canteen", that brought fond memories to the veterans present. As an encore, "Barbara Fretchie" was given, by request.

Two excellent cornet solos by Benjamin J. LaVere, accompanied by George Rogers on the piano, were thoroughly appreciated.

Recitations by Miss Lucy Smith and Miss Jessie Gardner, were given hearty applause, for their meritorious rendition.

George Jenkins and Arthur Demaray rendered two very fine banjo duets that were enjoyed.

Col. James E Pierson, Commander of the New Jersey Division, was introduced, and made a few remarks that were excellent and very appropriate. He related an interesting incident of how he mustered a Ladies Aid Society at Riverside. It started in with 40 members and the first night the Judge Advocate informed him that there were ninety-seven opinions rendered in regard to the society.

John H. Carney was the last on the programme, but not the least by any means, for Jack struck the humorous side of all the leading topics of the day, and the audience was kept in a state of laughter continually. His German sayings were original and pointed, and one had only to look at him to be convinced of his ability to produce all that was funny in the German. His representation of a soldier on parade was amusing in the extreme. Of course, Jack was given an encore, and he still continued to cause merriment, and even after the affair was over and the people were going home they were siill laughing.

After the singing of the closing ode, the G. A. R. women served excellent refreshments in abundance, and thus was brought to a close the first joint campfire, which was genuinely successful.

—The Boys Club will be entertained Friday evening by L. B. C. Josephs of Newark, who will give a series of readings that will be interesting to the youngsters.

Agreeably Surprised.

"I had a very severe cold on my lungs that caused much soreness and gave me considerable uneasiness in regard to the result," says Mr. T. E. Smith, of Billerica, Mass. "A local druggist called my attention to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and on his recommendation I gave the remedy a careful trial. The result surprised me; I recovered entirely in three days." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy.

MUST HAVE FIRESCAPES

Counselor Marsh Tells the Board the Law.

BRYANT SCHOOL'S NEED EMPHASIZED

No Hall Yet Secured for Commencement, Because the June Controller of Music Hall Has Not Been Found—Committees on Prizes Appointed—Truant Law to Be Enforced.

A special meeting of the Plainfield Board of Education was held Monday evening, all the members except Dr. Jenkins being present, and also the clerk, Mr. Clark, who has been ill a long time.

Mr. Finch stated the meeting to be for the appointment of teachers, and to make arrangements for the Commencement exercises in June.

The Committee on Teachers were not ready to report, and the matter was laid over until another meeting.

Mr. Lovell then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That in the future the teachers in the employ of this Board be paid their annual salary in ten equal payments, on the first of each month, beginning with October of each year. In case of absence on days when the schools are in session, one two-hundredth part of the annual salary shall be deducted for each day's absence in making up the pay roll for ensuing month, but no reduction shall be made for legal holidays or days in which the schools are closed by order of the Board."

President Probasco appointed Rev. C. E. Herring, Eugene Hatch and F. W. Runyon a committee to award the prizes for English composition; and for penmanship, W. F. Arnold, Fred. MacDonald and O. B. Leonard were appointed.

The Committee on Music stated that the Seventh Regiment orchestra had been secured for Commencement, at the same price as last year.

Dr. Probasco, as chairman of the Committee on Hall, reported that he had been to see William Stillman about Music Hall and was told that he had nothing to do with the hall till Sept. 1. He then went to see Joseph Sohl, and he informed him that on June 1 his contract expired. The doctor thought there would be no trouble in securing the hall, though as yet he had been unable to find the owner.

The matter of securing police for Commencement was left with Dr. Jenkins.

Dr. Probasco read a letter from Corporation Counsel Craig A. Marsh giving his opinion in regard to placing firescapes on the Bryant School, which he claimed the Board would have to do as required by law. The matter was referred to the Building Committee.

Superintendent Maxson stated that a pupil named Willie Kiss had been more or less truant, and had been expelled twice during the year. His mother had promised that he would behave, and he thought he would give him another trial, but it proved to be futile. He thought the boy was incorrigible, and an inveterate truant. He recommended that the truant officer enforce the truant law in regard to him. Mr. Lounsbury moved that Mr. Maxson's recommendation be concurred in, and Mr. Finch seconded it. The motion was adopted.

The Board adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

The County Fair.

Blue-and-white polka dot are the colors that Tim, the tanner, will wear when riding Abby's colt, Cold Molasses, in "The County Fair" sweepstakes in Music Hall Friday night, and much interest is expected over this exciting episode.

"The County Fair", as the majority of theatre-goers are aware, has been the perennial attraction at the Union Square Theatre, New York, for three years. Charles Barnard, who wrote the comedy, struck a soft, responsive chord in the public's bosom when he played upon their equine affections.

—"Demonstration and Intensification" will be the subject of a lecture which will be delivered by Harold Serrell before the Camera Club next Tuesday evening in their rooms in the Babcock Building.

Use It in Time.

Catarrh starts in the nasal passages, affecting eyes, ears and throat, and is, in fact, the great enemy of the mucous membrane. Neglected colds in the head almost invariably precede catarrh, causing an excessive flow of mucous, and if the mucous discharge becomes interrupted the disagreeable results of catarrh will follow, such as bad breath, severe pain across forehead and about the eyes, a roaring and buzzing sound in the ears and oftentimes a very offensive discharge. Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for these troubles.

THE STROKE OF RUIN.

"But haven't you yet seen her?"

"Seen her—how should I know? Monsieur Harding forgets the conditions." He laughed in his atrociously frivolous French way.

"I beg pardon," said Harding, quickly; I had, indeed, forgotten that I did not know her name, her place of residence, nor yet even the color of her eyes. Yes, I will go to the opera with you. Everybody goes, eh?"

"Not everybody; but everybody of the best. It is the distinction; we draw the line in front of the boxes."

Boyle Harding made no answer. He had come South a fortnight past with letters of introduction to influential people, but he was not seeking society; a quiet sojourn in New Orleans with his eyes and ears open suited him better. He was young, however, brimful of blood and surcharged with a poet's imagination.

What was, perhaps, just the thing he would have most desired, came to him unexpectedly one day. It was the twinkle of romance in the gloom of Royal street.

He suddenly met a beautiful young woman face to face at the door of Garcin's old book store, a dingy hole where you find the contents of French libraries that have been sold at successive sales or picked up at auction. Warm eyes exchanged an involuntary look which seemed to have a glow of inquiry struck out of iris points. Harding was electrified, and impulsively lifted his hat. She passed him with a half smile, leaving a breath of violets and the rustle of a gown quietly elegant in the air round her.

Harding and his young creole friend set out on foot, it was but a short step to the opera house, and as they went along Rapin was prattling on the subject of fencing, always a great vogue with the jeunesse doree of New Orleans. He was himself a rich orphan, living upon an almost unlimited income, and had long been a confirmed habitue of the fencing halls. Having seen some rapiers and foils in Harding's rooms he was saying:

"But you must be interested in sword play—in fencing. It is the noblest of all the exercises for gentlemen, and your physique is precisely made up for it. You must be a master, or you could be."

"I have had good masters," Harding replied in an invasive tone, "but I am losing interest in it."

"Your masters were in New York?"

"No; Paris. I had M. Duval for three years."

"M. Duval! You had M. Charles Duval for three years?"

"Yes."

"Ah, what fortune! He, and he only, teaches the 'stroke of ruin,' the pass which pierces across from shoulder to shoulder, disabling the victim for life, yet never killing him!" Rapin spoke enthusiastically, and after a moment's pause added almost breathlessly:

"And you learned his stroke! Oh, but I am overjoyed; and you will teach me to do it? Ah, Monsieur, I shall be your life long debtor. I have dreamed of that incomparable thrust; I have made two journeys to Paris to learn it; but, you must know, M. Duval is an ancient enemy of my father's. I could not go to him, and his pupils are so few and so, so distinguished and exclusive that I could not reach one of them."

Harding laughed at the youth's frankness and told him pleasantly that he should be glad to give him the secret instruction. Thereupon Rapin almost hugged him, and they were just entering the opera house.

Harding and Rapin were the only persons in their box, which was well to one side of the great curve. On the stage a celebrated ballet favorite was kicking featly through one of her captivating passages.

"We will begin the lessons to-morrow," murmured Rapin; "I shall be an apt scholar, Monsieur."

"Yes," said Harding, absently. He was gazing along the great sweep of beauty and light.

"But excuse me a moment or two," the creole added after a while when the curtain was down. "I am going to call at the box of a friend."

He went and Harding continued his survey, which, now that his eyes had somewhat accustomed themselves to the glamour, became more real and absorbingly interesting.

Presently he saw Rapin in a box, a magnificent one, near the center, talking with a tall young woman—and it was she. There could be no doubt for a moment; the thrill through Harding's heart told as much as the girl's resplendent, yet, in a way, subdued beauty.

Harding's eyes were fixed; the trance of that old time love which men used to acknowledge was upon him. His strong, healthy, boyish nature plunged into the thick of a passion romance as fervid as it was pure and sincere. And at the very central moment she turned from Rapin and looked straight at him. Moreover, he could see a light of quick interest come into her face. They were speaking of him.

The prosy fact was that Rapin, in his enthusiastic way, had been telling Mlle. Marie de Montmartin—that was her name—about his good fortune in finding a master to teach him the "stroke of ruin," and he had directed her attention to the young man in his box. But, for Mlle. Marie de Montmartin, we may as well say that she glanced mechanically, then looked again. Harding was a superbly handsome young athlete, a flower of perfect manhood, with a face never to be forgotten by any woman.

Rapin presently returned to the box, bringing with him, or at least Harding fancied it, a breath of that exquisite violet perfume which had been haunting Harding's memory for days and nights together.

"Who is she—the young lady in the box where you've been?"

The abrupt inquiry and a certain timbre of Harding's voice betrayed his emotion to the quick creole.

"Oh, she—that is Mlle. Marie de Montmartin. Lovely, isn't she? You might envy me, M. Harding. She is my betrothed."

"Ah——," Harding hesitated and a palish change passed over his face, like a fleece cloud over some glorified space of sky. Then he added, "I do envy you. Yes, she is the most beautiful girl that I have ever seen. She is the one I met in the old book store. You are quick to find."

Rapin colored.

"Thank you," he said as the curtain went up and the prima donna strode forth with a superb swing.

The next day Rapin came to Harding's rooms for his initial lesson; but the young man begged a postponement; he was not feeling in good form, he said, and was averse to exercise.

And now Harding's powerful letters of introduction came into play. The only son of Gen. Stanhope Harding had the key to open even the exclusive gate of the mansion wherein the ancient family traditions of Montmartin were kept in an atmosphere of their own. Here the young man found Mlle. Marie even more fascinating than his imagination had pictured her.

We must acquit him; he did not deliberately seek to gain her affections; indeed, there was no need to seek; she claimed him at sight, and the way was love's sweetest path. Rapin was forgotten as a merely conventional lover must always be when the true one comes rushing in all aglow and all powerful.

Marie's parents were delighted. There was no obstacle, religious or other, and an alliance with the Harding family was something to be proud of. So, in due course of time, the engagement was announced and the wedding day approached.

Harding had been sent to New York; he returned late in November, radiant with happy aspirations, and took rooms as before, but now in the St. Charles. He brought some friends with him, and his parents would be coming a little later.

I have said that a lover is a fool. His vanity, moreover, cannot be overestimated, and the selfishness of his passion plays him small yet irresistible tricks. Harding had a desire to go again to the old book store of Garcia, on Royal street, and have his first meeting with Marie over once more in his imagination. He slipped away from the hotel furtively and with a foolish stir in his blood.

When we go to seek an illusion we are pretty sure to find a reality. It is not the scheme of nature to humor us in luxuries. At Garcia's door Harding came abruptly face to face with Francois Rapin, whom he had not seen since the announcement of the coming nuptials. Somehow it was a surprise, but Rapin's face showed a quick smile.

Harding stopped short in his tracks, and would have probably put forth his hand in a friendly offer of salutation; but just then his hat was lightly tapped from his head by Rapin, who immediately picked it up and handed it to him, saying:

"Monsieur Harding will now remember his promise to teach me the mysterious stroke of M. Duval."

He bowed low and was gone, while a card fluttered down at Harding's feet; it bore Rapin's address.

At first Harding's heat of temper was great, but reflection led him to consult his friends, who ridiculed the thought of a duel. He was glad to escape, for, although a born fighter, this was no time to be risking his life or to be killing a man.

He had, however, consulted but one side of that advisory board which always exists in such cases. His Northern friends were unanimously opposed to the duels, but now he must be frank and lay the matter before his fiance's family.

"You must fight him, sir," said Montmartin.

"Of course there is but one way open to a gentleman," sighed Marie, "you must challenge him."

They met at sunrise under the "oaks" so well known to dueling history. Merrily clinked their rapiers for honor's sake, and Marie's. That was but about forty years ago; and yet what a distance!

Yesterday a white haired man whose shoulders drooped strangely and whose two arms dangled half paralyzed beside him walked down Royal street.

"That is Francois Rapin," said a creole to some friends. "He got that wound in the celebrated duel with Harding."

Polyglot Tom Reed.

If by any lucky stroke of fortune Tom Reed should happen to become President of the United States he will probably be the first accomplished linguist to occupy that office. Mr. Reed is passionately fond of the study of languages. Some years ago he took up French, and during the Fifty-first Congress, while acting as czar of the House of Representatives and passing through parliamentary storms of cyclonic severity, found time three days a week to go to a school of languages for his lesson in French. Later he took up Italian, and is now able to converse fluently in that language. At the present time he is studying Spanish, and if the movement to annex Cuba to the United States should succeed during Mr. Reed's hoped for regime he will have in his command of this tongue a convenient accomplishment.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Dyrenforth Outdone.

During the Moody meetings at Fort Worth, Tex., a violent wind and rain storm arose, and suddenly a large section of the east side of the Auditorium roof was blown off, creating a panic. Just prior to the storm Mr. Moody offered a prayer for rain.—Philadelphia Press.

Not Necessarily a Bad Risk.

Insurance Officer—Of what complaint did your father die?

Applicant—The jury found him guilty.—Tid-Bits.

CITY NURSE CONTINUED

Practical Charity of Local King's Daughters.

CITY UNION'S ANNUAL SESSION.

Silver Cross Followers Renew Their Work of Administering to the Sick, and Elect Officers for Another Busy Year.

The City Union of King's Daughters held their annual meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Building Thursday afternoon, and besides hearing reports of the work accomplished during the year just closed, elected new officers for the ensuing twelve months. The meeting was presided over by the chairman, Mrs. A. Walter Haviland.

The treasurer's report showed that $1,215.39 had been raised during the year, of which $443.85 was for the nurse fund. Of this fund there was left a balance of $251.60 on hand. The amount expended in charity outside of the nurse fund was $771.54. After the reports had been made, plans for the ensuing year were discussed but nothing definite decided on, except to employ a city nurse again for the coming year. It was suggested that arrangements be made to employ one of the class of trained nurses of Muhlenberg Hospital, but this was left for a later meeting to decide.

Thanks were extended to the Y. M. C. A. for the use of their rooms, and also to the Nurse Committee for their effective work.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Walter Glenney; vice-president, Mrs. W. W. Howland; recording secretary, Miss Louise Green; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Walter McGee; treasurer, Mrs. Frank Harder.

Reflecting today on the beginning of its ninth year of continuous prosperity, The Daily Press has no promises to make other than to reaffirm its determination to attend strictly to its business of getting out a newspaper. The future will develop itself. The past is a record, and is clearly and concisely stated by Ralph Moreton Hooker in his fine new work "Plainfield, N. J., Illustrated", as follows:

> The printing house of W. L. Force & Bro. was founded in 1867, and has ever since flourished on its original site at the corner of North and Park avenues. The establishment is completely equipped for all classes of the work, and from it two newspapers are issued, The Weekly Constitutionalist and The Daily Press. The weekly has been published continuously from January 2, 1868; and the daily from May 10, 1887. The Constitutionalist, always conducted as a stanch Democratic journal, has a large local and rural constituency; and The Press is the popular leader in town and society. Independent in politics, and devoted to Plainfield's progress, The Press has acquired prominence throughout the State. It is enterprising, cleanly edited, and proud of its distinction of being "a newspaper, not an organ". Besides covering fully the local and general news, it has departments in literature and art which add to its popularity as Plainfield's favorite home journal. In July, 1893, occurred the death of W. L. Force, senior member of the publishing firm; and in the succeeding month Albert L. Force, the junior brother and partner, acquired sole ownership, and is today the sole proprietor of both papers. The early success of the daily was due largely to the ability and energy of James A. Demarest, managing editor from its start to August, 1893, when he left to become American Consul in Brockville, Ont. He was succeeded as managing editor by Walter Irving Clarke, for two years previous his assistant. In the Fall of 1894 The Press was changed from a four-page to an eight-page paper, and the New York Journalist remarked: "The success of the Plainfield, N. J., Daily Press, under the managing editorship of Walter Irving Clarke, has led to its enlargement from a four to an eight-page form, and it has been otherwise improved. The Daily Press is now regarded as the handsomest daily in Union County, and is a lively leader in local affairs. Its venerable parent, The Weekly Constitutionalist, has followed its example in changing from blanket sheet to modern form."

So He Can Wire Trains.

Sheriff Kyte is having a private telephone line put in between his residence and the Fanwood station. The work is being done by the theatrical electrical expert, Joseph Sohl, assisted by Walter Gibson.

—Policeman McCue now does the North avenue station duty from 4 to 7 p. m.

Insomnia

is often the result of some wearing pain, slight in itself, yet sufficient to prevent sleep. Instead of using an opiate apply an

Allcock's Porous Plaster

to the aching spot; relief will come, and with relief, sweet, refreshing sleep.

Beware of Nostrums. See that you get "ALLCOCK'S." Do not accept any other.

Allcock's Corn Shields,
Allcock's Bunion Shields,

Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

Brandreth's Pills

first purify, then invigorate the system, facilitating healthy growth.

THE CRAIG WILL CASE.

Three Lines Hastily Written on a Half-Sheet, Declared to Be a Legal Testament—The Most Peculiar Will Case Since That of Job Male.

The Orphans Court Thursday decided the famous Craig will case, by sustaining the will and dismissing the appeal. The peculiar features of the case that have drawn to it so much attention, were that in the three lines hastily written on a half-sheet of note paper, the testatrix did not call it her will; did not in any way declare that it was to take effect after her death, or as a testamentary disposition of her property; there was no attestation clause; the paper was signed when Mrs. Craig was dying.

For days and weeks before the paper was executed, Mrs. Craig suffered so intensely from sciatica that she was kept almost constantly under the influence of morphine, by order of her physician; and she had already made her will giving all her property to her favorite nephew, John Young, who was cut off entirely by the paper in question. Besides this, Mr. Young claimed that he and Mrs. Craighead agreed to make mutual wills, each willing everything to the other, and this contract could not be broken by either. He also produced both wills which he swore had been executed in accordance with the agreement. The day after the paper was executed, and while Mrs. Craighead was still living, it was submitted by Mr. Turton to a lawyer who advised that he apply to Craig A. Marsh for his legal opinion as to whether it would stand law and could be proved as a will. Upon being informed as to what took place when Mrs. Craig signed the paper and that she was not then under the influence of the morphine to such an extent as to cloud her intellect, Mr. Marsh gave a written opinion that it was a good will and could be proved as such. R. V. Lindabury, Esq., was retained by Mr. Young; and Mr. Marsh was retained by Mr. and Mrs. Turton. Then ensued just such a legal battle as is always to be expected when these two lawyers are pitted against each other.

Mr. Lindabury personally conducted for his client all the hearings at which testimony was taken, and Mr. Brunson of his office read a brief and made oral arguments. The Court held the paper to be a valid will and to have been properly proved. This gives all the property to Mr. Marsh's clients, Morgan Turton and wife of this city.

JUST LIKE OLD TIMES.

Mt. Ararat Again Defeated at Baseball by the Valiant Plaindelders.

The Y. M. C. A. members from Westfield are a nice lot of young men—they are all so down that way—but they are not in it, for a minute, with the Plainfield Y. M. C. A. athletes when it comes to playing the greatest of all games—baseball. The Westfielders came up Saturday afternoon with the intention of carrying away the honor of winning the first victory from the Plainfield boys, but at the end of the game—an eight-inning one—they needed to have just ten of their men touch the home plate to tie their opponents, the score being 16 to 6 in favor of Plainfield.

However, the playing was not brilliant on either side. This was the first game which the local team has played, and of course they did not do as well as they will be able to after a few more such contests. The members in the various positions, nevertheless, gave evidence that they are of the right kind of material to put up some stiff playing before the close of the season.

The players and their positions were as follows:

Plainfield.	Position.	Westfield.
Eagan	Catcher	Randolph
Bogert	Pitcher	Smith
McLaughlin	First base	Whitney
Miller	Second base	Bussing
Steiner	Third base	Clothority
Schoonmaker	Shortstop	O. Richerson
Schuyler	Centre field	Randolph
Sprowl	Right field	C. Richerson
Davis	Left field	Grenwold

Next Saturday a game will be played on the Crescent Oval grounds with the South Amboy team.

Baby's Narrow Escape.

The colored servant girl of Mrs. J. H. Leggett of West Front street was wheeling Mrs Leggett's infant boy, Howard Raymond, on the veranda Saturday afternoon. She left the baby carriage alone for a moment, and the wind caused it to roll off the veranda sidewise, throwing the little one out on the stone pavement, with the baby carriage on top of it. The baby's forehead and nose were cut, and its head and body bruised, but no bones were broken. When it is considered that the little one fell the height of five steps, it is miraculous that it escaped serious injury. Drs Davis and Probasco responded to telephone calls, and did all they could for the little fellow, who screamed and cried for nearly three hours. This experience should be a warning to other nurses.

—Chas. K. Moore has resigned from Col. Waring's staff, to take effect June 1.

OUR BIRTHDAY GIFT.

The Constitutionalist Appears in a New Dress.

HANDSOME AND UP TO DATE.

The Suit that Has Done Honorable Service Eight Years, Laid Aside for the Clean-Cut and Elegant Costume Which Now Adorns Its Pages.

A newspaper is like a woman—it gets to a point where it has "nothing to wear", and must have a new dress.

For eight years this paper has been appearing every week on the streets and in the homes of Plainfield, and all that time has worn the same suit. It has been a serviceable and comfortable suit; but May 10 on its birthday anniversary The Press was proud to present its parent weekly with a brand-new dress.

Again like a woman, the paper may be pardoned for pausing to admire its own attractiveness.

It is a nice dress: isn't it? Clean-cut, handsome, stylish, and up to date. Every bit of the old metal has been cast aside, and every individual piece of type and rule and border that today prints Plainfield's favorite newspaper is spick-and span from the foundry.

Twenty-eight years ago, when the office of Force Bros. was first stocked with printing material, the old established and reliable house of James Connor, type founder, supplied the goods; and ever since The Constitutionalist and The Press have dealt with that establishment. James Conner has passed to his reward, but his sons and their partners have succeeded him, and today Conner, Fendler & Co. of 16-20 Chambers street, New York, are leaders among the trade. So great confidence had we ss in this house, that it intrusted them entirely with the important work of supplying the immense amount of type and other material selected by The Press for its new dress. The orders have been quickly and faithfully executed, and today we are enabled to appear in a new birthday suit that makes it easily the handsomest paper in New Jersey.

The suit cost a pretty penny, and The Press extends its gratitude to the public for the patronage accorded its worth. Today The Press is better equipped than ever before to present the news of society, town and market, in the most attractive shape.

Great and especial care was exercised in the choice of a type for the local news columns. The body of this type (such as this article is set in) is brevier, the same as before, but the face is larger and clearer. It is the best to be had, suitable for all eyes, easy to read, and bound to wear well. The advertising type also has been chosen at much pains and expense, with a view to enable the progressive and successful merchants of the town, to present their advertisements in the most showy, substantial and effective way.

SQUIER DEFEATS ROSS AGAIN.

Though the Winner Met With an Accident, He Finished One Point Ahead.

The return match shoot between George W. Squier of North Plainfield and William Ross of Elizabeth, which took place on the Climax Gun Club grounds at Fanwood Saturday, resulted in a victory for the Plainfield shooter by one point, the score being 36 to 35. The wind was strong and the birds very lively. On the thirty-first bird both barrels of Squier's gun were accidentally discharged, the shock of which unnerved him to some extent, and came near losing the match for him. The match was 50 birds at $50 a side. The score by halve was:

First Half.

Squier..2 2 2 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 0 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 0 1 2 2—20
Ross....1 0 0 1 2 1 0 2 2 2 0 0 0 1 2 1 1 2 2 0 2 1 1 0 1—17

Second Half.

Squier..1 1 1 1 2 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 2 1 0—16
Ross....0 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 0 0 1 0 2 0—18

Totals.

Squier..36
Ross..35

Referee—Al Heritage, Jersey City; scorer—William M. Parker, Elizabeth; puller—N. H. Asphalt, Elizabeth.

At the close of the match arrangements were made between the winner and Jack Benner to shoot 50 birds at $50 a side on the same grounds, Memorial Day.

Wants a Job.

A Westfield man who must have a case of sour grapes writes as follows to the New York Evening World:

Would any of your kind readers tell me why Col. Waring is so fond of Jerseymen for the Street Cleaning Department? There is Corsa, from Plainfield; Moore, from Fanwood; Hawkins, from Westfield; and heaven only knows how many more. Being a Jerseyman I am thinking about applying myself.

—Fanwood Township has appropriated $10 towards the observance of Memorial Day, and the school children will gather flowers to be used in decorating the graves.

BRIAR PIPE GIVEN AWAY

Dukes Mixture

WITH EVERY ONE POUND bale OF DUKES MIXTURE for 35 cents

Every pipe stamped DUKES MIXTURE or ATCo

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FULLY WARRANTED.

Moderate Prices.

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See Them Before You Buy.

ESTEY & SAXE,
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WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Cleanse the Bowels and Purify the Blood! Cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Dyspepsia, and give healthy action to the entire system.

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED MANURES

ALBERT'S MANURES

Horticultural,
Garden,
Special Garden,
Vineyard,
Fruit-tree.

No Sand. No Dirt. No Organic Matter. Nothing but Pure, Soluble, and Immediately Available Plant-foods COMBINED with each other.

Garden Manures: Nitrogen, 12 per cent; Available Phos. Acid, 14 per cent; Potash, 20 per cent.

The others are equally concentrated. Prices and Booklet on request.

ROBT. L. MERWIN & CO., Gen'l Agts., United States
88 Wall Street, New York.

Prof. A. Wehner,

TEACHER OF

The Pianoforte.

Also Voice Culture.

Graduate of the Conservatory of Leipzic, Germany, desires a few more pupils in Plainfield. References required and given. Address letters to the office of this paper.

Mizzen Peak Cottage,

Watchung Mountains,
Bound Brook, N. J.

Superior French board at moderate prices. Dinner to order. Table d' Hote 75c with ½ bottle of Mizzen Peak claret.

BOWLING ALLEY.

JEUX DE TONNEAU.

Beautiful view, fine shady grounds, sheds, stables, etc.

The Finderne

FINDERNE,
Somerset County, N. J.

Open all the year as a resort of the highest order. Driving parties will receive every attention.

High-Class Sunday Dinners.

(Table d'Hote from 1 to 3:30); steam heat; inclosed piazzas; everything immaculate. When out driving let us entertain you.

A. E. WHITE, Manager,
Finderne, N. J.

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EPWORTH LEAGUE DAY.

Methodists Rejoice Over Their Great Society.

PLAINFIELD HAS CHAPTER NO. 1.

The Home Church and Its Two Grown Children Churches Appropriately Celebrate the Anniversary of Dr. Hurlbut's Organization—Addresses and Special Exercises.

The service in the First Methodist Church Sunday was given over to the celebration of the anniversary of the Epworth League. The meeting was presided over by James R. Joy, president of the League. Rev. Dr. R. R. Doherty of New York, made the address. Though he has a slow and deliberate manner of speech, there is a degree of sympathy about it that carries the interest of the audience. "Where there is no vision the people perish", was a proverb which he thought was appropriate and applicable to the occasion, and expressed the thought of God. He considered the League one of the most masterly organizations in the religious field, and which could accomplish great results, because there was something deeper about it than mere method.

The anniversary of the Epworth League was commemorated in the Monroe Avenue M. E. Chapel, Sunday evening by special exercises. After the gloria by the congregation, and invocation, the pastor, Rev. M. C. O'Donnell, read several verses of Scripture, which were repeated by the congregation. Prayer, led by James A. McGee, followed, after which John J. Praed gave a short historical sketch of the Epworth League of the chapel, of which he is the efficient president, and concluded by speaking of its present flourishing condition, no debts, and a balance of over $10 in the treasury, 72 members, with an average attendance of about 50 at the regular meetings. A hymn followed, and Miss Lottie Beekman read an editorial from the Epworth Herald referring to the growth of the society. "In the Secret of His Presence" was sung by Walter McGee, and the pastor made his address. He took for the basis of his talk, "Whence came we, what are we here for, and where are we going."

He traced the spirit of the Epworth League through the Cleveland convention, the Young People's Lyceum in Philadelphia, back to John Wesley, and finally back to Christ and then God, and said Christ and his disciples were, in the truest and best sense, an Epworth League. He gave as the work of the Epworth League, the holding of the young people in the church, the inspiring of a feeling of reverence among the young people, and the inspiring and developing of activity among the Christian young people. He next spoke of the future of the society and said: "We have the power to say, in part at least, what our future is going to be and what the Epworth League will be."

After the singing of another hymn, James A. McGee closed the services with the benediction.

The local anniversary of the Epworth League was very appropriately observed in Grace M. E. Church yesterday morning, when the pastor, Rev. Herbert Randolph, preached a sermon before the League, on "Devotion". His text was "Whose I am, and whom I serve". He spoke in part as follows: My central thought is the demand of the hour for devotion on the part of Christ's followers. Such devotion as was symbolized in the vow of the chivalrous knight of medieval times. The sacrifice of Christ for human sin was no mere matter of sentiment, but an awful reality. Such a sacrifice has placed us under eternal obligation to Him. Personal obligation due to His having paid the penalty for personal sin. Also we owe Him personal service; not service by proxy.

The service is not according to joy rendered, but inspired by an undying devotion. Such is the service needed in our nation today and in our churches. Loyalty to God's great church, let that be your watchword. Such devotion as inspired Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot; Garabaldi, in Italy and the great Count Cavaho. We want whole armies of such helmeted knights to go forth "conquering and to conquer". Such devotion means self forgetfulness. It means absolution in a great object loyalty to a great leader, devotion to a lofty ideal. Such devotion is sacrificial. Great devotees have always had to make great sacrifices, as did Paul and our Lord. We are all bowing before some altar, but what altar? We are all devotees of something; but what is it? Devote yourself and all your best energies to the cause of truth and the advancement of the Redeemer's cause.

—Five newly elected members will be initiated in Franklin Council, No. 41, J. O. U. A. M., Thursday evening.

—The census enumerators are requested to report at Assessor Hubbard's office, 109 Park avenue, Tuesday, May 14, at 5 p. m., to receive their instructions.

A MIXED-UP ROW.

James Lynch of Brooklyn Falls into the Hands of North Plainfield Philistines.

James Lynch of Brooklyn came to Plainfield Saturday night to visit his brother, but as it was very late he thought he would not go to his brother's house till Sunday morning. He walked down Somerset street and was stopped by Jas. Burke, Frank Doran of Bound Brook, and Theo. Wilson, who inquired if he was a stranger, and learning that he was, asked him to accompany them. They told him that they were going to "crack" a jewelry store, and would like his assistance. Lynch refused to help or to have anything to do with the matter.

They then walked to the orchard near Tier's pond and while there Doran and Wilson attacked Lynch, who was kicked in the face and received several bruises. The two assailants then made their escape, leaving Lynch in the orchard.

About 7 Sunday morning Lynch came over to Plainfield and sought Sergeant Kiely. To him he told his story, and how he had been robbed of $4, all he had. He described the men; and the sergeant, together with Chief Grant, made a search.

Burke was found in a restaurant on Somerset street. Wilson was out of town, and when he returned he was arrested by Policeman Frederickson, and Doran was found in the borough.

They were all turned over to the borough authorities. Lynch was held as a witness. His brother, hearing of the affair, went over to the lockup and secured his release, giving his word that his brother would appear this morning for a hearing.

Last night as Lynch and his brother were going to the brother's home, the Brooklynite made his escape, and left town.

No hearing was held this morning, but it is thought there will be one before the day is over.

In connection with the affair Special Marshal Goodwin met Joseph Green and James Burke yesterday afternoon in front of Haberle's cigar store on Somerset street. The marshal told Green that he had a warrant for his arrest. Green said he was willing to go if the warrant was all right.

During this conversation Burke, who stood near by, and who was wanted by the authorities, walked away and made his escape. Green then asked to see the warrant, when Goodwin replied he had no warrant, but that he was going to arrest him on suspicion.

The two then had a lively time of it, and the marshal was given a bad nose. Green was locked for three hours, and was then released without a hearing. The borough authorities will probably call Green for a hearing also, for his resisting arrest; though it is claimed that he was on this side of the brook at the time, and that the marshal had no right to molest him.

REDEEMER GUILD TEA.

Charming Affair at the Home of Mrs. B. A. Hegeman, Jr.

The parlors of the handsome home of Mayor B. A. Hegeman, Jr., on Myrtle avenue in North Plainfield were the scene Saturday afternoon and evening of a cheerful and pretty scene, the occasion being the reception and tea given by the Ladies Guild of the Church of the Redeemer.

The rooms were tastefully decorated with apple blossoms, lilacs, lilies of the valley and potted plants, whose varied hues and sweet fragance, combined with the fashionable gowns, radiant faces and charming manners of the fair attendants, made the event one of sociability and pleasure.

Those who assisted Mrs. Hegeman in receiving the guests were: Mrs. Frank Brown, Miss Kate Embury, Mrs. Charles Matthews, Mrs. Samuel Townsend, Mrs. Emil Woltmann, and Rev. Jocelyn Johnstone. Tea was poured by Miss Della Storm and Miss Grace Barlow. The cake and candy table was presided over by Miss Woltmann and Miss Grace Brown, the flower table by Miss Hasbrouck, and the lemonade table by Miss Emily Thompson.

During the course of the reception a great many called, a number of them being from denominations other than of the church for whose benefit it was given.

The profits, which were a handsome sum, will be contributed to the building fund which has recently been established by the society to acquire a church of their own.

A Good Meeting.

The afternoon meeting in Reform Hall Sunday was most interesting, every moment being taken up with prayers, testimonies and singing. The meeting was led by Mr. Cronce of the Salvation Army.

Whose Bicycle Is This?

Policeman Hartpence found a Century Columbia bicycle in front of the rink building on Watchung avenue early Saturday morning and took it to the police station, where the owner can have the wheel by identifying it.

WALKED TO HIS DEATH.

Aaron Clark Took the Track for Home and Was Killed.

JOHN BARLEYCORN WAS TO BLAME.

The Young Man Came to See Plainfield By Gas Light, the Result of Which Was That His Own Life Light Was Snuffed Out By a Jersey Central Locomotive.

The lifeless body of Aaron Clark, a mason employed by Charles Burnett, and living on Terrill road, was found between two beams on the Richmond street bridge of the Jersey Central at 4:30 Sunday morning. The discovery was made by one of the train hands employed with the Wyoming Wild West Show, which had just pulled into the freight yard. Policeman Mattox was but a short distance away when the ghastly discovery was made, and hurrying to the scene had the body removed to the side of the track.

Station Agent J. A. Haynes of the Central Railroad was notified at the North avenue station and a telephone message was sent to Chief of Police Grant. Mr. Haynes was first to arrive to where the body was, and he immediately summoned P. Casey, who removed it to his morgue on West Third street, after which the young man's parents were notified of his death.

Clark, who was 26 years of age, received his week's pay Saturday, and after supper came to the city to indulge in a little sport. He found amiable companions in James Fitzgerald of Somerset place, John Scudder of Cottage place and William Somerset, the two latter colored, who took it upon themselves to show the man Plainfield by gas light. Up to 11 they spent their time in drinking in the various saloons about town, during which Clark accumulated a good sized jag.

At about 12 the party dispersed and Clark walked with Scudder to Cottage place, intent on calling on some dusky hued damsels. The damsels, however, he did not find, and at 12:15, so Scudder says, Clark remarked that he was going home. Scudder saw him started and then went into his own house. As far as can be learned this is the last seen of him by any one until found dead on the Richmond street bridge, lying on track three. It is thought that in his maudlin condition he walked along the track and was struck and killed by a passing train on or very near the bridge, where he was found. At what time the fatality occurred no one knows.

The body was not mangled to any great extent, the principal gashes being on the head, and from which the blood had flowed in a little pool into the roadway beneath the bridge.

Clark had been boarding at Boyce's Hotel on Somerset street for four days previous to the accident.

By some it is thought that Clark had boarded a coal train and had fallen off instead of being struck by a locomotive. One of his shoes was missing when found, and when Policeman Mattox was going home he found it this side of Netherwood, alongside of the track. The only way this can be accounted for is under the supposition that he was riding on a car and had taken his shoe off to remove a pebble or something that made walking uncomfortable, and a sudden jar of the car had thrown him off and carried the shoe on to where it was found.

County Physician O'Rielly was summoned from Elizabeth and, after acquainting himself with the circumstances of the accident, issued a burial permit.

An Afternoon Accident.

A horse attached to the carriage of Alven Beveridge, residing at the corner of West Seventh street and Spooner avenue, was frightened by the United States mail cart in front of Ulrich & Blatz's meat market on West Front street at 2:30 this afternoon, and lurching to one side ran the buggy into a water hydrant and dished one of the front wheels. The coachman and Mrs. Beveridge were in the wagon but were not injured. The horse was caught before doing further damage.

Baseball.

Leal's third nine and the Stars of North Plainfield played a game of baseball Saturday on Willow avenue, which resulted in favor of Leal's by the score of 20 to 8. Battery for Leal's: Pitchers—W. Wadsworth, A. Murphy; catcher—R. Tilney. Star's battery: Pitcher—R. Brewster; catcher—H. Roome.

The score:

Leals	3	0	3	0	3	4	2	4	1	—20
Stars	4	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	—8

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. A. Craighead of 820 Third place have gone for a week in Washington, D. C. Mr. Craighead will be engaged on matters pertaining to his father's estate.

City Clerk MacMurray returned Saturday evening from Troy, where he has been several days in the interest of the Pond Machine Tool Company, on a business trip.

SO WAGS THE WORLD.

Those who knew him best would never have suspected it. He, Charley Brown, actually in the meshes of love, frightfully, sentimentally, desperately in love. And with whom? A girl he confessed who did not care a snap for him—Mary Chisholm, rich, cultured, traveled, cynical and proud. Isn't that the way the world wags? He could have had the best girl in his set. He could have married wealth, family, beauty, talent, anything. But no, he must fall in love with Miss Chisholm. Why? Doubtless, because she did not care for him.

"Look here, Brown," said Van Tweet, one day, in Brown's room, throwing one leg over the other and looking his friend straight in the eye; "something very serious is the matter. Don't try to flim-flam me, for you know you can't. I have quietly studied you for some time, and diagnosed your case very carefully. You are in love. Come now, who is she? Out with it?

It was that same old hypnotic power which he exercised over all men and all women, too, that made Charlie Brown relinquish all resistance to Van Tweet's appeal.

"All right," said Brown, after a moment's reflection, "I'll trust you with my secret on your promise of silence."

Leaning his elbows on the side of the chair and folding his hands loosely before him, he began:

"I have been like Tantalus, the possessor of a ravished heart, ever since I met Miss Chisholm at the beach last season."

"Oh, it's Chisholm, is it?" said Van Tweet, interrupting him.

"I don't know what possessed me to fall in love with her," continued Brown, "but she provoked me."

"That's right, the woman is always to blame," put in Van Tweet.

"She provoked me by her infernal indifference. There she was, the conscious center of a lot of fellows, all trying to make themselves agreeable, offering to do all sorts of nonsensical things, and chattering the veriest buncombe: and she only laughing at them, laughing at them like a queen might at a roomfull of gibbering parrots. Ye gods, I could see it! She thought she was too good for the lot."

"And most likely she was right in her conclusion," said Van Tweet. "What did that concern you? Did you try to make a parrot of yourself as well?"

"Try?" echoed Brown, "try? Great Scott, I was the worst of them all."

"And so things went on, until one day we were all in the surf together, and it fell to my happy lot to rescue Miss Chisholm from drowning. I don't know why I didn't let her drown: but it seemed a pity to be a good swimmer and see a fellow creature carried off her feet by a big wave, turned upside down in the most ungraceful pose imaginable, and not stretch out a hand. Before I could give way to my first sinister impulse I was swimming out and diving after her. It was a more serious matter than I had reasoned. Expert swimmer as she is, she completely lost her senses and folded her arms around my neck as impulsively as if we had been old acquaintances. All this occurred under water, or I shouldn't have minded it half as much. Anyhow, I rescued her, together with about a ton of salt water, which made me sick for a week, and after that we were worse enemies than ever.

"I say we," continued Brown, "but that is a little too sweeping. By what process I know not; but from the moment I held her in my arms and dragged her limp and dripping to where her mother and brother could lay hands on her, I felt—I felt—"

"Your heart giving way—unconditional surrender," said Van Tweet in his matter-of-fact tone.

"By Jove, I must be crazy!" exclaimed Brown, "to care a whiff for a girl that hates me."

"You're sure she hates you?"

"Oh, I have no doubt of it," said Brown. "The first time we met after that little incident she blushed—that was a tribute to the remembrance of her discomfiture; she thanked me very formally; she almost dropped her eyes so as to avoid mine. I told her it was a happiness I should never forget to have been of some slight service to her, and then we parted in our usual formal way; but somebody told me that she was crying with vexation after we separated. Her mother had the decency to invite me to call at the house, and her brother assured me that his sister would take it as a personal pleasure if I would do so. I promised, but mentally resolved never to keep my word. A few days afterward the season closed and the bathers left the resort and went back to the city."

Van Tweet found that he was dealing with a case of mental perversity that nothing less than an ax, or, as Brown himself had said, trepanning, could be expected to remedy. And so, half in anger, half in jest, they parted.

The next morning Miss Chisholm received the following letter by mail:

"MY DEAR MISS CHISHOLM—Will you pardon me if I avail myself so late of a long standing invitation to call, and may I hope to find you at home this evening? Cordially yours,

"P. R. VAN TWEET."

And this was Miss Chisholm's answer:

"MY DEAR MR. VAN TWEET—I shall be very happy to see you. Very cordially, MARY L. CHISHOLM."

Van Tweet found Miss Chisholm both cordial and radiant. They talked about the latest book of short stories, and finally fell into one of those delightful processes of analyzing people they both knew, which passes under the charitable designation of the "small talk of society." And then Van Tweet brought Brown on the tapis.

"You know Charlie Brown, of course?" he began. Miss Chisholm smiled in a way that did not commit her to any sentiment on the subject of Charlie Brown. "Oh, very well. He favors me occasionally with a formal call," she said.

"Well, you ought to know him better," said Van Tweet in his peculiar, matter of fact way; "he is really a remarkable character. Of course you read in today's Beagle how he acquitted himself in that row last night?"

"A row—Mr. Brown?" asked Miss Chisholm with a manifestation of mild surprise; "is Mr. Brown in the habit of engaging in rows?"

"Oh, you haven't read it then?"

Miss Chisholm admitted that the general news of the day had no attraction for her, and that she was not a careful reader of the Beagle, much to her regret, since Mr. Van Tweet happened to be one of its shining lights. Van Tweet produced a copy of the Beagle and read:

"Shortly past 11 o'clock last night, as Mr. Charles W. Brown, the well-known club man, was going home, he heard a woman's voice calling for help near the corner of Waldon street and Verona avenue, which is rather dark at that hour. Running in the direction of the cries he saw three ruffians bending over the prostrate body of an old man, and a young lady a short distance away screaming for assistance.

"Pausing only long enough to take in the situation, Mr. Brown, under cover of the deep shadows cast by the houses, ran to the assistance of the prostrate man, dealing the first ruffian a blow that sent him sprawling into the gutter, and giving the second a love tap on the angle of the jaw that made him forget the day of the week. The third man clinched, but in a trice Mr. Brown had thrown the fellow over his head and was complete master of the situation. As soon as the assailants could gather themselves together they fled, leaving Mr. Brown in undisputed possession of the field.

"It seems that Mr. Brown, in the struggle with the last of the three men, was wounded by a knife thrust. He was able to walk home, but bled profusely, and is under the care of a surgeon. At the time of going to press no interview could be obtained with Mr. Brown, and the physician declines to state whether his injuries are serious."

Miss Chisholm had listened to the account with a pale face and trembling lips, and when Van Tweet folded up the paper and tossed it carelessly on the table he saw her eyes filled with tears and her hands clasped.

"Oh, the poor fellow!" she exclaimed in a burst of sudden sympathy. "I hope he will not die!"

After all, thought Van Tweet, she feels only a broad sympathy that would be extended to any other man no matter how obscure. She doesn't love him. But Miss Chisholm's face wore a deathly pallor as she bade him good night, that left Van Tweet in a quandary after all.

That night Brown was much improved, and Van Tweet was admitted to his room. Mingling with the odor of iodoform and carbolic acid, Van Tweet's olfactories were able to distinguish the scent of roses that came from an enormous bouquet on a small table near the invalid's bedside. Brown himself was in bright spirits. He held out his hand with a happy smile.

"Are you sufficiently alive to talk?" asked Van Tweet.

"Talk away, old fellow, and I'll answer you. After all, it didn't amount to much, though the doctor says it came mighty near penetrating my pericardium."

"Phlebotomy seems to have done you some good. I haven't seen you in such a lively state of mind since you fell in love with Miss Chisholm," said Van Tweet, slyly.

"Yes," said Brown with a smile; "the operation on my heart has done me much good in that connection."

He pointed to the flowers. "Aren't they refreshing?" he asked.

"Very beautiful," said Van Tweet, hardly noticing them. "From your landlady, I suppose?"

"No!" said Brown in a sonorous tone; "from Miss Chisholm."

Van Tweet tipped his chair back so far that he nearly lost his balance.

"Get out!" he exclaimed. "The age of miracles is over."

Brown sat up in bed using his two hands as a prop to support himself, and writhing with pain. "Van," said he, after a pause, "if this infernal wound doesn't put me hors de combat I'll marry Miss Chisholm in six months."

Brown smiled as he had not smiled in months. "I had left her house but a few moments before that scrimmage occurred in Waldon street," he began. "I called to be very formal. I was going to continue in the rigid course of deportment I had laid out for myself. Somehow your words kept ding-donging through my head. I felt that after all a woman like that had rights which we common mortals are bound to respect, and I said to myself to be a moral coward and tremble because a woman may turn you down is almost as bad as to run when your manhood is assaulted. It was a hard fight, but I made it. And—"

"She accepted you?" asked Van Tweet.

"No; she was not to be had so cheaply; but after we had been talking fifteen minutes I saw that I had been mistaken and was not altogether indifferent to her, as you put it. In fifteen minutes more her pride had melted like wax, and I left her with a strong impression that I had won a victory. How long the case would have remained in statu quo is a matter of conjecture, had it not been for that lucky misfortune of my encounter in Waldon street, which the Beagle so beautifully elaborated into heroic proportions. I left her with her decision in abeyance. This morning my physician received a visit from her brother, who made inquiries about me. That was the first good news.

"Evidently the information she received gave her some assurance of my recovery. This morning she drove up in a coupe and left these flowers and a letter. Van Tweet, it's like a mediæval romance."

Van Tweet congratulated Brown, but there was a cloud on his brow as he took his departure. "I thought I knew something about human nature," he muttered, "but when it comes to telling what a woman means, I'm still in my swaddling clothes."

Isn't that the way the world wags?—Washington Post.

DOES CRIME PAY?

OLIVER CURTIS PERRY SENTENCED FOR 50 YEARS SAYS "NO."

There is No Glamor or Romance in It. Perry is the Most Notorious Criminal of the Day, and if There Is Satisfaction in Vice He Should Know it.

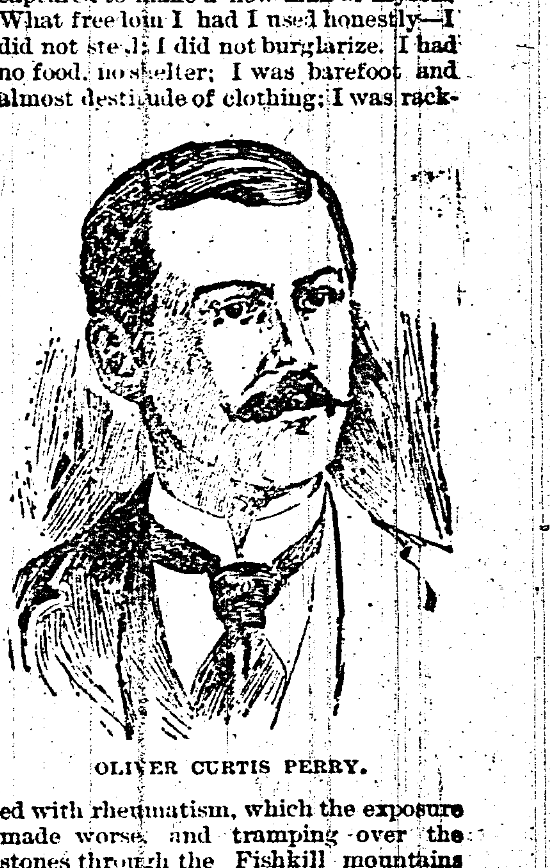
The story of the recapture of the desperate jail breaker, Oliver Curtis Perry, is an intensely moral narrative. That is to say, it presents in most vivid colors the awful risks and the crushing penalties that attend men who set out to defy society. We have so many imaginative stories in which vice wears the glamour of heroism that this plain but harrowing statement of a hunted man may well be put before the youth of the country as the most effective bit of realism, to teach the one important lesson so often left out of tales of romantic crime—namely, that crime does not pay.

Perry is worthy of close observation, for there is no more remarkable criminal in the jails of this wide land. In February, 1894, he captured single handed, an express train on the New York Central Railroad, defended by armed men. He began the attack while suspended from the roof of a car moving at the rate of 50 miles an hour.

For this and a series of other crimes he received sentences of imprisonment amounting to nearly fifty years. He was eventually sent to the Matteawan Lunatic Asylum from which he escaped. After his last capture, he said:

"I have learned that in the present state of society train robbing is not a paying business. I have speculated in crime and found out that it does not pay.

"If I had a new chance at life I would do very different. I meant if I was not captured to make a new man of myself. What freedom I had I used honestly—I did not steal; I did not burglarize. I had no food, no shelter; I was barefoot and almost destitude of clothing; I was racked with rheumatism, which the exposure made worse, and tramping over the stones through the Fishkill mountains my feet were cut and sore, and when I stumbled and fell my body was bruised and my hands scratched.



OLIVER CURTIS PERRY.

"The only thing I tried to steal was a ride on a freight train. But when I tried to reach up to catch on my arm was so cramped with rheumatism I could not lift it high enough. I fell backward and my foot was caught in the truck of the car and pinched. I was so hungry that I ate some raw potatoes I found on my way, and then a few handfuls of corn such as they feed to the chickens. I ate even the potato peelings, and the corn I chewed fine and ate with much relish."

Perry had all the elements of a dime novel hero. He was daring in conceptions, fertile in expedients, patient in execution, desperate in extremity. He used his brains as well as his muscles to escape. But once outside the Matteawan State Asylum the whole world took to hunting him, and there was not a spot where he could lie safely down and get the assured rest that came to him in his cell. He fled hither and thither, footsore and empty, suspicious of all human beings and was run down at last crushed in spirit and broken in body.

Crime and jail breaking, when told as this narrative tells them, are not apt to stimulate the young imagination to a point of imitation.

The nervy Perry rounds up his career as a hunted dog, almost glad to get back to his cell where he can throw himself down with the safe assurance that he can rest from pursuit.

PRINCE OF WALES CLOTHES.

Cost of the Various Items of His Wearing Apparel.

Some curious details have been published here regarding the wardrobe of the Prince of Wales. It appears that he possesses seventy uniforms, at an average cost of £150 ($750). It is added that he pays 12 guineas ($62.50) for a frock coat; 15 guineas (about $78) for a dress suit; for trousers he pays 4 guineas ($21); his ordinary trousers and coat and vest 8 to 10 guineas, ($42 to $52.50). During the London season the Prince wears two new frock coats a month, and he uses about a dozen dress suits annually. He has an immense number of ordinary suits of clothes, and never wears one more than two or three times. In addition his shooting suits cost 300 guineas ($1,575) a year. The Prince has three silk hats every fortnight, and never wears a pair of gloves twice. In shoes he is the best dressed man in the United Kingdom.

Spring's True Herald.

It isn't the leaf that has burst on the tree
Which tells us of spring and its glory;
It isn't the zephyr which speeds o'er the lea
Which convincingly whispers the story.

Nor yet the new bonnet, nor the sonnet upon it,
Nor song birds whose fresh notes are straying,
But the frolicsome hoot of the merry galoot
Who roots where the ball game is playing.

The Constitutionalist.

A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.
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A. L. Force, Publisher and Proprietor.
Walter Irving Clarke, City Editor.

The fact that the Orange Mountain Cable Company has gone to smash, is losing money, and will discontinue operating its road, will deter capitalists from attempting a similar enterprise to convey passengers up the face of the mountain to Washington Rock. The true way to reach the Rock is by electric railway through the Notch and over the Washington Valley road. The time is about ripe for the consummation of such a project.

Circuses are in disfavor with Plainfield authorities. The Mayor is always averse to granting license for traveling tent shows, and since the experience of Monday, when the tough Wild West, with its attendant gang of swindlers, gave so much trouble, it is not likely that even the "best" circuses can secure a license in Plainfield this season. Circuses are n't much good to a town like Plainfield. They take away a good deal of money that might better be spent locally.

$745 IN PRIZES.

Crescent Wheelmen Announce Their List for Memorial Day.

At the joint meeting last night of the Board of Governors and special committee having charge of the Memorial Day meet of the Crescent Wheelmen, the final arrangements for the event were made. The price of admission was fixed at 25 cents, with 25 cents extra for grand stand and 50 cents extra for reserved seats. A stage will be sent to the Irvington-Milburn road race to convey the L. A. W. officials to the meet in the afternoon. The prizes for the different races were decided on as follows:

1—One mile novice, Class A—Gold medal, $30; silver medal, $10; bronze medal, $5; total, $45.
2—½-mile scratch, Class A—Diamond stud, (Courier-News prize), $40; diamond stud, $15; scarf pin, $5; total, $60.
3—½-mile scratch, Class B—Diamond stud, $100; diamond stud, $35; diamond stud, $15; total, $125.
4—One-mile handicap, Class A—Gold watch, (Daily Press prize), $40; silver watch, $20; scarf pin, $10; total, $70.
5—One-mile scratch, Class B—Diamond stud, $125; diamond stud, $10; diamond stud, $20; total, $160.
6—2 mile handicap, Class A—Diamond ring, $50; diamond ring, $25; gold ring, $10; total, $85.
7—1 mile handicap, Class B—Diamond ring, $150; diamond stud, $50; diamond stud, $50; total, $250; total value, $745.

Increased the Amount.

In the Circuit Court in Elizabeth this morning the jury in the case of Ross, administrator of Henry Papenberg, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, brought in a verdict of $12,720 for the plaintiff. Papenberg was killed at Rahway in 1892 by a mail bag thrown from a Pennsylvania train. The case was tried last year and the railroad company mulcted for $7,100. The company secured a new trial and the amount is increased $5,000. R. V. Lindabury of Elizabeth represented the plaintiff and Attorney Strong of New York the defendant.

Not His Fowls.

The suit of Henry Clay Randolph against Thomas Hyland was dismissed by Justice Nash yesterday afternoon. The action was brought by Randolph to recover damages for the destruction of crops by Hyland's chickens, which the plaintiff alleged trespassed upon his property, the two contestants being adjoining farmers on the Rahway road. However, from the evidence presented it was learned that the poultry belonged to Quinn's son, and on these grounds the case was dismissed.

Successful Operation.

A difficult operation was performed on Mary Manning of East Third street in the Muhlenberg Hospital, by a New York specialist, assisted by the hospital staff, yesterday afternoon.

Scott's Emulsion

is Cod-liver Oil emulsified, or made easy of digestion and assimilation. To this is added the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, which aid in the digestion of the Oil and increase materially the potency of both. It is a remarkable flesh-producer. Emaciated, anæmic and consumptive persons gain flesh upon it very rapidly. The combination is a most happy one.

Physicians recognize its superior merit in all conditions of wasting. It has had the endorsement of the medical profession for 20 years.

Don't be persuaded to take a substitute!
Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c and $1.

EVERYBODY LIKES IT.

Warm Admiration for The Press New Dress.

STYLISH AND A THING OF BEAUTY.

Praise from All Over the State for Model Plainfield and Its Model Newspaper—New Jersey's Leading Journals Call It Handsome, Up to Date, and Possessing a Big American Heart.

The Daily Press has been overwhelmed with praises on its recent improvements, and compliments have poured in so profusely that it has not room to print them all. Here are a few representative opinions:

James E. Martine, representative now of agriculture, and representative some day yet in Congress, said: "It's very handsome; and the clear, generous face of the type is a great relief to overstrained eyes."

Counselor W. K. McClure, representative of the Bar, says: "I am well pleased with the new Press. It is very neat and substantial."

Rev. Dr. C. R. Barnes, representative of the clergy, said: "I want to congratulate you on the improved appearance of The Press. It is highly creditable."

Edward White: "Your new paper looks very nice indeed."

Curtis M. Thorpe: "Your paper looks wonderfully better."

Counselor W. W. Pearson:—"Items published in The Daily Press travel very fast, and its new birthday gift is a 'Corkiolo', as Howard says, and doncherfergit it; and is handsome and up to date."

New Brunswick Fredonian:—The Plainfield Daily Press is a wideawake newspaper, and well deserves the handsome new dress it donned last week.

Westfield Standard:—The Plainfield Press comes out in a brand-new suit that fits like a glove. But the best we can say for The Press is that it has a big, warm American heart.

Newark Sunday Times-Standard:—The Plainfield Press appeared in a new dress last Friday, the occasion being its eighth birthday anniversary. The Press is a bright daily of eight years.

Bergen County Daily Herald:—The Plainfield Press is out in a new dress, and is very much improved in looks and otherwise. We wish we could put on our new bonnet, but we are too ambitious. We are not a year old yet.

Passaic Daily News:—We extend hearty congratulations to the Plainfield Daily Press. Its new dress and its well-filled columns suggest fertility of intellect and financial soundness. Plain field is one of the best governed and prettiest cities in the State, and The Press reflects its character admirably.

Der Somerset Bote, Bound Brook [Translation]: The Plainfield Press on Friday commenced its ninth year. Under the management of the capable journalist, Walter Irving Clarke, The Plainfield Press has become an indispensable daily journal for Plainfield's citizens. Here is to its further success!

Bound Brook Town Talk:—The Plainfield Daily Press—now entering upon the ninth year of its career—came out yesterday in a brand-new dress of brevier type in honor of its eighth birthday. Under the managing editorship of Walter Irving Clarke it may now well be regarded as the handsomest daily in Union County. May it be as successful in the future as it has been in the past.

Elizabeth Daily Journal:—The Plainfield Daily Press celebrates its eighth anniversary by coming out in a full new dress, stylish, handsome, with 'puff' sleeves and all the newest features. This is evidence of successful enterprise, and proves that The Press is taking a new lease of action and vigorous life with each succeeding year. Plainfield seems to be an excellent field for newspapers.

Paterson Daily Press:—The Plainfield Daily Press yesterday celebrated the eighth anniversary of its birth by appearing in a beautiful new dress. Our Plainfield namesake is one of the best papers on our exchange list and is distinctly up to date. The Press tenders it congratulations and the hope that the prosperity which manifestly attends it may increase with every year that passes over its head.

Cranford Chronicle:—To The Daily Press of Plainfield The Chronicle desires to extend and give the warmest kind of a typographical shake. Our congratulations are based on the improved appearance of our neighbor, which has discarded the dress it had worn continually for eight years, and come out decked in all that brand-new printing material, judiciously selected, can give a daily newspaper. The Press has more than mere appearance to recommend it. It confers a positive benefit upon Plainfield and its citizens every day. It benefits the city by upholding constantly the advantages of Plainfield as a town in which business men find business profitable and residents find life enjoyable. It benefits the citizens by keeping them fully informed of local, State and national news. Again, we say to our neighbor, "shake!"

MORRIS COUNTY CHRONICLE.
MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 11, 1895.
Walter Irving Clarke, Plainfield, N. J.

DEAR SIR:—A copy of The Daily Press in its new dress has been received; it looks very handsome and shows artistic mechanical work. We congratulate you upon the success of The Press.

J. W. CLIFT, Publisher.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Benefits Three Generations.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

"I have used *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound in my family ten years with the best of results.

"Before taking it I had falling of the womb; such bearing-down pains, backache, and kidney trouble. I had had eight children, and was apptoaching the change of life.

"I took the Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills; was cured of all my troubles, and passed through the change all right, and now am fifty-four years old and well. My daughter had catarrh of the bladder, and it cured her. I send you my picture with my grandson, whose mother was cured by your remedies. I will recommend your Compound to every body."—MRS. L. KELLY, Patchogue, L.I.

N. G. S. N. J. IN CAMP.

New Arrangements for the Annual Outing at Seagirt.

A change will be made this Summer in the arrangements for the encampment of the First Brigade, N.G.S.N.J. at Seagirt. The entire brigade will not go into camp at the same time, as has been the custom heretofore. This is a change that has been advocated by Brig.-Gen. Wanser, and it was approved yesterday by Gov. Werts. It is said that the State will save $10,000 by the new arrangement.

There are three regiments in the brigade, the First of Newark, the Second of Paterson, and the Fourth of Jersey City. The New York plan of having only one regiment at a time in camp has been adopted. The Fourth regiment will go into camp July 20 and remain a week. It will be followed in turn by the First and the Second, each of which will remain a week. Each regiment will have target practice during its week of the encampment.

Heretofore the practice has been for the brigade to continue the target practice from the time of the encampment to October, and the State had to pay all the extra transportation.

CYCLING COMMENT.

The Alva Wheelmen of New York will run to Plainfield next Sunday.

Albert Woltmann of West Seventh street is now riding a new Cleveland Swell Special wheel.

The tickets for the Memorial Day meet of the Crescent Wheelmen have been placed on sale, and are finding many advance purchasers.

The Eldridge Bicycle Company report the following sales: Columbia to Mrs. D. W. Pond; Crawford to V. Christhofferson, and a Hartford No. 1 to Ed Schenck.

The Y. M. C. A. Bicycle Club will have a run to the Millburn road race Memorial Day morning. The following Saturday they will run to New Brunswick.

Many people are complaining of the careless manner in which the surplus dirt from the sewer trenches are loaded upon wagons so that a great deal of it slides into the streets over which they pass, and especially the small stones which form a part of the excavations. These, left in the road, constantly endanger the safety of bicyclists.

Saltzman Again Honored.

The following Plainfielders are in Elizabeth today attending the annual convention of the State Exempt Firemen's Association: D. W. Littell, William A. Woodruff, E. M. Laing, J. E. Flannery, Samuel J. Robinson, A. Saltzman, G. Thorn and T. O. Doane.

Charles W. Bowles of Trenton was elected president, and A. Saltzman of Plainfield vice-president. The next convention will be held in Hackensack.

Thirteen Years Experience.

Miller's Fall, Mass.—"At different time during the past thirteen years," said Mr. W. A. Johnson of this place, "my wife has been sick from kidney and liver complaint and ulceration of the stomach. At each time she has taken Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and it cured her. It is a family remedy with us and many of our neighbors.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

HIS LAST AND ONLY TRIP TO AMERICA WAS IN 1860.

He Was Then 19 Years Old. If He Comes to the Yacht Races President Cleveland Will Adopt Buchanan's Precedent and Entertain Him at the White House.

The Prince of Wales is to visit America to witness the yacht races in the fall, and if Mr. Cleveland follows precedent he will have to invite the Prince to be his guest at the White House. That is what President Buchanan did when the Prince, then a youth of 19, visited America in 1860.

The Prince's first visit was intended particularly as a tour of investigation of the British possessions in Canada. President Buchanan did not wait for an official confirmation of the report that the Prince was to come to this country. He acted on the publications in the newspapers, and on the 4th of June, 1860, he addressed a personal letter to the Queen of England, which was presented by Mr. Dallas, then our Minister at the Court of St. James.

The reply of the Queen is one of the official documents on file in the State Department, where there are many specimens of the correspondence of many kings, queens and emperors.

Before coming to Washington the Prince had visited Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Altoona and Harrisburg, and had been entertained in each of these cities. He had had a shooting excursion and a ride down the Allegheny Mountains on a Pennsylvania Railroad locomotive. Everywhere the representative of royalty had been received with the greatest enthusiasm.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Cass, accompanied by two nephews of the President, met the Prince at the railroad station, and he was escorted immediately to the Executive Mansion. The members of his suite accompanied him.

The President would have liked to entertain the whole of the Prince's party, but there is no Windsor Castle or Buckingham Palace in Washington. And surely it was enough that the President of the United States should have given up his own bedroom to a stranger. There are only five bedrooms in the White House.

The Prince of Wales occupied the room on the south side of the mansion next the library. This was President Harrison's bedroom during the last administration, but it is now the playroom of the Cleveland children. The Duke of Newcastle occupied the bedroom adjoining—the room in which President Garfield lay sick and in which Mrs. Harrison died. The other official guest, Major General Bruce, was lodged in the apartment opposite the library. The President had a bedroom improvised for himself in the executive offices.

On Thursday, October 4, the Prince and his suite visited the Capitol, where there was very little to see beyond the architectural features of the building, because Congress was not in session.

On the next day the Prince went to Mount Vernon. The excursion was then a rather serious business. It was not merely a day's pleasure down the Potomac; nor was the sightseeing at the historic home of Washington reduced to the order which now prevails. The mansion was there and the tomb, but the place had not been restored to the condition in which Washington left it. Only four years before the Mount Vernon Association had been chartered by the State of Virginia, and two years after that Edward Everett had raised the first $10,000 toward paying for the restoration of the mansion.

The Prince accompanied the President and the members of his Cabinet down the river on a government boat—the Harriet Lane. The Marine band had preceded the party. From the wharf the President and the Prince went to the mansion and thence to the tomb. When the Prince stood at the tomb with uncovered head the Marine band, concealed in the shrubbery close at hand, played a dirge composed for the occasion. The Prince was much moved by the solemnity of the occasion, and he directed on his return to England that the annual medal for the encouragement of English poetry should be awarded to the poet who would treat most successfully the subject, "The Prince of Wales at the Tomb of Washington."

Before leaving Mount Vernon the Prince planted a tree to add to the historic group already started there.

The visit to Mount Vernon closed the incidents of the Prince's official reception in Washington. When he left there he went to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, West Point, Boston and Portland. He sailed from Portland to England.

The Black Man and White Trash.

"There's nothing in the world that surpasses the contempt of a negro for a poor white man," said Col. McLennon. "I suppose it is inherited. A white man who didn't own slaves in the old times was considered beneath the notice of a respectable negro, and the feeling has grown more pronounced since emancipation. Then, again, the plantation overseers were usually poor whites. The negroes all hated them, and they may have taken some satisfaction in a contempt for the whole class they represented.

"The other day I was walking along the street when a colored man came by driving before a wagon the most forlorn specimen of a cow I have ever seen. She was an animated skeleton, and half her hide was bare where she had rubbed off the hair. One horn was gone and the other drooped as if it were falling out. She was just able to creep and drag the wagon along after her, but the old darky who was driving beat the poor beast with a stick and cried:

"'G'long, dar, now, you poor white trash!'"—Chicago Record.

Gov. Greenhalge signed the bill relative to the construction of State highways. It appropriates $400,000 for work upon the roads of Massachusetts.

SO WAGS THE WORLD.

Those who knew him best would never have suspected it. He, Charley Brown, actually in the meshes of love, frightfully, sentimentally, desperately in love. And with whom? A girl he confessed who did not care a snap for him—Mary Chisholm, rich, cultured, traveled, cynical and proud. Isn't that the way the world wags? He could have had the best girl in his set. He could have married wealth, family, beauty, talent, anything. But no, he must fall in love with Miss Chisholm. Why? Doubtless, because she did not care for him.

"Look here, Brown," said Van Tweet, one day, in Brown's room, throwing one leg over the other and looking his friend straight in the eye; "something very serious is the matter. Don't try to flim-flam me, for you know you can't. I have quietly studied you for some time, and diagnosed your case very carefully. You are in love. Come now, who is she? Out with it?

It was that same old hypnotic power which he exercised over all men and all women, too, that made Charlie Brown relinquish all resistance to Van Tweet's appeal.

"All right," said Brown, after a moment's reflection, "I'll trust you with my secret on your promise of silence."

Leaning his elbows on the side of the chair and folding his hands loosely before him, he began:

"I have been like Tantalus, the possessor of a ravished heart, ever since I met Miss Chisholm at the beach last season."

"Oh, it's Chisholm, is it?" said Van Tweet, interrupting him.

"I don't know what possessed me to fall in love with her," continued Brown, "but she provoked me."

"That's right, the woman is always to blame," put in Van Tweet.

"She provoked me by her infernal indifference. There she was, the conscious center of a lot of fellows, all trying to make themselves agreeable, offering to do all sorts of nonsensical things, and chattering the veriest buncombe; and she only laughing at them, laughing at them like a queen might at a roomfull of gibbering parrots. Ye gods, I could see it! She thought she was too good for the lot."

"And most likely she was right in her conclusion," said Van Tweet. "What did that concern you? Did you try to make a parrot of yourself as well?"

"Try?" echoed Brown. "try? Great Scott, I was the worst of them all."

"And so things went on, until one day we were all in the surf together, and it fell to my happy lot to rescue Miss Chisholm from drowning. I don't know why I didn't let her drown; but it seemed a pity to be a good swimmer and see a fellow creature carried off her feet by a big wave, turned upside down in the most ungraceful pose imaginable, and not stretch out a hand. Before I could give way to my first sinister impulse I was swimming out and diving after her. It was a more serious matter than I had reasoned. Expert swimmer as she is, she completely lost her senses and folded her arms around my neck as impulsively as if we had been old acquaintances. All this occurred under water, or I shouldn't have minded it half as much. Anyhow, I rescued her, together with about a ton of salt water, which made me sick for a week, and after that we were worse enemies than ever.

"I say we," continued Brown, "but that is a little too sweeping. By what process I know not; but from the moment I held her in my arms and dragged her limp and dripping to where her mother and brother could lay hands on her, I felt—I felt—"

"Your heart giving way—unconditional surrender," said Van Tweet in his matter-of-fact tone.

"By Jove, I must be crazy!" exclaimed Brown, "to care a whiff for a girl that hates me."

"You're sure she hates you?"

"Oh, I have no doubt of it," said Brown. "The first time we met after that little incident she blushed—that was a tribute to the remembrance of her discomfiture; she thanked me very formally; she almost dropped her eyes so as to avoid mine. I told her it was a happiness I should never forget to have been of some slight service to her, and then we parted in our usual formal way; but somebody told me that she was crying with vexation after we separated. Her mother had the decency to invite me to call at the house, and her brother assured me that his sister would take it as a personal pleasure if I would do so. I promised, but mentally resolved never to keep my word. A few days afterward the season closed and the bathers left the resort and went back to the city."

Van Tweet found that he was dealing with a case of mental perversity that nothing less than an ax, or, as Brown himself had said, trepanning, could be expected to remedy. And so, half in anger, half in jest, they parted.

The next morning Miss Chisholm received the following letter by mail:

"MY DEAR MISS CHISHOLM—Will you pardon me if I avail myself so late of a long standing invitation to call, and may I hope to find you at home this evening? Cordially yours,

"P. R. VAN TWEET."

And this was Miss Chisholm's answer:

"MY DEAR MR. VAN TWEET—I shall be very happy to see you. Very cordially,

MARY L. CHISHOLM."

Van Tweet found Miss Chisholm both cordial and radiant. They talked about the latest book of short stories, and finally fell into one of those delightful processes of analyzing people they both knew, which passes under the charitable designation of the "small talk of society." And then Van Tweet brought Brown on the tapis.

"You know Charlie Brown, of course?" he began. Miss Chisholm smiled in a way that did not commit her to any sentiment on the subject of Charlie Brown. "Oh, very well. He favors me occasionally with a formal call," she said.

"Well, you ought to know him better," said Van Tweet in his peculiar, matter of fact way; "he is really a remarkable character. Of course you read in today's Beagle how he acquitted himself in that row last night?"

"A row—Mr. Brown?" asked Miss Chisholm with a manifestation of mild surprise; "is Mr. Brown in the habit of engaging in rows?"

"Oh, you haven't read it then?"

Miss Chisholm admitted that the general news of the day had no attraction for her, and that she was not a careful reader of the Beagle, much to her regret, since Mr. Van Tweet happened to be one of its shining lights. Van Tweet produced a copy of the Beagle and read:

"Shortly past 11 o'clock last night, as Mr. Charles W. Brown, the well-known club man, was going home, he heard a woman's voice calling for help near the corner of Waldon street and Verona avenue, which is rather dark at that hour. Running in the direction of the cries he saw three ruffians bending over the prostrate body of an old man, and a young lady a short distance away screaming for assistance.

"Pausing only long enough to take in the situation, Mr. Brown, under cover of the deep shadows cast by the houses, ran to the assistance of the prostrate man, dealing the first ruffian a blow that sent him sprawling into the gutter, and giving the second a love tap on the angle of the jaw that made him forget the day of the week. The third man clinched, but in a trice Mr. Brown had thrown the fellow over his head and was complete master of the situation. As soon as the assailants could gather themselves together they fled, leaving Mr. Brown in undisputed possession of the field.

"It seems that Mr. Brown, in the struggle with the last of the three men, was wounded by a knife thrust. He was able to walk home, but bled profusely, and is under the care of a surgeon. At the time of going to press no interview could be obtained with Mr. Brown, and the physician declines to state whether his injuries are serious."

Miss Chisholm had listened to the account with a pale face and trembling lips, and when Van Tweet folded up the paper and tossed it carelessly on the table he saw her eyes filled with tears and her hands clasped.

"Oh, the poor fellow!" she exclaimed in a burst of sudden sympathy. "I hope he will not die!"

After all, thought Van Tweet, she feels only a broad sympathy that would be extended to any other man no matter how obscure. She doesn't love him. But Miss Chisholm's face wore a deathly pallor as she bade him good night, that left Van Tweet in a quandary after all.

That night Brown was much improved, and Van Tweet was admitted to his room. Mingling with the odor of iodoform and carbolic acid, Van Tweet's olfactories were able to distinguish the scent of roses that came from an enormous bouquet on a small table near the invalid's bedside. Brown himself was in bright spirits. He held out his hand with a happy smile.

"Are you sufficiently alive to talk?" asked Van Tweet.

"Talk away, old fellow, and I'll answer you. After all, it didn't amount to much, though the doctor says it came mighty near penetrating my pericardium."

"Phlebotomy seems to have done you some good. I haven't seen you in such a lively state of mind since you fell in love with Miss Chisholm," said Van Tweet, slyly.

"Yes," said Brown with a smile; "the operation on my heart has done me much good in that connection."

He pointed to the flowers. "Aren't they refreshing?" he asked.

"Very beautiful," said Van Tweet, hardly noticing them. "From your landlady, I suppose?"

"No!" said Brown in a sonorous tone; "from Miss Chisholm."

Van Tweet tipped his chair back so far that he nearly lost his balance.

"Get out!" he exclaimed. "The age of miracles is over."

Brown sat up in bed using his two hands as a prop to support himself, and writhing with pain. "Van," said he, after a pause, "if this infernal wound doesn't put me hors de combat I'll marry Miss Chisholm in six months."

Brown smiled as he had not smiled in months. "I had left her house but a few moments before that scrimmage occurred in Waldon street," he began. "I called to be very formal. I was going to continue in the rigid course of deportment I had laid out for myself. Somehow your words kept ding-donging through my head. I felt that after all a woman like that had rights which we common mortals are bound to respect, and I said to myself to be a moral coward and tremble because a woman may turn you down is almost as bad as to run when your manhood is assailed. It was a hard fight, but I made it. And—"

"She accepted you?" asked Van Tweet.

"No; she was not to be had so cheaply; but after we had been talking fifteen minutes I saw that I had been mistaken and was not altogether indifferent to her, as you put it. In fifteen minutes more her pride had melted like wax, and I left her with a strong impression that I had won a victory. How long the case would have remained in statu quo is a matter of conjecture, had it not been for that lucky misfortune of my encounter in Waldon street, which the Beagle so beautifully elaborated into heroic proportions. I left her with her decision in abeyance. This morning my physician received a visit from her brother, who made inquiries about me. That was the first good news.

"Evidently the information she received gave her some assurance of my recovery. This morning she drove up in a coupe and left these flowers and a letter. Van Tweet, it's like a mediæval romance."

Van Tweet congratulated Brown, but there was a cloud on his brow as he took his departure. "I thought I knew something about human nature," he muttered, "but when it comes to telling what a woman means, I'm still in my swaddling clothes."

Isn't that the way the world wags?—Washington Post.

LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

BY AUTHORITY.

CHAPTER CCLXVIII.

(Concluded.)

small causes: the recorder shall also have power to cause any person or persons who shall be found guilty of a violation of the ordinances of the city, and who may refuse or neglect to pay any penalty imposed to be committed to the county jail for a period not exceeding thirty days; and the recorder shall be present at the station house or other place provided for him by the city council, at such hours every day as the council shall designate; and the recorder shall have the same powers in criminal matters within the territorial limits of the city as are possessed and exercised by justices of the peace of this state.

33. And be it enacted, That the mayor and any member of the council during his term of office and any policeman of said city, shall have the power, on witnessing any breach of the peace or violation of a city ordinance to forthwith arrest and take into custody, without warrant, the offender or offenders, and to take said offender or offenders before the recorder of the city for a hearing.

34. And be it enacted, That every conviction for violating a city ordinance had before the recorder, either with or without a jury trial, may be reviewed by appeal to the court of common pleas of the county in the same manner and upon the same terms as appeals are now or may be taken from courts for the trial of small causes, and in case the judgment appealed from shall be imprisonment the said recorder or any judge of the court of common pleas may admit to bail the party appealing during the pendency of his appeal; but no judgment for the violation of any ordinance shall be reversed for any imperfection, omission, defect in or lack of form nor for any error except such as shall or may have prejudiced the defendant in maintaining his defense upon the merits.

35. And be it enacted, That the officers empowered to serve process issued by the recorder shall be, besides the constables elected or appointed within the city, the policemen of the city, and that said process shall be returned in the same manner, so far as circumstances may permit, as warrants in courts for the trial of small causes are returned, and the defendant or defendants named therein shall, if the recorder sees fit to adjourn the hearing of the charge made and so orders, enter into recognizance, as near as may be, in the manner directed in the courts for the trial of small causes, in the amount of the penalty named in the process or in any proceedings brought for the recovery of the same, with such surety as may be approved by the recorder, unto the city, by its corporate name, for his or their appearance on the day to which said hearing may be adjourned, and in default of such appearance the said recognizance may be prosecuted and collected in the same manner as the same might have been if the said recognizance had been taken in a proceeding in courts for the trial of small causes.

36. And be it enacted, That the assessor, overseer of the poor and health inspector shall each hold office for the term of two years, and the said assessor, overseer and health inspector shall perform all the duties required of such officers by law in the several townships of this state and the ordinances of the city.

37. And be it enacted, That the city attorney shall be appointed by the council; he shall hold his office for the term of one year and shall perform such duties as the council shall by ordinance prescribe.

38. And be it enacted, That the city surveyors shall be designated from time to time by the council, and they shall give bonds in such penalty and upon such condition, and shall receive such compensation for the service they may render, as the council shall by ordinance prescribe.

39. And be it enacted, That the poundkeepers shall be appointed by the council, and shall hold their office for such term, and shall perform such duties in addition to the duties imposed upon them by any law of this state, as the council may by ordinance prescribe.

40. And be it enacted, That the members of the board of commissioners of appeals shall be elected and shall hold office for three years; they shall perform such duties as are now or hereafter may be by law enjoined upon commissioners of appeals in cases of taxation.

41. And be it enacted, That the chief of the fire department shall be elected annually on the first Monday in May in each year, and shall hold his office for one year from the first day of June next ensuing his election, the active firemen of the department shall alone be qualified to vote at such election, the election shall be held and conducted under such such rules and regulations as the council shall by ordinance prescribe; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to any city having a population of ten thousand inhabitants.

42. And be it enacted, That the chief of police shall hold office for the term of three years, and shall be subject to removal for cause by a two-thirds vote of the city council; he shall be the executive head of the police department, and shall be responsible for its efficiency; all regular police officers shall first be nominated by him, and the city council shall then have power to appoint them; he shall have power to remove any officer so appointed for neglect of duty or conduct unbecoming an officer of the peace, and the cause for removal shall be stated in writing to the city council; he shall have power, with the written assent of the mayor, to appoint special officers to serve, at not more than three dollars a day each, upon special occasions when the regular force may be deemed inadequate to insure safety to public health and good order.

43. And be it enacted, That the board of excise commissioners shall consist of five members, three of whom shall be elected at the first city election held under this act; one member of the board shall be elected for one year, one member for two years and one member for three years; but no more than one member shall come from the same ward; and the voters at such election shall designate on their ballots the terms for which the several candidates for said offices shall be elected; thereafter annually one member of the board shall be chosen for three years; the three members thus chosen, together with mayor, who shall be the presiding officer of said board, and the chief of police shall constitute the board; they shall have full power to regulate, license, or prohibit the sale or transfer of spirituous, vinous, malt or other strong or intoxicating liquors; provided, however, that no such license shall be granted to any person who is not a citizen of the United States; they shall have power to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which licenses for such purposes shall be granted, and to provide for the revoking and annulling of licenses for violations of such conditions; provided, however, that all such conditions shall be printed on the license; and provided, further, that no license shall be granted unless the applicant shall first pay to the city clerk such license fee as may be required by any general law of this state, and if there be no general law such fee, not less than fifty dollars, as may be fixed by the board; and if the application is rejected the deposit shall be returned; the mayor shall sign all licenses directed to be issued by the board; the board shall, upon the request of the council, render a statement of all licensed and unlicensed saloons, inns, taverns or restaurants existing within the city, together with a record of all the proceedings of the board.

44. And be it enacted, That the city council shall have power to authorize by ordinance that there shall be appointed by the city council, with the mayor's approval, a street commissioner, who shall hold office for the term of three years, and shall be subject to removal for cause upon a two-thirds vote of the council, have supervision over all the streets, avenues, roads, sidewalks, public lanes and alleys, bridges, culverts and all public highways of the municipality and the repairs thereto, and perform such duties as may be required of him by the city ordinances relating thereto.

45. And be it enacted, That there shall be appointed by the city council, with the mayor's approval in the month of May in each year, a suitable and competent physician, resident of the city, to be city physician, who, when he shall have taken and subscribed the oath of office before the mayor, recorder or other officer entitled to administer such, shall be the medical adviser of the board of health and city council, and shall perform such duties as may be required of him by ordinances of the city council or the board of health.

46. And be it enacted, That the council shall, on the first day of April in each year, cause to be printed a full statement of all receipts and expenditures of every description for the year preceding, with all such further information as may be necessary for a full understanding of the financial concerns of the city, and that it shall be the duty of the city clerk to distribute such printed statements among the people of the city or to furnish a copy of such statement to every citizen applying for the same.

47. And be it enacted, That all contracts in which any councilman shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, or in which any councilman may be surety for the faithful performance thereof, shall be null and void, and no member of the council shall become security for any public officer elected or appointed under this act.

48. And be it enacted, That no ordinance or by-law shall be passed by the city council unless the same shall have been introduced at a previous special or stated meeting, and shall be agreed to by a majority of the members of the council; and no ordinance shall take effect until five days after it shall have been published in one or more newspapers of the city, and if there be none, in at least one newspaper published in the county and circulating in the city; provided, however, that no ordinance for opening, paving or macadamizing any street, avenue or public place, or for the construction of any sewer shall be passed or adopted unless it shall receive the votes of two-thirds of the members of the council.

49. And be it enacted, That the council may by the title, "the mayor and city council of ———, in the county of ———," pass, adopt, alter, modify and repeal ordinances to take effect within the city for the following purposes: to manage, regulate, protect and control the finances and property of the city; to make and adopt an assessment map or maps whereby to describe lands assessed for taxes or improvements; to ascertain and establish the boundaries of all streets, highways, public lanes and alleys in the city; to regulate, clean and keep in repair the streets, highways, lanes and alleys, and to prevent and remove all encroachments, obstructions and incumbrances in and upon all streets, highways, lanes and alleys, sewers, drains and water courses; to prescribe the manner in which corporations or individuals shall exercise any privilege granted to them in the use of any street, highway or alley or in digging up any street, highway or alley for any purpose whatsoever; to direct and regulate the planting, rearing, trimming and preserving of ornamental shade trees in the streets, parks and public places, and to authorize or prohibit the removal or destruction of such shade trees; to name and number the streets, houses and lots in the city; to provide for and enforce the removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks and gutters of streets, by the owners of land fronting thereon, and to provide that in case of neglect or refusal of or by the owner of any lot of land fronting on a public street or highway to remove snow or ice from the sidewalks and gutters in front of his lands, that the council may cause the same to be done at the expense of such owner, and that the cost and expense thereof, with interest thereon, shall be added to and shall form part of the taxes next to be levied and assessed upon such lands and shall be and remain a lien upon such lands until paid; to regulate the use of streets, highways and public places by individuals, vehicles of every kind; to prevent and punish horse racing and immoderate driving or riding in any street; to regulate and control the passage through the streets and public places of buildings and other large structures; to prevent animals of all kinds from running at large in the streets or public places, and for the impounding, sale or destruction of the same, and to regulate and prevent the driving of cattle or other animals in droves in or through any of the streets of the city; to prevent and prohibit any practice having a tendency to frighten animals or persons passing in the streets; to regulate or prohibit all public performances and exhibitions for money; to prevent and suppress vice and immorality; to restrain or punish tramps or vagrants, mendicants and street beggars; to preserve the public peace; to prevent and quell riots, disturbances and disorderly assemblages; to restrain and suppress disorderly and gaming houses and houses of ill-fame; to establish and regulate one or more public pounds, and to provide for the sale of animals impounded, and to fix the fees to be paid persons impounding animals, and the redemption fees to be paid; to regulate and prevent and to provide for the destruction of dogs running at large; to regulate or prohibit swimming or bathing in the waters of or bounding the city; to remove or destroy buildings that are dangerous to life; to regulate or prohibit the carrying on of manufactures dangerous in causing or promoting fire; to regulate or prohibit the manufacture, sale, keeping, storage or use of fireworks, gunpowder, camphene, kerosene, burning fluid, nitro-glycerine, dynamite or other inflammable or explosive materials; to raze and demolish any building or erection when necessary to prevent the extension of a conflagration, and to provide for the ascertainment and payment of just damages and compensation to owners of property destroyed in such cases; to regulate or prohibit the use of firearms and the carrying of weapons of any kind; to provide fire engines and such buildings for the use thereof as may be necessary; to establish a board of health, define its powers and duties, and provide for the protection and maintenance of the health of the city; to regulate the burial of the dead; prohibit interments within such limits as it may prescribe; to purchase land for public burial purposes; direct the keeping and return of bills of mortality, and to establish such regulations for carrying the dead through the streets as the health and good order of the city may require; to license and regulate cartmen, porters, hack, cab, omnibus, stage and truck owners and drivers, carriages and vehicles used for the transportation of passengers and merchandise, goods or articles of any kind, and to require the owners to mark vehicles in such manner as the council shall designate; and to license and regulate auctioneers, common criers, pawnbrokers, junk-shop keepers, sweeps and scavengers, and to prohibit unlicensed persons from acting in such capacities; to license and regulate peddlers, hawkers and hucksters, and to require the payment of a license fee of not exceeding ten dollars in all cases, except as herein otherwise provided; and no license granted for any of the aforesaid purposes by any other authority shall be valid, except license granted by the governor to hawkers and peddlers; to fix the penalty where the same is not fixed or provided for by this act for the violation of any ordinance by this act authorized to be passed, which penalty shall be a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and in case of non-payment thereof, imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days; to provide for, establish, regulate and control a fire department and to establish rules for the government thereof (whose members shall be exempt from military duty in time of peace, and from serving as jurors in courts for the trial of small causes), and to provide engines and other fire apparatus, and to designate the manner of appointing and removing officers and members of the fire department and to regulate their compensation; to provide for the government of the fire department and the care and repair of the engines and other fire apparatus, and for the purchasing of necessary supplies by the city council or a committee thereof or by a board of fire commissioners consisting of five members, to be appointed by the council, who shall hold office for one year, and who shall receive no salary; and to further provide for the payment of the lawful debts contracted or incurred by such commissioners.

50. And be it enacted, That the city council may by ordinance submit to the voters of the city at an annual or special election, a proposal or proposals to purchase land and to erect thereon a city hall, jail, hospital, public lighting or other municipal building or buildings; or to purchase land for public park purposes; or for the purchase of any sewer, water or gas, or lighting system existing, or that may hereafter exist within the city limits; and if at such election a majority of the voters shall vote in favor thereof, the city council shall be empowered to make such purchase, and if need be issue bonds of the city in payment thereof, as may be provided by ordinance.

51. And be it enacted, That the council shall have power by ordinance to regulate the use of the streets of the city by electric or other street railway companies; to require such companies to lay and confine their track according to such grades of the street as may from time to time be established by the council; to keep that portion of the street lying between the rails paved and in good repair, also to keep the street to the extent of eighteen inches beyond the rails in good repair and on a level with the rails; to keep their tracks free from snow and ice and compel the removal of the same from the streets; and to provide a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars for every violation of such ordinance.

52. And be it enacted, That, in case the boundary line between any city formed under this act and any other municipality shall be one of the extreme lines of a street or road, such street or road being wholly within such city, it shall be lawful for the council of such city to pass ordinances regulating the use of such street or road by the owners or occupants of property in such other municipality adjoining such street or road, and to provide penalties for the violation of such ordinance not exceeding ten dollars fine; and it shall be lawful for any constable or policeman of such city to execute any process issued by the recorder for the violation of any such ordinance within the territorial limits of such other adjoining municipality.

53. And be it enacted, That the council shall have power by ordinance to provide for, establish, regulate and control a day and night police and to regulate and define the manner of their appointment and removal, their duties and compensation; provided, that such police force (excluding officers) shall not exceed more than one policeman to every five hundred inhabitants; and provided, further, that no policeman or police officer shall be removed except for neglect of duty, misbehavior, incompetency or inability to serve.

54. And be it enacted, That the council shall have full power to enact and pass such and so many other ordinances or by-laws for the peace, good government, order, welfare and convenience of the city as they may deem necessary, proper and expedient, not repugnant to this act or to the constitution of this state or the United States, and to fix a penalty for the violation thereof not exceeding a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment in the city or county jail not exceeding ten days.

55. And be it enacted, That the council shall have power to pass ordinances appropriating and providing for raising by taxation moneys for the following purposes:

I. For lighting the streets of the city;

II. For the support of the police department;

III. For the maintenance of the fire department;

IV. For regulating, cleaning and keeping in repair streets, highways and sidewalks;

V. For additions or repairs to public buildings;

VI. For the relief of the poor and sick;

VII. For water for the extinguishment of fires;

VIII. For the payment of interest upon the debt of the city and such part of the principal as shall from time to time become due and payable;

IX. For any sinking fund required or deemed advisable to be raised;

X. For the general and incidental expenses of the city, including the printing and publication of minutes of council, ordinances and such other matters required by law to be published;

XI. For the support of public schools;

XII. For the protection and maintenance of the health of the city;

XIII. For the support of an emergency hospital for contagious diseases;

XIV. For drainage and the repair of public drainage systems, also for sewerage purposes in cities owning and operating public sewerage systems;

XV. To provide funds to meet any note, bond or other obligation of the city maturing in any year and not otherwise provided for by law or the ordinances of the city;

XVI. For regulating, maintaining or protecting public grounds and parks; and no appropriation shall be made or ordered for any other purpose, except by a majority of the voters of the city voting at an annual city election.

56. And be it enacted, That the council shall have power to provide by contract for the lighting of the streets, avenues and public places of the city, in such places as they in their judgment may deem necessary.

57. And be it enacted, That the council shall have power to provide for a supply of pure and wholesome water to the inhabitants; and for extinguishing fires, by contract either with private corporations or with adjoining municipalities owning or controlling water works; and the council shall have power to fix and determine the terms and conditions upon which private companies may lay their mains or pipes in the streets of the city.

58. And be it enacted, That the council shall have power to borrow money temporarily in the name of the city in anticipation of appropriated revenues not exceeding in amount one-half of such anticipated revenues.

59. And be it enacted, That the council shall have power at any time to direct a special election to fill any vacancy that may occur in their own body.

60. And be it enacted, That the city council shall appoint three discreet persons, residents and freeholders of the city, to be commissioners of assessment, and who shall hold their offices for three years; the said commissioners shall make all assessments for improvements of every kind under this act; provided, that if any of the said commissioners shall be interested in the matter of any such assessments, the council shall appoint some discreet and impartial freeholder or freeholders, resident in said city to act in regard to such assessment in lieu of the commissioner or commissioners interested therein as aforesaid; and every report of assessments made by commissioners of assessment shall be accompanied by the oath or affirmation of each commissioner making the same that he is not interested, directly or indirectly, in the matter of the assessment, and that he has performed his duties in relation thereto honestly, faithfully and impartially, to the best of his ability, skill and understanding, which oath or affirmation the clerk of said city is hereby authorized to administer; and the first commissioners appointed under this act shall determine among themselves by lot which of them shall serve for one, two and three years respectively, and thereafter annually one commissioner shall be appointed to serve for the full term of three years.

61. And be it enacted, That the council shall have power and they are hereby authorized by ordinance—

To lay out, open, straighten, widen and extend any street, avenue or highway, or any part or section thereof, and to take and appropriate for such purpose any necessary lands and real estate upon making compensation to the owners thereof as hereinafter provided;

To provide for grading and altering the grade of streets and avenues in the city, and filling, macadamizing, guttering, curbing, bridging, planking, graveling, paving and repairing the same;

To make and adopt a general plan of sewerage and drainage for the city or any section thereof, conformably to which all public and private sewers, drains, receiving basins and all other appurtenances of sewerage and drainage shall be made;

To provide for the construction, maintenance and extension of a proper sewerage system for the city, by contract, either with private corporations or with adjoining municipalities owning and operating a sewerage system; and the council shall have power to fix and determine the terms and conditions upon which private sewerage companies may lay their mains and pipes in the streets of the city.

62. And be it enacted, That in any city incorporated under this act having a sewerage system which is owned and operated by the city in its corporate capacity, the city council shall have power by ordinance to levy annually a special tax for sewerage purposes and to appropriate the money derived therefrom for the construction, extension and repair of the public sewerage system; to provide for taking land and real estate for building the same and for acquiring an outlet for sewers over and through lands adjoining municipalities; provided, that the consent of such adjoining municipality and of such other municipality (if any) as may in any manner be affected by such outlet shall be to that end first obtained; provided, however, that no ordinance for any such purposes shall be passed except in the manner herein stated and unless it shall receive the votes of two-thirds of the members of the city council.

63. And be it enacted, That streets or sections of streets shall be laid out, opened, straightened, extended, widened or otherwise changed as to their boundaries, in the following manner and not otherwise; a petition, in writing, signed by the owners of one-sixth of the property fronting on the improvement desired, shall be presented to the council, setting forth accurately the improvement desired; if the council shall favor the petition the same shall be referred to the commissioners of assessment and a city surveyor not interested in such improvement, who shall thereupon make a map of such improvement showing the real estate to be taken therefor, and all property which in the judgment of said commissioners will be specially benefited thereby, designating each lot and parcel on said map by a letter or number; said commissioners shall also ascertain, so far as practicable, the name of the owners of said real estate to be taken and property to be benefited, and the interest of each of the owners of real estate to be taken, and when such names or estates are not known they shall so report; they shall also appraise the value of the interest of each known owner of real estate to be taken, and the damage to be done to such owner by taking the same; and where the estates in any plot of land are unknown, they shall appraise the value of or the damage done to the fee simple; said commissioners shall also estimate all other expenses likely, in their judgment to attend the completion of the improvement; said commissioners shall also estimate the amount likely to be realized from the sale of any buildings, or parts of buildings, required to be taken on account of said improvement; and shall so determine the probable net cost of making the improvement; this probable net cost they shall then assess upon the lands to be specially benefited, in proportion to the benefits to be received; thereupon they shall, under their hands, make a report of the facts ascertained and of the appraisements, estimates, determinations and assessments made by them concerning said improvement, and shall file such report and their map with the clerk of the city; thereupon the said clerk shall cause a notice of the filing of said map and report to be printed in one or more newspapers of the city, or, if there be none, in a newspaper published in the county and circulating in the city, for a period of two weeks, which notice shall contain a general description of the improvement intended, of the land to be taken and of the land to be assessed therefor, and shall state the time and place when and where the council will meet to hear and consider any objections to said report or to the improvement, which may be presented in writing; said clerk shall also, within said period, cause notices to the same effect to be posted at points not over three hundred feet apart along the whole line of said improvement; the time appointed for hearing such objections being not less than ten days after the expiration of said period of two weeks, and shall also, within the said period, serve a copy of such notice upon resident owners of real estate affected thereby; but the omission of the clerk to serve such notice shall not invalidate any of said proceedings; and all objections at such time and place, presented in writing, the council shall consider and adjudicate upon, and the awards or assessments made in said report may be corrected accordingly; a copy of which correction, signed by the chairman of the council, shall be filed with the said clerk within twenty days after the expiration of said period of two weeks; if the said council shall then determine to make said improvement, notwithstanding any objections to the same, the said council shall confirm said awards, with the corrections, if any, and pass an ordinance ordering said improvement to be made and completed in such manner as said council may direct, under the supervision of said commissioners of assessments; provided, the said council shall not proceed to make any such improvement if the owners of the property subject to more than one-half of the assessment for the improvement shall remonstrate against the same being made; the said council shall also pass a resolution directing the several sums awarded to be paid to the persons to whom the awards are made for real estate taken and damages sustained in making said improvement, and upon the passage of such resolution the fee simple of said real estate to be taken shall be vested in the city; provided, that where the commissioners shall have reported the name or estates of the owners of any plot as unknown, the said resolution shall direct the sum of the award on account of such plot to be paid to the owners thereof, when and as their interest may appear, and any such owner or person interested, in said land may, by bill in chancery, according to the practice of that court, have the said sum distributed or in whole or in part paid over to him as law and justice may require; after the completion of said improvement the said commissioners shall ascertain and determine the actual net cost thereof, and shall assess, as hereinafter provided, such actual net cost upon the lands specially benefited in proportion to the benefit received.

64. And be it enacted, That whenever, by the report and map of the said commissioners corrected as aforesaid, it shall appear that an award has been made to any person for property taken or damages sustained, and that such person is also assessed for benefits received on account of the same improvement, then if the assessment equal or exceed the award, no payment shall be made on account of such award; and if the award exceed the assessment, only so much of the award as is in excess shall be paid, and the resolution of the council ordering the awards to be paid shall be framed accordingly; and when the amount to be assessed shall be finally determined, such amount shall be set off against the amount of the award unpaid; and if the amount of the award unpaid be in excess, the assessment shall be cancelled, and such excess only shall be paid to the person to whom the award is made; and if the amount of the assessment be in excess, the award unpaid shall be cancelled, and such excess only shall be a lien upon the property assessed; the rest of the award or assessment, as the case may be, being also cancelled.

65. And be it enacted, That whenever any person who shall have presented objections as aforesaid, to an award, shall be dissatisfied with the determination of the council, thereupon such person may commence an action on contract against the said city in the circuit court of the county or in the supreme court of this state (provided that the trial shall be had in the county in which such city is located), which action shall proceed in all things as if such city had, upon taking the real estate required for the said improvement, agreed in writing to pay therefor the value thereof and the damage done by taking the same; and if in said action the plaintiff shall recover more than the amount awarded as aforesaid, he shall recover his taxable costs according to law; and if he shall not recover more than the amount awarded, then the defendant shall recover his taxable costs against the plaintiff and shall be entitled to have them deducted from the amount recovered by the plaintiff, and execution shall issue only for the balance, the assessment (if any) against the plaintiff being also deducted from the amount of the judgment; provided, always, that no such action shall be brought by any person who may have received payment of the amount awarded, nor unless notice that such action will be brought be filed with the clerk of said council within sixty days after the confirmation of the award, nor unless such action be commenced within six months after such confirmation; provided, further, that the judge of the said circuit court may, upon petition, for good cause shown, and upon such terms as he may direct, dispense with either or all of the provisions in the last proviso contained.

66. And be it enacted, That any street or section of a street may be graded, flagged, macadamized, paved, curbed, guttered or otherwise improved, as hereinbefore provided, in the following manner, namely, on the petition in writing to the council by the owners of one-sixth of the lands fronting on the street proposed to be improved, the council shall, by resolution, direct the city clerk to advertise such application or petition and the notice hereinafter provided for, for at least two weeks, one in each week successively, in one or more newspapers of the city, or, if there be none, in one or more newspapers published in the county and circulating in the city, and to post copies of the said petition and notice in five public places in the city, designated by the council, at least ten days prior to time fixed for the hearing of objections to such improvement; the clerk shall also publish and post as aforesaid, with the petition, a notice signed by him stating that objections in writing to said proposed improvement shall be filed with him and designating the time and place when and where the city council will meet to consider such objections, which time shall not be less than ten days after the date of the first publication of such petition and notice as aforesaid; and the said clerk shall also serve like notice on the owners of property residing along the street so proposed to be improved, at least five days before the time designated in said notice; provided, however that no assessment shall be set aside or affected by reason of the failure of said clerk to serve such notice; and at or before the time named in such notice the said clerk shall file in his office affidavits showing that such petition and notice have been published and posted as herein required; at the time named in such notice the council shall proceed to consider such objections as shall have been presented, and if it appear that the owners of a majority of the land fronting on such proposed improvement have objected thereto, such improvement shall not be made, and all costs and expenses incurred in such proceedings shall be paid by the petitioners, to secure which the council shall in all cases require a deposit of twenty dollars beofre receiving any petition; and in case the owners of a majority of the lands fronting on the proposed improvements have not objected thereto, the council may, in its discretion, determine not to make such improvement, in which case the deposit made by the petitioner or petitioners shall be returned to him or them; and the defeat of any ordinance for such improvements, introduced before the council, shall be conclusive as to the determination of the council not to make such improvement; at any time after the time named in said notice of objections, the council may proceed to pass an ordinance for such improvement, and such ordinance shall be valid if it describes in general language the improvement required to be made and done, and it shall not be necessary to state therein any other matter or thing connected with such improvement; the city clerk shall publish and post such ordinance in the same manner and for the same time he is required to publish and post the petition for the improvement described therein; and he shall file in his office an affidavit showing that such ordinance has been duly published and posted; at any time after the passage of such ordidance the council may require the clerk to advertise for proposals for doing the work and furnishing the materials necessary for such improvement, in one or more newspapers of the city and in such other newspapers as shall be designated by the council, which proposals shall be presented in such form and manner and under such regulations as the council shall prescribe; upon the coming in of such proposals the council may enter into contract with the lowest responsible bidders on the terms of their proposals; provided, however, that the council may reject all bids if they deem it for the interest of the city so to do, in which case they shall again advertise for proposals and shall proceed in all things as if no proposals had been offered; and the council shall require the person or persons so entering into contract with the city to give bonds with ample freehold security for the due performance thereof.

67. And be it enacted, That all proceedings for the opening, widening, extending, grading, regulating and otherwise improving streets and avenues which may be pending and remain unfinished and incomplete at the time of the incorporation under or adoption of this act by any town, borough, township or part thereof, shall be proceeded with and completed under the laws in force at the time such proceedings were commenced, and as if such town, borough, township, or part thereof had not become incorporated under this act.

68. And be it enacted, That in cities having a sewerage system which is owned and operated by the city in its corporate capacity, sewers may be built and constructed in any of the streets of the city under the control of the city authorities on the petition of owners of one-sixth of the land adjoining the proposed route of the sewer; and the proceedings, after receiving such petition, shall be in all respects the same as are hereinbefore set forth for flagging and grading of streets, and all the provisions of this act relating to flagging and grading of streets shall be applicable to proceedings for the construction of sewers, except as modified in and by this section.

69. And be it enacted, That the council may appoint one or more inspectors over the work and materials of any street or sewer or sidewalk improvement, and may fix the compensation; the amount of such compensation shall be included in and form part of the cost of the improvement.

70. And be it enacted, That before the council accept any work on any sewer or street improvement, or any final payment be made to the contractor, the council shall publish as aforesaid a notice stating when the council shall meet to receive and consider objections in writing, the work and materials done and used in such improvement, and if any such objections shall appear to be well founded, the council shall take such action thereon as in their judgment the interests of the city shall require.

71. And be it enacted, That where it shall be necessary in the construction of any public sewer to take or use private property for that purpose, the council shall have power to provide, in the ordinance for the building or constructing of any such sewer, for the taking of such private property as is necessary; for made for lands so taken shall be determined and made by the commissioners of assessment, who shall report the same to the council, and thereafter the proceedings shall be the same in all respects as are hereinbefore provided for opening of streets.

72. And be it enacted, That where any city shall be so situated that it shall have no immediate outlet for sewerage, except through adjoining municipalities or by connection with sewers existing or contemplated to be built in adjoining municipalities, it shall be lawful for the city council of the city and the governing body of such adjoining municipality to enter into contract for the payment of a sum in gross by such city for the right to connect with any sewer or sewers in such adjoining municipality, and the amount of such contract price shall be included in the costs of making the sewer in and through such city which it is proposed so to connect with the sewer, in the adjoining municipality, and shall be assessed in the manner hereinafter directed as if such contract price were portion of the cost of wholly constructing the sewer within the territorial limits of the city.

73. And be it enacted, That the council shall have power to issue improvement certificates, payable within one year or less with interest to the amount of eighty per centum of the work done on any street, sewer or other improvement when certified as correct by the engineer in charge of the work; and when the contract is fully completed and the work is accepted, the city council may issue a certificate for an additional fifteen per centum of said work done, and in not less than three nor more than six months after the date of the acceptance of the work may issue a final certificate for the balance due, unless some error or defects in the work shall have appeared, in which case the certificate shall be withheld until the defect or errors are rectified to the satisfaction of the council.

74. And be it enacted, That the cost and expense of widening, opening extending, grading curbing, flagging or macadamizing any street or constructing or extending any sewer, and after the completion thereof the whole cost of any such street or sewer or other improvement shall be ascertained and determined by the commissioners of assessment, and such cost and expense shall be assessed upon the lands and real estate specially benefited by the improvement in proportion to the benefit received; the commissioners shall file their report with the city clerk, which shall be accompanied by a map showing what lots and parcels of land are benefitted by the improvement, the amount assessed as benefits upon each lot or parcel of land, and the names of the owners of the several lots and parcels of land assessed, so far as the commissioners can ascertain the same; but no assessment shall be deemed defective by reason of any mistake in the names of the owners of lands assessed, or omitting the said names of any of them; the clerk shall publish and post notices in the same way and manner hereinbefore prescribed for publishing and posting the petition for the improvement and its accompanying notice, stating that the map and report of the commissioners have been filed in his office and that the council will consider any objections to such report, map and assessment presented in writing on or before a day named in such notice to be fixed by the city council, which day shall be at least ten days after the first publication of such notices; after considering such report, map and assessment, and such objections as may have been presented against the same, the said council may confirm the said report, map and assessment, or if deemed necessary may return the same to the commissioners for revision and correction, who shall return the same corrected and revised without unnecessary delay; and thereafter the council may, without further notice, confirm the said report, assessment and map.

75. And be it enacted, That no certiorari, injunction or other writ of process shall be allowed or granted to set aside any ordinance for any improvement after the contract thereof shall have been awarded by the council of, the city, and no certiorari, injunction or other writ of process shall be allowed or granted to set aside any assessment made for any sewer or street improvement of any kind after thirty days shall have elapsed from the date of the confirmation of such assessment by the council of such city.

76. And be it enacted, That the city shall not issue any bond or bonds for any purpose whatever unless the proposal for the same shall first be recommended by the mayor to the city council, then be approved by a majority vote of the said council, and then submitted to the voters of the city at an annual or special election, and a majority of the votes cast at such election shall have voted in favor thereof; and provided, further, that it shall not be lawful for the city to issue its corporate bond or bonds for any sum in the aggregate exceeding six per centum of the taxable value of the property rated for assessment; provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any city incorporated under this act having a population exceeding twelve thousand inhabitants, and all cities to which this act shall apply, now or hereafter having twelve thousand or more inhabitants, shall have the like power and authority as to the issuance of bonds for any purposes, as that conferred upon cities of the second class in this state by any general law, now or hereafter applicable to such cities, the same to be issued in like manner as the same may be issued by such cities or in the manner and form provided for the issuance of bonds or other obligations, or authorizing the issuance of the same, under the provisions of this act.

77. And be it enacted, That whenever the mayor and city council of any city incorporated under this act are authorized by the vote of the people to issue any bonds of the city, said bond or bonds shall bear the name of the improvement or purpose for which issued; said bond or bonds may be either registered or coupon, or both, as may be determined by the city council; they shall be signed by the mayor and city clerk, with the corporate seal affixed and countersigned by the treasurer; they shall be made payable in not less than five years or more than thirty years from the date thereof respectively, and shall be of such denominations and bear such interest at not more than five per centum as may be determined by the city council; the interest shall be payable semi-annually, and the bonds may be disposed of at public or private sale under such terms and conditions as the council may direct, at not less than par; and all moneys derived from the sale of the same shall be used solely for the purposes for which the same were issued; further that the interest on said bond or bonds shall be raised each year by taxation, together with not less than three and one half per centum of the principal, as may be determined by the city council; said portion of the principal to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal.

78. And be it enacted, That the city council shall prescribe by resolution or ordinance the manner of payment of all interest that may fall due on any city indebtedness, whether the same be interest on bonds, registered or coupon, or upon any other class or character of indebtedness.

79. And be it enacted, That all moneys received for licenses, and all other moneys received and not specifically appropriated, shall be paid into the incidental fund.

80. And be it enacted, That all taxes and assessments in such city shall bear interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the time the same became due and payable.

81. And be it enacted, That all taxes and all assessments heretofore or hereafter levied, assessed or made upon any lands, tenements or real estate, situate in such city, shall be and remain a lien thereon until paid, notwithstanding any devise, descent, alienation, mortgage or other incumbrance thereof; and if the full amount of any such tax or assessment shall not be paid and satisfied within such time as shall be limited and appointed for the council for the payment thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the council to cause such lands, tenements or real estate to be sold at public auction for the shortest term for which any person will agree to take the same and pay such tax or assessment, or the balance due thereof remaining unpaid, with the interest thereon, and all costs, charges and expenses, and to execute under the common seal of said city a declaration of such sale to be signed by the chairman of the council and the city clerk, and to deliver the same to the purchaser, and such purchaser, his executors, administrators or assigns, shall by virtue thereof, lawfully hold and enjoy the said lands, tenements or real estate for his and their own proper use against the owner or owners thereof, and all persons claiming under him or them, until said term shall be completed and ended; provided, the said council shall first have caused said sale to be advertised for at least two months in one or more newspapers published in the city, or, if none, then at least in one newspaper published in the county and circulating in such city, and also by advertisements put up in at least five public places in such city, which advertisement shall prescribe the said lands, tenements or real estate and specify the amount of assessment or tax; and the recitals in such declaration of sale shall be evidence of the assessment, advertising and sale; and provided, also, that the purchaser shall not be entitled to possession of lands so purchased until the period herein limited for redemption shall have expired; and provided, also, that the lands, tenements or real estate so sold may be redeemed by the owner, mortgagee, occupant or person interested therein, or by any other persons, or in behalf of the owner, mortgagee or claimant of such lands, tenements, or real estate, at any time within two years after the sale for either taxes or assessments, or for both, by paying to the treasurer of the city for the use of said purchaser, the purchase money together with any other sum paid for tax or assessment, which the said purchaser may have paid, chargeable on such lands, tenements or real estate and which he is hereby authorized to do, with interest thereon at the rate of fifteen per centum per annum, in addition thereto; and the certificate of the treasurer of the city, stating the payments, and showing what lands, tenements or real estate such payment is intended to redeem, shall be evidence of such redemption; any mortgagee shall have power to redeem at any time until the expiration of the six months' notice therein specified; no mortgagee whose mortgage shall have been duly recorded before sale for any tax or assessment shall be affected by such sale until six months' notice, in writing, shall have been given to him, either personally or if not to be found in said city, then such notice shall be deposited in the post office in said city, directed to him at his last known place of residence (or at the post office nearest thereto), but nothing therein contained shall be so construed as to impair the lien created by such tax, assessment or sale; and provided, the same term of time for which any lands, tenements or real estate so sold as aforesaid shall not commence, nor shall said purchaser or those claiming under him have a right of possession to said lands, tenements or real estate until the two years limited for the redemption of the same shall have expired, and the said purchaser or those claiming under him shall, at the expiration of the time limited in such declaration of sale, quit and surrender the said lands, tenements or real estate in as good state and condition as when he entered thereon, natural wear and accidents excepted; provided, also that the said sale may be adjourned or postponed from time to time, or suspended, as the council or their committee, appointed to attend to said sale, may direct; and provided, that if at any sale of lands, tenements or real estate, for assessment or taxes, the whole or any part thereof shall remain unsold for want of purchasers, then it shall be lawful for the said council or said committee to adjourn sale not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days; twenty days' notice at least, by publication for two weeks and posting, shall be given as aforesaid of the said adjourned sale; and if, at such adjourned sale, there shall be no purchasers for said lands, tenements or real estate, or for any part thereof, then it shall be lawful for the treasurer of the said city to purchase the said lands, tenements or real estate for any term not exceeding one hundred years for the benefit of the city, subject to the same redemption as hereinbefore provided for; provided, also, that all moneys paid for the redemption of said lands, tenements or real estate as aforesaid, together with all taxes and assessments paid by any mortgagee or judgment creditor, shall be a lien upon said lands, tenements or real estate for the amount so paid, with interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum and such lien shall have precedence over all other liens on said lands, tenements or real estate; provided, further, that a complete record of all taxes and assessments shall be kept in the city clerk's office, which record shall contain the time when such assessment and taxes were laid, the time when they were paid (and if the property has been sold therefor), the time of said sale and to whom sold, and if redeemed, when and by whom; it shall be the duty of the city clerk to enter in a book to be called "record of sales," a minute of all declarations of all sales, and to give certificates of search in relation to liens to any person or persons applying for the same, and to cancel such declarations when the property for which they were given shall be redeemed, on the certificate of the city treasurer of such redemption, and to file such certificate in the said clerk's office; it shall be the duty of the treasurer to make out two certificates of all property redeemed, one for the person redeeming and one to be filed in said clerk's office; it shall be lawful for the council of said city to sell, assign and transfer any declaration of sale or any term in lands purchased for the benefit of said city as aforesaid, or any portion of a term for such price as said council may think proper.

82. And be it enacted, That the assessor shall levy a tax upon every person who owns or has the care of any dog, male or female, as follows: one dollar for each male dog, and three dollars for every female dog, in lieu of the state law, which tax shall be appropriated to the support of the school.

83. And be it enacted, That the assessor shall complete his assessment and present his books to the council for examination by the third Monday in September, annually; and the council shall complete their examination of the same by the first Monday in October; immediately thereafter the collector shall give notice as required by section ten of the tax act, and within thirty days thereafter the collector shall make the demand and give the notice as required by section eleven of the tax act, and the day fixed by him for the payment thereof shall not be later than December twentieth.

84. And be it enacted, That all the property, real and personal, of the several school districts existing within the limits of any city, borough, township or part thereof before its incorporation under the provisions of this act, shall, upon such incorporation, become and be the property of such incorporated city, and shall be held in its corporate name, and the several obligations, contracts and debts of said previously existing school district shall be assumed by and shall become and be the obligations, contracts and debts of said incorporated city, and that the board of education shall possess and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties by law vested in or imposed upon the trustees of school districts; they shall also organize annually by choosing a chairman and a clerk, and may establish schools and provide for their government and shall keep all school property in good repair; they shall define and fix the duties and compensation of their clerk, who shall also perform all duties enjoined by law on district clerks; provided, that no property shall be bought or building erected by the said board unless a majority of the voters of the city voting at an annual or special city election shall have voted an appropriation for that purpose; in case any appropriation for the purchase of land and the erection of a school building shall be voted by the electors of the city at any city election, the council shall issue bonds in the corporate name of the city for the amount of such appropriation in such denominations as they shall deem proper; such bonds shall be designated "school bonds," and be issued as herein provided; the proceeds of the sale of said bonds shall be held by the city treasurer, and shall be paid out by him on the warrants of the board of education; at any time after an appropriation is voted as aforesaid, the board of education may purchase the necessary land and enter into contract for the erection of a school building thereon, the title to which property shall be vested in the city by its corporate name.

85. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the city council to provide by ordinance that where any street in such city shall be improved by being guttered, curbed, macadamized or paved, in pursuance of the authority conferred by this act, for the board of assessment to ascertain as in this act provided, the entire cost of making the improvement, and for them to apportion such entire cost upon the lands and among the owners along the lines of the street or section improved, pro rata according to the number of lineal feet upon the lines of such street or section in the tracts or lot of the several owners respectively, having concern as to the actual benefit which such improvement will confer upon the several owners assessed, and providing for notice to be given to the owners of such assessment, and of the time and place for hearing objections thereto; at which time the whole sum appropriated to any owner may be paid into the hands of the receiver of taxes; after said meeting it shall be lawful to provide in said ordinance to issue bonds of the said city made and executed as shall be provided in said ordinance, to an amount sufficient to pay the balance of the costs of such improvement; said bonds shall be payable in not exceeding ten years from their date, shall bear interest at not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and shall not be sold for less than par; after such meeting it shall be the duty of such of the board of assessment to apportion the entire amount of the bonds so issued among the owners and upon the lands along the lines of the street or section improved, upon the same basis as the original apportionment of cost, excepting the land of the owner or owners who shall have paid as aforesaid; said apportionment shall be delivered to the city clerk or other officer provided in such ordinance, and shall be by him recorded and shall be competent evi-

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CHAPTER CCCXXVI.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act to enable the owners of the tide swamps and marshes to improve the same, and the owners of meadows already banked in and held by different persons, to keep the same in good repair," passed November twenty-ninth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever the meadow lands lying within the bounds of two or more adjoining meadow banking companies whether organized under special acts or general laws, are so situated that a breach in the bank of one of said companies would permit the overflow of the tide upon the meadow lands lying within the bounds of all of such adjoining companies, it shall and may be lawful for said meadow companies to consolidate in the manner hereinafter provided and thereafter to have, hold, erect, make and maintain the banks, ditches, dams, sluices floodgates and other works of said companies which shall so consolidate, by assessments upon all the lands lying within the banks of said consolidated companies, to be made, enforced and collected in the manner provided by the act to which this act is a supplement.

2. And be it enacted, That when the owners of a majority of the number of acres of lands lying within the bounds of each of such adjoining meadow banking companies shall sign and acknowledge in the manner required for the acknowledgment of deeds of lands an assent to a certificate setting forth: first, the names of each of said companies which propose to consolidate, and the township and county in which its meadow lands are located; second, the number of taxable acres of lands lying within the bounds of each of said companies, the names of each of the owners of said lands, and the number of taxable acres which each owner may hold; third, a map of the said lands lying within the bounds of each of said companies, showing their relation to each other and also the location of the banks, dams, ditches, sluices and flood-gates of the said companies, when consolidated; fourth, that the said owners of a majority of taxable acres lying within the bounds of each of said companies desire that said companies shall be consolidated, so that their banks, sluices, ditches and other water works shall be erected and maintained by assessments upon all the lands lying within the bounds of said consolidated company; fifth, the name of said consolidated company; and having so signed and acknowledged said assenting certificate, shall file the same in the office of the clerk of the county in which said lands lie, the said several adjoining meadow banking companies shall then and from thenceforth become and be consolidated under the name set forth in said certificate.

3. And be it enacted, That from and after the said consolidation, the said consolidated company, and the owners of lands lying within the bounds thereof and the officers of said company whenever thereafter elected, shall and may have and possess, exercise and enforce all the rights, powers and authorities which may be possessed, exercised or enforced by meadow companies organized under the act to which this act is a supplement, and in the same way and manner as prescribed in said act or in the several supplements thereto, and shall also be subject to the performance of the same duties and be liable to the same penalties as are therein prescribed.

4. And be it enacted, That all debts and obligations, assessments and charges existent or outstanding against any of said meadow companies or against any lands lying within the bounds of any of said companies at the time of such consolidation shall not be in any way or manner affected by this act or by any proceedings had or done hereunder, but shall be and remain of full force and effect, and may be sued for or assessed, enforced and collected, as if this act had not been passed.

5. And be it enacted, That any two or more of the owners of lands lying within the bounds of said consolidated meadow banking company may call a meeting of the owners of the lands lying within the said bounds, their legal agents or representatives, for the electing of officers of said consolidated company by giving public notice of the time and place of such meeting, and of the object thereof, at least ten days before the time fixed for holding of said meeting, by setting up at least five of such notices in five of the most public places in the township where said lands lie and by publishing such notice in one public newspaper printed and published at the county seat of the county where said lands lie at least seven days before the time fixed for the holding of said meeting; and when said meeting shall convene at the time and place so appointed, the said owners, their legal agents or representatives may between the hours of one and five in the afternoon, choose by ballot or otherwise, and by plurality of votes of those met, such person or persons as they may think proper for manager or managers, and a treasurer and clerk for the ensuing year, or until the next annual meeting and may also fix a time and place for the annual meetings of said consolidated company to be thereafter held and may also choose three or more impartial men acquainted with banking to value all the marsh and meadow lands, secured by the bank of said consolidated company from the overflow of the tide, as provided in section four of the act to which this act is a supplement, and thereafter such further proceedings shall be had and done touching the valuation of said meadow lands, the assessment of taxes thereon, for the erection and maintenance of the banks, sluices and water works, the collection of such assessments, and other acts concerning the business of said company, as are in like cases prescribed by the said act and the several supplements thereto.

6. And be it enacted, That from and after such consolidation the several companies which shall so as aforesaid join in said consolidation, shall be deemed to have been merged into said consolidated company, and the meadow lands lying within the bounds of said several companies which have been so merged, shall be no further liable to any assessment or charge or other exercise of power by any of said several companies or the officers thereof, save only for the collection of debts, obligations, assessments or charges existent and outstanding at the time of said consolidation, as hereinbefore provided.

7. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXXVII.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act relating to sales of land under a public statute or by virtue of any judicial proceeding" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and the supplements thereto.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no sale of lands made by any officer or other person since the approval of the said act and supplements shall be held to be invalid by reason of failure to comply with the provisions of said acts relating to the publishing of advertisements in newspapers; provided, that said sale or sales shall have been advertised four weeks successively in at least one newspaper, printed and published in the county, where the land is situate, whether such newspaper be published at the county seat or not; and provided, further, that all the other provisions of said last-mentioned act in relation to the publication of advertisements of sales of lands shall have been complied with, and said sale shall have been or shall hereafter be confirmed by the orphans' court; and provided, further, that this act shall not be construed to extend to any sales of land to be made after this act goes into effect.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXXVIII.

An Act respecting cities of the first class and providing for filling certain vacancies in office therein.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in case a vacancy exists or shall hereafter exist in any city of the first class in this state in any office the sole power of appointment to which is by law vested in the mayor of such city, such mayor shall in like manner have power to fill such office for the unexpired term.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXXIX.

An Act to provide for the enlargement and improvement of the state prison.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the principal keeper and supervisor of the state prison, together with the state comptroller and Edward H. Holcombe, secretary of the board of inspectors of the state prison, and Henry Dickson, be and are hereby constituted a building commission for the purpose of making such necessary enlargement and improvements in the state prison as are hereinafter provided for.

2. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners shall have power to construct an additional wing to the prison and to make such alterations in the existing buildings as may in their judgment be necessary to supply such cell room as will admit of a compliance with the laws of the state requiring separate confinement of the prisoners; they shall provide hospital accommodations for the proper care of the prisoners in illness, having in view the isolation of patients in the case of epidemic or infectious diseases; they shall provide suitable and comfortable rooms in which divine service may be held in the prison; they may, in their discretion, establish an electric light plant or make other efficient provision for lighting the prison; they shall provide store rooms for the economical care and safe keeping of provisions and other supplies, and they may make such alterations in the present buildings and walls as may be necessary and proper for the business and purposes of the prison; provided, that the plans for the erection and alterations herein authorized shall be approved by the joint committee of the legislature on the state prison and the governor of the state, or a majority of them; the commissioners shall have power to employ necessary architects, superintendents and other assistants and to fix and pay their compensations; they shall cause the erections and alterations herein authorized to be done by contract, and they shall have power to advertise for plans and contracts for the said work and the execution thereof, either as a whole or for separate parts thereof, reserving the right to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the state.

3. And be it enacted, That to enable the commissioners to carry out the purposes of this act the sum of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to be paid by the treasurer of the state, on the warrant of the comptroller, to the said commissioners from time to time, upon their requisitions, in such sums as may be necessary to enable them to meet the expenditures herein authorized.

4. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners shall respectively give bonds to the state of New Jersey in the sum of five thousand dollars, with two sufficient sureties to be approved by the governor, for the faithful performance of the duties imposed upon them by this act; they shall make a detailed report of their operations to the next legislature, and they shall each receive from the above-mentioned appropriation such compensation as shall be determined by the governor, comptroller and treasurer of the state.

5. And be it enacted, That an act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the New Jersey state prison and to construct a hospital," approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 25, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXXX.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to establish a system of public instruction" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in any city in this state which has heretofore received the state aid for its school libraries and has consolidated the libraries into one library for the use of all the schools in said city, it shall be the duty of the state superintendent of instruction to draw his order in favor of each school in said city for the sum of ten dollars for each year that said school has failed to receive the amount due from the state for its school library since the date when said library was established, which orders shall be drawn in the same manner as other library orders are now authorized by law.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 25, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXXXI.

An Act to regulate the practice of law before any law or president judge of the inferior court of common pleas or county judge.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall not be lawful for any practicing attorney of this state, who shall be in the employ of or who shall occupy an office with any judge aforesaid, to practice before or transact any business whatever pertaining to said practice before said judge in any court where where said judge shall preside alone or in conjunction with any other judge or judges.

2. And be it enacted, That any person violating the provisions of the first section of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall for each offense be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect on the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Approved March 25, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXXXII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to prevent deception in the sale of oleomargarine, butterine or any imitation of dairy products and to preserve the public health," approved March twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no person, by himself or his agents or servants, nor as an agent or servant, shall render or manufacture, sell, offer for sale, expose for sale or have in his possession with intent to sell, any article, product or compound made wholly or partly out of any fat, oil or oleaginous substance or compound thereof, not produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, which shall be artificially colored in imitation or semblance of yellow butter produced from pure unadulterated milk or cream of the same; provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in the manner regulated by the act to which this is a supplement, and in such manner as will advise the consumer of its real character, free from artificial color that causes it to look like butter.

2. And be it enacted, That any person or persons who shall sell any article mentioned in the preceding section of this act, representing the same as butter, made from unadulterated milk or cream or any product other than it really is except in the manner provided in existing laws shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months or a penalty of two hundred dollars, in the discretion of the committing magistrate or court.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 25, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXXXIII.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act to regulate elections," approved April eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That there shall be in each of the counties of this state a county board of elections to consist of four persons, to be appointed by the governor yearly and every year, and who shall be legal voters within the counties for which they are respectively appointed; no more than two members of any such board shall belong to the same political party; the members of the said board shall be appointed in the month of July in each year; the chairman of the state committee of each of the two political parties which at the last preceding election for members of the general assembly cast the largest and next largest number of votes in the state, may, in June of each year, in writing, nominate two members of his own party in each county qualified as aforesaid, for members of the county board of elections in and for such county; and if such nominations be made in said month of June the governor shall appoint such nominees; the members of said county boards of elections shall continue in office for one year from the first day of August next after their appointment; in case of death or disability of any member of any of said boards the governor shall be forthwith notified thereof by the chairman or secretary of said board; the governor shall cause notice of such death or disability to be given the chairman of the state committee of the political party for which such member was appointed, and such chairman shall, within six days thereafter, nominate a successor, who shall thereupon be appointed by the governor; all appointments to fill any vacancies occurring in said boards shall be for the unexpired term only; if, in any case, either of said chairmen shall fail to make nominations to the governor within the time aforesaid the governor shall make such appointment of his own selection from the same political party; that said county boards of elections shall be provided by the board of freeholders of the respective counties with a suitable office and furniture, in the court house of the county for which they are respectively appointed, or in a building as near as possible adjacent thereto located at the county seat.

2. And be it enacted, That said county boards of election shall, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the first Tuesday in August, or on such other day as they may agree on within the first ten days of August in each year, meet at the court house in their respective counties and organize by electing one of their number to be chairman and one to be secretary, but the chairman and secretary shall not both belong to the same political party; in case of failure to elect such chairman for three ballots or viva voce votes, then the oldest (in years) of such board shall be the chairman thereof; and on failure to elect such secretary for three ballots or viva voce votes, the member of the board next oldest (in years) to the chairman of such board, and not of the same political party, shall be secretary.

3. And be it enacted, That the county board of elections in each county shall cause to be made a complete registry of all the legal voters in their respective counties, and for that purpose shall appoint for each election district or voting precinct in the county four persons, legal voters and residents within the city, town or township in which is situated the district or voting precinct for which they are appointed, to be the board of registry and election for such election district or voting precinct; not more than two of such appointees, in each election district or voting precinct, shall belong to the same political party; the said boards of registry and election shall be appointed during the first ten days of September in each year, upon nominations made in writing by the chairman of the county committee of each of the two political parties which at the last preceding general election cast the largest and next largest number of votes in said county for members of the general assembly; said nominations shall be made after the tenth and no later than the twentieth day of August in each year; and in event that either chairmen so designated shall neglect to file such nominations in the manner and within the time herein prescribed, the county board of elections shall immediately cause notice to be given to said chairman, and he may supply the deficiency in the list of nominations on or before September first next following, and the county board of elections shall appoint said nominees; if the chairman of either of the county committees herein designated, shall fail to present in the manner and within the time herein specified a list of nominees for appointment as members of the district boards of registry and election, the county board of elections shall supply any deficiency in the list of nominees from members of the political party of which the delinquent chairman is a member; provided, however, that all nominees shall answer in writing, over their own signatures and to the satisfaction of the county board of elections, all reasonable questions submitted to them or prepared for that purpose by the county board of elections, which refer to the efficiency, eligibility and character of the nominees, and bearing upon their fitness to serve as members of the board of registry and election; and provided, also, that the county board of elections may remove from office any member or members of any board of registry and election for neglecting or refusing to properly discharge the duties of his office, for failing to perform at the time required by law the duties of his office, for intoxication, for incapacity or for deceit or falsehood exercised in securing his own appointment; and all police officers, constables, sheriffs and peace officers are hereby required to remove summarily, by force if necessary, any member of the board of registry and election in said county whose removal has been ordered in writing by the county board of elections, attested by the signatures of the chairman and secretary of such board; the vacancy so made shall be filed immediately by the county board of elections, but for the unexpired term only.

4. And be it enacted, That the terms of office of the members of the district boards of registry and election, appointed under this act, shall begin on September eleventh of each year, and expire on September tenth of the following year, or when their successors are appointed and qualified; all vacancies in the district boards of registry and election shall be filled by the county boards of elections in the same manner as hereinbefore provided for the filling of vacancies, but for the unexpired term only; provided, however, that in case of a vacancy occurring in said board on the day of election by reason of the absence or disability of a member, except in case of removal by order of the county board of elections, such vacancy shall be immediately filled by the member of the district board of the same political party as the member whose place has become vacant; such appointment shall be immediately reported to the county board of elections; the district boards of election shall meet within ten days after their appointment, within the municipality for which they are appointed, at a place to be agreed upon by at least three members of the board; each of such boards shall elect one of their members as judge and another one of their members as inspector; such judge and inspector shall be members of opposite political parties, and the other two members of the board shall be the clerks of election, and shall perform all the duties required by law of the clerks of registry and election; in case of failure to elect a judge as herein provided, after balloting or voting three times, the member of the board oldest in years shall become judge, and in case of failure to elect an inspector, after balloting or voting three times, the oldest member of the board in years of the opposite political party shall become the inspector; the inspector shall deliver to the voters the ballots and official envelopes, and the judge shall receive from the voters and deposit in the ballot box the ballots, enclosed in the official envelopes as presented to him by the voters on the day of election; one of the clerks, to be designated by the judge, shall keep the registry on the day of election, checking off the names written thereon when the voters deposit their ballots, and the other clerk shall keep the poll book, writing therein and numbering seriatim the name of those whose votes are received in the order in which the voters deposit their ballots; in the counting of the votes, after the polls are closed, the judge shall take the ballots from the box singly, and reading the names thereon and the offices designated in connection therewith, shall hand the ballot, open, with the official envelope, to the inspector, who shall replace the ballot in the envelope, number the envelope and string it as is now provided by law; the two clerks shall each keep a tally of the votes as they are called off by the judge.

5. And be it enacted, That the district boards of registry and election in all districts and cities having by the next preceding census a population exceeding forty thousand shall meet annually on the Tuesday five weeks next preceding the annual election for members of the general assembly, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the places in their respective election districts or precincts where the next election will be held, and continue in session until nine o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of registering the names of all legal voters, residents of the election district or precinct for which they are appointed; they shall make two lists or registries, arranged by streets in the alphabetical order of such streets, and by street numbers, if any there be and if not, by the order of the houses as they occur upon any avenue, street or road in such district or precinct; they shall register the names of all persons in their respective election districts or precincts entitled to the right of suffrage therein at the next election, who shall personally appear before them for that purpose, and such other persons, as shall be shown by the written affidavit of a voter residing in the same election district to be lawfully entitled to vote at the ensuing election; provided, that no person shall be registered if his right is challenged unless he shall, by affidavit or otherwise, prove to the satisfaction of the majority of the board that he is entitled to vote in that election district or precinct at the next election therein; and provided, that no person so applying shall be registered unless a majority of the board of registry and election shall be satisfied that he will be justly entitled to vote in that election district or precinct at the ensuing election; on the day succeeding such meeting a copy of the registry as made up and arranged under the provisions of this section shall be posted by each of the clerks, in hand-bill form, in some conspicuous place in such election district.

6. And be it enacted, That the said district boards of registry and election in cities having by the next preceding census a population exceeding forty thousand shall also meet in the same place on the Tuesday four weeks next preceding the general election and finally, on the Tuesday three weeks next preceding the general election, for the purpose of revising and correcting the registries, of adding thereto the names of all persons entitled to the right of suffrage in that election district or precinct at the next election, who shall appear in person before them and establish to the satisfaction of a majority of the board that they are entitled to vote in that election district or precinct at the next election therein, or who shall be shown by the written affidavit of a voter residing in the same election district or precinct to be so entitled to vote; a separate affidavit shall be required for each person so registered, which shall contain the address of the affiant and be signed by him; such affidavit or affidavits shall be preserved in the custody of the member of the board of registry and election acting as judge until the completion of the registry; upon the completion of such registry all such affidavits shall be delivered by such judge to the county board of elections, who shall give a receipt for the same, stating the number received, and the said county board of election shall preserve such affidavits for three months after election or until required to produce the same by any court or judicial tribunal authorized to require their production as evidence in such court or judicial tribunal; and it shall be the further duty of the district board of election to erase from such registry the name of any person or persons who, after a fair opportunity to be heard, shall be shown by due proof not to be entitled to vote in such election district, by reason of non-residence or otherwise; three copies of the revised registry shall be made by the board of registry and election, which shall be so written as to show opposite each name in such copies of the registry the manner in which each voter registered, whether he appeared in person before such board or was registered by affidavit; if by affidavit, the name of the person making such affidavit shall follow the name of the person so registered in a space or column provided for that purpose; and such revised registries shall be arranged by streets and by street numbers in the same manner as is required with respect to the lists to be made on the first registry day; the registry of names in each election district or precinct shall be made up for the general election annually as herein provided, and shall not be copied from the registry of the previous year or of any previous election, either in whole or in part; on the day succeeding the final completion of the registry, one copy thereof shall be delivered by the judge to be filed with the county board of elections; one copy shall be posted at the place of registry and election in said district for public inspection and one copy shall be retained by the judge for use by the district board on the day of election.

7. And be it enacted, That the authority heretofore vested in and the duties heretofore devolving upon the respective clerks of municipalities for the appointment and issuing of permits to agents or challengers (so called) is hereby transferred to, vested in and devolved upon the county board of elections; and the nominations or appointments heretofore made by the chairmen of county committees or candidates affect the appointment or selection of such agents shall hereafter be addressed and delivered to the county board of elections; and the certificate of appointment by the county board shall first be filed with the several boards before the persons so appointed shall be authorized to act, and such permits may be issued, and revoked and others appointed in their stead at any time up to and including the day of election; provided, however, that when a permit shall be revoked, the new permit in the place thereof shall be issued upon the nomination of the same person or officer upon whose nomination the original permit was issued.

8. And be it enacted, That no member of any district board of registry and election shall sign any returns of election until after the completion of the counting of votes and his personal examination of the tally sheets to determine the results; the counting of the votes shall commence immediately upon the closing of the polls on the day of election; the board shall proceed in an open and public manner to read and count the votes received and shall complete the same without delay and without adjournment, and after completing the same shall audibly and publicly announce the result thereof, particularly specifying the whole number of the voters in the poll book, the name of each person for whom any vote shall have been given for any office to be filled by such election and the number of votes given for each person for the office designated for him by said votes

9. And be it enacted, That for all general elections in this state the county boards of elections in each county shall hereafter be and act as the board of county canvassers, and all the powers and duties heretofore vested in and imposed upon the board of county canvassers as heretofore constituted shall be and are hereby vested in and imposed upon the board of county canvassers as constituted by this act; the clerk of the county shall hereafter be the clerk of said county board of canvassers, without extra compensation.

10. And be it enacted, That the services rendered and expense incurred by any officer or officers duly authorized in carrying out the provisions of this act, and not herein provided for, shall be regarded as election expenses, and shall be paid and defrayed by the respective counties and municipalities in the same manner as other election expenses and services are now paid for and discharged and the board of freeholders in each county shall include in their annual tax levy a sum sufficient to pay the compensation of the district boards of registry and election and all other election expenses.

11. And be it enacted, That the compensation of each member of the boards of registry and election in cities having by the next preceding census a population exceeding forty thousand for all services performed by them under the provisions of this act and the act to which this act is a supplement, shall be for each registry day five dollars, and for the election day, including the counting of the votes and the delivery of the returns, and ballot box with contents to the municipal clerk, ten dollars, to be paid by the county collector for each general election within thirty days after the date of said election.

12. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of any general election in this state, should any judge or inspector of election fail to deliver the proper returns to the person or place and within the time herein required, any member of the county board of elections may apply to any justice of the supreme court for an order to compel the immediate delivery of said returns, and the said justice upon presentation of the facts which satisfy him that the said judge or inspector, or both of them, have failed to deliver the said returns as herein required, may make an order requiring the immediate delivery by said officers of the said returns, and in case of failure on the part of said officers to produce the said returns within twenty-four hours after being served with such order, the said officers shall be deemed and considered in contempt of court, and shall be punished accordingly.

13. And be it enacted, That if any candidate for any office within ten days after any election shall pray a recount of the whole or any part of the vote, by his petition in writing to one of the justices of the supreme court, and shall deposit such sum as such justice shall order as security for the payment of the expenses of such recount, it shall be the duty of such justice to order such recount to be taken, the same to be made by the county board of elections, under such supervision and upon such terms as he may order, and such justice shall have power to fix the compensation for all persons and officers necessarily performing duties under such order, and on the conclusion of such recount the said justice shall certify the result thereof, which certificate shall take the place of the certificate originally issued by the canvassing board; said justice shall also make order concerning the payment of the expense of such recount, which shall be paid by the party applying therefor, if the result is unchanged by such recount, but shall be paid by the county in case the result shall be changed by the recount, and he shall order such writs or proceedings as may be necessary to carry said recount into effect or collect said costs.

14. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several county boards of election to sit at the offices so provided for them on the Saturday next preceding, and also on the day of election from eight o'clock in the forenoon till five o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days, and in case the name of any legal voter in any election precinct or district has been improperly or inadvertently left off the registry list he may, on said days, apply to the county board of elections for the purpose of having his name placed upon the registry list, and the county board of elections, upon application to them for that purpose and upon proper evidence satisfying them that such person is a legal voter entitled to vote at any such election, may give their certificate to that effect, that such voter may present said certificate to the board of registry and election of the district or precinct in which he is entitled to vote, and said board shall receive and file said certificate and add his name to the registry list and he shall thereupon be allowed to vote at said election, and no name shall be added to the said registry list after the last registry day preceding the day of election, except in the manner provided for in this section; provided, however, that certificates of transfer may be issued and shall be accepted as heretofore, in the case of any voter, who, after being registered in one election precinct, shall move into another election precinct in the same county, before the day of election.

15. And be it enacted, That if any person shall on election day obstruct the entrance to any polling place, or shall obstruct or interfere with any voter, or do any electioneering within one hundred feet of any polling place, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

16. And be it enacted, That any person not authorized by the proper officers who shall print or make any envelope of a like character and with the names and words contained on the official envelope provided for in this act, or any person who shall on election day have in his possession an official envelope or an envelope made in imitation thereof, without being such person as is authorized by this act to have charge or possession thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

17. And be it enacted, That if proof be made before any justice of the peace or police justice of facts constituting probable cause for believing that this act has been violated, and that any person or persons have knowledge of the circumstances connected therewith, it shall be the duty of said justice to issue process of subpœna for the appearance of such person or persons other than the accused before him, to be examined touching the same; provided, that the lawful expenses of such subpœna and examination shall be paid in the first instance by the applicant therefor, and such evidence shall be filed with the clerk of the county to be used before the grand jury; and provided, further, that no such process of subpœna shall be issued or served, nor any such examination held on the day of election.

18. And be it enacted, That when any legal voter shall apply to the board of registry and election in the district in which he resides and shall find that his name upon the registry list is already checked as voting it shall be lawful for the board of registry and election to receive his vote upon due proof to them that he is a lawful voter in such district and has not voted in said election.

19. And be it enacted, That upon any question or challenge of a vote duly registered it shall be the duty of the board of registry and election and the privilege of all its members to put all such questions as are proper to determine the right of such voter to vote, and the question as to the admission of such vote shall be put in the following form: "Shall this voter's ballot be received by this board?"

20. And be it enacted, That any person who shall remove, destroy or mutilate any registry list or copy thereof, or who shall before such election close, remove, destroy or mutilate any list of voters posted in accordance with this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished on conviction thereof by a fine not more than one thousand dollars or imprisonment with or without hard labor for not more than two years.

21. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 25, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXXXIV.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act for the formation and government of boroughs," approved April second, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever any body of citizens have heretofore organized themselves as a borough, by virtue of any law of this state, and have thus become an ostensible or de facto government, and as such have entered into contracts or incurred debts, and it has appeared that said borough, by reason of some provision or defect in the laws under which such borough shall have been organized had not been a corporation de jure, and that said citizens have since become legally incorporated as a borough, then in such case such corporation de jure shall be liable for the payment of such debts, and shall be subject to the obligations of such contracts to the same extent as if the same had been contracted or entered into by said corporation de jure itself in the first instance, and shall be entitled to, and be possessed of, all the property, right, privileges and powers that shall have been acquired or possessed by the said body corporate de facto.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 25, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXXXV.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning taxes and assessments in villages and other municipal corporations governed by a board of trustees, and making same a first lien on real estate, and authorizing sale for the payment of the same," approved February twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section two of the above-mentioned act be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2. And be it enacted, That in case any taxes or assessments referred to in the last section, whether heretofore levied, imposed or assessed, or hereafter to be levied, imposed or assessed, together with interest thereon, costs, fees, charges and expenses aforesaid, shall remain or shall have remained unpaid and in arrears for the space of one hundred and twenty days after the time when payable according to law, then and in that case the said board of trustees shall have full power and authority to issue their warrant or warrants, under the common seal of said village or municipality, signed by the chairman of said board of trustees or president of said village and attested by the clerk thereof, directed to the collector of taxes of said village or municipality by whatever title such collector may be legally designated and known, commanding him to make such taxes or assessments, with the interest costs, fees, charges and expenses aforesaid, out of the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate on account of which the same were assessed, levied, imposed or incurred, by selling the same for the purpose as hereinafter provided; the amount of taxes, assessments, or liens, for which certificates of sale have been given to and are held by such village or municipality, shall be deemed to be in arrears, within the meaning of this section, and to have been so in arrears, from the date when such taxes, assessments or liens were assessed, levied or confirmed, or attempted to be assessed, levied or confirmed, whether such sales were invalid or not; provided that in case of invalid sales, if any, the property sold was liable, at the time such tax, assessment or lien was fixed and imposed, to the imposition of a tax, assessment or lien in respect of the purposes for which such tax or assessment was fixed and imposed, and that it does not appear that any substantial injury was done to the owner of the property by reason of the irregular or illegal manner or method of fixing, imposing or collecting said tax, assessment or lien.

2. And be it enacted, That said collector, after giving notice by advertisement as hereafter required, shall sell said lands, tenements, hereditaments or real estate in lots or plots as the said taxes or assessments were or are levied, assessed, imposed or incurred, at public auction, to the highest bidder, but not for less than the amount of taxes or assessments, or both, due upon the same, with interest and costs; said advertisement shall include a designation of the time and place of sale and a description of the premises as contained in the tax duplicate or assessment report, and shall state that further particulars of the property to be sold may be obtained at the office of said collector; and it shall not be necessary in said advertisement to include any further particulars of the property to be sold; said advertisement shall be published once in each week, for four weeks prior to said sale, in the newspapers in which the official notices of such village or municipality are usually published; it shall be the duty of said collector, from and after the first publication of said advertisement, to deliver to any person applying to him a written or printed list of all the property intended to be included in said sale, but it shall not in anywise be an objection to the validity of any sale that any person has failed for any reason to receive such list; the sale may be adjourned by said collector from time to time, but it shall not be necessary to publish any notice of such adjournment or of the continuation of the sale; affidavits of the publication of the notice of sale in the manner above provided, and of all other notices required by the provisions of this act to be published, made by one of the respective publishers of said newspapers, or by some person in the employ of said publisher having cognizance of the publication, shall be prima facie evidence in all courts and places of the matters stated therein.

3. And be it enacted, That said collector shall, on the receipt of the purchase money on any sale execute and deliver to the purchaser a certificate of such sale, which shall contain a covenant on the part of said village or municipality to refund the amount paid for the lands without interest in case the title conveyed shall prove invalid; upon surrender of the said certificate of sale and proof of service of the notice thereof as hereinafter provided upon the owners and mortgagees of the said land and premises, the said collector shall, after the expiration of six months from the date of such service, execute and deliver to the purchaser at such sale, his heirs, devisees and assigns, a deed for the said lands and premises, which shall be sealed and attested by the clerk of said village or municipality and proved in the usual manner; and said purchaser, his heirs, legal representatives and assigns, shall take a good and sufficient title to the property sold in fee simple absolute, free of all incumbrances (except taxes, assessments and water rates levied after the taxes or assessments for which said property shall be sold), of which the said deed shall be presumptive evidence in all courts and places and in any proceedings or actions to be by such purchaser, his heirs, legal representatives and assigns, taken, prosecuted or defended for the recovery of the possession of the property so sold as aforesaid, or in the establishment or defense of his or their title shown as aforesaid by the possession of said deed; the title shall not fail or be defeated by reason of any irregularity or formal defect in the procedure taken under this act upon which the sale shall have been made or the title conveyed as aforesaid, or by reason of any illegality in fixing and imposing tax, assessment and lien to enforce which the sale was made, or in the proceeding for collecting the same; provided, the property sold was liable at the time such tax, assessment or lien was fixed and imposed to the imposition of a tax, assessment or lien, in respect of the purposes for which such tax, assessment and lien was fixed and imposed, and it does not appear that any substantial injury was done to the owner of the property by reason of the irregular or illegal manner or method of fixing, imposing or collecting said tax, assessment and lien; the village or municipality may be the purchaser at any sale of lands under the provisions of this act with the same right, title and effect as any other purchaser, and the certificate of sale to the village or municipality shall be delivered to the president or other head officer thereof, who shall, on behalf of the village or municipality, cause notice of the sale to be served on the owners and mortgagees of the lands so purchased, as provided in this act; upon proof of service of the notice and expiration of the period for redemption, the village or municipality shall be entitled to a deed for the property the same as any other purchaser; in all cases where any lands be bought by the village or municipality as aforesaid under this act, it shall be lawful for the governing body of such village or municipality to sell and assign the certificate of sale, or to sell and convey such lands, or any part thereof, by a good and sufficient deed, to any person or persons on such terms as may be agreed upon without warranty; provided, that if sold at private sale, the price for the land shall not be less than the amount due the village or other municipality thereon when purchased.

4. And be it enacted, That any person or persons having an estate in or mortgage upon any lands and premises sold in pursuance of the second section of this act, whose estate or lien appears of record in the county, may at any time before the expiration of six months after notice shall have been given to him of such sale by the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, in the manner hereinafter provided, or before a deed of such premises shall have been delivered as provided in this act, redeem said lands and premises by paying to the collector of said village or municipality, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs and assigns, the sum paid by him at such sale with interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum from the date of the sale, and one dollar for each notice served as hereinafter provided; and upon such redemption the village or municipality shall pay to such purchaser, his heirs or assigns, the amount received from the person redeeming; such notice shall be in writing and shall be served by the purchaser of the property or his agent on said owner or mortgagee, either personally or by leaving the same at his place of abode with a member of his family above the age of fourteen years; in case such owner or mortgagee is a non-resident, or his residence cannot on due inquiry be ascertained, then the notice may be served by publishing the same in a newspaper printed or published or circulating in the municipality for the period of six weeks, at least once in each week, and depositing a copy of such notice within twenty days after its first publication in the postoffice of the village or municipality, inclosed in a wrapper, postpaid, directed to such owner or mortgagee at his or her last known post office address, if the same can be ascertained; inquiry for the residence or post office address of such owner or mortgagee shall be made by the purchaser or his agent upon the land purchased at the sale, if they are occupied, and wherever else in the village or municipality the same may be likely to be ascertained, and also by an examination of the record of the deed or mortgage on account of which notice is given; an affidavit shall be made by the purchaser or his agent setting forth the manner and particulars of the service, and in case the same is made by publication, setting forth what inquiry was made to ascertain the residence and post office address of such owner or mortgagee, and in such case an affidavit of the publication shall also be made by the person publishing such newspaper, or by some one in his employ having cognizance of the publication, stating the particulars thereof; and the affidavit or affidavits shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the village or municipality within one month after the date of service and shall be prima facie evidence in all courts and places of the facts therein stated; the purchaser shall be entitled to the possession of said lands immediately upon giving such notice to the owner thereof in case the same are unoccupied, or if they are occupied, then within thirty days thereafter; and he shall have the same remedy by writ of assistance or otherwise in the circuit court of the county in which the village or municipality is situate, or in the court of chancery for the recovery of the possession of said lands as the purchaser of mortgaged premises at a foreclosure sale is now or may hereafter be entitled to by any law or practice of this state; provided, however, that if any estate in any of said lands shall be held by an heir or devisee of a decedent whose estate appears of record in the county, or if any mortgage or lease shall be held by the executor or administrator of any decedent whose mortgage or lease appears of record in the county, such heir, devisee, executor or administrator shall be entitled to redeem and to have notice as aforesaid before the purchaser shall be entitled to the possession of the lands; and provided, also, that the records and schedules of all sales made under this act shall be filed and kept in the same offices of the several villages and municipalities wherein records of tax sales are now by law required to be kept.

5. And be it enacted, That it shall not be necessary to set out the proceedings under this act at length in the deed for lands sold, but a general statement therein that such deed was made and executed upon proceedings taken under the authority of this act shall be sufficient.

6. And be it enacted, That in case any owner, mortgagee or other person appearing to have an interest in the lands which shall be sold for arrears of taxes or assessments under the provisions of this act, is unknown to or cannot be ascertained by the purchaser or his legal representatives or assigns after due inquiry, application shall be made to the circuit court of the county wherein said lands are situate for an order for a deed, by petition duly verified, which shall describe the said lands so sold not only as described in such notice of sale, but also by metes and bounds, and shall also set out the manner in which the purchaser or his legal representatives or assigns have made inquiry for such unknown owner, morgagee or other interested person; and the court upon being satisfied by the said petition or otherwise that such owner, mortgagee or other interested person are unknown to said purchaser, his legal representatives or assigns, and that due inquiry to ascertain their names, places of residence and post office address has been made and cannot be ascertained, may make an order requiring such unknown owner, mortgagee or other person interested in said lands to show cause before said court at a day therein specified, not less than six months from the date of said order, why a deed should not be made and delivered for the said lands to the purchaser or his legal representatives or assigns, and that in case such unknown owner, mortgagee or other interested person shall not appear and show cause or redeem the said lands within the time limited by said order, then the court shall on the return day thereof, or afterwards, make an order directing the said collector of the village or municipality wherein such lands are situate to make a deed of conveyance of said lands to said purchaser or to his legal representatives or assigns, which shall convey the said lands free of all interest or estate in or lien upon claim thereto of any such unknown owner, mortgagee or person so proceeded against; provided, that within ten days after the date of such order the said purchaser shall cause to be published in one of the newspapers printed or published or circulating in said village or municipality in which said lands are situate, a notice directed to such unknown owner, mortgagee or other person appearing to have an interest in said lands, describing the lands as in said petition, and requiring them to redeem said lands, or to show cause why a deed therefor should not be delivered to the purchaser thereof or his legal representative or assigns within the time specified in said order, which notice shall be published in said newspaper at least once a week thereafter for at least six weeks, and proof of such publication shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the said circuit court; and in case such owner, mortgagee or other person interested shall appear and answer the said petition, the court may hear the same in a summary manner, and make such order thereon as shall be equitable and just.

7. And be it enacted, That in case any owner, mortgagee or other person appearing to have an interest in said lands so sold, shall be known to be an infant under the age of twenty-one years, no deed shall be delivered to the purchaser, or to his legal representatives or assigns, by the said collector, except upon the order of the circuit court of the county wherein said lands are situate, to be made upon a duly verified petition of the purchaser, his legal representatives or assigns, and upon such notice to said infants or their guardians as the court may deem proper; and the court in such case may appoint a guardian ad litem and inquire into the ability of the said infants or their estate to redeem said land, and may postpone the hearing thereon from time to time, in its discretion, to give opportunity for such redemption, and may make such order in relation to such deed as may be equitable and just.

8. And be it enacted, That where any lands which have been devised to any person for life, and to the child or children of such devisee after his or her death, shall be sold under this act, and the purchaser at such sale shall be unable, after due inquiry, to ascertain the name or names of such child or children, or whether such devisee had or left issue or not, the purchaser, or his legal representatives or assigns, shall make application to the circuit court of the county wherein such lands are situate by petition, duly verified, for a deed; such petition shall contain a description of the land, both as described in said notice of sale, and by metes and bounds, and shall also state the manner in which inquiry has been made for such child or children; and the said court, upon being satisfied of the truth of the statements contained in said petition, shall make an order directing the child or children, or heir or heirs, or such devisee (naming him), and the heir or heirs of the testator (naming him), to show cause before said court, at a day therein to be specified, not less than six months from the date of said order, why a deed should not be made and delivered for the said lands to such purchaser, his legal representatives or assigns; and in case such heirs or children, or any of them, shall not appear and show cause, or shall not redeem the said lands within the time limited in the said order, then the court shall, on the return day thereof or afterwards, make an order directing the said collector to make and deliver a deed of conveyance of said lands to the purchaser or his legal representatives or assigns, which shall convey the same free of all claim or lien against or estate therein of such heirs or children; provided, however, that such purchaser, his legal representatives or assigns, shall within ten days after the making of such order, cause to be published in one of the newspapers printed and published and circulating in the said village or municipality in which said lands are situate, a notice directed "to the children and heirs" of such devisee and testator (naming them), describing the lands as in such petition and requiring them to redeem the same, or show cause why a deed therefor should not be made and delivered to such purchaser, his legal representatives or assigns, within the time specified in said order, which notice shall be published for the time, and the publication thereof proved in the manner directed in the sixth section of this act; and in case any such children or heirs shall appear and answer the said petition, the said court may hear the same in a summary way and make such order thereon as shall seem to be just.

9. And be it enacted, That all persons claiming an interest in or mortgage upon any lands sold as provided in this act by or through any deed, conveyance, mortgage, assignment, or any instrument which by law could be recorded, registered, entered or filed in any public office in this state, and which shall not be so recorded, entered or filed at the time of the execution and delivery of the deed as provided in this act, shall be bound by the proceedings had and notices given under the provisions of this act, so far as said property is concerned, in the same manner as if such persons had been duly served with the notice mentioned in the fourth section of this act.

10. And be it enacted, That when notice has been served upon any person having, or appearing to have of record, an estate in or mortgage upon any lands sold as provided in this act, and proof of such service, has been made and filed as provided in this act, any person or persons claiming by descent, devise, deed, mortgage, assignment or otherwise, through or under the person or persons so served, shall be bound by the notice so served on such person or persons by, through or under whom such estate, interest or lien has been acquired.

11. And be it enacted, That when any lands sold under this act shall be redeemed by any person having a mortgage or other lien or incumbrance thereon, the person so redeeming shall hold and retain a first lien on said lands, subject only to taxes and assessments thereafter levied and assessed, to the amount of the sum paid by him to effect such redemption, together with lawful interest thereon from the time of such payment; and the certificate of the said collector stating the payment and showing what property such payment is intended to redeem shall be evidence of such redemption and payment; any person redeeming lands sold under the provisions of this act shall pay to the said collector, for the use of the purchaser, his legal representatives or assigns, not only the sum paid at the sale with interest, as provided in section four of this act, but also any other tax or assessment chargeable thereon, and which the said purchaser or his legal representatives or assigns may have paid since sale, together with lawful interest on such payment from the time of filing such notice; provided, a notice of such payment shall have been filed in the office of the said collector.

12. And be it enacted, That where, in any case, upon the sale of any lands by virtue of this act, a greater sum is bid and paid therefor than is sufficient to pay and satisfy the taxes and assessments thereon, with interest and costs, the said court shall, upon petition by any person interested in the surplus, have jurisdiction to order and direct the distribution, payment and investment of the same, according to the facts and circumstances of each case and as appears to be just, and may award to any person holding possession under a valid term of years the value thereof, together with the value of permanent improvements made by such owner upon the lands so sold.

13. And be it enacted, That all moneys received upon sales in pursuance of any of the provisions of this act shall be deposited with the said collector, and the surplus, if any, remaining in any case after deducting the amount of the tax, assessment and lien and interest and expenses of sale and disbursements, shall be held for the use of and paid over to the person legally entitled thereto upon his establishing his right to the same; provided, however, that interest thereon shall not be recoverable from said village or municipality; provided, further, that if in any case a lot or parcel of land is sold upon which there is a mortgage or lien other than the lien of the said village or municipality, and the sum bid and paid therefor is in excess of the sum due to the said village or municipality, then, if the mortgagee or holder of such lien shall notify the said village or municipality of the nature and amount of his or her mortgage or lien within sixty days after the receipt of such excess by the said village or municipality, the said village or municipality shall thereupon pay such excess into the circuit court of the county, and the judge of said court, on the application of any party interested, may make such order in relation to the distribution and disposition of the same as shall be just and equitable.

14. And be it enacted, That no writ of certiorari shall be allowed to contest any proceeding under this act unless the party applying for such writ shall give a bond to such village or municipality, with approved security, conditioned for the payment of so much of said tax, assessment and lien as shall be ascertained to be justly payable, with interest and costs, not unless application therefor be made within six months from the date of such sale.

15. And be it enacted, That the provisions of this act shall not be operative and in force in any village or municipality of the state until the provisions of this act have been accepted by the governing body of such village or municipality by a formal resolution, approved by the president or chairman of the governing body of such village or municipality, and passed by a vote of not less than two-thirds of such governing body.

16. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 25, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXL.

An Act to repeal an act entitled "An act concerning registrar of vital statistics in cities of the second class in this state," approved March eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the act entitled "An act concerning registrar of vital statistics in cities of the second class in this state," approved March eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 25, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXXXVI.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to organize the board of chosen freeholders in each of the counties of this state having within its territorial limits a population of not less than seventy-five thousand inhabitants or more than two hundred thousand inhabitants," passed May ninth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the third section of an act entitled "An act to organize the board of chosen freeholders in each of the counties of this state having within its territorial limits a population of not less than seventy-five thousand inhabitants or more than two hundred thousand inhabitants," approved May ninth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

3. And be it enacted, That each of the members of every board of chosen freeholders elected under and by virtue of the provisions of this act shall receive as a salary and compensation for his services the sum of three hundred dollars per annum, and the director of said board shall receive the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, to be paid out of the county treasury by the county collector, in equal quarterly payments, and that no other compensation shall be allowed, given or paid to any of said members for any services whatsoever.

Approved March 25, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXXXVIII

An Act to permit and allow firms and individuals not less than twenty in number under each organization, known as fire Lloyds, to insure others against loss or damage by fire and lightning, and to underwrite policies of insurance issued therefor under the Liodys form.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall and may be lawful for any number of individuals or firms, as separate underwriters, to associate themselves together under what are known as Lloyds associations to be composed of not less than twenty members each, who shall all be legal residents of New Jersey, possessing in their individual right in value twenty thousand dollars of personal property and real estate, situate within this state, above all incumbrances, for the purpose of underwriting and contracting and issuing policies of insurance insuring property against direct loss or damage by fire or lightning upon what is known as the Lloyds plan and to adopt names for each of said Lloyds associations and such rules and regulations for the governance of the same as may be necessary for the carrying out the purposes of the said Lloyds association.

2. And be it enacted, That upon filing with the commissioner of banking and insurance of this state a certificate of each association thus defined, duly signed by at least twenty members thereof or each Lloyds association, the said commissioner of banking and insurance shall immediately issue to these signers, hereby termed subscribers, or to their attorney or attorneys in fact, who shall be named therein, and shall therein be empowered to represent all of the said subscribers thereto or additional subscribers thereafter and their successors as such, a certificate of authority, authorizing these subscribers, through their attorney or attorneys in fact as aforesaid, to issue and underwrite policies of insurance bearing all of the said subscribers' names as herein set forth; provided, that said association shall file in the office of said commissioner a statement in writing of the name and residence in this state of some person or persons on whom legal notices and process may served, and renew such statement whenever required; provided, that said associations shall pay to the commissioner of banking and insurance, for the use of the state, for the filing of certificate and statements and copies thereof, the same fees as are now required of corporations organized and doing business under the general insurance laws of this state.

3. And be it enacted, That such Lloyds association shall, immediately after the first of January in each and every year, file with the said commissioner of banking and insurance a true statement of assets and liabilities, with total resources for the protection of policy holders, upon blanks to be furnished by said commissioner, and that on and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, two per centum of the premiums received by the subscribers of such Lloyds association upon policies issued by them, covering property situated within the state of New Jersey, shall be paid to the firemen's relief association in the same manner as is now required of all foreign insurance companies doing business in this state; and that whenever the commissioner of banking and insurance finds, as the result of examination or by any statement filed as aforesaid, that any Lloyds association of New Jersey have a less sum than forty thousand dollars on hand over all claims and liabilities, which has been doing business one year, it shall be his duty to serve a thirty days' notice upon the attorney or attorneys that if the amount is not increased to the said sum of forty thousand dollars required by this act, the charter of such Lloyds shall be forfeited to the state; and it is further required that such subscribers shall deposit with their attorney or attorneys, before the issuing of any policies by any such association known as Lloyds, the sum of forty thousand dollars in cash or securities invested in the same manner as now or hereafter required by the general insurance laws of this state.

4. And be it enacted, That no fire Lloyds organized in this state prior to this act shall be permitted to do business in this state.

5. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 25, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXXXIX.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act concerning the power of boards of education to borrow money, issue bonds, or incur indebtedness for the purchase of land or the erection of school buildings," passed May twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of an act entitled "An act concerning the power of boards of education to borrow money, issue bonds, or incur indebtedness for the purchase of land for the erection of school buildings," passed May twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, be and the same is heaeby amended so as to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall not be lawful for any board of education in any city of this state to borrow money, issue bonds or incur indebtedness in excess of five thousand dollars for the purpose of purchasing lands or erecting any school building, without the concurrence and approval first obtained of the common council, board of aldermen or other governing body of said city: provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any school district wherein moneys for school purposes are raised at an annual or special meeting of the voters thereof; and provided, further, that this act shall not apply to or affect any board of education the boundary lines of whose school district extend beyond the boundary lines of the town or city in which the school houses are located into any adjoining township outside of the limits of such town or city.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 25, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXLI.

A Supplement to the act entitled "An act to provide for the amicable adjustment of grievances and disputes that may arise between employers and employes, and to authorize the creation of a state board of arbitration," approved March twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and to end the term of office of any person or persons appointed under this act.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That Samuel S. Sherwood, William M. Doughty, James Martin, Charles A. Houston, Joseph L. Moore be and they are hereby constituted a board of arbitration, each to serve for the term of three years from the approval of this supplement, and that each arbitrator herein named shall receive an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum, in lieu of all fees, per diem compensation and mileage, and one of said arbitrators shall be chosen by said arbitrators as the secretary of said board and he shall receive an additional compensation of two hundred dollars per annum, the salaries herein stated to be payable out of moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

2. And be it enacted, That in case of death, resignation or incapacity of any member of the board, the governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, an arbitrator to fill the unexpired term of such arbitrator or arbitrators so dying, resigning or becoming incapacitated.

3. And be it enacted, That the term of office of the arbitrators now acting as a board of arbitrators shall, upon the passage of this supplement, cease and terminate, and the persons named in this supplement as the board of arbitrators shall immediately succeed to and become vested with all the powers and duties of the board of arbitrators now acting under the provisions of the act of which this act is a supplement.

4. And be it enacted, That after the expiration of the terms of office of the persons named in this supplement the governor shall appoint, by and with the consent of the senate, their successors for the length of term and at the salary named in the first section of this supplement.

5. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 25, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXLII.

An Act in relation to the election of commissioners of appeal in certain townships and boroughs.

Whereas, In numerous townships and boroughs in this state, at the annual township and borough elections lately held, all of the voters or a majority of them failed to specify on their ballots the length of the term for which each commissioner of appeal was to be elected; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the state of New Jersey, That in all such townships and boroughs the three persons receiving the highest number of votes for the offices of commissioners of appeal shall and are hereby declared to be legally elected commissioners of appeal for their respective townships and boroughs, although the length of the term for which it was intended to elect them may not have been designated on said ballots.

2. And be it enacted, That said three commissioners hereinbefore declared to be the legally elected commissioners of appeal shall in cases mentioned in the preamble to this act, at their first meeting held after the passage or approval of this act, determine by lot which one of said commissioners of appeal shall serve for one year, which for two years and which for three years, and each of said commissioners shall hold said office of commissioner of appeal and have, possess and enjoy all the powers and emoluments thereof for the term so determined by lot as aforesaid.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 25, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXLIII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to organize the board of chosen freeholders in each of the counties of this state having within its territorial limits a population of not less than seventy-five thousand inhabitants or more than two hundred thousand inhabitants," passed May ninth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the third section of an act entitled "An act to organize the board of chosen freeholders in each of the counties of this state having within its territorial limits a population not less than seventy-five thousand inhabitants or more than two hundred thousand inhabitants," approved May ninth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

3. And be it enacted, That each of the members of every board of chosen freeholders elected under and by virtue of the provisions of this act shall receive as a salary and compensation for his services the sum of three hundred dollars per annum, and the director of said board shall receive the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, to be paid out of the county treasury by the county collector, in equal quarterly payments and that no other compensation shall be allowed, given or paid to any of said members for any services whatsoever; provided, however, that this act shall not apply to the board of chosen freeholders of any county having within its territorial limits a population of less than one hundred thousand inhabitants.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 25, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXLIV.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to regulate and establish a uniform rate of charges for legal advertising in New Jersey," approved March twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That hereafter the price for publishing in the newspaper published in counties of the first class in this state, the legal notices designated in the act to which this is a supplement, shall be at the rate of ten cents per line for the first insertion, and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion, and no more; provided, that in computing any such charge per line for said notices the lines must average at least eight words.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 25, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXLV

An Act to defray the expenses of the contested election case between Jacob C. Lippincott and William J. Thompson.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the treasurer of this state shall pay upon the warrant of the comptroller of this state to the several persons hereinafter named the amounts set opposite their respective names, for services and expenses in said contested election case, as follows, namely:

Item No. 1. To John W. Griggs, for professional services as counsel to said committee, one thousand dollars	$1,000 00
Item No. 2. To Knight & Gnichtel, for stenographic services in reporting the testimony and proceedings of said committee, eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifteen cents	837 15
Item No. 3. To William J. Thompson, incumbent, for expenses incurred in said contest, fifteen hundred dollars	1,500 00
Item No. 4. To John Graham, sergeant-at-arms of investigating committee, five hundred dollars	500 00
Item No. 5. To William D. Anderson, seventy-five dollars	75 00
Item No. 6. To Daniel F. Lane, twenty-five dollars	25 00

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall effect immediately.

Approved March 26, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXLVI.

An Act concerning naturalization and regulating the procedure in cases of naturalization in courts of this state, and establishing uniform fees of clerks and judges in naturalization cases.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the supreme court and the courts of common pleas in the several counties of this state shall respectively have jurisdiction of declarations of intention, and of applications of aliens to become citizens of the United States; no other court or courts now established by this state shall entertain a primary or final declaration or application made by or on behalf of an alien to be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, receive a registry of an alien, or have or entertain jurisdiction of the naturalization of an alien; nor shall any clerk of any such court or courts receive any such declaration, application or papers.

2. And be it enacted, That primary declarations of intention of aliens to become citizens of the United States may be recorded and filed in the supreme court and the courts of common pleas in the several counties of this state at any time, and the requisite and prescribed oath administered by the clerk of the court at the time of such recording and filing; a complete record of each and every of the said declarations shall be entered in the proper docket of the court by the clerk thereof, which said record the alien shall subscribe, or cause to be subscribed, and be shall also add, or cause to be added, in writing, the street and number of the house in which he resides, and the name of the city, town, village or other place where such residence is situated; provided, that where the street and number, as required by the provisions of this section of this act, cannot be given, the place of residence shall be described with sufficient accuracy for indentification.

3. And be it enacted, That final applications of aliens to be admitted to become citizens of the United States, made in any of the courts of this state in which, by the provisions of this act, such applications may be made, may be filed in term time or during vacation, but final action thereon shall be had only on stated days or the regular terms of the said courts; every application shall be entered on the docket of the court on the day on which the application shall be made; such application shall be in the form of a petition, subscribed and verified by the oath of the applicant, and shall be filed in the court to which it is presented at least fourteen days before final action thereon shall be had; the petition herein provided for shall state the place and country of the birth of the petitioner, and the exact time and place of his arrival in the United States, and shall set forth his name in full, his age and occupation, the name of the street and number of the house in which he resides, and the name of the city, town, village or other place in which such residence is situated, and the name of the person or the names of the persons whom the said applicant intends to summon as witnesses at the final hearing upon his said application, together with the street and number of the residence or residences of such witnesses simultaneously with the presentation and filing of the petition herein prescribed and provided for, there shall also be filed an affidavit of a person, who must be a citizen of the United States, and who may or may not be a person whom the petitioner intends to summon as a witness at the final hearing upon his application to be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, which said affidavit shall set forth the full name, residence and occupation of the affiant, and that the affiant is a citizen of the United States and is personally well acquainted with the petitioner, and that the said petitioner has resided for five years within the United States and one year at least immediately preceding the presentation of the petition within the State of New Jersey, and that during that time the said petitioner has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same; and in applications made pursuant to section two thousand one hundred and sixty-seven of the revised statutes of the United States, and any amendments thereof, the affiant shall also declare his belief with the grounds therefor, that for the two years next preceding the presentation of the said petition it has been bona fide the intention of the petitioner to apply to become a citizen of the United States; provided, that in applications where the street number as required by the provisions of this section of this act cannot be given the place or places of residences shall be described with sufficient accuracy for identification; and provided further, that none of the provisions and requirements of this act shall be deemed to dispense with, nor shall they or any of them dispense with, the evidence and proofs or other requirements provided for and required in cases of naturalization under, in accordance with and by virtue of the provisions of the revised statutes of the United States and the laws of congress.

4. And be it enacted, That every person who may or shall hereafter make application in any of the courts of this state, in which by the provisions of this act such application shall be made, to be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, shall give notice of his application to the clerk of the city, town, village or other place where he resides, or, if there be no clerk, then to the officer or person performing similar duties in such place of his residence, at least fourteen days before the final hearing upon the application as aforesaid, which said notice shall contain his full name, age, occupation, residence and the name of the court in which the said petition has been filed and is pending; it shall be the duty of such clerk, or other officer or person, to make and preserve a complete record of all such notices in a form convenient for public inspection, and to give to each applicant who has given such notice a certificate that the provisions of this section of this act have been complied with, and this certificate shall be filed by the said petitioner in the court in which his said petition is filed and pending determination before final action thereon shall be taken by the court.

5. And be it enacted, That the clerk, or other officer or person performing similar duties, of the city, town, village or other place of the applicant's residence, shall, within seven days from the receipt of the notice prescribed in the preceding section, post in at least two public places in such city, town, village or other place, the date of the receipt of the notice, the name of the applicant, his age, occupation, residence and court in which his petition is pending, on lists with blank form containing the following headings:

Date of Receipt of Notice.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.	Court in which petition is pending.

6. And be it enacted, That a record of every final application to be admitted to become a citizen of the United States shall be kept by the clerk of the court in which such application shall be made, and shall be open to the inspection of the public at reasonable times and upon proper demand; such record shall contain the names of all applicants, arranged alphabetically according to their surnames, and also the residences of the said applicants; it shall further state the nationality of each applicant and the form and nature of the application, whether based upon a preliminary declaration of intention or upon a petition founded upon and made in accordance with the provisions and requirements of section two thousand one hundred and sixty-seven of the revised statutes of the United States, and any amendments thereof, or otherwise; and it shall further state the name of the witness, or the names of the witnesses, summoned by the said applicant and appearing upon his final application to be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, with the residence or residences of such witness or witnesses; a return shall be made annually by the several clerks, on or before the first day of February of each year, to the secretary of state, of the full name and residence of each and every person so naturalized and admitted to become a citizen of the United States during the year prior to the first day of the preceding January, together with the date of such naturalization and admission to citizenship; and the returns so made shall be filed and kept by the secretary of state in a form convenient for reference.

7. And be it enacted, That the fees of the clerks of all courts which, under the provisions of this act, have jurisdiction in cases of naturalization, and of the several judges of the said courts performing services in such cases, shall be the following and no more: for all services of any clerk upon the primary declaration of intention of an alien to become a citizen of the United States, including the oath or affirmation of such alien, and the record and certificate thereof, delivered to such alien, the sum of fifty cents; for the services of any such clerk upon the final application for the naturalization of any alien, and upon the completion of the proceedings necessary for any alien to become a citizen of the United States, including the filing of the petition and the record thereof, and for the certificate of the admission to citizenship to be delivered to the applicant, or to any person authorized by said applicant to demand the same, the sum of fifty cents; for the services of any such clerk in making out and preparing the petition of any applicant for presentation to the court upon the final application, in accordance with the provisions of section three of this act, the sum of fifty cents; for all the services of any judge of the said courts required to be performed by him in such cases of naturalization, including the examination of the petition and accompanying affidavit, the oath and examination of the applicant and his witnesses, and the order that the applicant be admitted to be a citizen of the United States, the sum of seventy-five cents; no primary or final certificate shall issue in any case of naturalization unless the fees provided for in this act shall first be paid.

8. And be it enacted, That the fees of the clerks or other like officers or persons of cities, towns, villages or other places for the recording and posting of the notice and the issuing of the certificate provided for under the provisions of the fourth and fifth sections of this act, shall be the sum of fifty cents for each application.

9. And be it enacted, That no person shall hereafter be naturalized or admitted to be a citizen of the United States by any court of this state within the thirty days next preceding any national, state, municipal, general, special, local or charter election; provided, that the provisions of this section shall not prevent any applicant who may become eligible to citizenship during said period of thirty days, from receiving, in the manner provided for in this act, a certificate of naturalization and citizenship on the proper day during said period, if application therefor shall have been made and allowed within one week next preceding the commencement of said period of thirty days.

10. And be it enacted, That any clerk or other person who records or files any declaration or application in any case of naturalization, or issues any certificate in any case of naturalization, in violation of the provisions of this act, or any of them, shall be punished by a fine of one hundred dollars.

11. And be it enacted, That no political committee or committee of any political party, and no person who has received or accepted a nomination for any political office, shall make any payment or promise of payment of money to or on behalf of any person for fees for the primary or final declaration or application for naturalization, or for services as attorney or counsel, or as agent or otherwise in assisting or enabling any person or persons to make such declaration or application; whoever violates any of the provisions of this section of this act shall be punished, upon conviction thereof, by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

12. And be it enacted, That chapter one hundred and eighty-five of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, entitled "An act to establish uniform fees of clerks and judges in naturalization cases, and to provide for the taxation of the same," be and the same is hereby repealed.

13. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Passed March 26, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXXXVII.

An Act to extend the time for building and putting in operation certain street railways authorized under chapter one hundred and seventy-two of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety three.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever the time limited for the building and putting in operation of any street railway or any portion thereof authorized to be constructed under the act referred to in the title of this act shall expire during the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, such time shall be and the same is hereby extended for a further period of one year.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed a public act, and shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 25, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXLVII.

An Act to defray the incidental expenses of the legislature of New Jersey for the session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the treasurer of the state of New Jersey to pay, upon the warrant of the comptroller, to the several persons hereinafter named, the following amounts, that is to say:

Item No. 1. To each clergyman for opening the session of the senate and house of asembly with prayer during the session of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, ten dollars,	$10 00
Item No. 2. To each officer of the senate and house of assembly of the session of eighteen hundred and ninety-four, for services in opening the session of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, ten dollars,	10 00
Item No. 3. To George Austin, for services as clerk to the committee on labor and industries, session of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, two hundred dollars,	200 00
Item No. 4. To John C. Rankin Company, for bill files for house of assembly, session of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, seven hundred and sixteen and seventy-five one-hundredths dollars,	716 75
Item No. 5. To Anacletus Kessler, for repairing safes, house of assembly, session of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, eight and twenty-five one-hundredths dollars,	8 25
Item No. 6. To Matthias Plum, for stationery, house of assembly, session of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, six hundred and forty-nine dollars,	649 00
Item No. 7. To Lysander E. Watson, for traveling expenses of assistants securing the presence of absent members, house of assembly, session of eighteen hundred and ninety-four, ten dollars,	10 00
Item No. 8. To Lysander E. Watson, for telephone and telegraph tolls, house of assembly, session of eighteen hundred and ninety-four, one and sixty-four one-hundredths dollars,	1 64
Item No. 9. To Lysander E. Watson, for expressage, house of assembly, session of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, seven and ninety-five one-hundredths dollars,	7 95
Item No. 10. To Lysander E. Watson, for printing, telegrams, carriage hire and decorations for the funeral of Assemblyman Charles L. Walters, of Monmouth county, fifteen and sixty-two one-hundredths dollars,	15 62
Item No. 11. To John J. Matthews, for furnishing one hundred and fifty copies of members' pocket calendars for the senate and house of assembly, one hundred and fifty dollars,	150 00
Item No. 12. To Mrs. Elizabeth Kucker, for washing towels for senate and house of assembly, sixty-five dollars,	65 00
Item No. 13 To John D. Allward, for extra services as assistant to the clerk of the house of assembly, session of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, fifty dollars,	50 00
Item No. 14. To George W. Peak, for extra services to the committee on municipal corporations of the house of assembly, one hundred dollars,	100 00
Item No. 15. To Ira S. Smith, doorkeeper of the session of eighteen hundred and ninety-four, for services at organization of house of assembly eighteen hundred and ninety-five, ten dollars,	10 00
Item No. 16. To William H. Rea, for furnishing parchments and engrossing oaths of senators, members of assembly and officers of the legislature, session eighteen hundred, and ninety-five, fifty dollars,	50 00
Item No. 17. To William H. Corbin, for services as counsel for house of assembly managers in the Connelly impeachment trial, two hundred and fifty dollars,	250 00
Item No. 18. To The John L. Murphy Publishing Company, for stationery and supplies furnished the speaker of the house of assembly, session of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, fifty-one and sixty-five one-hundredths dollars,	51 99
Item No. 19. To The New Jersey Freie Zeitung, for furnishing five thousand copies of the governor's message in the German language, session of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, two hundred and seventy-one and seventy one-hundredths dollars,	271 70
Item No. 20. To The John L. Murphy Publishing Company, for furnishing stationery and supplies to L. E. Watson, sergeant-at-arms of the assembly, session of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, seven hundred and twenty-five and twenty-five one-hundredths dollars,	725 25
Item No. 21. To The John L. Murphy Publishing Company, for furnishing stationery and supplies to Edgar Williams, engrossing clerk of the assembly, session of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and twenty-one and ten one-hundredths dollars,	121 10
Item No. 22. To The John L. Murphy Publishing Company, for furnishing stationery and supplies to James Parker, clerk of the house of assembly, session of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, two hundred and ten and ninety one-hundredths dollars,	210 90
Item No. 23. To W. S. Snyder, for services as clerk to the incidental committee, session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, seventy-five dollars,	75 00
Item No. 24. To E. B. Sterling, for services to the engrossing clerk, house of assembly, as per resolution of the house February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, fifty dollars,	50 00
Item No. 25. To Alphonso M. Pycraft, for services to the engrossing clerk, house of assembly, as per resolution of the house February twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, fifty dollars	50 00
Item No. 26. To Advocate Publishing Company, for stationery furnished the senate and express charges, session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, fifty-five dollars,	55 00
Item No. 27. To Robert H. Ingersoll, for services as assistant journal clerk of the senate, session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, one hundred dollars,	100 00
Item No. 28. To The John L. Murphy Publishing Company, for bill calender, altering stamp, and printing slips for the senate, session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, twenty-two dollars,	22 00
Item No. 29. To J. L. Landis, for stationery furnished sergeant-at-arms of the senate, session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, thirty-six dollars,	36 00
Item No. 30. To The John L. Murphy Publishing Company, for stationery and supplies furnished to engrossing clerk of the senate, session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and thirty-eight and eighty one-hundredths dollars,	138 80
Item No. 31. To The Stoll Blank Book and Stationery Company, for stationery and supplies for the senate, session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, two hundred and eighty-four and ninety one-hundredths dollars,	284 90
Item No. 32. To The John L. Murphy Publishing Company, for stationery and supplies furnished the secretary of the senate, session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and seventy-one and twenty-five one-hundredths dollars,	171 25
Item No. 33. To Charles V. Hance, for services as postmaster of the senate, session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and twenty-five dollars,	125 00
Item No. 34. To John C. Rankin, for bill files furnished the senate, session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and ninety-three one-hundredths dollars,	193 25
Item No. 35. To Frank Thompson, for services as keeper of the cloak room of the senate, session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and fifty dollars,	150 00
Item No. 36 To M. S. Veatch, for extra services in engrossing, clerk's department of the senate, session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and thirty-five dollars,	135 00
Item No. 37. To James H. Mulheron, for supplies for house of assembly, session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, two hundred and twenty-five and seventy-seven one-hundredths dollars,	225 77

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 26, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXLVIII.

An Act to authorize townships of this state either separately or jointly, either with other townships or any municipal corporation except cities, to acquire and own lands for hospital purposes and to erect and maintain thereon hospitals and to pay for the same, and to convey such lands or any portion thereof when not needed for hospital purposes.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever the township committee of any township of this state shall deem it advisable to provide a hospital for persons having contagious diseases, and for other hospital purposes, it shall be lawful for any such township committee to acquire and own lands in the corporate name of such township, whether such lands are situate in said township or out of it, for hospital purposes, and to erect and maintain thereon a hospital, and to pay for the same from any money or funds of such township not otherwise appropriated or which may be available for the purpose, or to obtain temporary loans for the purpose and to provide for payment of such loans in the succeeding tax levy by taxes to be assessed and collected in the same manner as other taxes are assessed and collected for such township, and to convey such lands so acquired, or any portion thereof, when not needed for hospital purposes; but when such lands are situate out of the limits of any township as acquires title to the lands, then before using such lands for hospital purposes for persons having contagious diseases, there shall be obtained the consent of either the board of health or township committee of the township within the limits of which such lands lie, and such hospital is erected; that the same may be used for the purposes aforesaid; but the total expenditure for land and buildings for hospital purposes shall not exceed one-tenth of one per centum of the total sum of assessments for one year for the purpose of taxation in such township, as shown by the duplicate or other records of assessments for the previous year.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any two or more townships either with each other, or one or more townships with one or more other municipal corporations, excepting cities, to jointly exercise all the power and authority given to separate townships in the first section of this act, and such townships are hereby authorized to make all necessary agreements for the purpose of so doing, and for doing all that any township is authorized to do separately by said first section of this act, including the power and authority to acquire and convey, as aforesaid, land inside or outside of the limits of any township.

3. And be it enacted, That any hospital or hospitals which may be provided under the provisions of this act, shall be in charge and under the control of the township committee of the township which acquires land and provides hospital buildings, as aforesaid; but when two or more townships, or one or more townships with one or more other municipal corporations, jointly provide a hospital, as any township or townships are authorized to do in section two of this act, then such hospital shall be in charge and under the control of the township committees of the two or more townships, or of the township committee of one or more townships exercised jointly with the municipal authorities of such municipal corporation or municipal corporations, as the case may be.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 26, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXLIX.

An Act to provide for the furnishing of stationery and other necessary supplies for the use of the senate and general assembly.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be the duty of the state comptroller to furnish all the stationery, books and all other supplies for the use of the senate and general assembly in the conduct of legislative business.

2. And be it enacted, That the state comptroller shall compile a list of all articles needed by the senate and general assembly, and obtain, by public advertisement, in two or more newspapers published within this state, bids for the necessary supplies as aforementioned, and such supplies shall be furnished by the lowest responsible bidder, who shall deliver all such goods on or before the twentieth day of December of each year; provided, that the cost shall not exceed the sum of fifteen dollars for each member of the senate and general assembly.

3. And be it enacted, That all supplies, as before mentioned, shall be furnished to each senator and member of the general assembly upon his written requisition, and not otherwise.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 26, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCL.

An Act authorizing and validating the sales of certain church and parsonage property of the Methodist Episcopal church and other churches or religious societies.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the present trustees of any Methodist Episcopal, or any other church or religious society and their successors in office, or a majority of them, are authorized and empowered to sell at public or private sale, and convey, in fee simple or otherwise, all such church and parsonage property, together with all the estate, right, title and interest which the said trustees or stewards or other officers now have or may have in the same by virtue of any deeds of conveyance or otherwise, whenever any such church or religious society may authorize and direct such sale thereof, by a majority of its members present at any meeting called by said trustees at its usual place of public worship, after at least ten days' notice of the time and place and object of such meeting, by an advertisement set up in open view at or near such place of meeting, signed by the president and secretary of said board of trustees or by a majority of said trustees.

2. And be it enacted, That all such sales and conveyances heretofore made by such trustees are hereby validated and confirmed; provided, they have been or shall be authorized and approved by a majority of the members of such church or religious society present at a duly called meeting thereof.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLI.

An Act to provide for the appointment of commissioners to revise the laws of this state relative to corporations, and to prepare a bill for that purpose.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That William H. Corbin, Henry E. Howell and Henry M. Snyder be and they are hereby appointed commissioners, whose duty it shall be to revise and codify the "Act concerning corporations" (Revision), approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and the several subsequent acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof, and to incorporate such amendments as they may deem wise and necessary to perfect the system of general corporation laws of this state.

2. And be it enacted, That said commissioners shall organize by the election of one of their number as president and the appointment of a secretary; they shall have power to adopt their own rules of procedure and to employ such clerical assistance as may be necessary for the transaction of their business and to fix the compensation therefor, which compensation, as also all expenses incurred for printing and clerical assistance, shall be paid by the state treasurer on the certificate of the president and the warrant of the state comptroller.

3. And be it enacted, That said commission shall convene and conclude their labors as speedily as may be and submit the bills prepared, together with such suggestions as they may deem expedient, to the legislature on the first day of its next session.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLII.

An Act to amend "An act concerning roads" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section twenty-six of "An act concerning roads," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

26. And be it enacted, That if any such owners, applicant or applicants shall be dissatisfied with the assessment of the surveyors, such owner or applicant or applicants, within two years after return made as aforesaid, having given ten days' notice in writing to the other party of the object, time and place of such intended application, may apply to the justice of the supreme court or a judge of the court of common pleas of the county wherein such land is situated, which justice or judge shall forthwith appoint three competent and disinterested freeholders of such county, who, or a majority of them, shall have power to review such assessments, and may diminish or increase the same as they under the circumstances shall deem equitable and just; and make report thereof in writing under their hands forthwith, to be filed in the office of the clerk of said county, and the same shall be and remain final and conclusive; provided, that such freeholders meet upon like notice as aforesaid, and be duly sworn or affirmed to execute the duties aforesaid before they enter upon the discharge thereof.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLIII

An Act to authorize the board of health in cities of the first class in this state to condemn and prohibit the sale or use of impure ice and ice cut from polluted streams.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the board of health of each of the cities of the first class in this state shall have authority to provide by ordinance for the prohibition of the use or sale of impure ice or ice cut from polluted ponds or streams, and in order to properly carry out and enforce the provisions of such ordinance to provide that all dealers in ice for domestic or public use shall obtain from the health authorities of such cities a permit, and to fix in such ordinance a penalty for the violation of the same, which shall not exceed a fine of fifty dollars for each offense.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLIV.

A Supplement to an act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act concerning roads' (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four," which said supplement was approved March twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no appropriation heretofore made for road purposes in any township shall be held to be invalid by reason of the fact that any such appropriation exceeded the amount estimated and published by the township committee to be raised for road purposes, and notwithstanding the fact that no estimate shall have been made by the township committee and published as directed in the fifth section of said supplement.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLV.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'A supplement to an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice in courts of law," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four,' which said supplement was approved March fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three," and which act to amend was approved April twenty fifth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of the act to which this is an amendment be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That where any action or suit has heretofore been commenced, or shall hereafter be commenced in any court of law of this state, under or by virtue of any statute or at common law, and said action or suit has been or shall hereafter be dismissed, abated, non-suited, or a judgment shall have been or shall be entered against the defendant or defendants therein, by reason of the failure of the attorney or attorneys in such action or suit to file any pleading within the time limited by law, or by reason of the filing by such attorney or attorneys of an insufficient or improper pleading, it shall be the duty of said court or of any judge thereof, to revive and reinstate said action or suit or to open said judgment and permit a proper and sufficient pleading to be filed upon such terms as may seem to said court or judge to be equitable and just, if in the opinion of said court or judge the failure to file said pleading, or the filing of said insufficient or improper pleading, was due to the neglect, fault, error or mistake of said attorney or attorneys, and injury or wrong has or may result to the defendant or defendants by reason of such neglect, fault, error or mistake; provided, however, that no action or suit which has been or shall be dismissed, abated, non-suited, or in which a judgment shall have been or shall be entered against defendant or defendants therein for the reasons above stated, shall be revived, reinstated or opened unless application for that purpose be made within one year from the date of such dismissal, abatement, non-suit or judgment.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 26, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLVI.

An Act to provide for the paid-up or cash surrender values of life insurance policies.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever any policy of life insurance hereafter issued by any domestic life insurance corporation of this state, after being in force three full years, shall, by its terms, lapse or become forfeited for the non-payment of any premium or any note given for a premium or loan made in cash on such policy as security, or of any interest on such note or loan, the net reserve on such policy, including existing dividend additions, computed according to the American experience table of mortality at the rate of four and one-half per centum per annum, shall, on demand, made in writing, with the surrender of the policy within three months after such lapse or forfeiture, be taken as a single premium of life insurance at the published rates of the corporation at the time the policy was issued, and shall be applied, as shall have been agreed in the application or policy, either to continue the insurance of the policy in force at its full amount, including dividend additions, so long as such single premium will purchase temporary insurance for that amount at the age of the insured at the time of the lapse or forfeiture, or to purchase upon the same life, at the same age, paid-up insurance, payable at the same time and under the same conditions, except as to payments of premiums, as the original policy; if no such agreement be expressed in the application or policy, such single premium may be applied in either of the modes above specified at the option of the owner of the policy, notice of such option to be contained in the demand hereinbefore required to be made to prevent the forfeiture of the policy.

2. And be it enacted, That if there be any indebtedness on the policy which has been acknowledged by the insured in writing, such indebtedness shall be paid off in cash before the provisions of this act shall be applicable to the policy.

3. And be it enacted, That the net value of the insurance given for such single premium under this act, computed according to the American experience table of mortality, with interest at the rate of four and one-half per centum per annum, shall in no case be less than two-thirds of the entire reserve, computed according to the rule prescribed in this act; but such insurance shall not participate in the profits of the corporation.

4. And be it enacted, That if the reserve upon any endowment policy applied according to the provisions of this act, as a single premium of temporary insurance, be more than sufficient to continue the insurance to the end of the endowment term named in the policy, and if the insured survive that term, the excess shall be paid in cash at the end of such term, on the conditions on which the original policy was issued.

5. And be it enacted, That any policy issued by any insurance company of this state shall be incontestable after two years from its date of issue, provided all due premiums have been paid, except that such policy may be adjusted for misstatement of age in the application for original policy.

6. And be it enacted, That on policies of prudential or industrial insurance the paid-up value of which, in accordance herewith, shall be less than fifty dollars, it shall be optional with the company issuing such policy to pay to the legal holder or holders thereof the cash equivalent; and upon such payment the company shall be absolutely released from all further claims or demands whatsoever, under or by reason of said policy, which shall thereupon be canceled.

7. And be it enacted, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to policies issued on the lives of persons under twelve years of age until three years after such persons shall attain that age.

8. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLVIII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to authorize the transfer and revocation of licenses granted by the excise board of any city in this state, and to authorize such boards to appoint a license inspector, and to fix the compensation of such officer," approved May sixth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in order to effectually prevent the violations of the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, and to prevent the unlawful sale, without license, of spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors in cities of the first class in this state, the excise boards of such cities are respectfully fully authorized and empowered to appoint not more than two license inspectors in any such city; and the person or persons so appointed license inspector or license inspectors shall possess the sole power and authority and perform the duties pertaining to the inspection of licenses granted by such excise board, and such board shall be solely authorized and empowered to prescribe the duties of such license inspector or inspectors, and fix and determine the annual compensation to be paid such license inspector or inspectors, not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum for each of such inspectors, which annual compensation or salary, so fixed and determined by such excise board, shall be paid monthly by such city to the person or persons appointed license inspector or inspectors by such excise board as aforesaid; and such excise board is also fully authorized and empowered to employ, in addition to that provided by law, such clerical help in performing the duties of the said board as from time to time they may deem necessary, and the said city is authorized and empowered upon the recommendation of said board to pay therefor fit and proper compensation not exceeding in any one year the sum of five hundred dollars, and any such city is hereby fully empowered and required to assess, levy, raise and pay to such license inspector or inspectors, appointed as aforesaid, and for such clerical assistance secured as aforesaid, in the same manner as the salaries of the commissioners of the excise board of any such city are assessed, levied, raised and paid.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, general, special, public or private, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLXII.

An Act authorizing cities of the first class to purchase land and erect buildings thereon for fire department purposes.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in cities of the first class in this state, when the municipal board or other authority having the control of the erection of buildings for fire department purposes, shall certify to the municipal board of such city having the management and control of the finances of such city, that the necessity exists for the purchase of ground and the erection thereon of a new building or buildings for fire department purposes, that it shall be lawful for such municipal financial board or authority in such city, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to issue bonds, either registered or coupon, to an amount not exceeding twelve thousand dollars, to raise money to pay for the purchase of such plot and the erection and construction of said building or buildings; that said bonds shall be payable in twelve years from the date thereof, and shall bear interest not exceeding four and one-half per centum per annum, to be sold not less than par, and that there shall be a sufficient sum appropriated and put in the tax levy of such city each year to pay the interest on such bonds, and also there shall in each year be appropriated and put in the tax levy of such city the further sum of one thousand dollars towards the payment of said bonds, to be properly invested and deposited in the sinking fund of such city to meet the payment of said bonds when they shall become due and payable.

2. And be it enacted, That whenever in any city of the first class in this state the board having charge and control of the finances of any such city has heretofore set aside or appriated to the board having charge of the erection of buildings for fire department purpose an amount not in excess of the sum of twelve thousand dollars for the erection of an engine or truck house, or engine or truck houses, and said amount so appropriated has not been expended nor any part thereof by said board at the time of the passage of this act, said board having charge and control of the finances of any such city shall have the power and authority to increase said amount so heretofore appropriated to an amount not exceeding twelve thousand dollars, as provided in this act.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLXV.

An Act directing the collectors of taxes of townships and boroughs to surrender all official books and papers to the proper authorities.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That hereafter the several collectors of taxes of the townships and boroughs of this state and their successors, shall, upon the expirations of their terms of office and within sixty days after a settlement has been made with the township committee or governing bodies of the various boroughs, surrender to said township committee or governing bodies of boroughs, all tax duplicate books and papers of their respective offices pertaining to the collection of said taxes.

2. And be it enacted, That any collector of taxes failing to surrender said tax duplicate books and other papers, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars per day for each day's failure beyond said sixty days, to be sued for, and recovered in any court of law by any taxpayer residing in any such township or borough, for the use of said township or borough.

3. And be it enacted, That the township or borough clerk, after the surrender of said books, shall be authorized to give all certificates in cases of taxation that the several collectors of taxes are now authorized by law to give.

4. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

5. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1895.

Continued from Page 9.

dence of such apportionment; it shall be the duty of such officer, and shall be stated in said ordinance, in each year, in the month of May to ascertain the amount of interest which will fall due on said bonds on or before the time fixed by law for the payment of taxes in the next succeeding year; and to certify the same together with one-tenth of the entire principal of the bonds issued to the assessors of the city, whose duty it shall be to assess the same upon the basis of the apportionment of bonds, and upon the property embraced in said apportionment, in name of the then owner thereof; the said assessment shall have the same force and effect, and be collected at the same time and in the same manner, as the other taxes collectible by law within said city for county and city purposes; but until the actual levy of such assessment, neither the liability to assessment in this section created or created under and by virtue of any other provision of this act, nor the apportionment nor record thereof shall be held or construed to create a subsisting incumbrance upon the title to the lands embraced in said apportionment; and all moneys collected under an ordinance adopted as herein provided, or under the authority conferred by this section, are hereby pledged to the payment of the principal and interest of the said bond and shall be used for no other purpose.

86. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLXIX.

An Act providing for the incorporation of cities.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the inhabitants of any district lying wholly in one county, having a population exceeding five thousand, not including any territory already within the limits of any incorporated city or town, may become a body corporate by the name and title of the city of (specifying the name to be borne by such city), whenever a majority of the legal voters resident in such district, voting at an election to be held as hereinafter provided, shall so decide.

2. And be it enacted, That whenever a petition in writing, setting forth the boundaries of a district which it is proposed to incorporate as aforesaid, and the name proposed therefor, signed by at least fifty freeholders resident in such district, shall be presented to the chairman of the township committee of the township in which such district, or a greater part thereof, is located; such chairman shall call a meeting of the township committee of such township, or a joint meeting of the township committee of the townships in which such district lies, if it lies in more than one township, at some convenient place within such district; notice of the time and place of such meeting shall be twice published in a newspaper circulating in such district; if at such meeting, or any meeting to which the application may be adjourned, complaint is made by any land owner, in or near such district, that in laying out such district, territory has been unreasonably included, or excluded, and such committee or committees are satisfied, after hearing such complaint, that the same is just, and that the boundaries ought to be changed, such committee or committees may make such changes in the boundaries as will, in their opinion, secure the best results from such incorporation to persons and property to be affected thereby; and shall thereupon order an election to be held within such district (as changed by them, if changed); to decide whether such district shall become incorporated as a city under the provisions of this act; such order shall prescribe the day and place or places of holding such election, the hours of such day, not less than ten, during which the polls shall be open, and any other regulations respecting such election as they may deem proper; if more than one voting place is designated, then such committee or committees shall divide such district as equally as may be into convenient voting districts for such election, and the election officers last appointed for the election district in which any voting place is, shall hold and conduct the election so ordered.

3. And be it enacted, That notice of such election shall be given by advertisement published in one or more newspapers published in or near such district, and circulating therein, at least once in each week for two weeks successively, and by printed notices posted in at least one hundred conspicuous places therein, at least fifteen days next preceding the time appointed for such election, which advertisements and notices, shall specify the time, place or places, and the object and purpose of holding such election.

4. And be it enacted, That any election held under the provisions of this act shall be by ballot, and shall be held and conducted, and the votes canvassed and counted in the manner provided by law for conducting elections and canvassing and counting votes at town or local elections held in such township or townships; the ballots shall contain the words "for incorporation as a city under the act entitled 'An act providing for the incorporation of cities'" or "against incorporation as a city under the act entitled 'An act providing for the incorporation of cities;'" if such election be at the same time and place or places as a general, township or municipal election, then a separate box shall be provided to receive the votes on the question of incorporation; if a majority of the votes cast at such election be in favor of incorporation as a city under this act, then within five days thereafter a certificate of the result of such election, signed by the chairman of the township committee who first called a meeting in pursuance of the petition and attested by the clerk of the same township, together with certified copies of the petition order for election and statement of the board of canvassers or election officers who canvassed the vote, and proof by affidavits that due notice of such election was given, shall be filed with the secretary of state, and from and after filing the same the inhabitants of the district aforesaid, in which such election was held, shall be a body politic and corporate under the name of the city of (specifying the name designated in the petition) and by such name and title shall have perpetual succession, sue and be sued, prosecute and defend in all courts in this state, have a common seal and alter the same at pleasure, and purchase, hold and convey real and personal property for the use and benefit of the city.

5. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the chairman of the township committee to whom the petition for an election on the question of incorporation was presented, as provided by section two of this act, within ten days after filing the certificate or the result of such election with the secretary of state, to call another meeting of the township committee or committees which ordered such election, at some convenient time and place within the district which has voted as aforesaid to incorporate under this act, and such committee or committees shall, at such meeting or a subsequent meeting to which the matter may be adjourned, divide such city into three or more wards and fix a time not less than thirty days after such division into wards, for the first city election under this act; each ward shall consist of contiguous territory and contain as nearly as possible an equal number of inhabitants; such division into wards shall continue until changed by the city council after a United States or state census; during the year following a United States or state census (but at no other time) the city council may by an ordinance passed by a two-thirds vote of all the members thereof, change the division into wards; but such ordinance shall not be passed except at a meeting held at least a week after such ordinance shall have been introduced and read.

6. And be it enacted, That any city incorporated under this act shall be entirely separate from and independent of the township or townships from whose territory it was taken, all lands and real estate belonging to any of such townships located within said city shall thereafter be the property of the city; and all other lands and real estate belonging to said townships shall be and remain the property of the township in which it was located; all property, debts and obligations of such township or townships at the time of such incorporation shall be equitably divided between the city and such townships, regard being had in making such division to the value of the lands and real estate which shall have fallen to each respectively; if the city council and township committee or committees shall agree on such division, then, on application of either to the court of common pleas, of the county, such court shall appoint three commissioners, not inhabitants or property owners in such city or township or townships, to make such division, and shall make such rules and orders with respect to the proceedings of such commissioners as may be just and proper; the report of the commissioners, or a majority of them, under their hands shall be final and conclusive unless an appeal be taken within thirty days after such report shall be filed in the county clerk's office; should such appeal be taken the court of common pleas shall review the decision of the commissioners, and reverse, modify or affirm the same as shall appear to be just.

7. And be it enacted, That there shall be elected at the annual city election in each city incorporated under this act a mayor and a city council, consisting of one councilman from each ward, chosen by the electors thereof, and such other officers as may be provided by law, and all cities incorporated under this act shall be governed by the laws of this state relating to and regulating the government of cities.

8. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLXX.

An Act authorizing cities of the first and second class to make necessary repairs to curbs and sidewalks and assess the cost thereof upon the property benefited.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in cities of the first and second class in this state, it shall be lawful for that municipal board or authority having control of the repairing of the streets of such city by resolution to require, in their discretion, any property owner or property owners to lay, alter, repair, relay, set or reset with curbstone or flagstone, and to supply and lay or set new curb or sidewalk, or to level the same in accordance with the established grade, in front of the property of any such owner or owners in accordance with specifications to be furnished by said board or authority, and when such repairs shall be made by the said owner they shall be made under the direction and control of the general superintendent of works of the board of street and water commissioners of such city or of such other officer or committee as shall have charge and control of the streets of such city, and shall be subject in all things to his or their approval; and if any such property owner or owners shall neglect or refuse to make the repairs required by such board or authority, as herein authorized, for four weeks after notice shall have been served upon such owner or owners or mailed to the last known post office address of such owner or owners, or of his or their known agents, then such board or authorities shall cause to be published in their minutes a declaration of their intention to proceed, which declaration, so published, shall be deemed a complete and final notice and a bar to any claim of insufficient service, and such board or authority may then proceed to make such repairs; and the amount so expended by any city in making such repairs in front of any lot or parcel of land shall be a first and paramount lien of the taxes imposed in any such city on said premises, and shall be collected by the comptroller or other proper officer of such city now or hereafter having charge of the collection of assessments levied for the benefits received from opening, grading and paving streets in the same manner as such assessments are now or may hereafter be collected, or such comptroller or other officer may, in his discretion, report the amount due from each property owner on account of such sidewalk improvement and then remaining unpaid, to that board or authority having control of the levying of taxes in such city, which said board or authority shall cause such sum or sums to be included in the annual taxes to be levied against such lot or lots so reported, and such sum or sums so included shall be collected by the collector in any such city in the same manner as general taxes are now collected in such city, and shall be subject to the same penalty for non-payment, including interest at such rate as may now or hereafter be fixed by law for arrears of taxes and including also the right on the part of the city to sell the property for non-payment.

2. And be it enacted, That in order to carry out the provisions of this act the board or authority herein vested with power to make such repairs shall have power to expend a portion of the whole of any fund heretofore set aside in any such city for said purpose, and if such fund shall become exhausted by reason of the making of such repairs, said board or authority shall be privileged to expend out of any license moneys set aside in any such city for the repairing of paved streets such further sum or sums as may be necessary for said purpose.

3. And be it enacted, That when the assessments herein authorized to be levied for the making of such repairs shall be collected the treasurer or other proper officer of such city, shall credit the amount so paid, first to the account for the repairing of paved streets, until the full amount taken therefrom for the purposes of this act shall be restored, and the balance to such account as may exist in such city for the making of repairs to sidewalks, et cetera.

4. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLXXI.

An Act to enable cities of the third class to purchase lands and erect school buildings thereon.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That hereafter in any incorporated town or city of the third class of this state when any public school house shall be in a dilapidated, unsanitary, unsafe or unsatisfactory condition for school purposes, or when the increase in population demands more school accommodations, it shall be lawful for the common council, board of aldermen or other body having control of the finances of such city, to borrow money to an amount not exceeding the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of purchasing lands and erecting school houses thereon.

2. And be it enacted, That the said common council, board of aldermen or other body having the control of the finances of such city, to secure the payment of the sum or sums so borrowed, may issue bonds in the corporate name of such city to be denominated "school bonds of the city of ——," not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of fifty thousand dollars, payable in not more than twenty years, bearing interest not to exceed the rate of five per centum per annum, pledging the faith and credit of such city for the payment thereof, which bonds shall be sold to the highest bidder at not less than par value; provided, however, that the purchase of lands for such purposes and the erection of school houses thereon with the money so borrowed shall be under the direction and control of the board of education of such city.

3. And be it enacted, That if the charter of any such city of the third class in this state shall limit the amount of indebtedness that may be incurred, or by its terms permit the carrying out of the provisions of this act, the same shall not hereafter be held to apply to the raising of money under the provisions of this act, any other law to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLXXII.

An Act to empower boards of aldermen, councilmen or other governing bodies of cities, towns or boroughs of this state to give notice of intention to pass ordinances for any public improvement by publication.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever by the charter, special public law or general public law under the provisions of which any city, town or borough of this state shall intend to cause any public improvement to be made no specific direction is given of the manner in which notice shall be given of the intention of the board or aldermen, councilmen or other governing body of such city, town or borough to pass and adopt an ordinance or ordinances to cause such public improvement to be made, it shall be lawful for the said board of aldermen, councilmen or other governing body of any city, town or borough of this state to cause notice of its intention to pass such ordinance or ordinances to be given by publication for two weeks before the introduction or first reading of such ordinance or ordinances in one or more newspapers published and circulating in such city, town or borough; or if no newspaper be published in said city, town or borough, then in a newspaper published in the county wherein such city, town or borough is situate and circulating in said city, town or borough; provided, that if such public improvement contemplates the taking and appropriating of any land and real estate owned by a person or persons not residents in said city, town or borough, a copy of said notice shall be served on said non-resident owner personally or mailed to his or her post office address, if known, at least ten days before the introduction of said ordinance.

2. And be it enacted, That any such notice of intention so published as aforesaid shall be a good and sufficient notice of the intention of said board of aldermen, councilmen or other governing body to cause said public improvement to be made.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLXXIII.

Amendment to an act entitled "An act to protect the planting and cultivating of oysters in the tide waters of this state," which act was approved May seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section two of said act be amended to read as follows:

2. And be it enacted, That upon the grounds now or hereafter held, used or occupied as aforesaid, the person or persons holding, using or occupying the same may plant, cultivate and gather oysters; they may shell said grounds and gather oysters that may grow thereon, and all oysters on said grounds shall be deemed and taken to be their personal property; and every person or persons who shall gather, catch or take oysters, clams or shells from any lot of ground property planted with oysters held, used or occupied as aforesaid, or use thereon any tongs, rake or dredge without permission of the person or persons holding, using or occupying the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not greater than one hundred dollars or be confined in the county jail for a period not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLXXIV.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act for the formation of borough governments," approved April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the mayor and council to establish by ordinance a police department for the borough, with such officers and patrolmen as they shall deem necessary, and by said ordinance determine and from time to time as public safety may demand to in like manner increase such police force, and the cost and expense of said department and the maintenance thereof shall be defrayed out of the taxes received for general borough purposes.

2. And be it enacted, That said mayor and council may cause to be erected and maintained such police stations as may be necessary for the efficiency of the department referred to in the preceding section of this act and to cause to be constructed or erected electric or other police signals to and with such stations, and in case there be no funds applicable for this purpose to issue certificates of indebtedness therefor payable in five years or such less time as they may determine.

3. And be it enacted, That in case a borough owns a stone crusher it shall be lawful for the mayor and council to sell for cash surplus crushed stone.

4. And be it enacted, That the inhabitants of and the territory within any incorporated or semi-incorporated village may in manner provided for the incorporation of boroughs under the act to which this is a supplement be and become incorporated as a borough under last aforesaid act, and that upon the consummation of such borough incorporation in manner provided by said act, the village government shall cease and determine, and all moneys, assets, rights, interests and credits of every name and nature shall be and become the property of and vested in the mayor and council of such borough, and the liabilities of such village shall be and become the liability of such borough, and shall be paid as other borough indebtedness; provided, however, that any and all boroughs heretofore incorporated under said act from and out of the territorial area of any such village be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed in all things, and such incorporation and all things thereto appertaining shall have the same force and effect in fact and in law as though such borough had been incorporated after the passage of this act.

5. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the mayor and council to annually by ordinance fix and determine the salary and compensation of the borough assessor and collector of taxes.

6. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLXXV.

An Act to provide for the appointment, term of office and salary of assessors in certain cities in this state, to fix the time for making assessments and for the meeting of the board of assessors in such cities, and to vacate the office of all assessors now holding office in such cities.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in any city of this state now or hereafter having within its territorial limits a population of more than fifteen thousand and less than thirty-five thousand inhabitants, it shall be lawful for the mayor of such city to appoint in and for such city three assessors-at-large, who, when so appointed, shall perform and discharge the same duties as are now required by law of assessors heretofore elected or appointed in such city, and they shall hold office for the term of three years from the date of their appointment and until their successors are appointed and qualify; and in case of vacancy in the office of any such assessors during such term, either by death, resignation or other cause, such vacancy shall be filled by the mayor of such city by appointment for the unexpired term only; the said assessors appointed under the provisions of this act shall each receive as compensation for the performance of their duties as such assessors an annual salary, which shall be fixed by the common council or other governing body of such city, but which shall not be less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, which said salary shall be in lieu of all other compensation or fees heretofore allowed to assessors in any such city for the performance of their duties, and shall not be increased or decreased during their said term of office.

2. And be it enacted, That within fifteen days after the first and every subsequent appointment of assessors in any such city under the provisions of this act, the common council or other governing body of such city shall by resolution, divide such city into three assessment districts of substantially equal area, and shall, by the same resolution, assign one of the assessors so appointed to each of said districts for the term of his office.

3. And be it enacted, That the said assessors shall make, in their respective assessment districts, the assessment required by law, between the twentieth day of May and the last Tuesday in July in each year, and that they shall meet as a board of assessors on and after the last Tuesday in July in each year.

4. And be it enacted, That the said assessors may be appointed by the mayor of such city at any time after the passage of this act, and upon their appointment shall immediately enter upon the discharge of their duties, and the offices and terms of office of all assessors existing in any city wherein the provisions of this act may be adopted and assessors-at-large be appointed as aforesaid, shall cease and be abolished and vacated upon the appointment of the said assessors under this act who shall be taken to be and are hereby declared to be the successors of the assessors whose offices are vacated by this act; provided, that in any such city having more than three wards there shall not be more than one of the said assessors-at-large appointed from the same ward; and provided, further, that such city shall have as many votes in the board of county assessors in the county in which such city is located as there shall be wards in any such city.

5. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, general, special, public or local, inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLXXVI.

An Act relating to the supply of water for public uses in townships of counties of the first class.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the township committee of any township of a county of the first class of this state owning its own pipes and mains and hydrants shall have power, in the name of the inhabitants of the said township, to enter into and make a contract or agreement with the municipal authorities of any adjoining city or with any water company, for a term of five years or less, for the obtaining and furnishing of a supply of water to be used by the said township for public purposes and use, at such rates and upon such terms as can be mutually agreed upon.

2. And be it enacted, That the said township committee may supply the water so obtained to the inhabitants of the said township upon such terms, rents, rates, prices and regulations as may be determined upon by the said township committee; and that the money so received from the sale of water shall be applied towards the payment of the water in accordance with the terms of the contract or agreement entered into as provided by section one hereof, and that the balance thereof shall be applied by the township committee to defray the necessary expenses, repairs, maintenance and the extension of such pipes and hydrants; provided, however, that the money so received from the sale of water upon any portion of the main or any extension of pipes and hydrants now made or which may hereafter be made and for which bonds of the inhabitants of said township are now issued, whether the same be issued by virtue of any general or special act, or for which bonds shall be hereafter issued under the terms of this act, after the deduction of its proportion of the money to be applied to the payment of water in accordance with the contract or agreement entered into as provided by section one hereof, shall be applied towards the creation of a fund for the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds.

3. And be it enacted, That the owner and occupier of any house, tenement, building or lot shall each be liable for the payment of the rent of water as fixed by the said township committee, for the use of the water by such owner or such occupier, and such rent so fixed shall be a lien upon said house, tenement, building or lot until the same shall be paid and satisfied; that the said township committee shall have authority to require payment in advance for the use or rent of water furnished by the said township in or upon any building, place or premises, and in case prompt payment of any water rent or water rents shall not be made when the same shall become due, the water shall be shut off from said building, place or premises and shall not be again supplied until such arrears with interest thereon shall be fully paid; and it shall and may be lawful for the said township committee to give notice once a week for four weeks, by advertisement in a newspaper published in said township, requiring the owner or occupants of such houses, tenements, or buildings or lots, to pay such water rents remaining due or unpaid thereon, and if the same are not paid, such houses, tenements or buildings or lots will be sold at public auction by the tax collector in the manner now provided for the sale of real property for unpaid taxes for the amount of the rent with the interest thereon, and the expenses of such advertisement and all other incidental expenses, and if, notwithstanding such notice, the owner or occupants refuse or neglect to pay such rents, interests and expenses, then it shall be lawful for the said township committee to direct the said tax collector to sell such houses, tenements, buildings or lots in the manner provided by law for the sale of real property for unpaid taxes in said township.

4. And be it enacted, That when applications from any of the inhabitants of the said township for water have been made to the township committee from any part of the township not then supplied with water, which, when taken at the rate established by the township committee as provided by section two hereof, shall amount in value to at least one-tenth of the estimated cost of extending the main from the most available section of the former main to the place for which water has been applied, it shall be lawful for the township committee to cause the said main to be extended and all necessary hydrants to be constructed thereon and the said township committee is hereby authorized and empowered, if there are not sufficient funds at its disposal to make said extension, to borrow upon the credit of the township by the issuance of promissory notes or bonds of the inhabitants of such township, signed by the chairman of such committee and attested by the clerk of the township under the seal of the township, which bonds shall pledge the whole property of the township for the payment thereof, and especially pledge the rents derived from the sale of water on such extension according to section two of this act, which bonds or note shall bear interest at a rate not greater than five per centum per annum, and the interest may be made payable semi-annually and the bonds to be either registered or coupon as the township committee shall direct; said notes or bonds may be made payable at such time as said township committee may direct, but no bonds shall be issued for a longer period than ten years from the date thereof, nor shall the same be negotiated at less than par; provided, however, that no bonds shall be issued under this act whereby the bonded indebtedness of said township shall thereby be caused to exceed twenty per centum of the average assessed valuation of the real property in said township for the three years immediately preceding the said proposed issue.

5. And be it enacted, That any contract for the supply of water or any issue of notes or bonds heretofore made and which, except for the date of the same, would otherwise fall within the terms and conditions of this act, are hereby declared good and valid and are hereby given the same effect as it made after the passage of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That the provisions of this act shall remain inoperative in any such township until assented to by a majority of the legal votes cast for or against such measure at any regular township election to be hereafter held in such township, of which election on such proposed measure the clerk of the township shall cause notice to be published in the manner now required by him for notices of regular township elections, and the ballots provided at such election for such purpose shall contain the words "for water bill of 1895" or "against water bill of 1895," and, if a majority of the votes cast thereat shall be in favor of this act, then it shall go into effect immediately.

7. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLXXVII.

An Act to repeal an act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to authorize the construction, curbing and paving of sidewalks and crosswalks in townships,' approved May ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four," which supplement was approved March seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That an act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to authorize the construction, curbing and paving of sidewalks and crosswalks in townships,' approved May ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four," which supplement was approved March seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLXXIX.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of bonds to provide moneys for the erection of county lunatic asylum buildings in counties of this state," approved June tenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That where in any county of this state, a county lunatic asylum building has been erected or is being erected, pursuant to or in accordance with the provisions of the act to which this act is a supplement and the acts supplementary thereto, and such building is nearing or approaching completion, but the entire completion or finishing of the same shall be impracticable or impossible by reason of the fact that sufficient moneys or funds are not appropriated, set apart or available to meet and pay the expense necessary to enable the making of suitable and proper provision for the heating and lighting of such building so that the same can be used and occupied for the purpose for which it was designed or intended, therefor, in order to make suitable and proper provision for the heating and lighting before referred to, and to enable the said building to be entirely completed and finished, including such heating and lighting and other things necessary in the premises, with all reasonable speed, the board of chosen freeholders of such county may and hereby are authorized and empowered to issue or cause to be issued bonds (except as may be herein otherwise directed) of the character, denomination, tenor and effect of those heretofore authorized to be issued in and by the original act to which this is a supplement as amended by the act amendatory thereof, approved March twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, to an amount or sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, such bonds to be made, issued, sold or disposed of as directed in such amended act; and provision for the payment of the bonds herein authorized shall be made each year as provided in the aforesaid original act save as may be herein otherwise directed; and excepting that the first provision for the payment of the same shall commence with and be made in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and like provision shall be made each year thereafter until the whole principal sum of the bonds in this act authorized shall have been provided for; there shall be inserted in the tax levy of the county each year, to meet and pay the principal of said bonds after the issue thereof, a sum not less than two thousand dollars, and in making provision for the issue of such bonds regard may be had to this last-mentioned provision and the issue thereby regulated; proper provision for the payment of interest accruing on such bonds shall be made each year in like manner; none of the moneys herein authorized to be raised shall be applied to any purpose than those above mentioned, nor shall any of the sums be used to defray any compensation to the architect heretofore provided for.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLXXX.

An Act to promote the efficiency of fire departments in cities of the first class.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no appointment to the fire department of any city of the first class of this state, of any person not already employed in said department, shall be made to any position therein of a higher grade than that of hoseman or a grade equivalent thereto in point of compensation.

2. And be it enacted, That appointments to any position or positions of a higher grade than hoseman or its equivalent as aforesaid in any such department shall not be made, except by promotion from among the men already employed in such department either permanently or as men at call.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLXXXI.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of police justices in cities of the first class," passed May eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That if the common council, board of finance, or other board or body having charge and control of the finances of any city in which courts are established by the act to which this act is a supplement, shall by resolution so provide the annual salary of the judges of said courts shall be three thousand five hundred dollars, and the annual salary of the clerks shall be eighteen hundred dollars, to be paid monthly in the same manner that other officers of such city are paid; and upon the adoption of such resolution, all fees now by law payable to such judges and clerks shall be paid into the city treasury for the use of the city, and thereafter the judges and clerks of such courts shall not be paid any fees or compensation other than the salaries herein provided for.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and they are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLXXXII.

An Act concerning townships wherein boroughs have been or shall hereafter be incorporated.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the township committee or committees and the mayor and council of any one or more boroughs formed within any township or townships, shall within twenty days after the first annual election for borough officers hold a joint meeting at some convenient place within the township, and shall ascertain and determine thereat or at an adjourned meeting what amount of the unexpended balances of township moneys, against which there are no outstanding demands, is due to the borough or boroughs aforesaid; that such amount shall be ascertained and calculated upon the proportion that the assessed valuation of real and personal property within the territorial limits of the borough, as appears by the township duplicates for the preceding year, bears to the likewise assessed valuation within the whole township, and thereupon said township committee shall by resolution direct the collector of taxes or township treasurer, or both, as the case may be, to pay such sum or sums so found to be due to the collector of taxes for the borough or boroughs, as the case may be, for the use of the borough.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall apply to and be enforced within the townships wherein boroughs have been incorporated since the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately, and that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLXXXIII.

An Act concurring in an act passed by the general assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved March fourteenth, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to authorize the owners of certain mills on the Delaware river at Morrisville to extend their wing-dams."

Whereas, The general assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania passed a certain act, approved March fourteenth, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven; the title and the act being as follows:

"An act to authorize the owners of certain mills on the Delaware river at Morrisville to extend their wing-dam.

"Whereas, Adam Hoops erected certain mills upon an arm of the Delaware river, between an island and the main shore at Morrisville, in Bucks county, and for the purpose of supplying the same with water constructed a wing-dam extending up the river from head of said island, the right to the continuance of which and of taking water from the river for the use of said mills was recognized and confirmed by the general assembly of Pennsylvania, in one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one; and

"Whereas, By the construction of canals and water works tapping the river above said dam, the flow of water into said dam has been much obstructed and diminished and the value of said mills impaired; therefore,

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that David W. Kelly, Andrew K. Rowan, William C. Vansant and Joakim R. Moon, the present owners of said mills, their heirs and assigns, are hereby authorized to extend the said wing-dam up the stream to the distance of seven hundred and thirty-five feet from the head of the present dam; provided, that the head of said wing-dam does not extend into said river beyond the distance of five hundred and fifty feet from the Pennsylvania shore, and that nothing herein contained shall authorize any construction that will interfere with the channel of said river;" therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the above act be and the same is hereby concurred in.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLXXXIV.

Supplement to an act entitled "An act to authorize the construction, curbing and paving of sidewalks and crosswalks in townships," approved May ninth, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize the construction, curbing and paving of sidewalks and crosswalks in townships," approved May ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and the several supplements thereto and act amendatory thereof, shall apply to either the construction, curbing or paving of sidewalks in townships, and also to the construction and curbing, construction and paving or curbing and paving.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLXXXV.

An Act to enable counties of the second class in this state to furnish suitable accommodations for the transaction of public business.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in any county of the second class in this state in which there are not public buildings the property of the county suitable and sufficient to accommodate the courts, the different officers and departments of the county government, the board of chosen freeholders of any such county is hereby authorized to erect such buildings upon property now owned by such county as hereinafter provided.

2. And be it enacted, That for the purposes of this act, whenever the board of chosen freeholders of such county shall decide by a resolution of two-thirds of all its members that such a building or buildings shall be necessary, it shall be the duty of the circuit court, upon the presentation of such resolution thereto by said board, to appoint three disinterested freeholders and residents of said county, no more than a majority of whom shall be members of the same political party, and who shall give a bond for the proper performance of their duty in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars; and shall serve during the pleasure of the appointing power and until others are appointed in their places, unless removed for cause by the said court, who shall have power to erect on the property now owned by said county such buildings as they shall deem suitable for the purposes of this act.

3. And be it enacted, That said commissioners shall organize by the selection of one of their members as chairman, and all payments made for the purposes of this act for the labor and materials furnished shall be upon orders of certificates of said commissioners, signed by the chairman, and the acts of a majority of said commissioners shall be the acts of the commissioners as herein authorized; and such commissioners shall receive a full compensation for their services one hundred dollars per month each for the time they serve, and the chairman shall receive twenty-five dollars per month in addition thereto; and the clerk and counsel respectively of the board of chosen freeholders of such county shall act as clerk and counsel respectively of such commissioners, and shall receive such compensation for their services as such commissioners shall decide.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the board of chosen freeholders of any such county, by resolution adopted by a vote of not less than two-thirds of all the members of such board, to order, direct and authorize the issue, for the purposes aforesaid, of bonds in the corporate name and under the corporate seal of such county, the total amount of which shall not exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

5. And be it enacted, That such bonds so as aforesaid directed and authorized to be issued, and shall be signed by the director or directors-at-large of the board of chosen freeholders of such county and the county collector thereof, and the corporate seal shall be attached thereto; they shall state upon their face for what purpose the same are issued; they shall be of the denomination of not less than one thousand dollars each; such bonds may be either registered or coupon bonds, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding four per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, which bonds may be sold at either public or private sale for the best price which can be obtained therefor, but the same shall not be sold for less than their par value; and registered bonds may be exchanged for coupon bonds, and vice versa, at the option of the holder, if the board of chosen freeholders shall by resolution consent thereto; all real and personal property within such county shall be liable for the payment of the principal and interest of such bonds.

6. And be it enacted, That the board of chosen freeholders of such county shall provide for the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds by taxation as follows: every year after the issue thereof, said board shall, by tax, in the manner hereinafter directed for the payment of the principal, raise and provide moneys sufficient to pay the interest thereon as the same shall accrue; yearly and every year, commencing with and including the year one thousand nine hundred and one, until said bonds shall be redeemed and paid off, such boards shall order and cause to be assessed and collected by tax at the same time and in the same manner that other county taxes in such county are assessed and collected, a sum in addition to the amount required for interest, of not less than ten thousand dollars, to pay the principal of said bonds; and provision for the redemption and payment thereof, in accordance with this section, shall be made at the time of the direction for the issue of the bonds as aforesaid; provided, that the whole expenditure for the erection of said building or buildings, and all purposes of this act shall not exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

7. And be it enacted, That the work done and the materials required to be furnished by virtue of this act, shall be done and furnished only under a contract or contracts in writing, which shall be awarded upon bids duly advertised for in three newspapers printed and published in said county, at least ten days previously, and the lowest bidder only shall be entitled to the contract; and such bidder shall be required to enter into bond, with such sureties as such commissioners shall determine by resolution at the time the bids are ordered or invited, for the faithful performance of the contract, which sureties shall not be less than two in any case, and they shall be residents and freeholders in the county, seized of real property therein over and above all their debts and above all liens and incumbrances on the property of not less than sixty per centum of the contract to be secured by their bond; in case of the rejection of any bid for any reason, as well as in a case where the lowest bidder may for an unforseen reason fail to enter into contract as above specified, new bids shall be advertised for, and the contract to be made shall be made with the lowest bidder; all bids must be accompanied by offer of sureties qualified as aforesaid, who shall make oath to the same, and who shall specify therein that each of them is ready and willing to enter into bond for the faithful performance of the contract as above provided.

8. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLXXXVI.

An Act to amend an act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act for the preservation of sheep" (Revision), approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six,' which further supplement was approved April fourth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the second section of the act of which this is amendatory be amended so as to read as follows:

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of each township, village, borough or city in this state to provide a book for the purpose of registering the owner's name of every dog or bitch and the number, numbering them in the order of the owner's applying for said registration, and giving to each person information of the registered number thereof; the person applying for registration shall pay the sum of one dollar for each dog or bitch thus registered, of which the clerk shall receive twelve cents for each registration, the balance to be applied to paying damage done by dogs to domestic animals or poultry, after the same shall have been appraised by two freeholders, as authorized and directed by the act to which this is a supplement and the supplements to said act, and in case there is no damage such balance to become a part of the general fund of such township, village, borough or city, as the case may be.

2. And be it enacted, That the third section of said act of which this is amendatory be amended so as to read as follows:

3. And be it enacted, That in case the clerk of any township, village, borough or city shall neglect or refuse to so register any dog or bitch when application shall be made to him for that purpose, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for each refusal, which shall be paid to the treasurer of the township, village, city or borough, and be applied to the general fund of such township, village, city or borough, as the case may be.

3. And be it enacted, That the fourth section of the said act of which this is amendatory be amended so as to read as follows:

4. And be it enacted, That the common council or governing board of any incorporated city, village, borough or town or the township committee of any township in this state are hereby authorized and empowered and whose duties it shall be to appoint one or more persons in their respective cities, villages, boroughs, towns or townships with full power and authority to kill any dog, male or female, found straying off the owner's premises without such collar as above provided for upon its neck.

4. And be it enacted, That the fifth section of the said act to which this is amendatory be amended so as to read as follows:

5. And be it enacted, That the common council or governing board of any incorporated city, village, borough or town and the township committee of any township are hereby authorized to fix the compensation to be paid to any person or persons appointed as above provided for and to pay the same out of any moneys in the treasury of said city, village, borough, town or township.

5. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLXXXVII.

An Act to authorize the purchase of land and the erection of fire engine houses thereon in cities of the second class in this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the mayor and common council, or other governing body of any city of the second class in this state, are hereby authorized and empowered to purchase the necessary land for the erection of a fire engine house, and to erect thereon a suitable fire engine house for use in said city; provided, the aggregate cost of such land and engine house shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

2. And be it enacted, That to provide money necessary to carry this act into effect the mayor and common council, or other governing body of such city, shall have power to issue bonds of such city to an amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, having not more than twenty years to run, and bearing interest at a rate not to exceed five per centum per annum, pledging the faith, credit and property of said city for the payment of the same, which bonds, after proper advertisement for the sale of the same, shall be sold to the highest bidder.

3. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of redeeming said bonds and meeting the interest thereon the said city shall provide a sinking fund, and shall annually include in the tax levy or appropriation of such city a sufficient proportion of said bond issue to meet the principal sum of said bonds at maturity and retire the same from the proceeds of said sinking fund.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLXXXVIII.

An Act to authorize cities to issue bonds for the construction of public schools.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the board of aldermen, common council or board having charge of the finances or other legislative body of any city in this state may issue bonds to the amount of fifty thousand dollars each year for the purpose of purchasing lands and the erection thereon of public school buildings and the furnishing of the same; said bonds shall be payable in not less than ten years and within twenty years from the date of their issue, and shall bear and pay interest at not more than five per centum per annum; shall be signed by the mayor, countersigned by the comptroller and attested by the city clerk and have the corporate seal affixed, and shall be sold for not less than par.

2. And be it enacted, That the buildings to be erected pursuant to this act shall be erected and furnished by the body in any such city having charge of and control of the public schools, and the money arising from the sale of said bonds shall be placed to the credit of said last-named body to be expended for the purposes aforesaid.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCLXXXIX.

An Act respecting the opening, widening, extending or otherwise improving of streets, avenues and public highways in cities of the first class in this state, and providing for the payment of the same; and further providing that the assessments upon property for special benefits shall be payable in full or in installments at the option of the property owner.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in addition to any power now vested in any board or body having control of the streets and highways of any city of the first class of this state, said board or body shall have further power either upon the application of any owner or owners of property liable to assessment for any contemplated improvement, or in their discretion to cause to be opened, widened, extended or changed as to its boundary any street, avenue or public highway in such city under the provisions of this act, and all proceedings taken hereunder shall refer to this act by its chapter number, and this act shall not be construed to affect the proceedings now provided by law regulating the subject matters herein named, nor shall the proceedings which may be taken under the provisions of this act be abridged by the provisions of any previous act.

2. And be it enacted, That when in the opening, widening or extension of any street, avenue or public highway under the provisions of this act it becomes necessary to lay out and establish grades, and grade, curb and flag any portion or the whole of same, and to erect any viaduct, cause any filling to be made, retaining walls, bridges, abutments and approaches to be built, in order that a continuous and suitable public highway may be provided, such board or body may cause the same to be done; provided, however, that the power vested hereunder shall not be construed to embrace general paving or sewering.

3. And be it enacted, That when in the judgment of said board or body it is desirable that any street shall be opened, widened or extended and a grade established therefor, and any improvement contemplated by this act should be made, then said board or body may, by a resolution setting forth the nature of the opening, widening, extension, grade and the character of the improvement desired, direct their proper officers to prepare either a map or specifications, or both, describing therein the location and character of such opening, widening, extension, grade and improvement, together with a preliminary estimate of the amount of the materials and work necessary to carry out the desired improvement, which when so prepared, presented to and adopted by said board or body shall be filed, and upon the filing thereof, the officer or officers now performing a similar duty in such city, shall cause to be placed in the daily official newspapers in said city for five consecutive insertions and in any weekly official newspaper in said city for one insertion, an advertisement soliciting proposals for the doing of the work and for the furnishing of the materials necessary to complete the improvement, and when such proposal shall be presented, said board or body may at the time of such presentation or at any time thereafter, not exceeding six months, at some public meeting of said board or body, either reject any or all of said proposals or proceed to award a contract therefor in such manner as now prescribed by law in any said city for the making of improvements when the cost thereof, either in whole or in part, is payable by assessments for special benefits on property benefited thereby, which award of contract shall be provisional only and shall impose no duty or liability upon such city unless it shall be finally made by such board or body as hereinafter provided.

4. And be it enacted, That when a contract shall be awarded as aforesaid such board or body shall cause to be prepared by such officer or officers now performing a similar duty in such city, a preliminary map and report of such improvement based upon such award of such contract and the amount of materials, estimated as aforesaid, which said map shall show in detail the real estate or easements required to be taken for such improvement, and as far as practicable the names of the owners of such real estate as is required to be taken or any interest therein required and the damage to be done to any owner or owners, and shall also show the total cost of such contemplated improvement and the probable amount to be assessed upon the property specially benefited thereby, and the officer or officers so preparing said map and report shall in the matter of real estate to be taken and of easements to be acquired and damages to be sustained, proceed in all things in the same manner as is now prescribed by law in any such city for the opening of streets when an assessment for special benefits is to be levied therefor; and upon the filing of such preliminary map and report the officer or officers now performing a similar duty in such city shall thereupon cause to be published in the official newspaper of such city a notice to parties interested in said proposed opening, widening, extension and establishing of grade of any street and any improvement, of the time and place for hearing objections thereto, which said notice shall describe the location and character of the opening, widening, extension and establishing of grade of any street and the proposed improvement, real estate to be taken or damaged and the easements to be acquired and the property to be assessed therefor, and such hearing shall not be held sooner than two weeks from the date of first publication of said notice; said notice shall be inserted in the official daily newspapers of such city for a period of five days, and in any weekly official newspapers of such city for one insertion, and at the time and place so fixed said board or body shall proceed to hear and adjudicate upon any objections which may be presented, and no opening, widening, extension, establishing of grade or any improvement shall be proceeded with under the provisions of this act if objections thereto in writing are presented to said board or body representing properties liable therefor to more than one-half of the probable assessments on the basis of preliminary map; in case objections shall not be so presented, or if in the opinion of said board or body a sufficient reason has not been presented for stopping said improvement, an award of contract shall then be finally made and payment ordered for the real estate and easements to be taken and acquired and damages sustained; provided, that no payment shall be made for real estate taken, or easements acquired, or damages sustained, except in such manner as is now prescribed by law in any such city for the acquiring of lands for the opening of streets; and provided further, that if there is now required in any such city the concurrence of any other board or body in the final award of contract for assessable improvements and in the payments of awards for real estate taken, or easements acquired and damages sustained, such concurring power shall not be dispensed with.

5. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of such city to pay for such real estate as may be taken or easements acquired, and for such damages as may be sustained in carrying out the provisions of this act, in the same manner as payment is now made in any such city for like purposes, when an assessment is to be levied for special benefits, and to pay for such work and materials as may be required by temporary bonds or improvement certificates, which bonds or certificates shall upon their face indicate the improvement for the payment of which and the date of the contract in pursuance of which they are so issued, by virtue of the provisions of this act; and it shall be the duty of the proper officer or officers of such city to keep a record of all bonds or certificates issued, which said bonds or certificates shall be payable at the option of the city and within six years from the date thereof, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, from the first day of January or July next succeeding the date of issue; that the said bonds or certificates shall, as far as practicable, be issued in sums and for amounts of one hundred dollars and multiples thereof, and shall be negotiable; and shall not be subject to defense by the city causing the same to be issued, except such defense as might be interposed to the payment of bonds issued in such city for like improvements, and such bonds or certificates shall not be subject to taxation in the hands of the holder; and in case the amount assessed for special benefits on the property specially benefited does not equal the whole cost of the improvement, and any portion of the cost of such improvement is required to be borne by the city at large, said city shall provide for the payment thereof in such manner as is now provided by law in such city for payments where any part of the cost of an improvement, proposed to be paid by assessments upon property specially benefited, is placed upon the city at large.

6. And be it enacted, That upon the completion of the work done by contract as herein provided, the said board or body having control of streets and highways in such city shall cause to be filed with the commissioners of assessment, of the officer or officers now levying assessments upon property specially benefited by an improvement, a statement showing the entire cost of said improvement, and such commissioners of assessment, officer or officers shall proceed to make the assessment and prepare a report and map showing the benefit to each lot or parcel of land which is specially benefited by reason of the opening, widening, extension and the establishing a grade of any street and the making of any improvement; and said assessment when so made shall be filed with the clerk of the board or body making the opening, widening, extension and the establishing a grade of any street and the improvement, whereupon notices by publication shall be given to the owners of the property liable to assessment therefor, which said notice shall name the time and place for the hearing of objections, and shall be published in such manner and for such length of time, as heretofore provided in this act for the notice of hearing the preliminary map and report, and at the time and place so fixed in said notice said board or body shall then proceed to hear and adjudicate upon all objections which may be presented in writing against the confirmation of final assessment, and said board or body shall have the authority to confirm the same as a whole, or refer the same back to the said commissioners of assessment, officer or officers making the same for further consideration, and the proceedings thereon shall be conducted in the same manner as the making of the original assessment, and the final action thereon shall be shown in the resolution of confirmation; and a copy of said final assessment map, on which shall be stated the date of confirmation, shall then be filed with the officer or officers upon whom devolves the duty of collection of assessments in any such city.

7. And be it enacted, That after the confirmation of said assessment as herein provided the property owner or owners shall have five years from the date when the annual tax is payable, next after the making of aforesaid assessment, in which to pay for the same; the amount assessed against each piece of property shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum from the date of confirmation; and such payment may be made immediately after confirmation or in five equal annual installments as follows: the first installment is to be due and payable when the annual tax is payable, next after the making of the aforesaid assessment and confirmation, and each installment thereafter shall be due and payable on and after the date of payment of annual taxes of each year in said city, together with interest computed at the rate aforesaid upon the unpaid balance of such assessment, and the property owner or owners shall, at any time after the aforesaid confirmation, have the right to pay the said assessment or any amount remaining unpaid thereon, with interest as aforesaid, from the date of confirmation to the date of payment; all payments herein provided for shall be paid to the official or officials authorized to receive the payment of assessments in such city.

8. And be it enacted, That all property against which said assessment is made shall be subject, as to each annual installment, to the laws now in force for the collection of taxes and assessments, and all such assessments and installments shall be enforced and collected in the manner now or hereafter provided by law for the collection of taxes and assessments; and it shall be lawful for such city, through its proper board to provide by ordinance or resolution for such enforcement and collection in accordance with the provisions of this act and the laws of this state.

9. And be it enacted, That in order to take advantage of the provisions of this act and put and keep the same in operation in such city, such board or body ordering the opening, widening, extension or establishing of grade of any street and the contract work herein authorized shall pass a resolution including therein an itemized statement of the cost of advertising done as herein directed, and any and all costs not herein mentioned and which may have been necessarily incurred to carry out the provisions of this act, which statement shall not include any amount of said costs as before referred to which represents any amount placed upon the city at large by reason of the assessments on property specially benefited by the improvement not equaling the cost of the improvement, and shall forward such resolution and statement to the board or body in such city having the control of the finances thereof; and such last-named board or body shall borrow such sum or sums of money so included in such resolution and statement in anticipation of the collection of taxes to be thereafter levied and to issue evidences of indebtedness therefor at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum; provided, that any money borrowed as aforesaid shall be met and paid by an appropriation to that board having borrowed the money as aforesaid, the same to be placed in the tax levy next thereafter to be levied in any such city.

10. And be it enacted, That the board or body in any such city having control of the finances thereof, shall provide such sum or sums as may be necessary to acquire any real estate or easements therein for the purposes of this act to provide for any payment and for damages to such real estate as hereinbefore provided, and are empowered to issue evidences of indebtedness therefor at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, and such certificates of indebtedness shall subsequently be redeemed when the assessments levied for special benefits hereunder are collected or in such other manner as said board or body may direct.

11. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXC.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act for the formation of borough governments," approved April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Whereas, An act passed at this session of the legislature entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act for the formation of borough governments,' approved April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight," which first-named act was approved March seventh, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, went into effect only five days before the usual spring general elections in this state, whereby it was impracticable to fully put into effect all its provisions, especially those relating to the election of members of the township committee, overseers of the roads or township officers, as provided for in section six of said act; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all townships of this state within the limits of which are boroughs incorporated under the act to which this is a supplement, and in which townships at the time of the last general election the legally qualified voters thereof failed to elect any member or members of the township committee, overseers of the roads or township officers in the place of such officers who were residing within the limits of such boroughs, under the provisions of section six of the act above mentioned approved March seventh, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, the members of the township committee, overseers of the roads or township officers residing within the limits of such boroughs shall continue to act as such officers until the expiration of their several terms of office, anything in said supplement approved March seventh, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXCI.

An Act to authorize incorporated towns in this state governed by boards of commissioners either separately or jointly, either with other boards of commissioners of incorporated towns or with townships in this state, to acquire and own lands for hospital purposes and to erect and maintain thereon hospitals and to pay for the same, and to convey such lands or any portion thereof when not needed for hospital purposes.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever the board of commissioners of any incorporated town in this state shall deem it advisable to provide a hospital for persons having contagious diseases, and for other hospital purposes, it shall be lawful for any such board of commissioners of such incorporated town to acquire and own lands in the corporate name of such incorporated town, whether such lands are situate in said incorporated town or out of it, for hospital purposes and to erect and maintain thereon a hospital and to pay for the same from any money or funds of such incorporated town not otherwise appropriated, or to obtain temporary loans for the purpose and provide for payment of such loans in the succeeding tax levy by taxes to be assessed and collected in the same manner as other taxes are assessed and collected for such incorporated town, and to convey such land as is acquired, or any portion thereof, when not needed for hospital purposes; but when such lands are situate out of the limits of any such incorporated town as acquire title to the lands, then before using such lands for hospital purposes for persons having contagious diseases, there should be obtained the consent of the township committee or other governing body of the township or other municipality within the limits of which such lands lie and such hospital is erected, that the same may be used for the purposes aforesaid; but the total expenditure for lands and buildings for hospital purposes shall not exceed one-tenth of one per centum of the total sum of assessment for one year, for the purposes of taxation in such corporated town, as shown by the duplicate or other records of assessments for the previous year.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the board of commissioners of any two or more incorporated towns, either with each other or the boards of commissioners of one or more incorporated towns with one or more townships, to jointly exercise all the powers and authority given to separate boards of commissioners of incorporated towns in the first section of this act, and such boards of commissioners of incorporated towns are hereby authorized to make all necessary agreements for the purpose of so doing, and for doing all that any board of commissioners of any incorporated town is authorized to do separately by said first section of this act, including the power and authority to acquire and convey as aforesaid land inside or outside of the limits of any incorporated town.

3. And be it enacted, That any hospital or hospitals which may be provided under the provisions of this act shall be in charge and under the control of the board of commissioners of the incorporated town which acquires land and provides hospital buildings, as aforesaid, but when the boards of commissioners of two or more incorporated towns or the boards of commissioners of one or more incorporated towns, with one or more townships, jointly provide a hospital as any board of commissioners of any incorporated town, or incorporated towns are authorized to do in section two of this act, then such hospital shall be in charge and under control of the boards of commissioners of the two or more incorporated towns or the boards of commissioners of one or more incorporated towns, exercise jointly with the township committees of such township or townships, as the case may be.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXCII.

An Act to extend the time for building and putting in operation certain street railways incorporated under an act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of street railway companies and to regulate the same," approved April sixth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever the time limited for the building and putting in operation of any street railway or any portion thereof authorized to be constructed under the act referred to in the title of this act shall expire during the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, such time shall be and the same is hereby extended for a further period of one year.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed a public act and shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 25, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXCIII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act for the punishment of crimes" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any person who shall knowingly be engaged as a messenger, clerk or copyist or in any other capacity in or about any office or room in any building where lottery slips or copies of numbers of lists of drawings of any lottery drawn or alleged to be drawn anywhere within or without this state shall be printed, kept or used in connection with the business of lottery or lottery policy, so-called, or any person who shall knowingly have in his or her possession any paper, document, slip or memorandum that shall pertain in any way to the business of lottery policy, so-called, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXCIV.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act providing for the establishment of schools for industrial education," approved March twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section four of the act to which this act is a supplement be and the same is hereby amended so that said section shall read as follows:

4. And be it enacted, That there shall be a board of trustees of each of such schools, which shall consist of the governor and the mayor or other chief executive officer of the city, town or township in which such school is located, as ex-officio members, and eight other persons to be chosen and appointed by the governor as follows: within thirty days after the passage of this act the governor shall choose and appoint eight persons, resident in the city, town or township in which such school is located, as members of such board of trustees for the following terms, two for the term of one year, two for the term of two years, two for the term of three years and two for the term of four years; and thereafter two trustees shall be appointed in like manner each year for a full term of five years; and the official terms of all trustees in office at the time of the passage of this act shall terminate and expire upon the making of the appointments aforesaid, and the trustees appointed hereunder shall take office immediately upon their appointment, and shall continue in office until their successors are appointed, and any vacancy that may occur in the said board of trustees shall be filled by appointment in like manner for the unexpired term only; the said board of trustees shall have control of the buildings and grounds owned and used by such schools the application of the funds for the support thereof, the regulation of the tuition fees, the appointment and removal of teachers, the power to prescribe the studies and exercises of the school and rules for its management, to grant certificates of graduation, to appoint some suitable person treasurer of the board, to frame and modify at pleasure such by-laws as they may deem necessary for their own government; they shall report annually to the state and local boards of education their own doings and the progress and condition of the schools.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and that this act shall go into effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXCV.

An Act to amend the act entitled "An act for the relief of creditors against absconding and absent debtors" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section sixty-five of the act entitled "An act for the relief of creditors against absconding and absent debtors" be amended so as to read as follows:

65. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the defendant in any attachment issued by a justice of the peace, on or before the day appointed for the hearing of the said cause, to file with the said justice a bond to the plaintiff, executed by one or more sufficient sureties, being freeholders and residents in the county in which such attachment shall issue, in double the amount of the claim of the plaintiff, as set forth in the affidavit filed with said justice, conditioned for the due and safe return of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, moneys and effects seized and taken by virtue of such writ of attachment, in case judgment shall be rendered for the plaintiff; which said bond shall be approved by the said justice, and filed by him for the use and benefit of the plaintiff; and thereupon the property attached shall be restored to the defendant and released from the lien of the said attachment.

2. And be it enacted, That section sixty-six of said act be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

66. And be it enacted, That after filing the said bond the said defendant shall file his plea, copy of account or set-off, if any he have; and the said cause shall and may be adjourned and conducted in all things in like manner as if the same had been commenced by summons under the act entitled "An act constituting courts for the trial of small causes;" and either party may appeal from the said judgment in like manner, in every respect, as if the said suit had been commenced by summons under the said last-mentioned act; and in case the defendant shall fail to file his bond on or before the day appointed for the hearing of the cause, he nevertheless may appeal from the said judgment, upon giving bond as aforesaid; and thereupon the property attached shall be restored to the defendant and released from the lien of the said attachment.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXCVI.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An Act respecting executions" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the household goods and furniture of every kind, not exceeding in value the sum of two hundred dollars, of any absconding debtor having a family residing in this state, shall be reserved for the use of his family, and shall not be liable to be seized or taken by virtue of any writ of attachment or civil process whatever issued out of any court of this state, except the said writ of attachment shall have been issued on a debt or demand for which said household goods shall have been sold and delivered; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to apply to process issued for the collection of taxes.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXCVII.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide additional accommodations for the insane of this state," approved March thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That "the board of managers of the state hospitals," be and they are hereby authorized to erect on the land owned by the state at Morris Plains an additional building or buildings of sufficient size to accommodate six hundred patients, and to procure such furniture and apparatus for the same as may in their opinion be requisite and necessary; and also to make such sanitary improvements in the present buildings of the New Jersey state hospital at Morris Plains as they shall deem advisable.

2. And be it enacted, That the said board of managers may appoint and employ architects, superintendents and such other persons as may be necessary for the successful prosecution of said work; may erect said buildings and make such improvements and purchase such furniture and apparatus by contract or otherwise, as they may deem for the best interests of the state, and may advertise for proposals for doing the whole or any part of the work hereby authorized, if they consider it best to have the same done by contract, and may incur all expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of this act; and they are hereby authorized to spend the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary in the prosecution of said work and for the purposes hereinafter specified.

3. And be it enacted, That the said board of managers be and they are hereby authorized to construct, maintain and operate upon the lands now owned by the state at Morris Plains, or upon any other lands in the county of Morris which may be acquired by them, for the purpose by purchase or condemnation, a system of water works, including such works as may be necessary for gathering and storing water and protecting sources of supply from contamination and such other works as in the opinion of said board of managers shall be necessary, proper and sufficient to furnish an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water for the buildings now standing upon the land of the state at Morris Plains, and for such buildings as may hereafter be constructed upon said lands, either under the authority of this act or of any other act, and for the use of the patients and occupants of said buildings and the persons employed therein.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said board of managers to purchase such lands as may be required to carry out the provisions of this act and necessary for the construction, maintenance and operation of said water works, and also the right to take and divert, either in whole or in part, the water of any spring or springs, stream or streams in said county of Morris, and the right to build and maintain any pipes, conduits, feeders, ditches, surface drains and other works upon any lands in said county, taking title to the same in the name of the state of New Jersey, or to take and acquire such lands, rights and privileges by condemnation proceedings in the manner hereinafter set forth.

5. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said board of managers, and their agents and servants, before such purchase or condemnation, to enter upon any and all lands in the neighborhood of the New Jersey state hospital at Morris Plains, and to make such preliminary examinations, explorations and surveys as may be necessary in their opinion for the purposes of this act and for laying out a system of water works for the purpose aforesaid, doing thereby as little damage as possible to the owner or owners of said lands.

6. And be it enacted, That in case the said board of managers cannot agree with the owner or owners of any lands which are necessary to be taken to carry into effect the provisions of this act, or from which it is necessary to take or divert either in whole or in part any spring or springs, stream or streams of waters, or upon, which it is necessary to construct or maintain any pipe, conduit, feeder, ditch, drain or other works, as to amount of compensation of damages to be paid to such owner or owners for such taking, use, occupation or diversion, or if by reason of the absence of legal incapacity of such owner or owners or any of them, or by reason of said owner or owners of any of them being unknown, no such agreement can be made, the said board of managers may apply by petition in writing to any justice of the supreme court of this state, which petition shall contain a description of the lands, rights and privileges so required to be taken with the name or names of the owners, occupants and other parties interested, so far as known, and of their place or places of residence, if the same can be ascertained, and thereupon the said justice shall cause notice to be given to said owners, occupants and persons interested, if known and in this state, for at least two weeks, or if said owners, occupants or persons interested or any of them are unknown or out of this state, or cannot be found therein, such notice shall be published in one of the newspapers of said county of Morris for not less than ten days in such manner as said justice shall direct, and said justice shall assign a particular time, and place for the hearing of said application, which time and place shall be specified in said notice, at which time and place, or at some other time and place to which the matter may be adjourned by said justice, and upon satisfactory evidence to him of the service or publication of said notice as by him directed, the said justice shall appoint, by writing under his hand, three impartial and judicious freeholders, residents of said county of Morris, as commissioners to examine the lands, springs and streams in question, and to appraise and assess the compensation and damages to be paid for the taking of such lands or of said rights and privileges, as the case may be, upon such notice to be given by said commissioners to the owners, occupants and persons interested as shall be directed by said justice, which notice shall be given for not less ten days, and shall be served or published in such manner as said justice shall direct; and in case of the neglect or refusal of any one or more of the commissioners so appointed to attend and perform his or their duties under said appointment, the said justice shall have power, upon such notice to the said board of managers and to the owners, occupants and persons interested in said land, as he may prescribe, to appoint one or more other impartial and judicious freeholders, residents of said county of Morris, to act in the place of the commissioner or commissioners so neglecting or refusing; and the said commissioners shall meet at the time and place by them appointed, and having first taken and subscribed an oath or affirmation before some person duly authorized to administer the same faithfully and impartially to examine the matter in question, and to make a true appraisement and assessment therein, according to the best of their skill and understanding, they shall proceed to view and examine the said lands and premises, springs and streams in question, and hear the parties interested, and take evidence if any be offered, and for that purpose may administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses, and may adjourn from day to day and from time to time; and the said commissioners shall proceed to make a just and equitable appraisement and assessment of the compensation and damages to be paid to the said owners, occupants and persons interested for the lands, rights and privileges required as aforesaid, which appraisement and assessment, together with a description of said lands, rights and privileges and the names of the owners, occupants and persons interested, shall be set forth in an award to be made in writing under the hands and seals of the said commissioners, or any two of them, which award shall be filed within fifteen days thereafter, together with the petition to said justice, the order of appointment and the oaths or affirmations of said commissioners, in the clerk's office of said county of Morris, to remain of record therein; and thereupon and on payment or tender of payment of the amount of said appraisement and assessment to the party or parties entitled thereto, the said board of managers shall be empowered to enter upon and take possession of the lands and to use, exercise and enjoy the rights and privileges so required, and all title thereto for the purposes for which the same are taken, shall, upon payment or tender, pass from the owners, occupants and parties interested to the state of New Jersey; and the said award shall be recorded by the clerk of said county in the records of deeds, and the same or the record thereof or a copy thereof certified by the clerk of said county, together with proof of the payment or tender of the amount of said appraisement or assessment, shall at all times be considered plenary evidence of the right of the state of New Jersey to have, hold, use, occupy, possess and enjoy the said lands, rights and privileges; of the said board of managers may, at the time of filing the said award, or at any time thereafter, pay the amount of said appraisement and assessment into the circuit court of said county of Morris, for the benefit of the owners, occupants and persons interested, to be paid out and distributed to and among the parties entitled thereto by the order of said circuit court, on the application of any one or more of said persons, on due notice to the others; and in case of such payment into court the title to said lands, rights and privileges shall pass to the state of New Jersey at the time of such payment; and the certificate of the clerk of said county that said amount has been so paid into court, together with said award or the record thereof, or a certified copy thereof, shall be considered as plenary evidence of the right of the state of New Jersey to have, hold, use, occupy, possess and enjoy the said lands, rights and privileges; and any justice of said supreme court upon the application of any party interested, and a reasonable notice to the other party or parties, shall tax and allow such costs, fees and expenses to the said commissioners and to any other persons who may have performed any duty in the premises, as the said justice shall think equitable and right, and the same shall be paid by the said board of managers.

7. And be it enacted, That if the said board of managers or any owner, occupant or person interested in said lands shall feel aggrieved by the award of said commissioners, such party may appeal therefrom in respect to his, her or their interest therein to the next or second term of the circuit court of said county of Morris to be held thereafter, by petition in writing to said court, of which notice shall be given at least two weeks prior to such term, either by service upon the opposite party or by publication in one of the newspapers of said county of Morris, in such manner as said circuit court shall direct, which petition and notice so served or published shall vest in said circuit court full authority, power and jurisdiction to hear and determine the said appeal, and thereupon the said circuit court shall direct a proper issue to be framed between the parties, and the same shall be tried by a jury, and said court may order a jury to be struck for the trial of the same and a view of the premises to be had, and the said issue shall be tried upon the like notice and in like manner as other issues of fact are tried in said court, and it shall be the duty of said jury to appraise and assess the compensation and damages to be paid for the taking of the lands, rights and privileges in question, or such part, share or interest therein as may be affected by said appeal; and the right of said board of managers to appeal from the appraisement and assessment of said commissioners shall not be waived or lost by paying or tendering to the parties entitled thereto or paying into court the amount of the award and taking possession of the land or exercising the rights and privileges described in said award and the right of any owner, occupant or person interested to appeal in like manner shall not be waived or lost by the acceptance of the amount so awarded; nor shall any appeal either by said board of managers or by the owners, occupants or persons interested, or any of them, prevent the said board of managers from taking possession of the land and exercising the rights and privileges covered by the award of said commissioners upon filing the said award and paying or tendering to the parties entitled thereto the amount thereof or paying the same into court, as hereinbefore provided; and if any error in law or in fact be committed upon the hearing or determination of said appeal or in the giving of judgment thereon, the party aggrieved thereby may have a remedy in the same manner and upon the same terms as in the case of other trials and judgments in said court; and upon the final determination of any such appeal, the court shall render judgment in favor of the one party and against the other as the verdict of the jury and the right and justice of the case shall require, and shall order any moneys remaining in court to be disposed of in accordance therewith, and shall award to the party substantially succeeding and prevailing in said appeal, his, her or their costs of said appeal, and order the same to be paid by the opposite party, and shall have power to enforce such judgment and order by execution in the same manner as other judgments of said court are enforced, or may take such summary proceedings, either by attachment for contempt of said court or otherwise, as shall be necessary to enforce the judgments and orders of said court in the premises.

8. And be it enacted, That the several sums of money hereby appropriated shall be paid by the state treasurer out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon warrants drawn by the comptroller from time to time as payments shall become due; said payments to be made on proper vouchers, approved and certified by said board of managers, or by such officer as they may designate for that purpose.

9. And be it enacted, That said board of managers shall make to the legislature at its next session, and at each successive session thereafter until the said work and improvements are completed, a full and detailed report of their proceedings and expenditures under this act.

10. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXCVIII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act constituting courts for the trial of small causes" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cases of appeal from the judgment of any justice of the peace it shall and may be lawful for either party to the appeal, upon giving notice in writing to the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county, on or before the first day of the term to which the appeal shall have been sent up, if the trial be had at that term, or if not, then on or before the first day of the term at which such appeal shall be tried, to demand a trial of said appeal by jury, and upon receiving such notice said clerk shall file the same in his office, and the said appeal shall be tried by a jury, and the sheriff shall return a jury either immediately or at such future time as the said court shall direct, and that by order of the court and without writ.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCXCIX.

An Act to amend an act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act to define and suppress tramps,' approved April nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six," which supplemental act was approved March twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the said supplemental act be and the same is hereby amended so that henceforth said act shall be read as follows, to wit:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That if any person shall be found offending in any county, city, township, borough or district in this state against this act it shall and may be lawful for any constable or police officer of such place, and he is hereby enjoined and required, on notice thereof given him by any of the inhabitants thereof, to apprehend and convey such person to a justice of the peace or other magistrate of such place, who shall examine such person, and may convict either him or her, being thereof legally convicted before him by the oath or affirmation of one or more creditable witnesses, other than the officer making the arrest, to labor upon any county farm or upon the streets, roads and highways of any city, township or borough, or in any house of correction, poor-house, work house or common jail, for a term not less than thirty days, nor exceeding six months; and shall forthwith commit him or her to the custody of the steward, keeper or superintendent of such farm, house of correction, poor-house, work house or common jail, or to the supervisor or overseer of highways, street commissioners or any other officer or officers having in charge the repairs of any street, road or highway, or overseers of the poor of the respective county, city, borough or township wherein such person shall be found, as in their judgment shall be deemed most expedient.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCC.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to complete the geological survey of this state," approved March thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the annual appropriation of eight thousand dollars per annum for the completion of the geological survey of this state, made in the supplement to this act, which was approved May twelfth, one thousand eight hundred eight hundred and ninety, be further continued for five years.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCI.

An Act to repeal a supplement entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act concerning cities,' approved March eighth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven," which supplement was approved April nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That an act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act concerning cities,' approved March eighth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven," which said supplement was approved April nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCII.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act concerning corporations," approved April third, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of an act entitled "An act concerning corporations," approved April third, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for any corporation organized or which may hereafter be organized under any law of this state, excepting always railroad and canal corporations, to increase its capital stock to such an amount as may be determined by its board of directors; provided, that such corporation shall, previous to the issuing of any share of stock representing the increase of its capital stock by this section authorized, file in the department of state a certificate, signed by its president, under its corporate seal, attested by its secretary, setting forth the amount of the proposed increase of capital and the number of shares into which the same is to be divided and the assent in writing to said proposed increase of stockholders owning at least two-thirds in value of the existing capital stock.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the board of directors or trustees or managers of any such corporation having outstanding preferred or guaranteed stock to issue common stock to an amount equaling the total of said preferred and guaranteed stock; provided, that such issue of common stock shall in nowise prejudice or impair the rights of owners of such preferred or guaranteed stock; and provided, further, that before the issue of any stock by this section authorized a certificate, under the seal of the corporation, setting forth the amount and date of such increase, shall be filed in the department of state.

3. And be it enacted, That the issues of capital stock hereby authorized shall be made from time to time in such sums, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as the board of directors, trustees or managers of the corporation may determine.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately, and that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCIII.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'A further supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning corporations" (Revision), approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five,' which said supplement was approved February twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two," which act was approved April twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the first section of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'A further supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning corporations" (Revision), approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five,' which said supplement was approved February twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two," which act was approved April twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, be and hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the first section of said act be amended so as to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That upon the dissolution of any corporation organized under the act to which this a further supplement, or any amendment or supplement thereto, the president and directors, acting as trustees to settle the affairs of said corporation, shall, in cases not already provided for by law, have power to meet and act under regulations to be fixed and determined upon by a majority of said trustees, and shall have power to determine when, how and where the property, real or personal, of said corporation shall be sold, whether in parcels or as a whole, and shall sell all or any part for cash, or partly on credit, or take mortgages not exceeding fifty per centum of the purchase price secured by bonds, for part of the purchase price for all or any of said property, and to fix the terms and conditions of the sale of all or any part of said property; and when the distribution of the property in whole or in part shall be by allotment between the respective shareholders deeds and suitable instruments of transfer of the lands, shares of stock and other property, so allotted or set off to each shareholder, shall be made and delivered by the trustees to each shareholder upon payment of the amount of his share of the expenses and indebtedness of said corporation as determined by said trustees; and upon the failure or refusal of any shareholder to pay the same, the said trustees shall have power to sell, at public sale, the lands, shares of stock and other property so allotted or set off to him, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy and pay said amount and the expenses of such public sale.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same hereby are repealed.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCIV.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act for the formation and government of boroughs," approved April second, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That when any borough shall heretofore have been organized or attempted to be organized under and by virtue of the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, and the territorial limits and boundaries of any such borough shall have been duly fixed and determined in accordance with the provisions of said act in the petition for such incorporation, without any action or decision with reference to such boundaries upon the part of the judge to whom such petition for incorporation shall have been presented, then and in such case the said territorial limits and boundaries of any such borough so organized or attempted to be organized shall be taken, and the same are hereby declared to be the lawful territorial limits and boundaries of such borough; provided, that no act has heretofore been passed by the legislature affecting said territorial limits and boundaries by the creation of municipalities or otherwise.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCV.

An Act concerning the tenure of office of city marshals in cities of the third class.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the term of office of the city marshal hereafter elected in any city of the third class shall be three years.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts, either general or special, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCVI.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act respecting bridges' (Revision), approved April tenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six," which supplement was approved April eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and which further supplement was approved one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the supplement to the act approved April twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act respecting bridges' (Revision), approved April tenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six," shall be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That where any stream, creek or river shall be the dividing line between any two or more counties of this state, the board of chosen freeholders of said counties shall erect, rebuild, maintain and keep in repair suitable bridge or bridges across the waters, water-way or water-ways of such streams, creeks or rivers, at the joint expense of such counties, whether the waters of such stream, creek or river shall flow in one or more separate channels or water-ways; provided, however, that in case it shall be necessary to erect a bridge or bridges at a point on such stream, creek or river where the same shall flow in two or more channels or water-ways, the place where said stream, creek or river shall not be more than five hundred yards from the place where said channels or water-ways shall again join and flow as one channel or water-way; and provided, further, that this act shall not apply to any bridges over any stream, creek, river, water-way or channel that has been caused by the erection of any mill or mills for waste waters or race-ways from and to the same; provided, however, that said mill or mills and such stream, creek, river, water-way or channel caused by the erection of said mill or mills for waste waters or race-ways to and from the same, shall be in the same county.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCVII.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act to establish and regulate pilots for the ports of Jersey City, Newark and Perth Amboy, by the way of Sandy Hook," approved April seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the sum of twelve hundred dollars shall be the annual appropriation of the state board of commissioners of pilotage, to be expended by them in defraying the expenses of the enforcement of the laws in relation to obstructing in the channels and harbors, and to prevent the dumping of mud and other refuse matter in obstructing navigation, and for such other purposes as they may deem advisable and as they may direct.

2. And be it enacted, That the treasurer of this state is hereby authorized, upon the warrant of the comptroller, to pay to the president of the board of pilot commissioners from any money not otherwise appropriated, the sum provided for in the first section of this act.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCVIII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning cities of the first class in this state and constituting municipal boards of street and water commissioners therein and defining the powers and duties of such municipal boards, and relating to the municipal affairs and departments of such cities placed under the control and management of such boards and providing for the maintenance of the same," approved March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the board of street and water commissioners in cities of the first class in this state shall have full power to construct and build in such cities at one time and as one improvement sewers or drains in two or more streets or highways, avenues or other public places, provided such sewers or drains so constructed have a common outlet or empty either directly or through each other into the same sewer.

2. And be it enacted, That in advertising for bids or sealed proposals for the building and constructing of such sewers or drains, the board of street and water commissioners may in its discretion ask for bids or receive proposals either for the work as a whole or for the work in such sections or parts as to it may seem proper and for the best interests of the city.

3. And be it enacted, That in all the proceedings for the levying or making of assessments for special benefits upon lands benefited by said sewers or systems of sewers, and in all matters relating to the payment of said assessments, and in all matters relating to the payment of contractors therefor, the same procedure shall be observed as is now required by law in case of the building or constructing of a sewer or drain in a street or highway of such city.

4. And be it enacted, That in case a protest against the construction or building of such sewer or system of sewers, signed by owners of property representing a majority of the lineal feet of frontage along said sewer or system of sewers is presented to said board of street and water commissioners, then and in that case the ordinance or other proceeding for the building of such sewer or system of sewers shall require the affirmative vote on its final passage of at least four-fifths of the members of said board.

5. And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to dispense with the concurrence of any board now required by law to concur in any proceeding relative to the creating of liens of assessments for special benefits on lands benefited thereby.

6. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCIX.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to secure to creditors an equal and just division of the estate of debtors who convey to assignees for the benefit of creditors" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the orphans' court of any county in this state in which the debtor who has made a conveyance to assignee or assignees under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement resides, upon the application of such assignee or assignees to make an order fixing a time not less than four weeks from the date of said order, requiring creditors to present their claims against the said debtor under oath or affirmation to the said assignee or assignees, or else to be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of said estate, unless by special order of the said court on an application made to it for that purpose; provided, however, notice of said order shall be published in some newspapers designated in and by said order of the court for such time as may be therein designated, which shall not be less than three weeks before the expiration of the time limited in and by said order.

2. And be it enacted, That within thirty days after the time limited for the presentation of claims as aforesaid, the said assignee or assignees shall file in the office of the surrogate of the county a true list of all the claims which had been presented to him or them as provided in the foregoing section, which said list of claims shall be verified under oath or affirmation.

3. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said orphans' court, upon application being made to said court by said assignee or assignees, to order a sale and conveyance of any of the property of said debtor, either public or private, as may seem in the judgment of said court best for the interest of said estate, and the giving of good and sufficient conveyance in the law therefor, and authorizing and empowering the said assignee or assignees to take such steps as to the care, management and disposition of said assigned estate as a court of equity might do if the same had been in the custody and management of a receiver appointed by said court.

4. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be repealed, and this act take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCX.

An Act concerning assessments for benefits for street improvements in boroughs in this state, and providing for a new assessment or new assessments.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cases where any assessments for benefits conferred by the improvement of any street or streets, or any part of any street in any borough in this state, has or have been or shall be reversed or set aside on removal by certiorari or other process, and such improvement shall have been actually made in the manner provided by the act under which such borough is or shall be incorporated, it shall be the duty of such board, body, commissioners or committee as is or shall be vested with power to make an original assessment for benefits for like improvements by the act under which such borough is or shall be incorporated, to make new assessment or assessments of the several amounts which each property adjoining the said street, streets or portion of street upon which such improvement has been made, has been benefited by such street improvement, and file such assessment or assessments with the clerk of such borough, whereupon the same shall become a lien upon the property or properties so assessed in the same manner and with like effect and enforcable in the same manner as is provided by the act under which such borough is or shall be incorporated, or any act appropriate thereto, in case of an original assessment for like improvements.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLIX.

An Act concerning taxes.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all real property in this state not now by statute exempt from taxation, shall be assessed for taxation at its true value, and the full tax thereon shall be paid to the collector of taxes or other proper officer authorized by law to collect the same, and no deductions shall be made from the taxable value of such real estate to any owner thereof on account of the indebtedness of such owner to any national or state bank; provided, that nothing in this contained shall be construed in any way to alter or amend the method of taxing bonds and mortgages or real property which is subject to mortgage, or the method of taxing the property of railroad, canal and banking companies, or the method of taxing the surplus of insurance companies in this state.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLVII.

An Act relating to the state reformatory.

Whereas, It is deemed advisable that there shall be a state reformatory in this state for the custody and confinement of criminals between the ages of sixteen and thirty, who have not been previously sentenced to a state prison in this or any other state or country, and of persons convicted for the first time of a crime not involving moral turpitude therefore:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That there shall be appointed by the governor of this state six competent persons as commissioners to build an intermediate prison for the criminal classes, which said commissioners shall not receive any compensation for the services hereby imposed upon them, but they shall be entitled to receive their traveling and other official expenses, which shall be paid upon the approval of the governor by the treasurer on the warrant of the comptroller, and the said commissioners shall be in no way concerned in any contract for the erection of the said building or furnishing of supplies of any kind for the same.

2. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to set apart for the use of the reformatory, and take possession of, the property known as the Edgar farm, belonging to the sinking fund of this state, located in the county of Union, and also such other portion of said farm, if any, as may be located in the county of Middlesex, or so much of said property as in their judgment may be necessary, and may add thereto by purchase any adjoining property which may be necessary to the completeness of the site, at a cost not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

3. And be it enacted, That said commissioners shall have power to select and appoint such architects, superintendents and other persons necessary, with such compensation as may be fixed upon, who, together with themselves, shall prepare and mature a plan for the construction of suitable buildings for the state reformatory and superintend its erection, which, when completed, shall have a capacity of not less than one thousand prisoners, and to be so constructed as to admit of the classification of prisoners; the said plan drawn out in detail shall be approved by the governor, or such experts as he may select for deciding upon the propriety of the same; and no change shall be made in the said plan to materially affect its general character without the consent of the governor or said experts in writing; and said architects, superintendents or experts shall be paid for their services by the treasurer of the state, on the warrant of the comptroller, upon the approval of the governor.

4. And be it enacted, That said commissioners shall, within thirty days after they have been duly qualified, commence the erection of the buildings provided for under the provisions of this act, either by contract or otherwise, as they may deem best for the interests of the state; if by contract, they shall invite, by public notice, proposals for building the same according to the plans and specifications adopted, stating the time and place where the said proposals will be received, reserving to themselves the privilege of accepting or rejecting such proposals as they may deem for the best interests of the state.

5. And be it enacted, That to enable said commissioners to purchase the land necessary, erect main building, walls, a hospital and to furnish complete two wings of the building under the plans adopted by said commissioners, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid by the treasurer of the state, on the warrant of the comptroller, from time to time upon requisition of the commissioners.

6. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners shall keep a full record of their proceedings, and render a report of the same in detail to the governor and legislature upon completion of the main building, hospital and one wing of the reformatory, and at such other times as may be required by the governor or legislature, which report shall embrace an account of the money expended and for what purposes, and also the progress made in the erection of the said reformatory, and they shall hold their meetings at the state capitol, at Trenton, in such office or rooms as shall be designated by the governor for their uses for the purpose of such meeting.

7. And be it enacted, That the commissioners shall severally give bonds to the state in the sum of ten thousand dollars each, with two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the state treasurer, conditioned to the faithful performance of the duties imposed upon them by this act.

8. And be it enacted, That in case of a vacancy in the commissioners, by death, resignation or otherwise, the governor shall appoint a suitable person or persons to fill the vacancy, but any such appointment to fill a vacancy shall not extend beyond the next succeeding session of the legislature.

9. And be it enacted, That the intermediate prison to be built in conformity with the provisions of this act shall be known by the name, style and title of the "New Jersey state reformatory," and that for the purpose of organizing the details connected with the opening of said reformatory and for the purpose of opening the same for the admission of convicts as soon as practicable after the main building, hospital and one of the wings of the reformatory shall have been completed, the aforesaid commissioners are hereby constituted a board of managers for said reformatory for the term of three years and until their successors have been confirmed by the senate and duly qualified, said term of present board of managers to commence and take effect from the date of their appointment, under the provisions of section one, as commissioners; they shall severally gives bonds to the state in the sum of ten thousand dollars each, with two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the state treasurer, conditioned to the faithful performance of the duties imposed upon them by this act as managers of the New Jersey state reformatory; upon their qualifying as a board of managers as hereinbefore provided, then their duties and emoluments as commissioners shall terminate and cease, and they shall thereupon report to the governor and legislature a full and complete statement of their operations as commissioners, but the restrictions against their compensation and their being interested or concerned in contracts for buildings or furnishing supplies, as provided for under section one of this act for them as commissioners, shall remain in full force and be equally applicable to and binding upon them as a board of managers as if the title of their commissions had not been changed under this section; and if at the expiration of their terms as commissioners, as hereinbefore provided, there remains unexpended any of the sum appropriated to them as commissioners, it shall be paid to them by the treasurer of the state for the purposes provided for under section five of this act, from time to time, on the warrant of the comptroller upon the requisition of the board of managers, instead of as hereinbefore provided upon requisition of the commissioners; in case of a vacancy in the board of managers, by death, resignation or otherwise, the governor shall appoint a suitable person or persons to fill the vacancy, but any such appointment shall not extend beyond the next succeeding session of the legislature.

10. And be it enacted, That the said managers shall hold stated meetings once a month at the said reformatory, and special meetings whenever they may deem necessary; they shall, at their first meeting after the passage of this act, elect out of their number a president and secretary and two acting managers, who shall continue such for so long a term as a majority of said managers shall direct; and they shall also at said meeting appoint as warden a person who from practical experience, possesses the ability and qualifications necessary to successfully carry on the industries of the reformatory, and who possesses the executive ability essential to the proper management of the officers and other employes under his jurisdiction, and to enforce and maintain proper discipline in every department; said warden shall hold office for five years, unless sooner removed for cause.

11. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the warden, by and with the advice and consent of the board of managers, to appoint the following-named officers, whose compensation shall be as follows:

Deputy warden, not to exceed twelve hundred dollars per year;

The clerk, not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars per year.

The assistant clerk, at the discretion of the managers, not exceeding ten hundred dollars per year.

The steward, not to exceed twelve hundred dollars per year.

The superintendents of the yard, kitchen, state shops and hospitals, and officers in charge of the guard room, not to exceed seventy-five dollars each a calendar month;

The physician, not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars per year;

All other guards, at the rate of sixty-five dollars each a calendar month; provided, each guard shall be allowed not to exceed fourteen days' vacation each year without reduction of pay;

Superintendents of the different industrial departments may be appointed, when necessary to do so, at a salary not to exceed twelve hundred dollars each year; and the warden may also appoint, as hereinbefore provided, such other officers and employes as may be necessary to carry on the educational, moral and religious features of the institution, each whom shall receive not to exceed seven hundred and eighty dollars a year; the appointees herein provided for shall be selected for their fitness and qualifications for the positions to which they may be appointed or employed; they shall be paid for their services by the treasurer monthly, upon the warrant of the comptroller, and upon orders drawn by any two of said managers; but no officer hereinbefore provided for shall perform any duty to receive any compensation until his appointment shall have been approved by the managers, or a majority of them, and provided the number appointed shall be as nearly as possible divided between the two representative political parties; and the said warden with the consent of the board of managers, or a majority of them, may dismiss any or all of said officers, and shall dismiss any of them when required so to do by the unanimous action of said managers; and before said warden shall exercise any part of his office he shall give bonds to this state, with two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the treasurer of this state, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, with the condition that he and the officers appointed by him shall well and faithfully perform the duties imposed on them by law; and said warden, with his sureties, shall acknowledge the execution of said bond, or cause the same to be proved before the governor or one of the justices of the supreme court of this state, and shall then deliver the same to the secretary of this state, who shall cause the same to be recorded and filed in his office; and copies of said record, legally exemplified by said secretary, shall be legal evidence in all courts of this state in any suit against said warden and his sureties, or any of them.

12. And be it enacted, That the warden shall receive an annual salary not to exceed twenty-five hundred dollars, payable by the treasurer of the state upon the warrant of the comptroller and upon orders drawn by any two of the board of managers; together with his necessary fuel and light; and said warden shall reside at said reformatory during the term of his office; he shall not absent himself from the reformatory except on business of the reformatory, without permission in writing from two of the managers, but the board of managers may, by rule, make such modification or alteration as they may find necessary from time to time.

13. And be it enacted, That the clerk and physician shall be appointed for a term of three years and until their successors shall have been appointed and confirmed, as hereinbefore provided, unless (sooner) removed for cause by the board of managers.

14. And be it enacted, That the board of managers shall have power to make such rules and regulations for the general government and regulation of the reformatory and matters relating thereto, as they may deem necessary and proper, consistent with the laws of this state; they shall have power to prescribe, define and regulate the duties of all officers provided for in the tenth and eleventh sections of this act; and they shall cause the same to be written or printed, and copies thereof to be furnished to the warden and his deputies and assistants; the physician and clerk of the reformatory and all other officers and persons connected with the reformatory shall conform to and obey the same.

15. And be it enacted, That the board of managers shall have power to make general regulations to govern the warden in the purchase of materials and supplies and articles necessary for the reformatory, the hiring out the labor of the prisoners and the sale of articles manufactured or prepared therein; and they may, if they think proper at any time and by special resolution, require that all or any of such purchases, hiring or sale shall be made by contract awarded after advertisement to the best bidders; they shall, from time to time, as often as they think proper, carefully inspect the account of the warden and examine into his dealings, contracts and transactions in relation to the reformatory and the business thereof.

16. And be it enacted, That the said board of managers shall have the charge and general superintendence of the grounds and the grading and improvement thereof, and the construction of the shops and of the inclosure, and they are hereby authorized to purchase the necessary building materials for the same, and are authorized to supply such mechanical and other assistance as shall make effective the labor of the inmates of said reformatory; all purchases of material and supplies to an amount exceeding five hundred dollars shall be made by contract, awarded to the lowest responsible bidder after notice for two weeks published in one daily paper having the largest circulation in the cities of Jersey City, Newark and Trenton, of the day and hour when sealed proposals will be received for the supply of the materials and the supplies required, and expenses of such materials or supplies shall be audited by the comptroller, and on his warrant paid by the treasurer of the state.

17. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the board of managers, on the thirty-first day of October in each year, to make a report of the reformatory to the governor, to be by him submitted to the legislature, of the condition of said reformatory and their proceedings in regard to the inmates, and the progress of the work of construction and the amount of money received and expended, with a detailed statement thereof, with such recommendations as the board of managers shall deem proper.

18. And be it enacted, That the warden shall have the sole power, subject to the power of restriction and regulations above given to the board of managers, to contract for and purchase all clothing, provisions, supplies and other articles required under the laws of this state for the proper support, comfort and maintenance of the prisoners, and the bills for such purchases shall be approved by the board of managers, audited by the comptroller, and upon his warrant paid by the treasurer of the state; and he shall sell and dispose of all articles manufactured or prepared by the prisoners whose labor is not hired out, and shall receive all moneys for articles sold and work done, and all moneys on the contracts for the labor of the prisoners, as the same shall become due, and shall make monthly statements thereof to the comptroller and the board of managers, and shall pay over the same, monthly, to the treasurer of the state; and he may, subject as aforesaid, if he thinks proper, advertise for proposals or bids for contracts for the labor of the prisoners, or any part of them, or the purchase of any articles manufactured or prepared in the prison or for the furnishing of any clothing, provisions, materials, or other articles of any kind required for the use of the prison or the maintenance or support of the prisoners, and such advertisement shall be made for at least thirty days in at least three newspapers published in this state, such advertisement to be inserted in one paper in each of the cities of Jersey City, Newark and Trenton having the largest circulation, and the contracts made thereon shall be made with the best bidders, subject to approval of the board of managers; provided, that nothing in the section shall be deemed or taken or construed to authorize said warden or board of managers to contract with any person or corporations to hire or contract for the labor of the prisoners or any part of them in or about the business of the making or manufacturing of felt or silk hats or any part or parts thereof; provided, further, that nothing in this section shall be deemed, taken or construed to authorize said warden or board of managers to employ, contract or hire out the labor of the prisoners or any part of them exceeding one hundred persons in number at any time in the prosecution or conduct of any special branch of industry, trade or business, or making or manufacturing goods, wares or merchandise of any kind whatsoever; and provided also, that all goods or wares manufactured in the reformatory and offered or exposed for sale shall be marked, stamped or tagged with the words "manufactured in the New Jersey state reformatory," in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act for the government and regulation of the state prison,' approved April twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six," which supplement was approved April thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

19. And be it enacted, That said warden shall cause full and regular accounts of the stock, materials, tools and implements, provisions, clothing, supplies and other articles by him purchased and supplied to the prison, and of all the articles manufactured or prepared therein, and sold or disposed of, and the sums for which they were sold and to whom, to be entered and kept by the clerk of the prison, under his supervision, in books provided for the purpose, and he shall close his accounts for each year on the thirty-first day of October in each year, and shall have them ready for examination and settlement on the second Tuesday of November following, and shall lay the same before the board of managers, the committee appointed by the legislature to settle the accounts of the reformatory and the legislature itself, at such times as it shall direct.

20. And be it enacted, That said warden shall receive and take into said reformatory all male criminals between the ages of sixteen and thirty years, and not known to have been previously sentenced to a state prison or penitentiary on conviction for a felony in this state or any other state or country, who shall be legally sentenced to said reformatory on conviction of any criminal offense in any court having jurisdiction thereof; and any such court may, in its discretion, sentence to said reformatory any such male person convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment in a state prison, between the ages of sixteen and thirty years as aforesaid; the discipline to be used in said prison shall be reformatory, and the said managers shall have power to use such means of reformation consistent with the improvement of the inmates as they may deem expedient; criminals may be employed in agricultural or mechanical labor, as a means of their support and reformation; the system of labor shall be that known as the "piece-price plan" or "public account system," as provided for in the act approved April eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, entitled "An act to provide for the employment of the inmates of any prison, penitentiary, jail or public reformatory institution located within the state," or partly by one system and partly by the other, as shall be in the discretion of the board of managers deemed best.

21. And be it enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, and as soon as such portion of the reformatory shall be completed as will permit of the reception of and safe custody of prisoners, the board of managers shall file notice of such fact with the county clerks of all the counties of this state, and then it shall be lawful, and the courts of this state are hereby authorized, to sentence the class of offenders mentioned in the twentieth section of this act, convicted of any criminal offense, to the said reformatory instead of the state prison, when such criminals are between the ages of sixteen and thirty years.

22. And be it enacted, That each convict, upon being received at the reformatory, be examined by the warden, clerk, and as many of the deputy keepers as can conveniently attend, in order to their becoming acquainted with the person and countenance of such convict, his name, height, apparent and alleged age, place of nativity, trade, complexion, color of hair and eyes and length of feet, together with such natural and other marks and such peculiarities of features or appearance as may serve to identify such convict, all of which be entered in a book provided for that purpose; and if the convict can write he shall sign his name under such description of his person, and in such description shall be stated the clothes and other articles brought to the prison by such convict, all of which shall be taken from him and carefully preserved, to be restored to him at the time of his discharge, unless they shall be otherwise disposed of by order of the managers.

23. And be it enacted, That after the completion of the main building and one wing of the reformatory, the labor necessary for the construction of shops and the inclosures of the grounds upon which the reformatory is located, and for the completion of the unfinished portions of the reformatory, shall be performed by the inmates, as far as may be practicable, and it shall be the duty of the principal keeper of the state prison to select such number of inmates from the state prison as shall, as nearly as may be, come within the twentieth section of this act, as to age and crime, and transfer the same to the reformatory, as shall be requested by the board of managers of the reformatory, to labor on the unfinished inclosuse or the buildings or the shops, as may be best adapted for the kind of mechanical labor required; and the actual expense for such shall be audited by the comptroller and paid by the treasurer of the state when the same shall be approved by the governor.

24. And be it enacted, That when any prisoner shall be transferred from the state prison to said state reformatory under the provisions of the act, it shall be the duty of the principal keeper of the state prison from which he is removed to deliver to the warden of the reformatory to which he is removed a certified copy of the official documents and papers under the authority of which the said prisoner was received and under which he is detained; and the said certified documents and papers shall be as full and ample authority for detaining such prisoner in the reformatory to which he is removed until discharged by due process of law as if such prisoner had not been so removed.

25. And be it enacted, That all sheriffs shall be allowed for transportations of prisoners sentenced to the state reformatory the same rate per mileage, to be paid in the same manner as now allowed and paid under the laws of the state for transportation of prisoners sentenced to the state prison, and it shall be the duty of all sheriffs to convey all prisoners sentenced to the state reformatory in the same space of time and in the same manner as now prescribed by law for the conveyance of prisoners sentenced to state prison, and it shall be the duty of the county clerks to deliver to the sheriffs certified copies of commitments and bills of costs of all prisoners sentenced to said reformatory in the same manner and time as now prescribed by law under conviction and sentence of prisoners sentenced to the state prison.

26. And be it enacted, That if any person confined in said reformatory under sentence of imprisonment shall appear to be insane, the judge of the circuit court of the county in which the reformatory is situated shall, upon information of the fact from the physician of the reformatory, institute a careful investigation, call two respectable physicians and other credible witnesses if necessary, invite the attorney-general to aid in the examination, and, if he shall think it necessary, call a jury, and for that purpose he is hereby fully empowered to compel the attendance of witnesses and jurymen; and if it be satisfactorily proved that said prisoner is insane, said judge shall, in case the conviction of such prisoner was or shall be had in either of the counties of Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester, Camden, Burlington, Mercer, Ocean, Monmouth, Hunterdon, Somerset or Middlesex, order his custody and removal to the state hospital at Trenton; and in case the conviction of such prisoner was or shall be had in any other county of this state, then said judge shall order the custody and removal of such prisoner to the state hospital at Morris Plains; and such prisoner shall remain at the expense of the state in the hospital to which he shall be removed as aforesaid until restored to his right mind; if his term of imprisonment shall not have expired, the superintendent of such hospital shall inform the said judge and the attorney-general of his recovery, whereupon he shall be remanded to the reformatory to serve out the unexpired portion of his term of imprisonment.

27. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the warden of the state reformatory to assign to the clerk or some other officer thereof the keeping of a correct, impartial daily record of the conduct of each prisoner and of his labor, whether satisfactory or otherwise; and it shall be the duty of the warden to see that the said record is regularly made and preserved under his care, and to lay the same before the managers as often as they may require.

28. And be it enacted, That when the managers shall be satisfied that the said record is properly kept they shall direct the warden for every month of faithful performance of assigned labor by any convict in the state reformatory to remit to him two days of the term for which he was sentenced; for every month of continuously orderly deportment, two days, and for every month of manifest effort at intellectual improvement and self-control, to be certified by the moral instructor, one day; provided, nevertheless, that in any month in which a convict shall have merited and received punishment, no such remission of sentence shall be made; and in case of any flagrant misconduct by any prisoner it shall be lawful for the managers to declare a forfeiture of the time previously remitted to him, either in whole or in part, as to them shall seem just.

29. And be it enacted, That on the recommendation of the warden and moral instructor it shall be lawful for the managers to remit an additional day per month to every convict who for twelve months preceding shall have merited the same by his continuous good conduct in the particulars above mentioned, and for each succeeding year of uninterrupted good conduct progressively to increase the remission one day per month for that year.

30. And be it enacted, That if any person who has partaken of the clemency of this act shall be again convicted and sentenced to the state reformatory he shall, in addition to his said sentence, be required to serve out the number of days remitted to him on the previous term.

31. And be it enacted, That all sentences of imprisonment in the state reformatory made by any court of this state for a term of months or years, shall be construed and understood to be made under and subject to the provisions of this act.

32. And be it enacted, That upon the discharge of each prisoner who has not money to the amount of five dollars, the warden shall pay him any sum not exceeding that amount out of the moneys of the state, to the end that all temptation to commit offenses against society before employment or the means of living can be procured, may be removed; to enable the warden to pay to the convicts such such sums as they are by law to receive on their discharge, the sum of two thousand dollars shall be paid to him each year by the treasurer on the warrant of the comptroller; and if said sum shall be exhausted at any time during the year, the treasurer may, on the warrant of the comptroller, make an additional payment of such sum as the warden may think requisite for such purposes, and any portion of this deposit not expended shall be paid over to the treasurer by the warden each year on or before the thirty-first day of October, at which time the warden shall furnish to the comptroller a detailed statement of the moneys expended for this purpose during the fiscal year.

33. And be it enacted, That every officer who shall be appointed in pursuance of the provisions of this act shall take and file in the office of the secretary of state, within fifteen days after his appointment, the constitutional oath of office, and the several officers appointed shall respectively give bonds to the warden in such penalty and with such sureties as the board of managers shall approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties as required by law.

34. And be it enacted, That at the expiration of the term of the present board of managers and each succeeding period of three years thereafter, there shall be appointed by the governor of this state, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, six competent persons as a board of managers for the "New Jersey state reformatory," who shall hold office for a term of three years, and until their successors shall have been confirmed by the senate and duly qualified; that no more than three of such managers shall belong to the same political party.

35. And be it enacted, That the managers appointed under the provisions of this act shall be subject to removal for sufficient reasons presented in the same manner as is now provided for in the law regulating the removal of the managing authorities of the New Jersey state prison.

36. And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed and construed a public act and shall take effect immediately, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLX.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning contagious and infectious diseases among animals, and to repeal certain acts relating thereto," approved May fourth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the second section of the act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act concerning contagious and infectious diseases among animals, and to repeal certain acts relating thereto,'" approved May fourth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, which supplement was approved May twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the state tuberculosis commission to employ one of their number as secretary of the commission, and to fix by resolution such compensation for his services as they, in their judgment, may deem reasonable, which compensation shall be paid in monthly installments, out of the appropriation to said commission, by the state treasurer upon the warrant of the state comptroller.

2. And be it enacted, That when any animal or animals shall be slaughtered by direction of said commission, the value of the same shall be ascertained and appraised by three disinterested freeholders, resident in this state, who shall make and sign certificates thereof in the presence of a witness, who shall attest the same; such appraisement shall be made on the basis of the market value of the animal or animals slaughtered, and shall be limited to the sum of one hundred dollars for registered animals and to forty dollars for all others; three-fourths of the valuation so ascertained shall be paid by the state on the presentation of such certificate, with the approval of the said commission indorsed thereon, to the owner or owners; provided, no compensation shall be made for animals considered by the commission to be of no value.

3. And be it enacted, That whenever the state tuberculosis commission shall have made, or caused to be made, any examination of any animal or herd of animals within this state, and shall have ascertained such animal or herd of animals to be sound and in good health, they shall upon request from the owner thereof, give to him a certificate in writing, signed by the president and secretary of said commission, certifying to the fact of such examination and of the good health and condition of such animal or herd of animals.

4. And be it enacted, That the said state tuberculosis commission shall have the power to co-operate with the bureau of animal industry of the United States in any general national system which may be adopted by such bureau for the prevention of the spread of bovine tuberculosis and its eradication in the United States and its territories.

5. And be it enacted, That there shall be appropriated to the said state tuberculosis commission the sum of five thousand dollars for defraying its expenses and for payment of the proportion of the appraised value of slaughtered animals required to be paid out of the treasury of this state, all which payments and expenses shall be made by the treasurer of this state upon the warrants of the state comptroller; that in cases of emergency the said commission may, with consent of the governor, comptroller and treasurer, in addition to the sum of money hereby appropriated, expend such further sums of money for the purposes of this act, not to exceed in the whole the sum of five thousand dollars in any one year.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLXI.

An Act to authorize the sale of land belonging to religious corporations or societies, in which burials have been made.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for any religious corporation or society owning real estate in which burials have been made to remove the bodies buried therein and sell the said land, or any part thereof, provided that such corporation or society shall obtain the consent in writing of the living lineal descendants, and widow or widower, if any, of the said person or persons buried in said land or the part thereof to be sold; and in case such descendants, widow or widower cannot be found by diligent inquiry, such corporation or society may publish a notice in a newspaper printed or circulating in the municipality where said land is located, for three weeks successively, stating its intention to sell such land, or part thereof, and the names of the persons buried therein, or in the part intended to be sold, and if no objection in writing is made thereto and filed with the person signing such notice, within three weeks of the date of the first publication of such notice, by any such lineal descendant, widow or widower, if any, it shall be lawful for such corporation or society to remove and re-inter said bodies and sell said land.

2. And be it enacted, That if such religious corporation or society shall sell any land in which any person has heretofore acquired a right of burial, the said corporation or society shall refund to the party having such right, his heirs, executors or assigns, the amount paid for such right, with interest from the date of payment, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLXIII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act for the organization of the national guard of the state of New Jersey," approved March ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section nine of the act to which this is a supplement be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

9. And be it enacted, That all general, field, staff and line officers who shall have been duly elected or appointed may be commissioned by the commander-in-chief, and their commissions shall be sent by the adjutant-general, by whom the said commissions shall be countersigned, to the officer who held the election or made the appointment; no commission shall be delivered to the person elected or appointed until he shall be uniformed and equipped according to the regulations of the military service of this state; should any person, so elected or appointed, neglect or refuse so to uniform and equip for one month from the time of his election or appointment the commission shall be returned to the adjutant-general, with the reason for its return indorsed thereon, and the election or appointment shall thereupon be void; all non-commissioned officers shall receive warrants from their respective commandants; these are to be on parchment paper blanks and to be furnished by the adjutant-general.

2. And be it enacted, That section twelve of the act to which this is a supplement, which supplement was approved April twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

12. And be it enacted, That every officer of the national guard who shall have served therein for the term of five years, upon the tender and acceptance of his resignation, and every non-commissioned officer, musician and private now enlisted in or who shall hereafter enlist in the national guard, who shall serve faithfully therein for the term of his enlistment, shall receive a discharge from the commander-in-chief entitling him to exemption thereafter from jury duty and from all military duty except in time of war and insurrection; to entitle any such officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private to said privileges and exemptions he shall be free of all indebtedness to the state and to the command to which he is attached for military supplies, and from all preferred charges for a violation of the laws governing the national guard.

3. And be it enacted, That section seven of the act to which this a supplement, which supplement was approved May twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, be and the same is hereby repealed.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the quartermaster general to report to the comptroller of the treasury, on or before the first Monday in April of each year, the amount of any bill or account for any deficiency standing on the books of the quartermaster-general's department against any company officer or commandant, or regimental quartermaster or other regimental or brigade officer to whom transportation or public stores have been issued without security of bond, or for rental paid for any drill room for drills, rifle practice, encampments, parades or other temporary service, and the amount of such bill or deficiency shall be deducted by the comptroller of the treasury from any appropriation due the company, regiment or brigade against which such bill or deficiency is so reported.

5. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLXIV.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning taxes," approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section eleven of the act entitled "An act concerning taxes," approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, which was amended by an act approved March sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, so as to read:

"11. And be it enacted, That the township collector within sixty days after the receipt of the transcript or duplicate of the said assessment, shall demand payment of the tax or sum assessed on each individual in his township, in person or by notice left at his or her place of residence, or where the residence and post office address is precisely known to said collector, by mailing such notice to the post office address of such person or persons with the postage prepaid thereon, and also give notice of the time and place of the meeting of the said commissioners of appeal; and the said collector shall pay the taxes by him collected, and the fines and forfeitures by him received by virtue of any law of this state, to the collector of the county, by the twenty-second day of December in every year," be and the same is hereby further amended, so as to read as follows:

11. And be it enacted, That the township, town or borough collector, within sixty days after the receipt of the transcript or duplicate of the said assessment shall demand payment of the tax or sum assessed on each individual in his township, town or borough, in person or by notice left at his or her place of residence, or where the residence and post office address is precisely known to said collector, or where any real estate or any mortgage or personal property is assessed in any township, town or borough to any person not resident in said township, town or borough, but resident in this state, and the residence and post office address of such person whose property is so assessed is known to said collector, by mailing such notice to the postoffice address of such person or persons, with the postage prepaid thereon, and also give notice of the time and place of the meeting of the said commissioners of appeal; and the said collector shall pay the taxes by him collected and the fines and forfeitures by him received by virtue of any law of this state, to the collector of the county, by the twenty-second day of December in every year.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLXVI.

A Supplement to "An act concerning corporations" (Revision), approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That on the neglect or refusal of a corporation incorporated under the laws of this state or doing business therein, to furnish the information prescribed by law to any state official required to publish a report on the standing and condition of such corporation, the expenses of the investigation authorized to be made because of such neglect or refusal shall be borne by said delinquent corporation and may be recovered therefrom in an action of debt in any court of competent jurisdiction in this state by the person authorized to make such investigation.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLXVII.

An Act concerning fire departments in cities of the first class.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the municipal board having charge of the fire department in any city of the first class to retire from service any employee of such department whose duty requires active service in the extinguishment of fires, and who shall have become or shall hereafter become incapacitated for the performance of such duty whenever such incapacity is or shall be the result of injury received or sickness contracted in the discharge of such duty; the person retired shall, during the continuance of such incapacity, receive an annual pension of an amount equal to one-half of the salary received by him at the time of such retirement (except in the cases of volunteer firemen, whose annual pension shall not exceed one hundred dollars.)

2. And be it enacted, That if any employee of any fire department in any such city shall be fatally injured while in the performance of his duty to extinguish fires, such municipal board shall allow to the widow of such employee an annual pension equal to one-half of the salary received by such employee at the time of his death, to be paid to her during her life if she shall so long remain a widow; if such employee shall not leave a widow but shall leave a child or children, such pension shall be applied, under the direction of the mayor of such city, to the support of such child or children until they shall have attained the age of sixteen years.

3. And be it enacted, That if any employee of any such fire department who shall have served in such department not less than twenty years shall become incapacitated while in the active discharge of his duties, he shall be retired by such board and shall thereafter receive, annually, such pension as he would have been entitled to if retired because of the incapacity mentioned in the first section of this act.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLXVIII.

An Act in relation to individual or private bankers, and subjecting them to the supervision and control of the department of banking and insurance.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no individual, association of individuals, partnership or joint stock association, shall engage in the business of banking, except under and in accordance with the provisions of this act, and that any such individual, association of individuals, partnership or joint stock association, and the individual members thereof, who shall violate the provisions of this act and carry on the business of banking without authority, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding seven years, or both.

2. And be it enacted, That every individual, association of individuals, partnership or joint stock association now engaged in carrying on the business of banking within this state, and every such individual, association of individuals, partnership or joint stock association which shall hereafter engage in the business of banking within this state, shall be subject to the same control, supervision, inspection and examination to which incorporated banks are by law now subject; provided, however, that nothing contained in this act shall authorize any such individual, association of individuals, partnership or joint stock association to issue his or their notes, bills, currency or other circulating medium of exchange.

3. And be it enacted, That every such individual, association of individuals, partnership or joint stock association now engaged in the business of banking, or who hereafter may become engaged in the business of banking, shall make to the department of banking and insurance the same reports as near as may be as are now or shall hereafter be required by law of incorporated banks, and that such reports shall be verified by the affidavit of such individual, and in all cases in which more than one individual shall be engaged in such business by at least two of the individuals who are concerned in the conduct of the said business, and that such reports shall be published at the same time and in the same manner as is required in the case of reports of incorporated banks.

4. And be it enacted, That no individual, association of individuals, partnership or joint stock association shall engage in the business of banking within this state unless one or more of the persons so engaged shall be residents in and inhabitants of this state, and that for every violation of the provisions of this section, the person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, and that in all reports that shall be made by such individual, association of individuals, partnership or joint stock association, the full names and places of residence of each of the persons so interested shall be truly set out.

5. And be it enacted, That in case it shall appear by any report made by any such individual, association of individuals, partnership or joint stock association, or upon any examination made of the affairs thereof by the commissioner of banking and insurance, or by anyone under his direction, that the said individual, association of individuals, partnership or joint stock association, is insolvent, or is unable to pay his or their obligations as they severally mature, or is unable to pay his or their depositors the moneys held by him or them on deposit whenever called upon so to do, or shall suspend his or their ordinary business for want of funds to carry on the same, the said commissioner of banking and insurance, or any creditor of the said individual, association of individuals, partnership or joint stock association may apply by petition or bill of complaint to the chancellor, setting forth the facts and circumstances of the case for a writ of injunction and the appointment of a receiver or receivers of the property and assets of such individual, association of individuals, partnership or joint stock association, and the chancellor, upon being satisfied of the sufficiency of the said application and of the truth of the allegations contained in the said petition or bill of complaint, by affidavit or otherwise, and upon giving when so ordered such reasonable notice to be served or published as the chancellor may direct, the chancellor may proceed in a summary way to hear the affidavits and proofs and allegations which may offered by or on behalf of the parties, and if upon such inquiry into the matters or causes of complaint it shall be made to appear to the chancellor that the said individual, association of individuals, partnership or joint stock association, has become insolvent or shall not be about to resume his or their said business in a short time thereafter with safety to the public and advantage to the creditors, it shall and may lawful for the chancellor to issue an injunction to restrain such individual, association of individuals, partnership or joint stock association from further carrying on his or their said business of banking, and from collecting or receiving any debts, or from paying out, selling, assigning or transferring any of the assets, moneys, funds, lands, tenements or effects belonging to him or them until the court shall otherwise order.

6. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the court of chancery if the circumstances of the case and the ends of justice require it at the time, of ordering the said injunction, or at any other time afterwards during the continuance of the said injunction, to appoint a receiver or receivers of the property and assets of the said individual, association of individuals, partnership or joint stock association, who shall have all the powers now conferred by law upon receivers of insolvent banking corporations, and with full power and authority to demand, sue for, receive and take into his or their possession all the property and assets of the said individual, association of individuals, partnership or joint stock association, whether the same was embarked in the said business of banking or not; and that such further proceedings shall be had under said petition or bill of complaint as might be had in case the said proceeding was against an insolvent banking corporation.

7. And be it enacted, That in such cases the court of chancery shall be and hereby is invested with full power and authority to settle and adjust all claims of every nature made or to be made against the estate in the hands of the said receiver or receivers and to make distribution of the assets among the creditors of the said individual, association of individuals, partnership or joint stock association, and that in making such distribution preferred creditors shall be paid in the same manner as if the proceedings were against an insolvent banking corporation, and that all the laws now or hereafter in force in relation to insolvent banking corporations shall apply to the said proceedings in all cases where the same can be made to apply.

8. And be it enacted, That no individual, association of individuals, partnership or joint stock association shall engage in the business of banking in this state unless authorized thereunto by the commissioner of banking and insurance by his certificate to that effect, and that such certificate shall not be made or issued by the said commissioner until after the said individual, association of individuals, partnership or joint stock association, shall have made to him the report or reports required by this act, and not until after the said commissioner of banking and insurance shall have made an examination of the assets and property of such individual, association of individuals, partnership or joint stock association, and determined that he or they are then solvent and able to pay his or their debts at maturity, and that no such unauthorized individual, association of individuals, partnership or joint stock association shall make use of any office sign at the place where said banking business is transacted having thereon any artificial or corporate name or other word or words indicating that such place or office is the place or office of a bank; nor shall such unauthorized individual, association of individuals, partnership or joint stock association make use of or circulate any letter heads, bill heads, blank notes, blank receipts, certificates, circulars or any written or printed or partly written and partly printed paper whatever, having thereon any artificial or corporate name or any other word or words indicating that such business is the business of a bank.

9. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLXIX.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act for the organization of the national guard of the state of New Jersey," approved March ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and the various amendments thereto.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in the discretion of the governor and commander-in-chief under such regulations as he may prescribe, there shall be attached to each brigade of the national guard of this state a signal and telegraph corps, and such corps shall be attached to each of the brigade headquarters; the said corps shall consist of one signal officer with the rank of captain and one assistant signal officer with the rank of first lieutenant; and likewise such non-commissioned officers and privates not to exceed forty, who may be specially enlisted in such corps or transferred thereto from the several organizations of the brigade; the number of non-commissioned officers for said corps shall be at the discretion of the brigade commander, but shall not exceed ten in number, one of whom shall be warranted as first sergeant, one as paymaster sergeant, one as quartermaster sergeant, and two as signal sergeants, and the others as signal corporals by the commandant of the brigade to which they are attached.

2. And be it enacted, That an appropriation amounting to the sum of three hundred dollars shall be paid on the first Monday of April of each year to the paymaster of the brigade, to be expended by the said brigade paymaster on the approval of the commandant of the brigade, for military expenses incident to the signal and telegraph corps attached to the headquarters of the said brigade; and the said appropriation shall be collected and paid in the same manner as other military expenses incident to brigade organization are now collected and paid.

3. And be it enacted, That the uniform and equipments of the signal corps shall be the same as prescribed for the signal corps of the United States army; and the drill regulations for signal corps of the United States army shall be the drill regulations governing the signal corps of this state.

4. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLXX.

A General Act concerning taxes.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That hereafter all real estate, except such real estate as is subject to assessment under the provisions of an act of the legislature of New Jersey, entitled "An act for the taxation of railroad and canal property," approved April tenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and the supplements and amendments thereto, shall be assessed in the township, borough or taxing district in which the same may be situate; when the line between taxing districts divides a farm, each part thereof shall be assessed to the owner thereof in the taxing district in which the same may be located, and this whether such division line be a township, borough or county line.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, whether general, special or local, inconsistent with this act, shall be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLXXI.

An Act respecting the maintenance of roads or highways under the charge or control of county boards of chosen freeholders in this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be the duty of the boards of chosen freeholders in counties of this state having charge and control of any county road or highway which has heretofore been macadamized or paved with telford pavement or which shall hereafter be so macadamized or paved at the expense of the county, to maintain and keep in repair the macadam or pavement upon such roadway, notwithstanding that the same may have been moved from its original position or new pavement substituted therefor in a portion of the road different from that in which the pavement was originally placed, in order to provide for the construction of a street railway in the location of the road or highway in which said pavement was originally placed; provided, however, that nothing in this act shall be held to relieve any street railway company from any contract or agreement to maintain such pavement.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLXXII.

A Supplement to the act entitled "An act to regulate the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt and brewed liquors and to repeal an act entitled 'An act to regulate the sale of intoxicating and brewed liquors,' approved March seventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight," passed March thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That hereafter in cities of the first class a license fee of not less than seventy-five dollars, and in cities of the second class a license fee of not less than fifty dollars shall be paid by every person carrying on within said cities the business of buying beer in quantities and bottling and selling the same when bottled, not to be drunk on the premises where bottled, commonly known as beer bottling.

2. And be it enacted, That the application for such license shall be made in the same manner as applications are directed to be made in section three of the said act to which this is a supplement and upon the same conditions as to the granting and refusing thereof, and the duration of said license in said section three contained.

3. And be it enacted, That from and after the expiration of thirty days next succeeding the passage of this act, every person carrying on the business specified in section one hereof, without a license for that purpose first had and obtained as above directed, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense, together with the costs of prosecution.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLXXIII.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act declaring when the death of persons absenting themselves shall be presumed," passed March seventh, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the act to which this is amendatory be and the same is hereby amended, so as to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any person, whether a resident of this state or not, who shall remain beyond sea or absent himself or herself from this state, or from the place of his or her last known residence, or conceal himself or herself in this state, or in the place of his or her last known residence, for seven years successively, shall be presumed to be dead, in any case wherein his or her death shall come in question, unless proof be made that he or she were alive within that time; but an estate recovered in any such case, if in a subsequent action or suit, the person so presumed to be dead shall be proved to be living, shall be restored to him or her who shall have been evicted; and he or she may also demand and recover the rents and profits of the estate during such time as he or she shall have been deprived thereof with costs of suit; provided, however, that any executor or administrator who may pay over any legacy or distributive share to which such person, if living, would be entitled, shall be fully discharged from any and all liability to such person upon filing with the surrogate of the proper county the releases of the persons who would be entitled to such legacy or distributive share if the person so presumed to be dead were actually dead.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLXXIV

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act to establish in this state boards of health and a bureau of vital statistics, and to define their respective powers and duties," approved March thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That when the state board of health, or any officer thereof, duly authorized in writing by such board to act for or on behalf of said board, shall have reason to believe that any milk has been contaminated by the emanations, exhalations or discharges of any person sick with communicable disease, it shall be lawful for the said board of health, or the officer so authorized to act in the premises, to prohibit the transportation or sale of any milk suspected to be contaminated as aforesaid, and also to prohibit the transportation or sale of any milk which may be produced, stored, kept or found upon any premises infected by such disease; such prohibition shall continue until the state board of health, or the officer authorized to act in the premises as aforesaid, shall in writing remove such prohibition.

2. And be it enacted, That any person or persons who shall transport or sell any milk the sale and transportation of which has been prohibited, pursuant to the provisions of the first section of this act, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered by the state board of health in an action upon contract for the uses of the state of New Jersey in any court of record within said state.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLXXV.

An Act to provide a commission to inquire into and report upon the advisability of accepting one hundred and sixty acres of land located in the borough of Englishtown, Monmouth county, state of New Jersey, as a gift to the people of New Jersey, on condition that there be located thereon under the authority of the state, an asylum for the blind or incurables, or both.

Whereas, Mr. Frederick R. Wilson, of Chicago, late resident of Englishtown, county of Monmouth, in this state, has conveyed by deed from himself and wife, the tract of one hundred and sixty acres, located in the borough of Englishtown, as a gift to the people of New Jersey, on condition that there be erected thereon an asylum for the blind or for incurables, or for both, as might be deemed best; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That a commission of three persons, residents of this state, be appointed by the governor to make careful investigation of this subject, and report at the next session of the legislature in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, the results of their deliberations.

2. And be it enacted, That the treasurer of the state, on the warrant of the comptroller, shall pay the aforesaid commission the expenses assumed within the above-named limits of one hundred dollars, the commission first specifying in writing the items of expense.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLXXVI.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to promote the propagation and growth of seed oysters and to protect the natural oyster beds of this state," approved April fourth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and a further supplement approved April twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to rake, tong, dredge or in any manner disturb or work upon any grounds occupied by the state of New Jersey for the purpose of planting shells until the second season after the spat have adhered to the shells so planted.

2. And be it enacted, That the taking of oysters from any natural oyster seed grounds during the close season, or the violation of any provision of the culling act, shall be considered a misdemeanor and punishable, after conviction, by a fine of fifty dollars for each and every offense, or imprisonment in any county jail for the period of three months or both, in the discretion of the court.

3. And be it enacted, That the said oyster commissioners shall have authority to arrest any person or persons caught violating any of the provisions of this act or of the acts to which this is a supplement; that they shall be empowered to wear a badge designating their office which shall distinguish their authority and which shall be recognized and respected as officers empowered to enforce and protect the provision of this act and no other.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said oyster commissioners to strictly enforce all existing laws relating to the natural oyster grounds of this state.

5. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLXXVII.

An Act relating to certain savings banks in this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any savings bank of this state now being conducted by virtue of a special charter may pay to any committee of its managers such compensation for their services as its board of managers, by a three-quarters vote of its entire number, may at any time decide, or may have decided.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLXXVIII.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act relative to the writ of certiorari," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section nine of "An act relative to the writ of certiorari," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

9. And be it enacted, That in all cases of writs of certiorari now pending or hereafter brought, to remove any tax or assessments or other order or proceeding touching any local or public improvement, or to review the proceedings of any special statutory tribunal, it shall be the duty of the court to determine disputed questions of fact, as well as of law, and to inquire into the facts by depositions taken on notice, or in such other manner as is according to the practice of the court; provided, however, that it shall and may be lawful for either party to use the testimony taken on its, his or her side, before the tribunal whose action is being reviewed, which said testimony shall be considered by the court the same as if it had been taken by deposition on notice, and either party may take such additional testimony on notice as they may deem necessary to properly present the questions involved to the court; and the court shall thereupon, reverse or affirm, in whole or in part, such tax assessment or other order or proceeding according to the justice of the case.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1893.

CHAPTER CCCLXXIX.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to authorize the incorporation of rural cemetery associations and regulate cemeteries," of the revised laws of April ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and authorizing such associations to acquire lands for burial purposes by purchase, gift or condemnation proceedings.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That associations incorporated under the said act or that may hereafter be incorporated thereunder shall have the power to acquire lands, additional to those already used for the purpose of sepulture, or lands required for such purpose in case none have hitherto been acquired for the purpose of enlarging the burial ground or cemetery belonging to such association, to an extent not exceeding ten acres, and that such lands may be acquired either by purchase or gift or by condemnation.

2. And be it enacted, That in case the trustees of such association cannot agree with the owner or owners, or other person or persons interested in any lands which the said trustees may desire to take, as to the amount of the compensation to be paid for the said lands, or in case any of said owners or other persons interested shall be under any incapacity or disability to contract for the same, then, and in every such case, it shall be lawful for any justice of the supreme court of this state, upon application by said trustees, and upon twenty days notice to the owners and other persons interested in said lands, to appoint three disinterested commissioners, residents of the county in which the lands are situated, to assess and ascertain the value of the lands proposed to be taken, and the damages which said owners and persons interested may sustain by such taking; if any of the said commissioners neglect or refuse to perform their duties the said justice may appoint others in their stead; the said commissioners shall appoint a time and place at which they shall meet to execute the duties of their appointment, and shall give twenty days' notice thereof to be given to the parties interested therein, at which time the said commissioners shall meet and view the premises and hear the parties interested and take evidence (if any be offered), for which purpose they shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations, and they may adjourn from day to day; the said trustees shall exhibit to the said commissioners, at their said meeting, a statement and description, in writing or by maps, of the lands sought to be taken, and the said commissioners, upon being satisfied that it is necessary for the said cemetery association to acquire the said lands for burial purposes as aforesaid, shall ascertain and assess the value and damages aforesaid, and shall execute, under their hands and seals, or the hands and seals of the majority of them, an award to said association of the lands sought to be taken, which award shall contain a description of the said lands, and shall state the amount of damages and compensation therefor by them assessed in favor of such owner or owners, which award shall by them be acknowledged before an officer authorized to take the acknowledgment and proof of deeds for said county, and shall be recorded in the clerk's office of the said county by the clerk of said county; the notices required to be served by this section shall be in writing, and may be served either personally or by leaving at the dwelling house or usual place of abode of the person required to be served therewith, with a member of his or her family above the age of fourteen years; in case it shall be impossible to make such service, then a publication of the said notice in a newspaper, circulating nearest said lands for the full period of twenty days shall be sufficient; in case any of the owners are minors, the notice shall be served upon the parent or guardian of such minors; in case of other disability, publication in a newspaper as aforesaid shall be sufficient.

3. And be it enacted, That before taking possession of said lands, the said association shall pay or tender to the owner or owners the amount of such compensation so awarded by the commissioners; or in case the said owner or owners cannot be found, or shall refuse to accept the same, or shall be under any legal disability, then the said money shall be deposited with the clerk of the circuit court of said county; and the award of said commissioners and the payment or tender or deposit as aforesaid of the same shall vest in the said association the lands described in the said award, in all respects the same as if the said lands had been conveyed to said corporation by said owner or owners under their hands and seals

4. And be it enacted, That if either party feels aggrieved by said assessment and award such party may appeal to the next or second term of the circuit court of said county, by petition and notice thereof served upon the opposite party in the same manner as hereinbefore directed, which petition and notice shall vest in said courts full power to hear and determine said appeal; and if required, they shall award a venire for a jury to come before them, who shall hear and finally determine the issue under the direction of the court as in other trials by jury; and it shall be the duty of the said jury to assess the value of the lands absolutely taken and the damages; and the said court shall have power to order a struck jury, or a jury of view, or both, to try any such appeal, and also to order any jury that may be empaneled and sworn to try any such appeal, to view the premises in question during such trial; but the right of the corporation to appeal from and dispute the correctness of any award shall not be waived or taken away by the paying or tendering the amount of the award and taking possession of the lands or exercising the rights covered by such award; and the right of any owner of any such lands in like manner shall not be waived or lost by the acceptance of the amount so awarded when tendered; upon the final determination of such appeal, the said court shall render judgment in favor of the one party and against the other, as the right and justice of the case shall require, and shall award to the party substantially succeeding and prevailing in said appeal, his, her or their costs of said appeal against the opposite party, and shall have power to enforce the judgment so rendered by execution as other judgments are enforced, and also by summary proceedings and attachment for non-payment thereof.

5. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners, in making their award, shall award such sum as in their judgment will be a reasonable compensation to the owners of any estate in the lands sought to be taken, designating the compensation awarded to each person owning an estate in said land; and the award and payment or tender or deposit shall vest in the said association all estates in said lands, whether present or future, vested or contingent.

6. And be it enacted, That this act shall be a public act, and take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLXXX.

An Act to amend an act entitled "A general act concerning taxes," approved March nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the second section of the act of which this is amendatory be amended so as to read as follows:

2. And be it enacted, That where complaint shall be made to said board in writing, verified by the oath of the complainant, by any person or corporation aggrieved at the assessment of his or its property, said board shall have power to review and correct the action of the local assessors or other taxing officers, and of all boards of tax review, by reducing such assessment; such review and reduction may be made of any assessment hereafter to be made, or any assessment which shall have been made within one year before the filing of the complaint for the review and reduction of the same; and all assessments so reviewed shall bear interest from the time fixed by the law under which said assessments were originally made and levied until paid, upon the amounts so fixed and determined by said board.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLXXXI.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act concerning cities of the first class in this state, and constituting municipal boards of street and water commissioners therein, and defining the powers and duties of such municipal boards, and relating to the municipal affairs and departments of such cities under the control and management of such boards and providing for the maintenance of the same,' approved March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one," which said amendatory act was approved March twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and to validate and confirm assessments made for improvements made under the last mentioned act.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of the act of which this is amendatory be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section three of the act to which this amendatory be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

3. And be it enacted, That the board of street and water commissioners herein authorized shall have full power, in their discretion, to repave and improve, according to specifications adopted by said board for material for any such repaving, and for the work in each case, any street, avenue, lane, alley, highway or public place already paved in any such city, or any part thereof, the expense to be assessed in the same manner as now provided by law, on the property benefited in proportion to the benefit received.

2. And be it enacted, That any and all assessment or assessments heretofore made under the provisions of the act to which this is amendatory, being chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the laws of New Jersey for the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, be and the same hereby are ratified and confirmed, notwithstanding the fact that such assessment or assessments are for more than one-third of the cost of such improvement or improvements, and that the said board proceeded and did such repaving and improvement without the petition of the owners or other legal representatives owning or representing a majority of the lineal feet frontage of any such street, avenue, lane, alley, highway or public place or part thereof, within the same so repaved and improved, and that such board has proceeded to do such repaving or improving by a less vote than the unanimous votes of the commissioners of such board; provided, that at least four-fifths of the commissioners of such board voted for the passage of the ordinance under which such improvement was made.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLXXXII

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act for the organization of the national guard of the state of New Jersey," approved March ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the uniform or insignia of rank prescribed for the officers of the national guard of New Jersey shall be worn only by persons entitled thereto by commission under the laws of this state or of the United States, or of another state of the United States; provided, any honorably-discharged officer may wear upon public occasions the uniform and insignia of rank to which his commission entitled him while in service; any person violating this section shall be liable to a fine of five hundred dollars on complaint of any officer of the national guard.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLXXXIII.

An Act respecting expenditures in cities of the first class in this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cities of the first class in this state where appropriations for municipal purposes are by law made during the fiscal year for which such appropriations are made it shall be lawful for the boards, bodies and officers thereof during the portion of the year intervening between the beginning of the fiscal year and the making of the tax levy to expend in anticipation of appropriations sums of money proportioned for such period to the sums appropriated for like purposes and expended by such boards, bodies and officers during the year immediately preceding.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLXXXIV.

An Act concerning proceedings to review judgments or other judicial proceedings of any city judge, police court or other inferior court had for or on account of alleged violation of city ordinances or ordinances of city boards of health.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in order to establish uniformity in the premises in all the cities of this state, all judgments or other judicial proceedings of any city judge, police court or other inferior court had for or on account of alleged violation of city ordinances or ordinances of city boards of health, and whether had with or without a trial by jury, shall be reviewable by writ of certiorari, in accordance with the rules and practice of the supreme court and not otherwise.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, general or special, inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLXXXV

An Act authorizing the governing bodies of towns, townships, boroughs and villages, in counties of the first class, to pass, alter and repeal ordinances for the protection of railroad grade crossings by the companies operating said railroads.

Whereas, Towns, townships, boroughs and villages, in counties of the first class, have become and are thickly settled, and railroad crossings of public streets and highways at grade have become dangerous and a danger to public safety, and have been the scene of accidents, resulting in the loss of many human lives; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the governing body of said towns, townships, boroughs and villages, by whatever name said body shall be known, shall have and they are hereby given power to pass, alter or repeal ordinances requiring railroad companies whose lines pass through said municipalities to protect any and all railroad grade crossings or places where the tracks of said company or companies cross a public street or highway at grade, which street is in daily use by vehicles, by the erection and maintenance of arms or gates or the placing and maintaining of a flagman or flagmen at such crossings or of both, for such times or hours as the said governing body may deem reasonable.

2. And be it enacted, That upon the passage of any such ordinance, it shall be the duty of the clerk of said municipality to notify each and every railroad company whose lines pass through said municipality, and is affected by such ordinance, of the passage thereof, by mailing a copy of the same, certified under his hand, to the main office of the said company; and it shall be the duty of such railroad company or companies to comply with the terms of said ordinance within thirty days after the receipt of said notice, under such penalties for the failure to do so, as may be imposed by said governing body; provided, always, that it shall be lawful for such company or companies to file with the clerk of said municipality, and with the clerk of the circuit court of the county wherein such grade crossings mentioned in such ordinance lie, within twenty days from such service of notice, a notice of appeal from such ordinance to the said circuit court, which court shall thereupon proceed to consider whether arms, gates or flagmen at such crossings, or either of them, as and in the manner directed in said ordinance are necessary, having regard to the amount of railroad and other travel across the same and the location thereof, and whether, if so, the directions of said ordinance are reasonable; said appeal shall be heard by said court on due notice to both parties and upon examination of witnesses and view of the said crossings and adjoining premises, if the court shall deem it advisable; should said court after such hearing approve the said ordinance as reasonably necessary such ordinance shall be and remain valid; should the same not be approved, it shall be void.

3. And be it enacted, That the said governing body of said municipality shall have power in and by said ordinance to impose penalties for the violation thereof, not exceeding one hundred dollars for each and every day on or during which said railroad company or companies shall fail to comply with the provisions of said ordinance after notice thereof as above provided.

4. And be it enacted, That the determination of said township committee and any ordinance passed in the exercise of the power conferred by this act shall be reviewable by writ of certiorari out of the supreme court of this state

5. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 1, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLXXXVI.

An Act making it unlawful for justices of the peace to entertain complaints in certain cases, specifying when complaints shall be made before recorders in certain cities and giving them power to act thereon.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cities of this state having a population of less than thirty-five thousand having a recorder who is paid a definite salary for his services by such city, it shall be unlawful for any justice of the peace to entertain any complaint for any crime or misdemeanor alleged to have been committed within such city, but all complaints for crimes or misdemeanors alleged to have committed within any such city not made directly before the grand jury or before the court of oyer and terminer or court of general quarter sessions of the peace of the county wherein such city is situate, shall be made before the said recorder, who is hereby authorized to receive the same and to take all necessary and lawful proceedings thereon and who in relation to the same shall have and possess all the power now held and possessed by any justice of the peace; provided, however, that said recorder shall not be entitled to receive any extra compensation for his services under this act, and any fees paid or allowed to him for such services shall be paid by him to the treasurer of such city.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 1, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLXXXVII.

An Act to enable cities of the first class of this state to issue bonds in order to provide and maintain a supply of pure and wholesome water.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the cities of the first class of this state, for the purpose of procuring and maintaining an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water, are hereby authorized to issue and provide for the payment of their bonds to the extent that may be necessary for that purpose, as provided in the second section of this act, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable within twenty-five years from their issue, to be sold at a price not below par, and to provide a sinking fund or funds for the redemption thereof.

2. And be it enacted, That no issue of bonds shall be made, or the proceeds thereof used, to pay for the works, reservoirs, pipe lines, lands, water and water rights for a permanent supply of water, according to the terms of any option expressed in any contract for a supply of pure and wholesome water, until such purchase according to the terms of the option expressed in said contract has been submitted to popular vote in such city and been approved; provided, that the issue of bonds hereunder, other than that authorized to pay for the purchase according to said option expressed in the contract aforesaid referred to, if exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, shall not be made until such issue shall be submitted to popular vote in such city and be approved.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 1, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLXXXVIII

An Act to empower cities to acquire land and other property for public use by condemnation.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That when the proper board or other municipal authority of any city of this state shall deem it proper to acquire land, water, water rights or other property within or without said city for the purpose of supplying said city with water, and the said city or its agents cannot agree with the owner or owners of such land, water, water rights or other property as to the price and terms of the purchase thereof, or when by the legal incapacity or absence of such owner or owners no agreement can be made for the purchase thereof, a description in writing of the land, water, water rights or other property so desired, with the name or names of the occupants, if any there be, and of the owner or owners or other parties interested, if known, and their residences, if the same can be ascertained by the said city or its agents, shall be presented to one of the justices of the supreme court of this state, who thereupon shall cause such city to give notice thereof to the persons interested, if known and in this state, or if unknown or cannot be found, or if out of this state, to make publication thereof as he shall direct for any period not less than ten days, and to assign a particular time and place for the appointment of commissioners as hereinafter provided; at which time, upon satisfactory evidence to him of the service or publication of such notice he shall appoint under his hand three impartial and judicious freeholders, residents in the county in which such lands, water, water rights or other property are situated, to examine and appraise the said lands, water, water rights or other property and assess the damages, upon such notice to be given to the persons interested as shall be directed by the justice making such appointment, not less than ten days; and it shall be the duty of the said commissioners (having first taken and subscribed an oath or affirmation before some person duly authorized to administer the same, faithfully and impartially to examine the matter in question, and to make a true report and appraisement as aforesaid in writing according to the best of their skill and understanding) to meet at the time and place appointed and to proceed to view and examine the said lands, water, water rights and other property and to make a just and equitable appraisement and assessment as aforesaid, to be paid by the said city, which report shall be made under the hands of the said commissioners, or any two of them, and within fifteen days thereafter, together with the description of the lands, water, water rights or other property and the appointment and oaths or affirmations aforesaid shall be filed in the clerk's office of the county within which such lands, water, water rights or other property are situated, to remain of record therein; and thereupon and on payment or tender of payment of the amount so awarded to the party or parties entitled thereto, the said city is hereby empowered to enter upon and take possession of and appropriate to its own use the said lands, water water rights and other property, and all title thereto for the purpose for which the same is taken shall, upon such payment or tender, pass from the said owners and parties interested to the said city; and in case of a dispute between any owners or other parties interested as to their respective rights or shares in and to the sum so assessed or ascertained under this act, then the said city is hereby authorized to pay the sum assessed upon said lands, water, water rights and other property to the clerk of the county in which said lands, water, water rights or other property are situated, to be paid out and distributed between or among the parties entitled to the same by the order of the circuit court of said county upon the application of any one or more of them, on due notice to the others; and the said justice shall, upon the application of either party, or on reasonable notice to the others, tax and and allow such costs, fees and expenses to the commissioners and other performing any legal duty in the premises as he shall think equitable and right, which shall be paid by the said city; and if any or all of the said owners or other parties interested shall be absent from this state, or under any legal incapacity that disqualifies them from receiving legal payment of the money awarded him, her, it or them, then it shall be the duty of the city to pay the amount awarded to such person or persons to the clerk of the county in which said report is above directed to be filed; and it shall be the duty of the said clerk to receive the same to be paid to the parties entitled thereto by the order of the judge of the circuit court of the said county upon his, her or their application for the same; and every and all such payments to the clerk shall, as to the said city, be equivalent to payment to the parties entitled thereto, and it shall operate to transfer the title and ownership of said lands, water, water rights and other property to said city as if made directly to the said parties; provided, always, that should the city or the owner or owners feel aggrieved by the report and award of the said commissioners, he, she, it or they may appeal from the said appraisement and award in respect to his, her, its or their interests therein to the next circuit court in the said county; provided, however, that no lands, water, water rights or other property purchased, condemned or held by any municipality in this state for the purposes of a water supply, and used or intended to be used for such purpose, shall be condemned or taken under the authority of this act.

2. And be it enacted, That every appeal from the appraisement and award of the commissioners shall be made in the form of a petition to the said court and notice thereof shall be given to the other parties within fifteen days after the filing of the commissioners' report and award; which proceedings shall vest in the circuit court full authority, power and jurisdiction to hear and determine the question of the value of the land, water, water rights and other property and the damages sustained, if any, and thereupon the said court shall direct a proper issue to be framed between the parties for the trial of the said question, and order a jury of twelve men to be struck for the trial of the same and a view of the premises to be had by them; and the said issue shall be tried upon the like notice and in the like manner as other issues of fact in said court are tried; and it shall be the duty of the said jury to assess the value of the lands, water, water rights and other property in question, and the damages sustained, if any; and the party or parties appealing shall recover costs, if he, she, it or they shall succeed at the trial on appeal in changing the valuation or assessment thereof, and the damages in his, her, its or their favor and shall pay costs if he, she, it or they shall fail so to do; but no appeal shall prevent the city from taking the lands, water, water rights and other property upon filing the commissioners' report and award and payment or tender to the parties of the amount thereof, as hereinbefore provided; and a party accepting from the city the amount of the award of said commissioners shall not thereby waive the right of appeal; and upon the verdict of the jury fixing the value in damages, the court shall enter judgment for the amount thereof, with or without interest and costs, according to the provisions of this act and the principles of law applicable to the trial of similar issues in other cases, and the judgment so entered shall be the sum which the owner or owners and other parties interested are entitled to have from the city, for the said lands, water, water rights and other property and damages, and may be enforced in manner and form similar to other cases in which judgment is pronounced in said court; and when the commissioners' award is paid by the city into court, as hereinbefore provided, and an appeal is taken and judgment afterwards pronounced on the verdict, it shall be the duty of the court to order the money so paid into court applied to the payment of the said judgment and the surplus, if any, to be paid the city.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, general or special, inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 1, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCLXXXIX.

An Act respecting cities of the first class and respecting the publication of ordinances, notices and other matters required by law to be published in newspapers therein.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall not be necessary in any city of the first class in this state to publish any ordinance, notice or other matter of any kind now required by law to be published in newspapers or in official newspapers to hereafter publish such ordinance, notice or other matter for a longer space than five days, nor for more than five insertions in the daily official newspapers of such city, nor more than for one day or for one insertion in the official weekly newspapers of such city; but such boards making the designation of such official newspapers may by resolution provide that any ordinance, notice or other matter required by law to be published shall be published in the official newspapers for a longer time than is herein provided.

2. And be it enacted, That all ordinances of cities of the first class in this state to open, grade, gutter, curb, pave, repave, sewer, resewer or otherwise improve any street now required by law to be published either between the first and second readings, or between the second and third readings, or after the final passage thereof, shall hereafter be noticed or published between such first and second reading, or between such second and third reading, or after final passage, by title only, and the title of all such ordinances shall state the street, avenue or public highway, or other public place or section thereof to be improved, and the general character of the improvement; all such ordinances after final passage shall be entered in full in the ordinance book or books of the said board, and the said ordinance book and all ordinances which have been duly passed by said board but not yet entered in said ordinance book or books shall be at all times during business hours open to public inspection.

3. And be it enacted, That no ordinance, notice or other matter required by law to be published in official daily newspapers shall be held invalid because of the failure to print such ordinance, notice or other matter required by law to be printed in all the official newspapers of such body or board; provided, such ordinance, notice or other matter so required to be printed and published, shall have been duly printed and published in at least two official newspapers.

4. And be it enacted, That all ordinances granting to any person or corporation consent to the location of the tracks of a street railway, or consent to the location of pole lines or subways, or consent to the stringing of telegraph, telephone or other wires, or to the laying of pipes in any street, avenue or public highway in said city, or granting to any person or persons or to any corporation or corporations rights or privileges in the streets, avenues or public highways of such city, shall provide therein that all costs and expenses connected with the publication of such ordinance, and all costs of the publication of resolutions or notices connected therewith, shall be paid by the person, or persons, corporation or corporations applying for such consent, right or privilege.

5. And be it enacted, That in the selection of official newspapers in such cities regard shall be had to the age and average circulation of the said newspaper in such city.

6. And be it enacted, That in any city of the first class it shall and may be lawful for the common council or other governing board having charge and control of the selection of official newspapers therein to appoint as an official newspaper for such city a weekly newspaper printed and circulating in said city.

7. And be it enacted, That until the designation provided for by this act is made the official newspaper heretofore designated in any such city shall continue to be the official newspaper of such city.

8. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 1, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXC.

An Act to submit to popular vote the purchase of a supply of pure and wholesome water in cities of the first class in this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That when any contract hereafter made by any city of the first class in this state for a supply of pure and wholesome water contains an option for the acquiring by such municipal corporations of the works, reservoirs, pipe line, land, water and water rights for such supply on terms fixed in said contract, the question of purchase according to such option shall be submitted, at either any general or charter election, or election specially called, to the voters of such city, before acquiring by purchase of the works reservoirs, pipe lines, lands, water and water rights for such supply according to the terms of the option in said contract shall be effective.

2. And be it enacted, That the elections herein authorized shall be held upon the proclamation of the mayor of such city, whereof ten days' notice shall be given by public advertisement in two daily newspapers circulating in such city.

3. And be it enacted, That in case the elections herein authorized fall on the day of any general or charter election of such city, no separate ballots shall be required for the purpose of the vote on the adoption or rejection of the question to purchase according to said option; each voter in favor of said purchase shall deposit a ballot containing the words "purchase of new water supply accepted" written or printed thereon, and those who are opposed shall each deposit a ballot with the words "purchase of new water supply rejected" written or printed thereon; in case the elections as herein authorized should be special elections, then those voters who are in favor of the acceptance of said purchase shall each deposit a ballot containing the the words "city of —— (naming it), purchase of new water supply accepted" written or printed thereon, and those who are opposed shall each deposit a ballot with the words "city of —— (naming it), purchase of new water supply rejected" written or printed thereon; and it shall be the duty of the city clerk to furnish official ballots to all persons entitled thereto, properly printed, to enable the voters to cast their ballots for or against such purchase, as they may desire.

4. And be it enacted, That there shall be a canvass on the return of votes upon the question of such acceptance or rejection, by the election officers, in the same way and manner as for officers voted for at an election; and if a majority of the ballots cast for or against said purchase contain the words "purchase of new water supply accepted," then the acquiring by purchase of the works, reservoirs, pipe lines, land, water and water rights for such supply, according to the terms of the option in said contract, shall be of effect and binding upon the city and the same shall be forthwith consummated.

5. And be it enacted, That all extra cost and expenses of such election shall be provided by the board having control of the finances in such city by temporary loan bonds in anticipation of taxes, the same to be placed to the credit of the board of aldermen or common council of such city having charge of such election.

6. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 1, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXCI.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act to enable cities in this state to furnish suitable accommodations for the transaction of public business," title as amended, approved April fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in any city of the first class in this state the term of office of every commissioner appointed under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to enable cities to furnish suitable accommodations for the transaction of public business," title as amended, approved April fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and of the several supplements thereto and amendments thereof, and of any clerk or other employees of any such commissioners, shall cease and determine on the date set out in the contract or contracts and mentioned as the day of the completion of work to be performed, by virtue of the contract or contracts heretofore entered into by said commissioners for the erection and completion of a city hall.

2. And be it enacted, That in case the completion of any city hall in course of erection in any city of the first class under the provisions of said act and the supplements and amendments thereto, shall not be completed in the time set out as the date of completion in said contract or contracts, the completion of said city hall shall be committed to a board of city hall commissioners, to be composed of the treasurer and comptroller of such city and one citizen of said city, to be appointed by the mayor thereof; the person so appointed shall be designated as the president of the city hall commissioners; he shall hold his office during the pleasure of the mayor and shall receive an annual salary not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum, to be fixed at the time of his appointment by the board which has control of the finances of such city; the city treasurer and city comptroller shall receive no salary as members of the board of city hall commissioners.

3. And be it enacted, That the board of city hall commissioners incorporated under section two of this act shall cause any city hall in course of erection in the city for which they shall be appointed, which is not completed at the time of their appointment to be completed and duly furnished and equipped for the transaction of public business in such city; such board shall also, after such building shall have been completed and accepted by the city, cause the same to be properly lighted, cleaned, heated and maintained, and shall also have charge of the grounds adjacent thereto, and shall cause the same to be improved, lighted, guarded and maintained.

4. And be it enacted, That the board of city hall commissioners incorporated under section two of this act shall become possessed of and invested with all the powers and shall perform all the duties, including the disbursement of money now or hereafter placed to its credit, as is now provided by law, by any commissioners appointed under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to enable cities to furnish suitable accommodations for the transaction of public business," title as amended, approved April fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and of the several supplements thereto and amendments thereof.

5. And be it enacted, That the board having control of the finances of any city which shall have constructed or started the construction of or may hereafter construct a city hall under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, shall have power to borrow so much money as may be necessary for the completion of such city hall, and the furnishing and equipment thereof, and the laying out and improving of the grounds adjacent thereto, and issue the obligations of the city therefor, bearing interest at the rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, in an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars beyond the amount heretofore issued or authorized for that purpose, and make the same payable at such time and times as said board shall determine; and said board shall establish a sinking fund for the payment of said bonds.

6. And be it enacted, That the expense of lighting, heating, cleaning and maintaining such city hall after the completion thereof and of maintaining the grounds adjacent thereto, including the compensation of the president, if appointed, and the compensation of all necessary employees and any other lawful expenses of the said board of city hall commissioners, including the interest on bonds issued by virtue of the provisions of this act, the requirements of said sinking fund, and the principal of said bonds as they accrue, shall be included in the annual tax levy of such city in each year.

7. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 5, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXCII.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act in relation to days of recreation and holidays and fixing the days and parts of days so to be set apart and observed, and regulating the maturity of commercial paper with respect thereto."

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the following days and half days, namely, the first day of January, commonly called New Year's Day; the twelfth day of February, called Lincoln's Birthday; the twenty-second day of February, known as Washington's Birthday; the thirtieth day of May, known as Decoration Day; the fourth day of July, called Independence Day; the first day of September, known as Labor Day; the twenty-fifth day of December, known as Christmas Day; any general election day in this state; every Saturday from twelve o'clock at noon until twelve o'clock at midnight, which is hereby designated a half holiday; and any day appointed or recommended by the governor of this state, or the president of the United States, as a day of thanksgiving, or fasting and prayer, or other religious observance, shall, for all purposes whatever as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance, and of the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks and promissory notes made after the passage of this act, be treated and considered as the first day of week, commonly called Sunday, and as public holidays or half half holidays: and all such bills, checks and notes otherwise presentable for acceptance or payment on any of said days shall be deemed to be payable and presentable for acceptance or payment on the secular or business day next succeeding such holiday, but in the case of a half holiday shall be presentable for acceptance or payment at or before twelve o'clock noon of that day; provided, however, that for the purpose of protesting or otherwise holding liable any party to any bill of exchange, check or promissory note, and which shall not have been paid before twelve o'clock at noon on any Saturday, a demand of acceptance or payment thereof may be made and notice of protest or dishonor thereof may be given on the next succeeding secular or business day; and, provided, further, that when any person shall receive for collection any check, bill of exchange or promissory note, due and presentable for acceptance or payment on any Saturday, such person shall not be deemed guilty of any neglect or omission of duty, nor incur any liability in not presenting for payment or acceptance, or collect such check, bill of exchange or promissory note on that day; and provided, further, that in construing this section, every Saturday, unless a whole holiday as aforesaid shall, until twelve o'clock noon, be deemed a secular or business day; and the days and half days aforesaid shall be considered as the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and as public holidays or half holidays, for all purposes whatsoever as regards the transaction of business in the public offices of this state, or counties of this state; on all other days or half days, excepting Sundays, such offices shall be kept open for the transaction of business.

2. And be it enacted, That whenever the first day of January, the twelfth day of February, the twenty-second day of February, the thirtieth day of May, the fourth day of July or the twenty-fifth day of December shall fall upon Sunday, the Monday next following shall be deemed a public holiday for all or any of the purposes aforesaid; provided, however, that in such cases all bills of exchange, checks and promissory notes, made after the passage of this act, which would otherwise be presentable for acceptance or payment on the said Monday, shall be deemed to be presentable for acceptance or payment on the secular or business day next succeeding such holiday.

3. And be it enacted, That the provisions of this act shall not be construed as interfering with any person or corporation transacting business in this state, either private or public, but every such person or corporation shall be permitted to conduct business on any holiday or half holiday herein designated in the same manner as if the law had not been passed.

4. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall be deemed a public act to take effect immediately.

Approved April 15, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXCIII.

A Supplement to "An act respecting the townships in this state, which have been or may hereafter be divided into wards," approved March seventh, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the act to which this is a supplement shall not be held or construed to apply to such part of the territory of any township in this state divided into wards, as is defined by the description and boundaries contained in an application and proceedings for the formation of a borough government made and taken before the approval of the said act; but such defined and described territory may be formed into a borough by due course of law in all respects as if the act to which this act is a supplement had not been passed.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 15, 1895.

JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER I.

Joint Resolution relating to epileptic persons and the care and treatment of the same.

Whereas, It appears that there are hundreds of epileptic persons in this state, many of whom are in our insane asylums and institutions for the feeble-minded, without those proper environments and that special care and treatment suited to their mental and physical condition; therefore:

1. Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That a commission of five persons, residents of this state, three of whom shall be physicians and two laymen, be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make careful investigation of this subject, and report at the session of the legislature in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six the results of their deliberations.

2. And be it resolved, That a sum not exceeding six hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated to meet the necessary expenses of the said commission in visiting the two state institutions for epileptics in New York and Ohio, and in making such other investigations as the commission may deem proper, and that the treasurer of the state, on the warrant of the comptroller, shall pay the aforesaid commission the expenses assumed within the above-named limits of six hundred dollars, the commission first specifying in writing the items of expense.

7. And be it resolved, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 19, 1895.

JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER II.

Joint Resolution relating to a home for disabled soldiers.

Whereas, It appears that there are within this state a number of needy and deserving veterans of the late war who would like to take advantage of the comforts offered by the "home for disabled soldiers," maintained by the people of this state, but who cannot do so without exposing their wives to want and suffering; and whereas, in many such instances, these wives have been the faithful helpmates and companions of their soldier-husbands during and since the close of the war, and are now too feeble to care for themselves apart from their husbands; therefore,

1. Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the governor be and is hereby authorized to nominate and appoint, with the advice and consent of the senate, five discreet commissioners, at least two of whom shall be members of the grand army of the republic, whose duty it shall be to prepare a plan for the erection and maintenance of a suitable home or homes for such cases as are referred to in the preamble to these resolutions.

2. And be it resolved, That said commissioners shall report to the governor the result of their labors not later than the first day of December, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and that the said commissioners shall serve without compensation.

Approved March 14, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXI.

Supplement to "An act respecting the orphans' court, and relating to the powers and duties of the ordinary and the orphans' court and surrogates," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall not be necessary for any executor or administrator, under any last will and testament heretofore made, or which may hereafter be made, who is entitled to all the personal estate of the testator after payment of debts and specific bequests, legacies or trusts, to file an inventory or settle his accounts in the surrogate's office, unless required so to do as hereinafter set forth; provided, such executor or administrator shall, within one year after probate of said will, or such further time as the orphans' court of the county in which said will was proved, shall for good cause shown allow record in the surrogate's office of the county in which his letters testamentary or of administration with the will annexed shall have been granted, full receipts, releases and discharges from the persons entitled to such specific bequests, legacies or trusts, or satisfactory proof by affidavit that such specific bequest or legacy has been paid or transferred and delivered to said legatee, or his or her attorney or agent; and provided, further, that any person interested in the estate may apply to the orphans' court of the county wherein said will may have been or may be proved; and upon such application such court, on notice given to said executor or administrator in the manner directed by the court, and on consideration of the circumstances of the case, may make order requiring said executor or administrator to file an inventory and to settle his accounts, and thereupon said executor or administrator shall proceed and file an inventory and settle his accounts in the same manner as other executors or administrators are or may be required by law to do; and provided, further, that all the powers and authority granted by this act to the orphans' court may be exercised by the ordinary in cases where the will shall be admitted to probate or letters of administration with the will annexed granted by him.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXII.

An Act concerning cities.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the city council of any city in this state whose charter and no general law applicable thereto does not provide for the alteration or widening of streets, upon the written request of the majority of the properties fronting on any street or any square proposed to be altered or widened, by ordinance to alter or widen any street o alley already laid out and opened within said city and to take and appropriate for such purposes any lands and real estate upon making compensation to the owner or owners thereof, as is hereinafter mentioned and provided; and they may, at their discretion, by ordinance, accept such lands as may be dedicated by the owner thereof as public streets or alleys, and thereupon shall be bound to keep up, repair and maintain the same to the same extent that they may be bound to keep up, repair and maintain streets or alleys laid out by other legal proceedings.

2. And be it enacted, That whenever the city council shall determine, by ordinance, as aforesaid, to alter or widen any street or alley, or any part of a street or alley, and to take and appropriate for such purpose any lands or real estate, they are hereby authorized to treat with the owner or owners thereof, and make such compensation therefor as they shall judge reasonable, and thereupon shall receive from such owner or owners a conveyance of such lands and real estate to the city, and such compensation shall constitute a part of the whole amount of costs, damages and expenses to be assessed under and in pursuance of the provisions contained in this act.

3. And be it enacted, That when the said city council cannot agree with the owner or owners of such required lands or other real estate for the same, or when by reason of the legal incapacity or absence of any such owner or owners no such agreement can be made, it shall be lawful for the board of city assessors, and they are hereby required, upon application in writing of the said city council, signed by the presiding officer, which application shall specify the improvement and the land or other real estate, with the appurtenances intended to be taken for such purpose, to make an estimate and assessment of the damage that any such owner or owners will sustain thereby, and in estimating and assessing such damages the said board of assessors shall have due regard as well to the value of the land or other real estate with the appurtenances, as to the injury or benefit of the owner or owners by the making thereof, and it shall be the duty of the said board of assessors, after estimating said damages, to assess the amount thereof, including the sums which may have been agreed upon as the price of any of the lands or other real estate to be taken for such purpose; where agreement has been made with the owner or owners, and also the costs and expenses incurred, upon all the owners of land and real estate in such city peculiarly benefited thereby in proportion as nearly as may be to the advantage each shall be deemed to acquire, specifying in such assessment such lots or subdivisions of lots, designating the lots and subdivisions of land so benefited by the letters and numbers by which they are distinguished on the city atlas, together with the name of the respective owner or owners thereof and the amount assessed on each lot, which said assessment shall be embraced in the report of the said board of assessors hereinafter directed to be made; and in case where the city council shall agree with the owner or owners of such lands as to the compensation therefor the board of city assessors shall make their estimate for damages in accordance therewith.

4. And be enacted, That in making every assessment required to be made by the provisions of this act when any land or real estate is taken or condemned, the said board of assessors shall first estimate and assess in the manner herein required, the damages sustained by the owner or owners of the lands and real estate taken therefor; and after having ascertained the amount of such damages they shall declare in their report thereof the cost and expense incurred, which shall include the damages awarded, and they shall thereupon at once proceed to make an estimate and assessment of the benefits conferred by the said improvement, as required herein, and they are hereby authorized to declare the damages awarded and benefits assessed in one report, or they may make their report of the damages and benefits separately, as they may deem best.

5. And be it enacted, That after the filing of any such report, the same shall be at the next meeting of the city council presented by the city clerk, and the same being ratified by the city council shall be binding and conclusive upon the owner or owners of any such lands and real estate; and the lands condemned for any such improvement shall thereupon be and become the property of the city for the purposes for which the same are condemned; provided, however, that any person or persons conceiving himself, herself or themselves aggrieved by the proceedings of the said city council or of the said board of assessors in making an estimate and assessment of damages may appeal therefrom to the supreme court of this state within thirty days after the time of the making of the final order of the city council confirming the said report; and the supreme court shall order a trial by jury to assess the damages sustained by the aggrieved party, the trial whereof shall be conducted as in other cases of trial by jury; and the said court shall have power to order an issue framed and proper proceedings to be had for this purpose.

6. And be it enacted, That in case of non payment on demand of any damages estimated and assessed as aforesaid, with interest, from the date of the confirmation of such assessment, in case of no appeal to the supreme court as aforesaid, the person or persons entitled thereto may sue for and recover the same from the said city in an action of debt, with costs, in any court having cognizance thereof; and the said proceedings of the said commissioners and the city council or the award of the said jury, as the case may be, shall be conclusive evidence against the defendant; provided, however, that where benefits for any such improvement have been assessed against any person or persons entitled to any award of damages no recovery shall be had of the damages awarded until such benefits have been paid, and it shall be lawful for the said city to offset the benefits so ascertained against the damages so awarded, and if in any case the damages awarded exceed the benefits assessed the balance only shall be recovered; if the benefits assessed exceed the damages awarded, then the excess may be collected in the manner hereinafter provided.

7. And be it enacted, That the city treasurer shall, under the direction of the city council, tender and pay the owner or owners of such land and real estate, if resident in the said city, the amount of such estimate and assessment of damages due him or them, and if any such owner is not resident in said city, or on due inquiry cannot be found therein, or is a lunatic or idiot or under age, or if for any other lawful cause incapacitated to receive the same or if such owner will not receive the same, and sign a proper voucher therefor when rendered, then the said treasurer shall make affidavit of such fact and file the same with the city clerk; and the city council shall thereupon direct the amount of such assessment so due as aforesaid to be placed in the city treasury for the use of the person or persons to whom it may be due; and the said money so placed in the city treasury shall be paid by such city to the person or persons entitled thereto on demand, but without interest, except from the time demand is made and payment after demand refused.

8. And be it enacted, That before making any assessment for benefits against any owner or owners of lands and real estate benefited, the said board of assessors shall give notice in the manner hereinbefore directed of the time and place where and when they will meet for the purpose of considering the same, at which time and place all persons interested therein may be heard, and the said board may adjourn such hearing from time to time until they have completed the consideration thereof and made report thereon as herein directed; and any person who may deem himself aggrieved thereby may present his objections to any such report to the city council of said city at its next stated meeting after the filing of such report; and if the said city council shall refuse to ratify the same it shall be returned by the said city council to the said board of assessors for further consideration, and so from time to time until such report shall be duly ratified and confirmed.

9. And be it enacted, That upon the ratification of any such assessment of benefits the report thereof shall be transmitted immediately to the officer charged by law with the collection of taxes, and it shall be the duty of such officer thereupon to give notice, in two of the newspapers published in said city, that such assessments have been duly returned to him for collection; all such assessments shall draw interest from the date of confirmation at the rate of seven per centum per annum, and with the costs of collection, shall be and become, from the date of confirmation, a first and paramount lien upon the lands and real estate so assessed, which lien shall remain until such assessment is paid.

10. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collector of taxes to whom any such assessment shall have been returned, in addition to the publication of the return, thereof to him for collection as herein provided, as far as practicable, to cause a notice to be given to every person assessed of the amount of assessment so made against him or her, with the costs which have been incurred in the collection of the same and the interest which has accrued thereon; but if, for any reason, such notice is not given to or received by the person or persons assessed, it shall in no way impair the right of the city to collect the assessment so made; in all cases in which assessments so made and returned shall remain unpaid for the space of six months from the date of confirmation, it shall be lawful to collect the same by a sale of the property assessed, and it shall be the duty of the said collector within one year after any such assessment shall have been returned to him, to make sale thereof as herein directed; he shall, before making such sale, make advertisement thereof in two of the newspapers published in said city for the space of four weeks, at least once each week, giving notice of the time and place of sale, together with a description of the lot or tract of land assessed by the letter or number by which it is designated on the city atlas, and specifying the amount of money assessed, laid out and expended on the same; and he shall at the time and place so designated sell the said land and real estate, at public sale, for the lowest term of years at which any person will agree to take the same, not exceeding fifty years, and pay the assessment, with interest thereon, and all other expenses incurred subsequent to the confirmation thereof; and thereupon the mayor of the said city, at the request of the city council, and under its corporate seal shall make, execute and deliver a declaration of sale to the purchaser thereof, and such purchaser, his executors, administrators or assigns, by virtue thereof and under the authority of this act, shall lawfully hold and enjoy the said lands and real estate, for his and their own proper use, until said term shall be fully completed and ended; and they shall be at liberty to remove therefrom all buildings and improvements they shall place or erect thereon during the said term, and every such purchaser, his heirs and assigns, shall pay all taxes which shall be lawfully assessed against the said lands and real estate during the said term; provided, however, that if the owner of any such lands and real estate, or any person having an estate therein, or any mortgagee thereof, shall, within six months after such sale, pay to the purchaser, his executors, administrators or assigns, the amount of money so paid by him to said city with the amount paid for any improvements made thereon, and all taxes paid by such purchaser with interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum, such owner, or person having an estate therein, or mortgage, as the case may be, shall be entitled to re-enter and re-possess the said lands and real estate and hold the same and have such rights therein as if the said sale had not been made.

11. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the city council in every case to cause so much of the cost, damage and expense of any public improvement authorized by and made under the authority of this act, as represents the special and peculiar benefit conferred upon the owner of land and real estate benefited thereby, to be assessed thereon in the manner herein provided, in proportion to the benefit each shall be deemed to receive, the balance of such cost, damage and expense to be imposed upon and borne by the city and provided for by general taxation; or the said city council may, at its option, provide that the entire expense of any such improvement shall be borne by the city at large and shall have power, within the limitations herein imposed, to provide therefor by taxation.

12. And be it enacted, That all assessments upon lot owners in said city, which may be made for any purpose authorized by this act, or to be authorized by law, shall be made upon the lots or subdivisions of lots as they stand and recorded on the city atlas; and in advertising the same for such assessment or for taxes, or in entering liens thereon, it shall be sufficient to describe said lot or subdivisions of lots by the letters and numbers and streets by which they are distinguished on the city atlas, together with the name or names of the owner or owners thereof, as the same appears in the register by the city surveyor; if in any case the name of the owner or owners is unknown, and cannot be ascertained, such assessments may be made against the lots as so designated, with the declaration that the owner's name is unknown.

13. And be it enacted, That whenever, by the judgment of any court wherein any certiorari has been, is or may be brought, or any assessment made under the provisions of this act has been or is set aside or reversed for irregularity or informality in such assessment, it shall be lawful for the city council to cause a new assessment to be made of so much of the amount of the original assessment as may be set aside, or of the amount thereof still remaining unpaid, to become a lien as of the date of the confirmation of the original assessment and to be proceeded with in all respects in conformity with the provisions of this act and the laws relating thereto.

14. And be it enacted, That whenever, by reason of any informality or illegality in any proceedings of the said city council or of the board of city assessors, surveyor or other agent of the city council or official of the city, in altering or widening a street or alley, any assessment shall be set aside by judicial authority, it shall be lawful for the city counsel to reinstitute the proceedings set aside, upon the same basis upon which the original proceedings were based, or otherwise if they see fit so to do, and lawfully proceed therein the same as though the former proceedings had not been had, or the said city counsel may reinstitute said proceedings from the point where such informality or illegality may have been so decreed, and whenever the city council shall discover that any such proceedings are liable to be set aside by judicial authority, they may reinstitute said proceedings from the point where such informality or illegality commences, and no assessment shall be deemed invalid in consequence thereof, but no writ of certiorari shall be allowed or issue to remove any assessment made upon the owner or owners of lands or real estate for any work or improvement made or to be made, unless the same be applied for within sixty days after the confirmation of such assessment by the city council of such city.

15. And be it enacted, That whenever any public improvement shall be made or ordered to be made, under the provisions of this act, and the expense thereof ordered to be assessed by the board of city assessors, and any member of the board of city assessors shall be interested in said improvement, either as an owner of property to be taken or to be assessed, or in any other way, except merely as a taxpayer in said city, such assessor shall not be deemed competent to assist in making the assessment connected with such improvement, but the city council shall, by a majority vote of all its members, elect some disinterested resident in said city to act with the remaining members of the board of assessors in making said assessment; such person, before entering upon his said duties, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the city clerk, to be filed by him, faithfully and honestly to perform said duties; no report of assessment shall be considered illegal in consequence of the incompetency of any of the persons making such report, if a majority of the persons making such assessments were competent and disinterested; and it shall be lawful for the city council to make such reasonable compensation for the services of any person so appointed to fill such vacancy as it may determine.

16. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXIII.

An Act to validate and confirm proceedings for the formation of borough commissions had and taken under the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the formation of borough commissions," approved March seventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no proceedings had or taken for the formation of a borough commission under the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the formation of borough commissions," approved March seventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and the acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, shall be taken or held to be invalid or inoperative because the clerk and two inspectors appointed by the freeholder of any township to conduct an election for the purpose of ascertaining whether a majority of the legal voters of said proposed borough commission are for or against the formation of a borough commission, shall have failed or neglected to file with the clerk of the county wherein said borough commission is situated a certificate setting forth the result of said election, and the number of votes cast for or against the formation of said borough commission, as in section three of said act is directed; provided, however, that this act shall only apply to borough commissions which have been in existence, exercising all the functions as such for a period of over nine years from the time the election was held wherein a majority of the voters of said proposed borough commission voted in favor thereof.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the president of said board of borough commissioners to file with the clerk of the county in which said borough commission is situated a certificate embracing the results of said election under which said borough commission was formed, and all other matters which said original certificate should have contained, which said certificate shall be sworn to by the president of said borough commission and attested by the secretary thereof, and when so filed shall for all the intents and purposes of said act be treated as and take the place of the certificate which should have been filed immediately after the election authorizing the formation of said borough commissions.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXIV.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act for the preservation of clams and oysters" (Revision), approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to take from the natural beds beneath the waters of this state, by means of boats, tongs, dredges, rakes or otherwise, any clams, the shell of which will measure less than one and one half inches in length; and every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the justice before whom the case is brought.

2. And be it enacted, That any person or persons buying, selling, or offering to buy or sell, any clams, the shell of which will measure less than one and one-half inches in length, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the justice before whom the action is brought; and that the oyster commissioners of their respective districts are hereby empowered to make all necessary arrests for violations of the provisions of this act.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXV.

An Act concerning the care and custody of infants.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That when the parents of any minor child or children, or the parent or any other person or persons having the actual care and custody of any minor child or children, are grossly immoral or unfit to be entrusted with the care and education of such child or children, or shall neglect to provide such child or children with proper protection, maintenance and education, or are of such vicious, careless or dissolute habits as to make such child or children chargeable or likely to become chargeable to any township, borough, city or other municipality in this state, it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons interested in the welfare of said child or children, to present to the chancellor, the supreme court of this state, or any justice of said supreme court, a petition setting forth the facts of the case, duly verified by affidavit, and praying that the said child or children may be brought before said chancellor, supreme court or supreme court justice, as the case may be, and for further relief under this act.

2. And be it enacted, That upon presentation of such petition, an order shall issue addressed to the parents or parent or other person or persons in whose care or custody said infant, child or children may be, and also to the said child or children, requiring their appearance at such time and place as shall be designated in the order, to answer said petition and to abide the order of the court; said order shall be served in such manner, whether by personal service, mailing, publication or otherwise, as in said order shall be directed, and said order may further direct that a copy or copies thereof be served upon any other person or persons named therein; at the time and place so appointed, or to which the hearing may be adjourned, and upon proof of due and legal service of said order in the manner therein directed, which proof may be by affidavit of the person or persons serving the same, a summary examination shall take place before the said chancellor, supreme court or supreme court justice, and thereupon, upon proof of the material facts set forth in said petition to the satisfaction of said chancellor, court or justice, an order shall be made committing the said child or children to the care and custody of such person or persons who will accept the same, as the chancellor, supreme court or supreme court justice shall for that purpose designate and appoint, until such child or children, respectively, shall attain the age of eighteen years or the further order of the court; said order shall briefly set forth the grounds of granting the same and need not set forth the evidence nor the substance thereof; and said order may, in the discretion of the chancellor, court or justice granting the same, require the giving of a bond by the person or persons to whose care or custody said child or children may be committed, with such security and on such condition or conditions as to the said chancellor, court or justice shall seem proper.

3. And be it enacted, That the chancellor, court or justice before whom proceedings shall or may be conducted under this act, may in lieu of committing such child or children, as in the last preceding section specified, commit such child or children to the care and custody of any society for the prevention of cruelty to children duly incorporated under the act entitled "An act for the incorporation of societies for the aid of children and the prevention of cruelty to children," passed March fifth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

4. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXVI.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act regarding proceedings on forfeited recognizances and appropriating the moneys arising from the same and from fines and amercements' (Revision), approved April fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six," which supplement was approved March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever any person hath been or shall be bound by recognizance to the state of New Jersey, with condition for his or her appearance at the court of general quarter sessions of the peace held or to be held in and for any county within this state, and such person hath not appeared and shall not appear for any cause, agreeably to the condition of such recognizance and said recognizance hath been or shall be forfeited and the amount thereof paid in the county treasury of said county and in accordance with law, and said person as bound by said recognizance has appeared or shall appear before said court to answer unto the charge of indictment pending against him, after such recognizance shall have been declared forfeited, it shall and may be lawful for the court of general quarter sessions of the peace in and for said county in its discretion to direct and order the return of the moneys so paid or to be paid upon said forfeited recognizance, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the county collector or treasurer of such county to repay the amount of such recognizance less the taxed cost on the proceedings to forfeit said recognizance, to recognizor or recognizors who shall have paid the same into the county treasury, provided application shall be made to said court within two years after such recognizance shall have been declared forfeited.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXVII.

A Further Supplement to the act entitled "An act respecting the orphans' court and relating to the powers and duties of the ordinary and the orphans' court and surrogates," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cases where any contest has arisen or shall arise, in any court of this state, touching the probate of any paper purporting to be the last will and testament of any person, it shall and may be lawful for the ordinary, upon petition made for that purpose by the widow of such deceased person, or by any child or children of the deceased (and if any such child or children be within the age of twenty one years, then by the next friend of such child or children), to make an order upon the person or persons having custody of such estate, for the payment of such allowance for the support and maintenance of such widow or of such child or children, out of the income of the estate of such deceased person, as the ordinary may deem just, pending such contest, and such further allowance out of the income, or if need be, out of the corpus of such estate as may be necessary to meet the expenses incurred or to be incurred in conducting such contest concerning the probate of such will; provided, that the person hereinabove described as a widow shall have been ceremonially married to the deceased person, and shall have been living with him as his wife at the time of his death; and the ordinary shall prescribe such rules to secure a summary hearing and relief upon such petition as he may deem necessary.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXVIII.

An Act to repeal the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing the governor to provide for the thorough ventilation of the senate chamber and committee rooms, and to appropriate money to defray the cost and expense thereof," approved March twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing the governor to provide for the thorough ventilation of the senate chamber and committee rooms, and to appropriate money to defray the cost and expenses thereof," approved March twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and ninety two, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXIX.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act concerning corporations," passed March second, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of the act entitled "An act concerning corporations," passed March second, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, be amended so as to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cases where the bonds of any corporation created by or organized under any act of the legislature of this state have been issued and which bonds are due or about to become due or may be paid by such corporation at its option, it shall be lawful for the board of directors of such corporation to increase its capital stock in order to provide means for the payment of such bonds, and for that purpose to issue and sell the shares of such increase of capital stock for cash only, and in such manner as they deem best, at a price not below the par value of such shares; but no greater number of shares shall be issued or sold than shall be sufficient to raise an amount sufficient for the payment of the principal sums secured by the said bonds and the interest accrued thereon; and certificates of stock shall be issued to the purchaser of such additional shares, upon payment in cash of the purchase price thereof, and the holders of the said shares of the increased capital stock hereby authorized shall possess and exercise the same rights and privileges in all respects as are possessed and exercised by the holders of the other shares of the capital stock of said corporation, and the proceeds of the sale of the shares representing such increase of capital stock shall be applied to the payment of such outstanding bonds as aforesaid, and to no other purpose whatever.

2. And be it enacted, That section two of said act shall be amended so as to read as follows:

2. And be it enacted, That if like capital stock of any corporation shall be increased as is authorized by the preceding section of this act; it shall be the duty of its president and secretary, within thirty days thereafter, to make a certificate under their respective oaths or affirmations, setting forth what bonds of such corporation have been paid by the proceeds of increased capital stock, and the number of shares of the increased capital stock thereof that have been issued for that purpose, and to cause such certificate to be filed and recorded in the office of the secretary of state of this state.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXX.

An Act to amend the supplement to an act entitled "An act for the organization of the national guard of the state of New Jersey," approved March ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, which supplement was approved March seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the supplement to the act for the organization of the national guard, approved March ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, which supplement was approved March seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, be amended so that the second section shall read as follows:

That the second section shall read that all surgeons, assistant surgeons and hospital stewards, commissioned or warranted, as officers of the national guard and all the persons who may hereafter be commissioned or warranted as surgeons, assistant surgeons and hospital stewards, with specified rank, shall constitute a part of the medical department of the national guard, and shall be under the medical control and direction of the surgeon-general, and that the hospital and ambulance corps now attached to the headquarters of each brigade of the national guard shall be consolidated into one corps, which corps, including such persons as may hereafter become members of it, shall be known as the hospital and ambulance corps, and shall be under the direction and control of the surgeon-general, but they may be detailed or assigned to duty in connection with any organization or organizations of the national guard by the commander-in-chief, or major-general when the said corps or any part of it so detailed shall be under the military direction of the commanding officer of the organization or organizations to which the said corps or part thereof is assigned, and that all persons connected with this corps shall be regular members of the national guard and entitled to all the rights and privileges commonly accorded by law to members of the national guard.

2. And be it enacted, That the third section of the said supplement shall be amended to read as follows:

That the commander-in-chief, on the recommendation of the surgeon-general, shall appoint one assistant surgeon-general, with the rank of colonel; one medical inspector, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; two hospital and ambulance corps officers, to have the immediate command of the hospital and ambulance corps, one with the rank of captain of cavalry, and one with the rank of first lieutenant of cavalry, all of whom shall be officers of the department medical staff and under the direction and control of the surgeon-general.

3. And be it enacted, That the fourth section of the said supplement shall be amended to read as follows:

That the surgeon-general or such other officer or officers of the national guard as may be authorized by him to act, may enlist a hospital and ambulance corps not to exceed sixty men; provided, that all persons who are now members of the hospital and ambulance corps shall continue to be members of that corps until discharged from the national guard services and that shall be included as a part of the sixty men authorized to be enlisted, no re-enlistment on their part shall be necessary; but as vacancies in the said corps may occur enlistments may be made to the full quota authorized, and that the surgeon-general may recommend to the commander-in-chief, to be warranted as a non-commissioned officer, one enlisted man for each six men enlisted in the [illegible] corps; these non-commissioned officers shall rank as sergeants, and any regular graduate of medicine or pharmacy, or student of medicine or pharmacy, enlisted in the said corps, may be warranted as a sergeant and designated as a medical cadet; provided that the number of authorized non-commissioned officers is not increased thereby, and that the state military board, on the recommendation of the surgeon-general, and with the approval of the commander-in-chief, shall have power to make such regulations as may be considered necessary for the military government, discipline and equipment of said corps.

4. And be it enacted, That there shall be a hospital and ambulance corps court martial appointed by the surgeon-general, consisting of one commissioned officer attached to the corps, and two sergeants or medical cadets; they shall hold sittings as may be directed by the surgeon-general; the commissioned officer shall be president of the court, and one of the members shall be appointed by the president as recorder; they shall have jurisdiction over the enlisted men of the corps, and shall have power to impose such fines and penalties as may be provided by order of the surgeon general; an affirmative vote of the majority of the members of the court shall be necessary for conviction, of whom the commissioned officer must be one, but no member of the corps shall be expelled without the approval of the surgeon-general is had to the findings of the court.

5. And be it enacted, That the fifth section of the said supplement is hereby repealed.

That the sixth section the said supplement shall be amended to read as follows:

6. And be it enacted, That there shall be paid to the quartermaster-general by the proper state officer from state funds not otherwise appropriated on the first Monday of April of each year, the sum of one thousand dollars for the maintenance and support of the medical department of the national guard including the hospital and ambulance corps; that this sum shall include the cost of purchase of uniforms and equipments for the hospital and ambulance corps, medicines, surgical instruments and dressings, ambulance litters, medical chests and panniers and all other supplies necessary to the administration of said department, but no part of this appropriation shall be expended for commissary supplies, transportation, hire of animals for ambulances or payment for military service; the quartermaster-general shall expend this appropriation only on the approval of the surgeon-general.

7. And be it enacted, That these amendments to the said supplement shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXXI.

An Act respecting cities of the first class in this state and providing for the supervision of expenses of such cities by the mayors thereof.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no warrant for the payment of money shall be delivered by any officer of any city of the first class in this state to any person firm or corporation until such warrant and the bill of claim intended to be paid thereby *shall have been presented to the mayor* for his approval.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the mayor of such city, within five days from the receipt of such warrant, if approved by him, to deliver the same to the auditor, comptroller or other officer entitled thereto, and if disapproved by him, to deliver the same to the officer or officers issuing said warrant, and forward the reasons for disapproval to the board ordering the bill or claim paid, and warrants when so disapproved shall be marked "canceled," and shall be further stamped "disapproval by the mayor," and the bills or claims for the payment of which said warrants were drawn shall thereupon be returned to the body or board ordering the payment of such bills, for further action thereon.

3. And be it enacted, That the said body or board shall have power by a majority vote of all its members to order the said bills so disapproved to be nevertheless paid, and in that case warrants shall be drawn for the same, and such warrants shall then be effective and be signed by the proper officers.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXXII.

A Further Supplement to the act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to regulate elections,' approved April eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six," which supplemental act was approved May twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any town meeting heretofore held or had in any township of this state at which the official envelope provided and furnished by the township clerk of such township have had indorsed on the face thereof the words "official envelope" instead of "official ballot," be and the same is hereby legalized, ratified and confirmed, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. And be it enacted, That the officers elected at such town meeting shall hold and possess their offices until the end of the respective terms to which they were elected in the same manner as they might have done if said envelopes had had indorsed thereon "official ballot."

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXXIII.

An Act concerning cities.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in any city of this state where a railroad company occupies and uses a part of any street for the purpose of local passenger traffic, and a part of the terms of such use by an agreement between said city by its authorities and said railroad company is the keeping of said street in repair by such company, and is desired that such street shall be permanently improved by paving or otherwise, it shall be lawful for the city council of said city and said railroad company to agree upon the proportion of the cost and expense of making such improvement that shall be borne by said railroad company.

2. And be it enacted, That upon the making of such agreement between and by any city council and railroad company as aforesaid it shall be lawful for the city council to pass an ordinance providing for the paving or otherwise permanently improving such street in the manner agreed upon, and for this purpose the council shall have power to make necessary changes in the grade of said street to contract for the making of said improvement, and do all and every act and things necessary for the prompt completion of said improvement.

3. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the city council in every such case to cause so much of the cost, damage and expense of any public improvement made under the authority of this act as represents the special and peculiar benefits conferred upon the owners of land and real estate benefited thereby, to be assessed on such land and real estate in the manner provided in this act in proportion to the benefit each shall be deemed to acquire; but said council may determine in the ordinance authorized by this act to credit against assessments for benefits to the several owners of land and real estate peculiarly benefited by said improvement, such percentage, if any, of the amount to be paid by the railroad company at its proportion of the cost of such improvement as council may deem equitable and just; the balance of cost, damage and expense remaining unprovided for to be imposed upon and borne by the city at large and provided for by general taxation; or such council may, at its option, provide that the entire expense of any such improvement, other than the proportion paid by the railroad company, shall be borne by the city at large and shall have power to provide therefor by taxation.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for said council to negotiate temporary loans for a period not to exceed two years, for so much of the expense of such improvement as shall be assessed for benefits less the amount, if any, accredited as aforesaid against the property peculiarly benefited, which loans shall be paid and retired when the money so assessed is collected.

5. And be it enacted, That the city council may issue bonds of said city for such proportion of the cost, expense and damage of such improvement as it is determined shall be borne by the city at large for any period said council shall determine, not exceeding seven years, to bear interest at a rate not to exceed five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually.

6. And be it enacted, That when said city council shall determine as aforesaid to assess such amount of the cost and expenses of any such improvement upon the owners of property benefited thereby to the extent that the same shall acquire special and peculiar benefit, the said council shall at the completion of said work, or at such time as it shall by resolution determine during the progress thereof, make application in writing signed by the presiding officer of such council, to the board of city assessors, which application shall specify the street or part of street along which such assessment for benefits is to be made, in proportion as nearly as may be to the advantage each owner of such land and real estate shall be deemed to acquire, and directing said board of assessors to specify in their assessment such lots or subdivision of lots, designating the lots and subdivisions of land so benefited by the letters and numbers by which they are distinguished on the city atlas, and in case they *are not so distinguished on said atlas* to designate them by some other specific and certain method, together with the name of the respective owner or owners thereof, and the amount assessed on each lot, and it shall be the duty of said board of assessors thereupon to make such assessment, which said assessment shall be embraced in the report of the said board of assessors which shall be made to the city council immediately upon the completion of such assessment, and council shall ratify and confirm said assessment or refer back to said board of assessors such as [illegible] to ratify, for further consideration, and so on from time to time until all such assessments shall be ratified and confirmed.

7. And be it enacted, That at least five days before making any assessment for benefits against any owner or owners of land or real estate benefited, the said board of assessors shall give notice in at least three of the newspapers of such city of the time and place when and where they will meet for the purpose of considering the same, at which time and place all persons interested therein may be heard, and the said board may adjourn such hearing from time to time until they have completed the consideration thereof and made report thereon as herein directed; and any person who may deem himself aggrieved thereby may present his objections to any such report to the city council of said city at its next stated meeting after the filing of such report, and if the said city council shall refuse to ratify the same it shall be returned by the said common council to the said board of assessors for further consideration, and so on from time to time until such report shall be duly ratified and confirmed.

8. And be it enacted, That upon the ratification of any such assessment for benefits, the report thereof shall be transmitted immediately to the officer charged by law with the collection of taxes; and it shall be the duty of such officer thereupon to give notice in two of the newspapers published in the said city that such assessment has been duly returned to him for collection; all such assessments shall draw interest from the date of confirmation at the rate of seven per centum per annum, and with the cost of collection shall be and become a first and paramount lien upon the lands and real estate so assessed, which lien shall remain until such assessment is paid.

9. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collector of taxes to whom any such assessment shall have been returned, in addition to the publication of the return thereof to him for collection as herein provided as far as practicable, to cause a notice to be given to every person assessed, of the amount of the assessment so made against him or her, with the costs which have been incurred in the collection of the same and the interest which has accrued thereon, but if for any reason such notice is not given or received by the person or persons assessed it shall in no way impair the right of the city to collect the assessment so made; in all cases in which assessments so made and returned, shall remain unpaid for the space of six months from the date of confirmation it shall be lawful to collect the same by a sale of the property assessed, and it shall be the duty of said collector within one year after any such assessment shall have been returned to him to make sale thereof as herein directed; he shall before making such sale make advertisement thereof in two of the newspapers published in said city for the space of four weeks, at least once each week, giving notice of the time and place of sale, together with a description of the lot or tract of land assessed by the letter or the number by which it is designated on the city atlas, or if not so designated, by some other definite and certain description and specifying the amount of money so assessed against and laid out and expended on the same; and he shall at the time and place so designated sell the said lands and real estate at public sale for the shortest term of years, at which any person will agree to take the same, not exceeding fifty years, and pay the assessment with interest thereon and all expenses incurred subsequent to the confirmation thereof, and thereupon the mayor of said city, at the request of the city council and under the corporate seal of the city, shall make, execute and deliver a declaration of sale to the purchaser thereof, and such purchaser, his executors, administrators or assigns, by virtue thereof and *under the authority of this act, shall lawfully* hold and enjoy the said lands and real estate for his and their own proper use until said term shall be fully completed and ended; and they shall be at liberty to remove therefrom all buildings and improvements they shall erect or place thereon during the said term, and every such purchaser, his heirs and assigns, shall pay all taxes which shall be lawfully assessed against the said lands and real estate during the said term; provided, however, that if the owner of any such lands and real estate, or any person having an estate therein, or any mortgagee thereof, shall within six months after such sale pay to the purchaser, his executors, administrators or assigns, the amount of money so paid by him to said city, with the amount paid for any improvement thereon, and all taxes paid by such purchaser with interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum, such owner or person having an estate therein or mortgage thereon, as the case may be, shall be entitled to re-enter and re-possess the said lands and real estate and hold the same and have such rights therein as if the said sale had not been made; no proceeding under this act shall be held invalid for any informality in proceedings thereunder.

10. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXXIV.

An Act concerning cities.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cities *of this state it shall and may be lawful for the* president of the city council, board of aldermen or other governing body, to call special meetings of city council, board of aldermen or other governing body, when the public good shall, in his opinion, render it necessary; and on the request of one-fourth of the total membership of the city council, board of aldermen or other governing body, in writing, addressed to the president, it shall be his duty, or in his absence it shall be the duty of the city clerk, to call a special meeting.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

CHAPTER CCCXXV.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to abolish the inferior courts of common pleas, courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and courts of general quarter sessions of the peace, and to establish in their place a county court in each of the counties of this state, and to provide for and define the jurisdiction, powers and duties of such county courts," passed March fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section two of the act to which this is a supplement be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2. And be it enacted, That the legal voters of each of the counties in this state shall, at the next election for members of the general assembly, elect one judge to hold the county courts hereby established therein.

2. And be it enacted, That section three of said act be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows;

3. And be it enacted, That said judges shall be elected from among the qualified voters of the counties in and for which they are elected respectively; they shall be members of the bar of this state, and shall be commissioned by the governor, and hold office for the term of five years from and after the first day of December next; their successors shall be elected for terms of five years at the election for members of the general assembly held next before the expiration of each term, and in case any vacancy shall occur more than thirty days preceding any such election, the governor shall appoint and commission a judge qualified as aforesaid, to hold office until the first day of December following such appointment, and if any vacancy shall occur within such period of thirty days, such appointment and commission shall expire on the first day of December in the year next following, and the successors of the judges so appointed shall be elected at the election for members of the general assembly next preceding the expiration of the term for which they shall have been appointed, each judge before entering upon the duties of his office shall take and subscribe an oath to support the constitution of the state of New Jersey and of the United States and to faithfully and impartially perform all his official duties as such judge according to the best of his ability and understanding; which oath shall be administered by a justice of the supreme court and filed in the office of the secretary of state; and no judge elected or appointed under this act in any county having more than twenty thousand inhabitants, according to the then preceding state or national census, shall be allowed to practice in any of the courts of the county in which he is elected or for which he may be appointed.

3. And be it enacted, That section four of said act be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

4. And be it enacted, That the annual salary of the judges elected in counties containing more than two hundred thousand inhabitants, according to the then next preceding state or national census, shall be seven thousand and five hundred dollars; the annual salary of each of the other judges of said county courts shall be as follows, namely: judges elected in counties having between one hundred thousand and two hundred thousand inhabitants, according to such census, shall receive the sum of five thousand and five hundred dollars; in counties having between eighty thousand and one hundred thousand inhabitants, according to such census, five thousand dollars; in counties having between seventy thousand and eighty thousand inhabitants, according to such census, four thousand and five hundred dollars; and in counties having between forty-seven thousand and seventy thousand inhabitants, according to such census, four thousand dollars; in counties having between twenty-eight thousand and forty-seven thousand inhabitants, according to such census, three thousand dollars; and in counties having between twenty thousand and twenty-eight thousand inhabitants, according to such census, two thousand and four hundred dollars; and in counties having less than twenty thousand inhabitants, according to such, fifteen hundred dollars; such salaries shall be paid by the collector or treasurer of the respective counties in equal monthly payments, and shall be in lieu of all fees and other compensation whatsoever, and shall not be changed during the term for which any judge shall have been elected or appointed; and all fees which are now by law divided among or paid to the judges or to any judge of any of the courts hereby abolished shall not hereafter be taxed or collected.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1895.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall st., New York.

MOORE TOOK HIS TIME.

Waring Demanded His Resignation Two Days Before It Was Given.

Commissioner Waring made public Tuesday some of the correspondence between himself and his deputy, Charles K. Moore, relating to the latter's resignation. He did so, he said, because "an effort had been made to find ground for sensation in the matter, in which an absurd interest had been expressed". This is Col. Waring's letter:

Charles K. Moore, Esq., Deputy Commissioner.

Dear Sir:—You will please send me your resignation by the first mail tomorrow morning. I want it by 9 o'clock. This time there must be no delay. Respectfully,

George E. Waring, Commissioner.

New York, May 10.

Mr. Moore's letter of the next day in reply to this, in which he said unpleasant things about the Commissioner and about the authority assumed by Mrs. Carre, the Colonel's private secretary, was not given out. Mr. Moore's letter of two days later was as follows:

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, New York city.

My Dear Sir:—In pursuance of our conversation of Jan. 4, 1895, supplemented by your communication of May 10, instant, I hereby tender you my resignation as Deputy Commissioner, to take effect, in accordance with your expressed wish, June 1, 1895.

New York, May 13. Chas. K. Moore.

Mr. Moore said Tuesday that he was not at liberty to make public the other letter, but that he was perfectly willing that Col. Waring should do so. "There was an agreement between us"—he said—"that none of the correspondence should be given out. Col. Waring has broken faith with me in giving out as much as he has. I shall keep to my word and not make anything public as long as I am a subordinate in the department. I shall remain till June 1."

Held to Keep the Peace.

The case of Cramer against Aleck was tried before Justice Crosley this morning. The complaint made was that Mrs. Aleck had used abusive language and ill treated Mrs. Cramer on several occasions, and that not being able to stand the abuse had brought the matter in court. Mrs. Cramer told her story in a most pathetic manner. She and Mrs. Aleck live in a double house at 2 Steiner place, owned by Mr. Gavin, and apparently without any cause Mrs. Aleck threw water on the complainant and had chased her with a knife, threatening to kill her.

Mrs. Joseph Haurand, who lives at 11 Steiner place, was placed on the stand, and stated that she had seen Mrs. Aleck throw the water.

When Mrs. Aleck was sworn she admitted throwing water, but said that she did not commence using abusive language.

Mrs. Aleck repeated in a graphic style the language which she claimed was used.

Justice Crosley held the defendant under $50 bond for six months to keep the peace.

Sewer Work.

Honan & Son have thus far completed 2,319 feet of sewers on their 17-mile contract. They are now employing about seventy-five men, divided into two gangs. Their progess is delayed, however, by the slow arrival of pipe, much of which is rejected on account of the inferior quality.

Work on the Front street sewers will progress much more rapidly now that Madison avenue has besn passed, owing to the fact that the trenches will be three feet less in depth than those between Madison and Central avenues. Between Madison and Park avenues there is a grade of three feet By steady work the contractors will be able to escape their $10-a-day forfeiture, which will be enforced after the first of June.

STARVING won't cure Dyspepsia. You need nourishment, and to get it you must make the stomach and bowels digest your food; that is what

Dr. Deane's

Dyspepsia Pills.

are for. One after each meal, and the most stubborn case of Dyspepsia (and that is everything) will disappear. White wrappers if constipated, yellow if not. 25 cents at druggists'. Send to us for a free sample.

DR. J. A. DEANE CO., Kingston, New York.

THE STROKE OF RUIN.

"But haven't you yet seen her?"

"Seen her—how should I know? Monsieur Harding forgets the conditions." He laughed in his atrociously frivolous French way.

"I beg pardon," said Harding, quickly; I had indeed forgotten that I did not know her name, her place of residence, nor yet even the color of her eyes. Yes, I will go to the opera with you. Everybody goes, eh?"

"Not everybody; but everybody of the best. It is the distinction; we draw the line in front of the boxes."

Boyle Harding made no answer. He had come South a fortnight past with letters of introduction to influential people, but he was not seeking society; a quiet sojourn in New Orleans with his eyes and ears open suited him better. He was young, however, brimful of blood and surcharged with a poet's imagination.

What was, perhaps, just the thing he would have most desired, came to him unexpectedly one day. It was the twinkle of romance in the gloom of Royal street.

He suddenly met a beautiful young woman face to face at the door of Garcin's old book store, a dingy hole where you find the contents of French libraries that have been sold at successive sales or picked up at auction. Warm eyes exchanged an involuntary look which seemed to have a glow of inquiry struck out of iris points. Harding was electrified, and impulsively lifted his hat. She passed him with a half smile, leaving a breath of violets and the rustle of a gown quietly elegant in the air round her.

Harding and his young creole friend set out on foot, it was but a short step to the opera house, and as they went along Rapin was prattling on the subject of fencing, always a great vogue with the jeunesse doree of New Orleans. He was himself a rich orphan, living upon an almost unlimited income, and had long been a confirmed habitue of the fencing halls. Having seen some rapiers and foils in Harding's rooms he was saying:

"But you must be interested in sword play—in fencing. It is the noblest of all the exercises for gentlemen, and your physique is precisely made up for it. You must be a master, or you could be."

"I have had good masters," Harding replied in an evasive tone, "but I am losing interest in it."

"Your masters were in New York?"

"No; Paris. I had M. Duval for three years."

"M. Duval! You had M. Charles Duval for three years?"

"Yes."

"Ah, what fortune! He, and he only, teaches the 'stroke of ruin,' the pass which pierces across from shoulder to shoulder, disabling the victim for life, yet never killing him!" Rapin spoke enthusiastically, and after a moment's pause added almost breathlessly:

"And you learned his stroke! Oh, but I am overjoyed: and you will teach me to do it? Ah, Monsieur, I shall be your life long debtor. I have dreamed of that incomparable thrust; I have made two journeys to Paris to learn it; but, you must know, M. Duval is an ancient enemy of my father's. I could not go to him, and his pupils are so few and so, so distinguished and exclusive that I could not reach one of them."

Harding laughed at the youth's frankness and told him pleasantly that he should be glad to give him the secret instruction. Thereupon Rapin almost hugged him, and they were just entering the opera house.

Harding and Rapin were the only persons in their box, which was well to one side of the great curve. On the stage a celebrated ballet favorite was kicking neatly through one of her captivating passages.

"We will begin the lessons to-morrow," murmured Rapin; "I shall be an apt scholar, Monsieur."

"Yes," said Harding, absently. He was gazing along the great sweep of beauty and light.

"But excuse me a moment or two," the creole added after a while when the curtain was down. "I am going to call at the box of a friend."

He went and Harding continued his survey, which, now that his eyes had somewhat accustomed themselves to the glamour, became more real and absorbingly interesting.

Presently he saw Rapin in a box, a magnificent one, near the center, talking with a tall young woman—and it was she. There could be no doubt for a moment; the thrill through Harding's heart told as much as the girl's resplendent, yet, in a way, subdued beauty.

Harding's eyes were fixed; the trance of that old time love which men used to [illegible] was upon him. His strong, healthy, boyish nature plunged into the thick of a passion romance as fervid as it was pure and sincere. And at the very central moment she turned from Rapin and looked straight at him. Moreover, he could see a light of quick interest come into her face. They were speaking of him.

The prosy fact was that Rapin, in his enthusiastic way, had been telling Mlle. Marie de Montmartin—that was her name—about his good fortune in finding a master to teach him the "stroke of ruin," and he had directed her attention to the young man in his box. But, for Mlle. Marie de Montmartin, we may as well say that she glanced mechanically, then looked again. Harding was a superbly handsome young athlete, a flower of perfect manhood, with a face never to be forgotten by any woman.

Rapin presently returned to the box, bringing with him, or at least Harding fancied it, a breath of that exquisite violet perfume which had been haunting Harding's memory for days and nights together.

"Who is she—the young lady in the box where you've been?"

The abrupt inquiry and a certain timbre of Harding's voice betrayed his emotion to the quick creole.

"Oh, she—that is Mlle. Marie de Montmartin. Lovely, isn't she? You might envy me, M. Harding. She is my betrothed."

"Ah——," Harding hesitated and a palish change passed over his face, like a fleece cloud over some glorified space of sky. Then he added, "I do envy you. Yes, she is the most beautiful girl that I have ever seen. She is the one I met in the old book store. You are quick to find."

Rapin colored.

"Thank you," he said as the curtain went up and the prima donna strode forth with a superb swing.

The next day Rapin came to Harding's rooms for his initial lesson; but the young man begged a postponement; he was not feeling in good form, he said, and was averse to exercise.

And now Harding's powerful letters of introduction came into play. The only son of Gen. Stanhope Harding had the key to open even the exclusive gate of the mansion wherein the ancient family traditions of Montmartin were kept in an atmosphere of their own. Here the young man found Mlle. Marie even more fascinating than his imagination had pictured her.

We must acquit him; he did not deliberately seek to gain her affections; indeed, there was no need to seek; she claimed him at sight, and the way was love's sweetest path. Rapin was forgotten as a merely conventional lover must always be when the true one comes rushing in all aglow and all powerful.

Marie's parents were delighted. There was no obstacle, religious or other, and an alliance with the Harding family was something to be proud of. So, in due course of time, the engagement was announced and the wedding day approached.

Harding had been sent to New York; he returned late in November, radiant with happy aspirations, and took rooms as before, but now in the St. Charles. He brought some friends with him, and his parents would be coming a little later.

I have said that a lover is a fool. His vanity, moreover, cannot be overestimated, and the selfishness of his passion plays him small yet irresistible tricks. Harding had a desire to go again to the old book store of Garcia, on Royal street, and have his first meeting with Marie over once more in his imagination. He slipped away from the hotel furtively and with a foolish stir in his blood.

When we go to seek an illusion we are pretty sure to find a reality. It is not the scheme of nature to humor us in luxuries. At Garcia's door Harding came abruptly face to face with Francois Rapin, whom he had not seen since the announcement of the coming nuptials. Somehow it was a surprise, but Rapin's face showed a quick smile.

Harding stopped short in his tracks, and would have probably put forth his hand in a friendly offer of salutation; but just then his hat was lightly tapped from his head by Rapin, who immediately picked it up and handed it to him, saying:

"Monsieur Harding will now remember his promise to teach me the mysterious stroke of M. Duval."

He bowed low and was gone, while a card fluttered down at Harding's feet; it bore Rapin's address.

At first Harding's heat of temper was great, but reflection led him to consult his friends, who ridiculed the thought of a duel. He was glad to escape, for, although a born fighter, this was no time to be risking his life or to be killing a man.

He had, however, consulted but one side of that advisory board which always exists in such cases. His Northern friends were unanimously opposed to the duels, but now he must be frank and lay the matter before his fiance's family.

"You must fight him, sir," said Montmartin.

"Of course there is but one way open to a gentleman," sighed Marie, "you must challenge him."

They met at sunrise under the "oaks" so well known to dueling history. Merrily clinked their rapiers for honor's sake, and Marie's. That was but about forty years ago: and yet what a distance!

Yesterday a white haired man whose shoulders drooped strangely and whose two arms dangled half paralyzed beside him walked down Royal street.

"That is Francois Rapin," said a creole to some friends. "He got that wound in the celebrated duel with Harding."

Polyglot Tom Reed.

If by any lucky stroke of fortune Tom Reed should happen to become President of the United States he will probably be the first accomplished linguist to occupy that office. Mr. Reed is passionately fond of the study of languages. Some years ago he took up French, and during the Fifty-first Congress, while acting as czar of the House of Representatives and passing through parliamentary storms of cyclonic severity, found time three days a week to go to a school of languages for his lesson in French. Later he took up Italian, and is now able to converse fluently in that language. At the present time he is studying Spanish, and if the movement to annex Cuba to the United States should succeed during Mr. Reed's hoped for regime he will have in his command of this tongue a convenient accomplishment.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Dyrenforth Outdone.

During the Moody meetings at Fort Worth, Tex., a violent wind and rain storm arose, and suddenly a large section of the east side of the Auditorium roof was blown off, creating a panic. Just prior to the storm Mr. Moody offered a prayer for rain.—Philadelphia Press.

Not Necessarily a Bad Risk.

Insurance Officer—Of what complaint did your father die?

Applicant—The jury found him guilty. —Tid-Bits.

FERRIS' GOOD SENSE Corset Waists

Quality, Workmanship, and Shapes, unequaled.

Over A MILLION Mothers, Misses, and Children, wear them.

Modern ideas of healthful dress are perfected in this Corset Waist. For sale by all leading retailers. Children's, 25c. to 75c. Misses', 50c. to $1.00. Ladies', $1.00 to $2.00.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

A. Q. Fine has moved from Watchung avenue to South Second street.

The engagement is announced of Miss Reinhart and E. M. Van Buren.

The wedding of Miss Katheryn Yates to Harry Borden is set for June 5.

Wm. D. Thickstun of North avenue is in Asbury Park for a few days, on business.

A. A. Marsh of Marsh, Ayers & Co., has been detained at home by illness since Friday.

Little Edith Van Winkle is considerably improved, and her father has returned to work.

Miss Clara Appoldt of Union Hill has been visiting Mrs. M. Gottheil on Arlington avenue.

Andrew Wilson and family moved Saturday from Arlington avenue to West Fourth street.

Russell Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Miller of Orchard place, is a sufferer from croup.

Miss Palmer and daughter of Brooklyn are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Haynes on North avenue.

Miss Margaret Kirch returned home Saturday after spending two weeks with friends in New Brunswick.

Mr. Fenner of Washington Valley spent Sunday with his daughter, Mrs. Charles L. Force of Pearl street.

Mrs. William G. Wright of West Eighth street has issued "at home" cards for Friday, May 17, from 4 to 7.

Hugh McCulloch, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, and brother of Mrs. Lawrence Myers, is still critically ill.

Mrs. C. S. Meyers, accompanied by her little daughter Helen, has gone to visit relatives in Elizabeth for a week.

Misses Annetta and Amanda Risburgh, who have been residing here for some time, will sail for their home in Sweden June 16.

Among the large number of passengers the La Normandie took out Saturday, was Mrs. C. F. Howland of Rockview avenue.

H. P. Reynolds and wife are at Fishkill-on-Hudson, guests of Mrs. Julia Hall, mother of Charles Hall of Reynolds's Pharmacy.

Mrs. William H. Lyons has returned to Orange after spending several days with Mr. and Mrs. George B. Vanderhoff of East Front street.

The engagement is announced of George Hoffman and Miss Freda Sutterlein of East Fourth street. The marriage will take place early in June.

A large number of Plainfield people went to Morristown this afternoon to attend the wedding of Rev. G. Kennedy Newell of Hope Chapel to Miss Katharine Erdman.

A. E. Stover, one of F. C. Lounsbury's employes in the Hastings Card Company, 28 Beekman street, New York, is ill at his home 248 East Ninth street, this city.

The engagement is announced of Miss Byrdee Randolph and George Randolph of Memphis. Miss Randolph is a graduate of Mrs. Reed's school, and has spent much time in Europe. The groom is eldest son and partner of William M. Randolph, one of the most prominent members of the Tenessee bar. The wedding will take place June 5.

—R. H. McCullough is having a two-story addition built to his house on Steiner place.

The Best Oatmeal in this country—which means best in the world—is

H-O Hornby's Oatmeal

Free from hulls—no specks or insects' eggs—sweet, clean, delicate.

Steam Cooked That's Why.

H-O (Hornby's Oatmeal) Company, N. Y.

EARLY INTELLIGENCE.

—Miss Bogardus of New York is a new milliner at Boehm's.

—The T. A. B. Society will celebrate their anniversary this month.

—Miss Graeder has resigned her situation in Boehm's drygoods store.

—A new stone crusher has been established on the hill at Scotch Plains.

—Miss Mame Morton has resigned her position in Edsall's notion department.

—Neaf Apgar is in attendance at a two-days shooting tournament in Binghampton.

—The grand jury will not finish disposing of all the cases brought before it, until next week.

—The rooms of the Organized Aid Society will be used to perfect the organization of a working-girls club.

—The third rank will be worked by Perseverance Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Friday evening of this week.

—Lawyer S. S. Swackhamer is making additions to his library with the standard works on the various branches of law.

—Several trotting races will be held at Campbell's racetrack on Park avenue Saturday afternoon, by the local horsemen.

—Mrs. M. S. Brown has been appointed a member of the Employment Committee of the Citizens Organized Aid Association.

—The teachers association of Somerset County will hold a meeting in the North Plainfield school building, Saturday, May 25.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

A Visitor's Experience.

C. W. Lyon of Pittsfield, Mass., who is in town for a few days, met with a peculiar accident Sunday. Together with some friends he went to Tier's ice-cream place at the lake house. While walking about the yard, he stepped on a board, which gave way, and he fell into a large hole half full of water, which had formerly been used as a well. With the assistance of friends, he was helped out of the excavation, and though there was no serious damage Mr. Lyons sustained a severe shock.

Private European Tour.

Private party, June 22, per Etruria. England (by coaching), Switzerland, Rhine, $300 and $200. Address, Honeyman's Tours, Plainfield, N. J. 5 18 2

A Remarkable Cure of Rheumatism.

From the Groton Connecticut Review.—"David Lewis, who has been afflicted all winter by rheumatism, is out again and all due to one of the medicines advertised in our columns. After trying everything possible, he used Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which has relieved him of all pain, from which he was a constant sufferer and promises to make him fit for duty soon. We know David has been a great sufferer and are glad to see him around again." For sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy.

DIED.

BENTON—May 13, 1895, suddenly, Nancy Benton, wife of W. S. Benton, in the 52d year of her age.
Funeral from residence, 142 Rahway road, Thursday, May 16, at 3 p. m. 2

E. B. MAYNARD,
PRACTICAL
BARBER AND
HAIR DRESSER,
204 PARK AVE.

Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting done at their residence. Shaving, Shampooing, etc., satisfactorily performed. f17y1

Lewis B. Coddington,
[Successor to T. J. Carey.]
Furniture & Freight Express
Office—24 W. FRONT ST.

Large Covered Vans or Trucks. Goods delivered to any part of the U. S. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges resonable. P. O. Box 1. Piano moving a specialty.

Woolston & Buckle,
PAINTERS.
Wall Papers, Painters' Supplies.
141-145 North avenue.

Incentive to Merit Among Animals.

The existence of a cat show in New York moves the Tribune to remark: It seems such a pity that the animals that take prizes in shows never know that they take them. When a horse is racing he knows that he is trying to get ahead of some other horse. When he has got ahead of the other horse he knows that he has got ahead of him, and when he has won the race who shall say that he does not know that he has won it, or that he does not feel the same pride and satisfaction in it as his owner and his jockey? But when a horse or a dog or a cat is put in a row with a hundred other horses or dogs or cats at the Madison Square Garden, what does he care whether there is a red ticket or a blue ticket nailed to the back of his box? There may be one compensation—if the animals that take prizes feel no satisfaction, those that fail to take them feel no disappointment.

Given a Chance to Fatten.

Thomas P. Wall, who wanted to be a sweeper in the New York Street Cleaning Department, but was rejected by the examining physician because he didn't weigh enough, appealed to erratic Col. Waring.

"I used to weigh 145 pounds," he said, "but for several months I have been out of work and I haven't had enough to eat. Now I weigh only 119."

"Well," said Waring, "I'll appoint you, and let you earn enough money to fatten yourself up. But if you don't reach the proper condition within a reasonable time I'll have to lay you off, and you cannot complain if I do."

Wall promised to do his best.

A Worthy Monument.

The decision of the Rumford Historical Society of Woburn, Mass., to erect a monument on the farm where the Baldwin apple was discovered, nearly a hundred years ago, is in every way commendable. The estate which, through the medium of a sturdy native stock and cross fertilization by a beneficent bumblebee, gave birth to a new and superior apple is worthy of a monument.

LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

[BY AUTHORITY].

JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER III.

Whereas, It appears that the inflexibility of our penal laws is an important factor in the reinforcement and perpetuation of the criminal classes: therefore,

1. Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That a commission of five persons, residents of this state, two of whom shall be lawyers, one a clergyman and two laymen, be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make careful investigation of the subject named in the preamble of this resolution, and report at the next session of the legislature, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, the results of their deliberations.

2. And be it resolved, That a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to meet the expenses of the said commission in investigating the results of the system now in use in Massachusetts, and also the system now in use in other states; also to report on the principle of probation as a substitute for imprisonment for first offenses, and also to report upon the indeterminate sentence now in operation in Massachusetts, and making such other investigations as the commission may deem proper, and that the treasurer of the state, on the warrant of the comptroller, shall pay the aforesaid commission the expenses assumed within the above-named limits of one thousand dollars, the commission first specifying in writing the items of expense.

3. And be it resolved, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 25, 1895.

Sanitary Plumbing,
Brick and Portable Furnace
Gas Fitting, Tin Roofing,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

I am prepared to do any of the above branches in strictly first-class sanitary and wormanship manner.

Having associated myself with the Master Members Association of New York City, I employ none but first-class mechanics and non-union men. I believe in every man running his own business, at all times and in all cases.

D. W. LITTELL,
No. 112 North Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

A. WOLFF,
Manufacturer of
CIGARS.

And dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, and smokers' articles, has removed from 23½ W. Front street, to 261 West Front street, one door east of Madison avenue and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally.

DIME
Savings Institution,
OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Is now receiving deposits payable on demand with interest. Money deposited on or before July 1, 1895, will draw interest from that date.

JOHN W. MURRAY, President.
J. FRANK HUBBARD.
ELIAS R. POPE, Treasurer.

P. P. VanArsdale,
PIANO TUNER.

Instruments put in thorough order. Terms reasonable. Pianos and organs for sale and to let. Orders by postal, P. O. box 160, or left at Willett's shoe store, No. 107 Park avenue, will receive prompt attention. Residence 301 E. Front street, corner Elm street. jly19t

THE AMERICAN GIRL.

AS DESCRIBED BY A DAUGHTER OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

She Pleads for an Equality of the Sexes and Holds that Boys Should be Taught to Do the Dishes and Girls to Milk Cows.

At the recent session in Washington of the National Council of Women Susa Young Gates, of Utah, a daughter of Brigham Young, read a paper on "What is Modern Education Doing for American Girls." She said, in part:

"Fifty, 100, yea, 1,000 years ago, no thought save that of dependence ever entered into the ideal life of woman. The clinging vine was the accepted standard of womanliness. The ideal of our girl to-day is the exact opposite. From utter dependence she has emerged to a too complete independence. Girl bachelors are as plentiful as the male bachelors. The fin de siecle girl is loath to give up her cozy rooms in her luxurious flat or her tiny cottage home, shared, no doubt, by a companion of her own sex and of similar tastes, to take upon herself the heavy burdens of housework and home management. She is positively determined that she will not allow herself to become the mother of children. The reproach of old maidenhood has so far receded into the past, and the selfish serving of selfish wants has so far spread from masculinity to femininity that the cities are even more crowded with young women from city and country who refuse to marry than they are with young men who share with them these egotistic views.

"What is the effect, physically, of modern education upon our girls? Who that meets the pink-cheeked lassie upon her wheel or visits the popular gymnasium, that shares with our summer girl her climbs and mountain junketings; who gazes upon the sparkling eyes and rosy lips of the country girl, or her prudent city cousin, who has utilized all the modern health promoting methods, will deny that physically our once thin, pale and delicate girl is improving? There is still great need of improvement. The physical status of women to-day is so low that motherhood is almost, if not quite, an impracticability. Witness the flat chested and poorly developed body, be she rich or poor, country born or city bred, who tread the halls of our Eastern schools and colleges. The occasional well developed and round-limbed girl is sure to be only one generation removed from the mother's European home, or she has been reared on a Western farm and has not had higher educational advantages or disadvantages.

"There are always in every condition of life a majority of good women. The girl of to-day is uncertain what she will be—what she wants to be spiritually. She is not at all uncertain about her determination to grasp every opportunity which comes near her for physical and mental independence, nor is she uncertain as to her willingness to accept the council of her senior and avoid all possibility of material worry and care; she is even mildly willing to remain single and free to pursue her own selfish course, for it is the spirit of the age. Nothing but an overpowering impulse of the divine passion can influence her to marry, and even then she will so catechise herself and her lover that it requires all her own peculiar tact to make him or even herself forget that she is giving much to receive little.

"Physically a girl should be guarded between the ages of 10 and 16 from severe mental strain and from the mischievous principle of emulation used to stimulate our school children. The girl's life should be spent principally out of doors, and in midwinter or in large cities she should be much of her time gently exercising in a scientifically conducted gymnasium. Indeed, why should there not be institutes for girls, something after the plan of the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, the Armour of Chicago and the Drexel of Philadelphia? Why should not such an institute be so arranged that the girls and boys shall attend together? Will not as many boys turn out excellent milliners as there will be girls who can administer medicine or plan a house? Why must we go thinking that it is right for women to do men's work, but it will never do for men to choose the occupations now monopolized by women?

"And if such a revolution is pending, I prophesy that there will be as many mild mannered men who will cling lovingly for support to the future architect or cabinetmaker as there are now depending upon the wife's washing or following women lecturers from pillar to post.

"Some noble hearted women are freely devoting life, time, money and influence to converting other women's sons and husbands to the necessity of equal suffrage and equal privileges for the sexes. I am practically educating my boys to understand and share in the problems and wearisome cares of the household. I am not afraid that in their manhood they will fail to insist upon my sharing with them the responsibilities and honors of town, State and nation.

"Numbers of alert Western mothers, who share with me these views, are so training their children that while the boys are ofttimes happily engaged in washing dishes, their sisters are out in the open air milking the cows, bringing in the coal and chopping up the kindling wood. No matter what the effect of this interchange of work may have upon the boy, it will certainly strengthen the body of our girl and make her more able to bear future mental and physical strain."

HEBER NEWTON'S NEW HERESY.

His Recent Utterance About the Resurrection Stirs the Church.

While clergymen in general, as well as laymen, have been discussing the sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, at the All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, in which he discarded the prevalent belief of the Church in the actual resurrection of the body of Jesus Christ, the words of the clergyman in question have been quietly weighed by a commission appointed to ascertain whether there was sufficient evidence of uncanonical practices on his part to warrant placing him on trial for heresy. These last utterances of Dr. Newton which have caused so much comment have proved to be valuable data for the commission in its labors, and now there is no doubt that Dr. Newton will be speedily called to account for alleged heresy.

The commission which is investigating Dr. Newton's case dates back to 1891. The following part of Dr. Newton's sermon is the basis on which the evidence swings, and that expressing, as it does in brief, the whole creed voiced by Dr. Newton, it will be relied on for a decision. The portion is as follows:

"What are we to understand by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead? What the Church understands is plain. Without doubt the general belief is that there was a physical resurrection—a rising from the tomb of the very body of flesh and bones which was laid away there after the crucifixion. I have held to its belief as long as possible, but no superstructure can forget its foundation, and my reasons for rejecting this belief I propose to tell you. We know now from our fuller knowledge of the times of Jesus Christ that the people and His disciples themselves believed not only in immortality, but in an actual physical resurrection. I cannot accept the testimony of the disciples. And there is the fact that no one saw Him in the act of rising from the tomb and passing forth in the same identical form of His earthly body * * *

"I am frank to say that for one I do not believe the resurrection of Jesus Christ means the rising again from the tomb of the actual body laid away there. The Church undoubtedly believes it, and its authority is no higher than the authority of the disciples."

PULLMAN NOT A MODEL TOWN.

Clergymen Report that the Poor Live in Brick Sheds at $8 Per Month.

The Chicago committee of clergymen, as a result of their investigation at Pullman, recommend a monster entertainment as the means of securing funds to colonize 150 families who must leave the town.

Rev. Mr. Mitchell said: "The company absolutely refused to contribute one cent. Not only that, but our investigation revealed the fact that the money raised by the Hussars some time ago to help deport Pullman people fell into the hands of the company."

"Pullman is not the model town one is asked to believe it is," said Dr. Rusk. "It is a whitened sepulcher, filled with dead men's bones. Without it is fair to look at, but after you pass the imposing front there is much to be condemned. We went through the alleged model flats, and found that a ramshackle affair on the top floor rented for $23. Why, in the sheds at the brick yards, which the company denies are used as habitations, the squalid creatures who inhabit them showed us rent receipts for $8 a month, signed by the Pullman Company."

HOMELESS HETTY GREEN.

She Disputes the Personal Tax Levied on Her in New York.

Hetty Green, accompanied by two lawyers, Wheeler H. Peckham and Smith E. Lane, and by two stenographers, went before the tax commissioners to contest her assessment for 1895 on $1,500,000 of personal property. One of the stenographers, she said, was to be a check upon the other, so that she might be sure of an accurate report.

Mrs. Green's contention was that she did not live in New York. If she had any home, she said, it was at Bellows Falls, Vt., although she did not live there, and when there put up at a hotel. She enumerated the places in this city where she had lived during the last year, and declared that in all but one she had been a visitor, and had paid no board. She had boarded for sixteen days at 16 East Forty-seventh street.

"Where did you stay last night?" asked Mr. Dean.

"At the Hotel St. George, in Brooklyn," she answered. "I have paid my bill there, and I don't know where I shall go to-night. Couldn't you find me a place, Mr. Dean?"

The amount of the tax which Mrs. Green is trying to avoid is something under $30,000. The commissioners reached no decision on her application.

A Long Time Dead.

At Dashour, twenty miles south of Cairo, the graves of two princesses of the twelfth Dynasty, more than 4,000 years ago, were discovered intact a little while ago. The coffins had decayed and the mummies crumbled to dust as soon as an attempt was made to remove them, but on the head of each was a golden coronet looking as fresh as the day it was made.

One was a wreath of forget me nots with Maltese crosses at intervals made of precious stones; the other coronet contained a socket in which was inserted a spray of flowers made of jewelry, with leaves and stems of gold. Besides these there were necklaces, bracelets, armlets, anklets, daggers and charms.—American.

A Just Rebuke.

Young Tutter (drawing closer)—I hope, Miss Clara, that your father in the next room can't hear what I am saying.

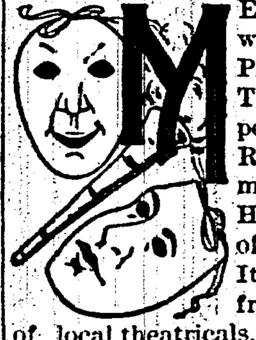
Miss Pinkerly (with dignity)—I hope, Mr. Tutter, that you will say nothing to me that you would not be willing, if necessary, to say to papa.—Life.

A RUSSIAN HONEYMOON

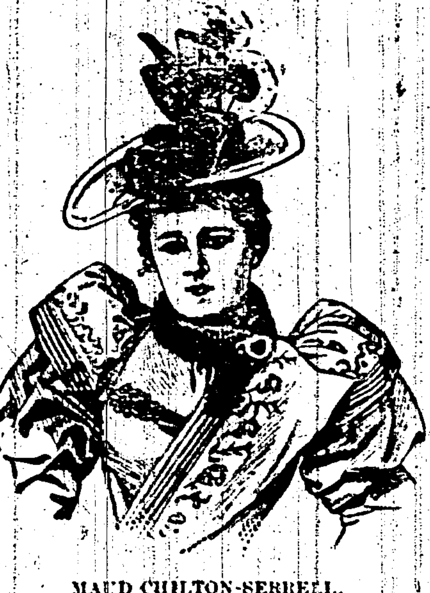
Successful Attempt at Melodrama by Amateurs.

LOCAL DEBUT OF MISS COOLEY.

Relief Fund Materially Benefits by an Excellent Theatrical Production—Mrs. Serrell and Other Favorites Interpret Difficult Roles.



MELODRAMA was well essayed by Plainfield amateurs Thursday in the performance of "A Russian Honeymoon" in Music Hall for the benefit of the Relief Fund. It was a departure from the old lines of local theatricals, and the change was refreshing. "A Russian Honeymoon" is listed as a comedy, and there is plenty of laugh in it; but threats of the knout, and shattered love, and divorce, are no joke, and the dramatic force that abounds in the action of the piece makes the title comedy a misnomer. It was gratifying to admirers of the talent of the players to find them bending their energies to something more substantial than weak drawing-room pictures and trifling dialogues. "A Russian Honeymoon" has color and life, and like most good plays is from the French.



MAUD CHILTON-SERRELL.

The part of wisdom was played by the management in the selection of Music Hall as the theatre. The night was hot, and for the 600 ticket-holders to attempt crowding into the Casino would have been somewhat fatiguing. As it was, all were moderately comfortable, and were glad they came. Nobody was sent away and asked to come to the "next" performance.

Effectively staged and well acted was the play. James Stowell Anthony, under whose painstaking management the enterprise became a success, had neglected no detail; and with the able assistance of George Percy Taggart, to whom he expressed his indebtedness, he presented a smooth and finished performance.

The story of the piece has already been outlined in these columns, and those who saw the tale so vividly pictured last night need no reminder of its plot. It is "The Taming of the Shrew" over again, built on different lines.

In the dual role of Shoemaker Alexis and Count Woroffski, Constantine P. Ralli had need of the brilliancy and polish and adaptability which are his by nature. His ease, his grace, his handsome presence and fine bearing, made him a marked figure; and what woman, though of temper never so ill, could have withstood his ardent wooing, his unfailing good nature and breeding, his gentleness and his manly suffering? The requirements of the character were a highborn bearing, a voice of richness, sympathy and power, a readiness in the arts of love and mastery, and a big heart. Having these it was easy and natural for Mr. Ralli to develop fully the sentiment and power of his somewhat romantic part.

Mrs. L. W. Serrell, Jr., who as Miss Maude James Chilton was an amateur of note, is at home on the stage; and gave a polished picture of the Baroness Vladimir. Her personal charms, her exquisite toilette, were accentuated by her Parisian manners, her vivacious gaiety, and the infectious charm of her merry laughter. She had far better opportunity for advantageous work than in the immortal "Tea at Five o'Clock", and her performance was genuinely superb.

A master of stagecraft is W. R. Cock. As the shoemaker-philosopher he had scope for his abilities. It was not his proverbs that so much delighted, though they were good; but it was the humor and honest ruggedness of his personality, and his inimitable ability to impersonate strong and peculiar character, that made him a humorous and admirable eccentricity.

One's first appearance before a home audience is a hard test, and well Miss Grace W. Cooley stood it. Hers was a trying role, that of Poleska, the wife who needed taming, and whose spirit was finally broken by her genuine love for the royal husband who so severely tried her. Whether stately, or imperious, or passionate, or hysterical, or devoted, she threw herself fully into the part, and rendered her lines and action with a vigor and ability than won marked favor. The climaxes were hard, and a task for more experienced hands; but Miss Cooley met them with determination, and yet skilfully avoided straining too much after effect. She proved herself deserving of rank among local amateurs. Fred W. Walz was afforded more scope that in parts hitherto assigned to him, and he did some mighty good acting under a very clever makeup. He has developed strongly since previous appearances.

Miss Caroline F. Randolph has the natural elements that attract, sprightliness, girlishness, and a merry and womanly heart. Her unaffected charm in the role of the shoemaker's daughter won more hearts than that of her pouting peasant-lover, a part which Howard Huntington had the good fortune to play, and to play well.

The cast was augmented by peasants, guards, and other people, impersonated by members of the special chorus drilled by W. E. MacClymont for the occasion, and by the Third Regiment Cadet Corps. The singers were: Soprano — Miss Catherine Glenn, Mrs. W. E. MacClymont, Miss Sadie Keenan, Miss Nora Williams, Miss Elizabeth Bittenbender, Miss Elma Runyon; alto — Miss Lottie Messersmith, Miss Mabel Force, Miss Beatrice Miner, Miss Fansy Herring; tenor—George O. Stevens, Robert Clark, Edward Clark, Charles Angleman, Willard Miner; bass—Harry Williams, Arthur Freeman, John Peck, Fred Pope. And the soldiers: Captain — George F. Edwards; First Sergeant — George P. Bull; Privates—E. L. Bull, V. F. Green, Harold Hart, C. P. Lord, H. C. Miller, George P. Smith, E. I. Serrell, W. W. West.

The orchestral music was excellent, conducted by Eugene Rose. The audience was spontaneous and vigorous with its applause, and repeatedly called the performers before the curtain. Everybody staid seated at the close of the play, and the hand-clapping was such an outburst that the players had again to reappear and bow their acknowledgements. Huge bouquets were passed up to the women of the cast, with such prodigality that they could not carry them

LADIES CHRISTIAN WORK.

Interesting and Profitable Celebration of the Fourteenth Anniversary.

The pulpit platform of Trinity Reformed Church was graced with flowers last Sunday in honor of the fourteenth anniversary of the Ladies Christian Work Society, and a good-sized audience enjoyed the celebration.

The annual reports of the society, showing a gratifying record of work and progress, were read by Rev. Cornelius Schenck, pastor, as follows:

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Ladies Christian Work Society of Trinity Reformed Church has the honor to present its fourteenth annual report. We feel that the Lord has prospered us in our undertakings, and thank Him most heartily for the strength He has given us to carry out His work.

The meetings of this society have been held once a month, and have been well attended. Immediately after the election of officers last May the following committees were appointed: Missionary, poor, visiting, sewing, temperance, flower, and sinking fund.

The Missionary Committee collected during the year $75.30, which was equally divided between the foreign and domestic boards. A special collection of $17.65 was given to the Thiampo and Kanipet mission in China. In November, a box containing new and partially worn clothing, bedding, canned fruit, etc., valued at $130, of which the King's Daughters contributed $16, was sent to Rev. Mr. Heysenger and family at Rock Valley, Iowa, and a letter of very grateful thanks received from Mrs. Heysinger gave the society cause to think it was more blessed to give than to receive. The Visiting Committee have been engaged in visiting the sick, also in welcoming the new members to our church, and we feel that they have worked most faithfully.

The Poor Committee reported one family taken care of during the Winter, and seven Thanksgiving dinners given to very thankful receivers.

Sewing meetings have been well attended, and aside from being social gatherings, have proved both good and profitable.

The Flower Committee have been extended a vote of thanks for the Sunday decorations during the past year.

The sinking fund committee have realized $163.45 from the different home teas given during the Winter.

At the last anniversary of this society Mrs. E. B. Horton of Cranford gave a stereopticon lecture in the church. The amount of the collection was $20.04. In March Miss M. A. Duryee of Newark, secretary of misson work in China, gave a talk on mission work which proved very beneficial to the society. The collection amounting to $6.25 was donated to foreign missions.

The membership of this society is 55, the average attendance 27. Seven new members have joined in the past year, and one has withdrawn.

The angel of death has been among us, and taken away three of our honored members: Mrs. Garretson, who after months of suffering fell asleep; Miss Vandenburgh, who, while in active service, was suddenly called to her heavenly home; and Mrs. Fine, who after much suffering also was called away.

While we feel our loss most deeply, we would not forget to bow in humble submission to the will of the Most High, for He doeth all things well. Mrs. A. L. Marshall, Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

General Fund—Receipts, $60.66; disbursements, $47.09; balance, $13.57.

Poor Fund—Receipts, $25.27; disbursements, $18.03; balance, $7.24.

Sewing Fund—Receipts, $28.88; disbursements, $20.85; balance, $8.03.

Temperance Fund—Receipts; disbursements; balance (from last year) 39 cents.

Sinking Fund—Receipts, $279.30; disbursements, $255.50; balance, $23.80.

Missionary Fund—Receipts, $107.65; disbursements: foreign, $38.80; domestic, $38.80; special to foreign, $24.15: $101.75; balance, $5.90.

Total receipts during year, $502.15.

Total balance from all accounts, $58.93.

Mrs. Henry VanName,
Treasurer.

The address of the evening was by Rev. A. DeWitt Mason of New York. He commended the earnestness and zeal of the society as evidenced by the reports read, and called them a band of earnest and consecrated women. Their constitution, he saw, planned their work as social, evangelistic and missionary; and he recommended that they adapt themselves to the work they represented, by being guided by God at all times and under all circumstances.

The element of sociability he held to be woman's sphere; it was in their power to direct and purify the social life as no one could do. God had given into their hands the power to uplift. Each woman should go to her own home first, and christianize it, and then go out into the world and spread the work.

Hearty greeting of the stranger who comes into the church, was advised; greet him cordially—said the preacher—and show that you want him there; make him feel perfectly at home.

In the department of evangelism and missions he urged the seeking out of the unconverted and the bringing of them into the church. Visit the sick,—he said—assist them with your prayers, and show them your desire to help them physically and spiritually. The great work that women do in the slums, he highly commended, and said "God bless the women for the work they do for God!"

Two thoughts came to him in connection with the society—adaptability and reward. Adaptability implies responsibility. You are responsible for anything you can do, and God holds you responsible for all you are adapted for. Reward, he illustrated by the parable of the talents, and held the salvation of souls to be the only thing worth working for. It was a sublime thing to be continually doing the will of God.

Glowingly he depicted the last review at Washington, after the war, when horses and men were gay with the garlands of victory. How little the joy of that day—he said—compared to yours at the gates of the great celestial city, when you win your reward as a result of having discharged your duties aright.

Pastor Schenck warmly thanked Mr. Mason for his address.

LIGHTNING STRIKES.

Considerable Alarm Caused in North Plainfield by Saturday's Electric Bolts.

Lightning played pranks in North Plainfield Saturday afternoon. The heavy clap heard all over Plainfield was deafening in Washington Park and vicinity, and residents were greatly frightened. The bolt struck a 40-foot tulip tree in the yard owned by Mrs. B. A. Hegeman, Sr., and adjoining her home on Sycamore avenue. It tore off a limb, loosened the bark all around the tree, and made four distinct holes in the earth at the base. The tree was nearly ready to bloom in its usual splendor, and was the pride of its owner's heart.

Lightning struck a tree back of the house of C. W. McCutchen, causing much fright, and shocking John Case and John Bodine, carpenters, who were at work in the barn, but doing no damage. Mr. McCutchen's house was struck by lightning some years ago.

The lightning rang the indicator in Warren engine-house, and also so affected a portion of the borough street lights that darkness prevailed all Saturday night.

—Frank Linke, the wholesale liquor dealer of West Front street, has put out a beautiful new delivery wagon.

—It will be hot again in a day or two, and then you will want a cooling beverage. Tier's ice-cream soda at 5 cents a glass strikes the right spot.

What is
CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
Dr. G. C. Osgood,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
Dr. J. F. Kincheloe,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. Archer, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
United Hospital and Dispensary,
Boston, Mass.
Allen C. Smith, Pres.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

DO YOU
KNOW THAT

Amos H. VanHorn, L't'd,

73 Market st., Near Plane st., Newark,

Are doing better by purchasers in their line than any other house in the trade? If you doubt it, why just call at number 73
—Get their prices and see the big inducements they are offering. For instance:

PARLOR SUITS. We are giving a Moquette Rug, size 27x54, and a Parlor Table with every Parlor Suit sold.

CARPETS. We are making and laying all of our carpets with paper without charge, which is a saving of 15 cents per yard.

BEDROOM SUITS. We are the only house in the city that is giving a Woven Wire Bed Spring and a Mixed Mattress with every bedroom suit sold.

MATTINGS. We pride ourselves that we have the largest stock of fancy mattings in the city, and at lowest prices. Good Japanese matting at only 15 cents per yard.

NOTE THE NAME AND NUMBER BEFORE ENTERING THE STORE.

PORTLAND RANGES. Any one who wants a range should not buy one until they have called and examined the Famous Portland Range. Over 7,000 now in use and every one warranted. Easy terms. Goods delivered free to all parts of the State.

Storing furniture—It must be true what everybody says, for those who have seen the rooms in our New Storage Building, put up expressly for storing furniture, at 88, 90 and 92 Bank street, say that it is the finest in the State for cleanliness and low rates.

TELEPHONE 530.

AMOS H. VAN HORN, Limited,

73 Market st., Near Plane st., Newark, N. J.

MRS. POWELL PRESIDENT

She Heads the Union County Suffragists.

WOMEN ORGANIZE IN PLAINFIELD.

Most of the Offices Are Held Locally, and This City Promises to Be the Centre of a Great Equal-Rights Movement.

After luncheon and a time of social hat Friday afternoon, the State Woman Suffrage Association resumed their annual meeting, the morning session of which was recorded exclusively in The Daily Press of yesterday.

The first speaker of the afternoon was Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell of Elizabeth, who was an intimate friend of Lucy Stone, remembered as the woman whose personal property was seized by the tax officials because she refused to pay taxes on the ground that it was taxation without representation, the right of voting being denied her.

Mrs. Blackwell made a vigorous address and argument for the extension of the ballot to her sex. She said that years ago there was an organic law in New Jersey, which gave women the right to vote. Afterwards a Legislature took away this right, and then formulated a new constitution, which she characterized as a fraud, and, she added, the women of New Jersey repudiated it. She considered that there was no boundary nor limit to woman's suffrage—that if she had the right to vote at school elections and to hold school offices she should be privileged to the other rights. The law giving the mother the same right over the child as the father, and that granting her the qualification of property-holding, were acts that had only been procured by the ceaseless agitation and effort of women. Equality was all that women asked for.

Mrs. David P. Hall of Plainfield was in favor of making a direct argument for the fullest privileges of suffrage. She did not want to see the real object obscured for the sake of gaining a point on some opponent.

Mrs. Isaac L. Miller of this city argued for equal rights because she believed under the present state of affairs it was taxation without representation.

Rev. Hobart Clark was called on, and addressed the fair audience, at first as "would-be fellow-citizens", and then changed it "to-be fellow-citizens", which of course displayed his position on the question. He thought that if a few hundred thousand women could be exchanged for a few hundred thousand men, and reverse their conditions, leaving the rest of the people as they are, a great deal of good could be gained for reform.

At the conclusion of Mr. Clark's remarks the Union County Woman's Suffrage Association was formed, with the following officers:

President, Mrs. Anna Rice Powell of Plainfield; vice president, Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell of Elizabeth; corresponding secretary, Miss Eaton of Plainfield; recording secretary, Mrs. D. W. Pond of Plainfield; treasurer, Mrs. Samuel Huntington of Plainfield; auditing committee, Mrs. Child of Elizabeth and Mrs. L. V. F. Randolph of Plainfield.

THE HUSBAND OBJECTS.

After His Wife Has Been Two Years Away, He Arrests Her and Her Star Boarder.

John McGowan and Julia Sneider of South Second street were arrested Friday afternoon by Chief Grant on a warrant issued by Justice Nash, on the complaint of Mrs. Sneider's husband, who does'n't like the way his wife bestows favors on McGowan.

Sneider lives at Scotch Plains and alleges that his spouse left him nearly two years ago and has since lived with McGowan as his wife.

The woman claimed that McGowan was only a boarder at her house. The evidence presented, however, was sufficient to warrant the justice in committing the prisoners to the county jail, in default of $250 bail, to await the action of the grand jury.

A PROGRESSIVE CHURCH.

News Items of the First M. E.—Miss Utter Chosen Organist.

A special meeting of the Board of Stewards will be held after the prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

The Ladies Aid Society will meet Tuesday afternoon at 3:30, and the Young Ladies Mission Circle will hold its meeting Thursday afternoon at 3:45.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society will hold a supper and sale in Vincent Chapel Friday evening; supper will be served from 6 to 8:30 at 25 cents.

The annual meeting of the Epworth League will be held Friday evening at 8, when officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

The Methodist Church is to be congratulated on having secured the services of Miss Jessie Utter as organist, who will preside at the organ on and after next Sunday.

SPRING CONFERENCE.

E. E. Anthony of Plainfield Elected Union County President—Roselle Gets the Banner.

The Spring Conference of the Union County Christian Endeavor Union held in Elizabeth Thursday was the most successful the Union ever had. The meetings were in the First Baptist Church. In the afternoon the Junior rally was held, and fully 500 children participated. They marched into the church singing "We Are Juniors". John M. Dudley of Elizabeth led the army of little singers. The procession moving through the aisles made a brilliant and inspiring spectacle. Rev. W. E. Staub, pastor of the church, made an address of welcome, and Rev. A. W. Spooner of Camden, the State Junior Superintendent, spoke on "The Children in the Church at Work".

Led by Mrs. L. D. Williams of Elizabeth, the children rendered the committee exercise illustrating the methods of junior work. At the roll call each society responded by singing two verses of a hymn.

Mrs. W. S. Lowry of Plainfield, County Superintendent, was present.

In the evening the Senior societies crowded the church, and an enthusiastic meeting, with the theme "Christian Citizenship", was the result. Rev. W. Justin Harsha of Harlem made the address, and Rev. Geo. H. Payson of Rahway conducted a parliament.

Secretary Wilson reported 82 societies in the County, 34 being juniors, and the total membership 3,912. The department plan of work was reported as having been very successful. High credit was given to Mrs. W. S. Lowry of Plainfield for her work in the junior department.

The badge banner for the society having the largest percent of members was presented to the Roselle Baptist Church Society.

Both the Union County and the Elizabeth unions elected officers as follows:

Union County—President, E. E. Anthony of Plainfield; vice-presidents, H. D. Wilson, Elizabeth; William Milliken, Dunellen; R. H. Tice, Roselle; secretary, A. B. Wilson, Rahway; treasurer, J. Warren Brown, Westfield.

Elizabeth — President, E. W. T. Faint, East Baptist society; vice presidents, Miss Clara Walferz, German Moravian society, and Miss Grace Candee, Madison Avenue Presbyterian society; secretary, W. Clifford Willis, Second Presbyterian Church; treasurer, James W. Long, Connecticut Farms Presbyterian Church.

Happily Surprised.

A very pleasant surprise party was given Miss Edith Robinson of West Third street by her friend, Miss Bertha Mitchell, Wednesday afternoon May 8, from 4 until 7.

The time was passed in playing games, etc., after which the company repaired to the lawn, where a most delicious repast was served; more games were indulged in, and a most delightful afternoon was brought to a close by a dance around the May pole and the crowning of the young hostess Queen of May.

Among those present were: Ettie Randolph, Ada VanDoren, Emma Foster, Katie Bodine, Jessie Burke, Flora Rosberry, Minnie Hardtfelder, Bertha Mitchell, Annie Mettler, Lillie Hardtfelder, Edith Robinson, Willie Hardtfelder, Clarence VanDoren, Edward Grannatte, Joseph Robinson, Robert Mettler, Arthur Robinson, Walter Foster, Robbie Mitchell.

SWEET AGAINST SOUR.

A Characteristic Illustration of the Difference of Personality of the Plainfield Papers.

[From The Daily Press, Feb. 11.]

Just what a new dress is to a woman a new dress of type is to a newspaper; and The Daily Press congratulates the embellished Courier-News on its improved good looks.

[From The Courier-News, May 10.]

Following the example of the Courier-News the Daily Press is to make its appearance in a new dress of type. It will be noticed that the North avenue paper always attempts to follow the lead of the Courier-News. The Courier-News put in the first newspaper folder ever used in Plainfield. The Press followed suit a long time afterwards. The Courier-News changed to an eight page paper. The Press followed suit. All of which goes to prove what we have so often said—that the Courier-News leads and all others follow—at a distance.

In Honor of Capt. Hand.

An effort will be made to secure Rev. Mr. Braker of Scoth Plains, by John Hand Camp, No. 28, S. of V., to make a short address at the services to be held Memorial Day morning, at that place, over John Hand's grave.

Poachers at Work.

Legitimate fishermen are complaining of the violation of game laws at New Market pond, where poachers scoop out immense quantities of fish from shallow water with nets in the night time.

WATCHUNG AVE. AGAIN.

North Plainfield Wakes to Its Need.

PETITION FOR THE EXTENSION.

Borough Council Hears the Plea and Sets June 7 as the Date for Advocates and Objectors to Be Heard.

An adjourned session of the North Plainfield Borough Council was held Friday night. Mayor Hegeman called the meeting to order, and all the members responded to the roll call except Mr. Lounsbury. The pay roll for the week ending May 10, amounting to $155, was presented, and later in the evening ordered paid.

Warren Engine Company submitted for confirmation the list of officers recently elected, as published in The Daily Press at the time. It was referred to the Committee on Fire, Water and Lamps.

Mr. Valiant stated that he had received a letter from Borough Counsel Reed in regard to the claim of H. R. Munger for damages, and his opinion was that the owner of the dogs should pay for the killing of the chickens. The report was received and filed.

Mrs. Smith of the Committee on Streets and Public Health reported that the amount of money solicited among residents of Harrison street was not sufficient, and the petition had been sent back to them. He also reported that work had been started on Mountain avenue, but that the condition of the thoroughfare was so bad that he preferred to ask the consent of the Council before finishing it, which would cost about $250. The request was granted on motion of Mr. Schutt, and the report was received and filed.

A petition was read by Clerk Arnold from residents in the borough, owning one fourth lineal feet frontage on the land for the proposed extension of Watchung avenue, asking that the proposed extension be laid out, and graded in proper form, from Jackson avenue to Green brook. It was signed by the following petitioners: Ferdinand Strauss, Mary McGlone, Mary Elizabeth Mayer, Thomas C. Bird, Elias H. Bird, Fanny Anderson, Francis Conshea, Seyrinthia McDonald; legatees of Werner Heidloff, namely: John J. Heidloff, Nicholas H. Heidloff; Anna E. Crum, Deney C. Horton, Nathaniel Taynor, Patrick Daley, George Taynor, Lewis Bird, Fred Becker, Harriet Richardson, Thomas Rutledge, George White, William E. Johnson, St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Mary E. Schenck, and Emil Messerschmidt.

Mr. Schutt offered a resolution, that due notice be given by the Clerk, by posters, to those wishing to object to the proposed extension, and that June 7 be set as the time for public hearing of the case. This was adopted.

The Council then adjourned.

Handsome and Unique.

Great improvements are in contemplation at the old established Plainfield Pharmacy of H. P. Reynolds, and the plans now under consideration are likely to be consummated in the Fall.

The changes are such as are likely to make this one of the handsomest and certainly the most unique of drugstores in the State, and include extension of the store to the rear, the establishment of a cozy reception room with elegant mantels and blazing firelogs where the prescription department now stands, and the removal of the prescription department to the side of the store, more room to be made by the removal of a side partition and the utilization of the room under the main stairway of the building.

"HEY, BILL!"

But Bill Refused to Get Up, and This Made the Yeller Mad.

A few evenings ago the residents living in the vicinity of Duer and Emily streets were awakened from sound sleep by some individual, evidently inebriated, standing in front of a house and yelling in vociferous tones "Hey, Bill!" in his endeavor to awaken the occupants and gain admittance to the domicile. But the occupants either slept sounder than their neighbors, or else did not care to admit the man.

The longer he yelled, the madder he got, until his talk finally terminated in profanity, at which several ghost-like apparitions appeared at windows to see what occasioned the rumpus.

The yeller yelled a half hour till he was hoarse, and then went away yelling. Then people in that section went to sleep.

To Play With Somerville.

Robert and John McLaughlin, the crack ball players of this city, will form the battery for the Somerville baseball team this season, and will play for the first time Saturday afternoon, when they will meet the City of New York College team. John McLaughlin will also play with the local Y. M. C. A. team when opportunity affords.

BANKRUPTED AUDIENCE.

Jolly Good Times Enjoying Congregational Hard Times.

The hard times are over, judging from the costumes worn at the Hard Times Social in the Congregational Church last Friday. There were some who followed out the spirit of the occasion, but the rest delighted the fine-collectors with their silk dresses, jewelry, white shirts, and blacked boots. The invitations were printed on brown paper, and announced fines for all sorts of costumes.

The congregation turned out in good numbers, and in a variety of dress. Silks and calicoes were alternated, and merry chatter and bright laughter animated a picturesque scene. Among those whose costumes were especially "in ye spirit of ye hard times" were Miss Harriet E. Delano, Mrs. Charles L. Goodrich, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Harold Tomlinson, Mrs. F. F. Clark, Joseph Robinson, George Rose, Robert Suffren, Rev. Charles L. Goodrich, Harold Tomlinson, and Wyatt Barnes.

Most of the men wore either flannel shirts or sweaters, while eye-glasses and spectacles could be seen everywhere.

After all had admired their neighbors' costumes, and laughed over the numerous patches, "ye church quire" rendered the selection "Striking the Cymbal". The choir was composed of Miss Eda Beekman, Miss M. G. Morse, Miss Julia Belknap, Miss Capitola Conover, Horace J. Martin, John Burnett, Charles Belknap and Stacy R. Raynolds. Ode to Science" was the next selection, after which Miss Nellie Winckler played a piano solo. "Old Folks at Home", as a solo and chorus, was sung by Miss M. G. Morse, assisted by the rest of the choir. The programme concluded with "Auld Lang Syne", and the "vittles" were served according to the following menu: Kows milke solid, kakes, sanwiches, kophe, lemunaid: all of wich may be bort fur 25 sents; any of ye vittles omitted on ye order, will be 5 sents extry.

During the pauses in the entertainment, and at the close, the fine-collectors scurried around and collected from all.

Rev. C. L. Goodrich was superintendent of collecting, and was ably assisted in bankrupting the audience by Mrs. Geo. S. Raynolds, Miss Adelade Parsons, Miss Mary Robinson, John Burnett and Joseph Robinson. The door was in charge of Charles Belknap.

The refreshments formed a field of much enjoyment, and the waiters were kept busy attending to the wants of all. The waiters were: Miss Edna Howell, Miss Winckler, Miss Nellie Winckler, Miss Capitola Conover, George Fuller, Charles B. Morse, and Stacy R. Raynolds.

The eatables were arranged and dealt out by the following committee: Mrs. B. T. Barnes, chairman, Mrs. Lloyd Fuller, Mrs. William Van Alstyne, Mrs. L. H. Morgan, Mrs. C. E. Boss, Mrs. Eugene Laing, Mrs. E. L. Suffren, and Mrs. Henry Nomer.

The committee in charge of the decorations consisted of Mrs. C. L. Goodrich, chairman, Mrs. John Burnett, and Miss Eda Beekman. Charles Steiner acted as cashier in the refreshment department. Miss Mary Chase presided over the lemonade table where lemonade was for sale during the evening.

Mrs. M. E. Dwight was the chairman of the committee to provide the entertainment, and succeeded admirably.

The sociable was given by the Ladies Aid Society to aid the carpet fund, and during the evening over $25 was cleared.

Mrs. B. T. Barnes was chairman of the Social Committee, and great credit is due to her and her corps of willing assistants for the delightful evening that was enjoyed and the smooth manner in which everything proceeded.

Soon after 11, the gathering disbanded, and all declared it a most delightful evening.

Serious Fire Narrowly Averted.

The oil inside of a hanging lamp in the house of E. J. Richards, corner of West Fourth and Liberty streets, became ignited Saturday night and in the attempt to throw it out doors the fluid spread over and set fire to the piazza. By quick action the flames were extinguished and a serious conflagration averted.

Fined by the Marshal.

To the Editor of The Daily Press:—

A fine of $1 was imposed by Chief Van Horn for my horse trespassing upon the public streets. Will the Mayor and Council please inform me to what fund said money belongs?

John C. Bremmer,
76 Greenbrook road.

—The "Hickory Farm" will be presented Wednesday and Thursday evenings in the C. Y. M. L. Hall.

DIED.

ANDERSON—May 11, 1895, suddenly, Emma Shapland, only daughter of Rupert W. and the late Emma S. Chillas Anderson, aged 13 months.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Most Striking Example of Personal Power Since Cæsar.

MADE FIRST CONSUL OF FRANCE.

Causes Which Led to His Rapid Ascendency—Coup of Brumaire—Passage of the Alps and Battle of Marengo—Moreau Victorious on the Field of Hohenlinden.

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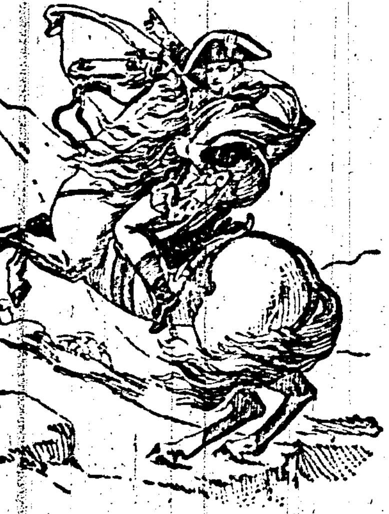
XIII.—Brumaire and the Recovery of Italy.

For four years and four days the administration of the government of France was in the hands of the Directory. That body was a plural executive. The sanguinary Republic of 1793 had sought to transform itself, under the guillotine, into a Republic of moderation; and the administrative power was assigned to a Council of Five. The vice of the new system was the want of executive unity; for how could five men think and act as one?

Many members of this quintuple presidency had been of the Jacobin order. Of this kind was Barras. Others were patriots and men of character. Such were Rewbell, La Reveillere-Lepeaux, Le Tourneur, Carnot, Barthelemy, Roger-Ducos, and in particular the Abbe Sieyes—greatest of them all. In such a body contrarious counsels were always uppermost; and there was a consequent want of decision and force in the government.

This condition led to the deplorable reverses which overtook the French armies during the absence of Bonaparte in Egypt. Thiers says that the Directorial Republic exhibited at this time a scene of distressing confusion. He adds: "The Directory gave up guillotining; it only transported. It ceased to force people to take assignats upon pain of death; but it paid nobody. Our soldiers, without arms and without bread, were beaten instead of being victorious."



NAPOLEON CROSSING THE ALPS.

The ambition of Napoleon found in this situation a fitting opportunity. The Directors were Sieyes, Barras, Ducos, Moulins and Gohier. The legislative branch of the government consisted of a Senate, or Council of Ancients, and a Council of Five Hundred. The latter constituted the popular branch. Of this body Lucien Bonaparte, brother of the General, was president. Hardly had Napoleon arrived in the capital when a conspiracy was formed by him with Sieyes, Lucien, and others of revolutionary disposition, to do away by a coup with the too democratic system, and to replace it with a stronger and more centralized order. The Council of Ancients was to be brought around by the influence of Sieyes. To Lucien Bonaparte the more difficult task was assigned of controlling and revolutionizing the Assembly. As for Napoleon, Sieyes procured for him the command of the military forces of Paris; and by another decree the sittings of the two legislative councils were transferred to St. Cloud.

The 18th Brumaire of the Year VIII., corresponding to the 9th of November, 1799, was fixed as the day for the revolution. To Napoleon the crisis was an epoch of fate. The conspiracy embraced the resignation of Sieyes, Barras and Ducos, which—coming suddenly on the appointed morning—broke up the Directory. Bonaparte then put out his hand as commander of the troops. Too late the Republicans of the Council of Five Hundred felt the earthquake swelling under their feet. Napoleon appeared at the bar of the Assembly, and attempted a rambling and incoherent justification for what was going on. A motion was made to outlaw him; but the soldiers rushed in; and the refractory members were seized or expelled. A few who were in with the revolution remained, and to the number of fifty voted a decree making Sieyes, Bonaparte and Ducos provisional Consuls, thus conferring on them the supreme executive power of the State. By nightfall the business was accomplished, and the man of Ajaccio slept in the Palace of the Tuileries. He had said to Bourrienne, on that morning, "We shall sleep to-night in the Tuileries—or in prison."

The new order was immediately made organic. There could be no question when Three Consuls were appointed and Bonaparte one of the number, which of the three would be *First* Consul. He would be that himself; the other two might be the ciphers which should make his unit 100. The new system was defined as the Provisionary Consulate; but this form was only transitional. The managers of the coup went rapidly forward to make it permanent. The Constitution of the Year III. gave place quickly to the Constitution of the Year VIII., which provided for an executive government, under the name of the CONSULATE. Nominally the Consulate was to be an executive committee of three, but really an executive of *one*—with two associates. The three men chosen were Napoleon Bonaparte, Jean Jacques Cambaceres and Charles Francois Lebrun. On Christmas day, 1799, Napoleon was made FIRST CONSUL; and that signified the beginning of a new order, destined to endure for sixteen and a-half years, and to end at Waterloo.

This era in Bonaparte's life marks the beginning of the union in him of great military and great political power. Henceforth he was destined, to the end of his career, to be the State of France. To his will all things now became rapidly subservient. His ascendency was henceforth the most striking example of merely personal power that the world has witnessed since the days of Julius Caesar. Of a certainty, History, begotten by Reason in the womb of Eternity, is not *made*—never was *made*—by any man. But the lines of historical causation were more deflected and determined in their course and connections by the will of Napoleon than by any other one man for the last eighteen centuries.

The rapid ascendency of this extraordinary personage was strongly aided by the recent calamities which had befallen France. Following in the wake of these had come discouragement and the disposition to fall back on him who had shown himself capable of rescue and victory. While Napoleon was in Syria, the Austrians and Russians in coalition had returned to the battle in Italy, and had driven the French out of the country. On the 18th and 20th of June, General Macdonald had been defeated at Cassano and on the Trebbia by Field-Marshal Alexander Suwaroff. On the 15th of August, Joubert lost the battle of Novi and was killed on the very spot where Napoleon had assumed command in 1796. Suwaroff next encountered Massena at Zurich, where, on the 25th and 26th of September, he was worsted by the French. Nevertheless, the Russian forced his way over the Alps, and France was immediately threatened with a counter invasion. At this juncture, however, there was a quarrel in the allied armies, and Suwaroff, disgusted with the Austrians, withdrew from the country, bearing his well-earned title of *Italuski*.

Napoleon spent the first months of the year 1800 at Paris. The revolution was received with general approbation by the French. The leading features of the new government were a Senate, a Tribunate and a Council of State. These forms were not wholly acceptable to the First Consul; but in the organization of the system, his will and purpose were everywhere predominant. Meanwhile, he appointed General Moreau to the command of the Army of the Rhine, and on the 25th of April that general began his advance into Germany. The first result of the movement was the forcing back of the Austrians on Ulm.

As for Italy, the First Consul reserved for himself the reconquest of that country. With the opening of spring, he projected the Second Italian campaign. On the 14th of May, 1800, he began his famous passage of the Great St. Bernard. We might mark this event as the first of the spectacular aspects of the Napoleonic career. There, in his gray overcoat, under his three-cornered hat, mounted on a rearing steed, goes the conqueror up inaccessible heights against a background of ice-peaks and glittering Alpine sky! The gaze of mankind follows him, and shoutings are heard in half the valleys of the world! The French army surmounted the seemingly impassable Alp in six days, and suddenly debouched into Italy. On the 2nd of June, Bonaparte entered Milan. It was high time that some one should come to the rescue; for two days afterwards Massena surrendered Genoa.

That, however, was the end of the successes of the allies south of the Alps. On the 9th of June ocurred the battle of Montebello, in which the Austrians, under Ott were overwhelmingly defeated by a division of the French army under Lannes. Five days later was fought the great battle of Marengo, which gave its name to the campaign—and ended it. The French were 28,000 strong, and the Austrians numbered about 33,000. Napoleon commanded in person; but under him were Desaix, Lannes and Kellermann. In the beginning of the engagement, General Melas, commander of the Austrians, gained a threatening advantage over the French. For several hours Napoleon was in peril of defeat; but the arrival of reinforcements, under the great Desaix turned the tide; Lannes fought like a lion, and Kellermann with the cavalry completed the overthrow. The Austrians were swept from the field with a loss of more than ten thousand men, while the French loss of fully seven thousand attested the violence and desperation of the conflict. Marengo may be reckoned the first great battle of the Napoleonic wars. It had all the features of those extraordinary conflicts which were subsequently directed by the genius and audacity of Bonaparte. The battle ended the war in Italy. On the next day Genoa and the other fortresses of Upper Italy were resurrendered to the French.

Meanwhile, Moreau had been successful in Germany. He pressed forward to the heart of Bavaria, and on the 15th of July concluded an armistice with the enemy. This agreement was maintained for four months, only to be broken by the Austrians. Hostilities were at once resumed; Moreau advanced, and on the 3d of December, on the field of Hohenlinden, gained a complete victory over the German army. The triumph of the French in this summer was marred by the loss of several of their ablest generals. Beside Joubert at Novi, Desaix, the conqueror of Upper Egypt, who saved the day at Marengo, was killed on that bloody field, and about the same hour the gallant Kleber, walking in his garden at Cairo, was assassinated by the fanatic Solyman.

Victorious in Italy and returning to Paris with unexampled fame, Napoleon might now follow his inclinations for peace. His ascendency over the French began to be recognized abroad, and conditions appeared favorable for a general pacification. The popularity of the First Consul was extreme, and this was intensified by the ill-disguised efforts of his enemies to cast him down. Conspiracies were made against his life. On Christmas eve of the year 1800 the most serious of these attempts was made—and failed. Napoleon was going to the opera. Three conspirators—Carbon, St. Rejant and Limoelan—drove a powder cart, with a fuse, into the Rue St. Nicaise, a narrow street by which the First Consul must pass.

When the cavalcade came by, the fuse was lighted, and a shocking explosion followed. Houses round about were knocked down, and the place was strewn with the dead and dying. The First Consul was unhurt, though his carriage was shattered in the havoc. He went on to the opera, and sat unmoved through the play. The rage of the Parisians on account of this dastardly act against their hero knew no bounds, and the thing attempted was turned to good advantage by the friends of Napoleon.—The eighteenth century came in with Marlborough, and went out with an infernal machine!

The allies now chose to accept a peace. Ambassadors gathered at Luneville, near Nancy, and on the 9th of February, 1801, Napoleon concluded with his enemies his first great definitive treaty. The convention made with Austria at Campo-Formio more than three years previously was confirmed. The secret article of that compact by which France was to have the left bank of the Rhine was openly agreed to. Tuscany was given to Parma. The Cisalpine, Ligurian, Helvetic and Batavian republics which Napoleon had created were recognized. The general effect of the treaty was to undermine that Holy Roman Empire which beginning with the crowning of Charlemagne was destined, after six years, to receive the final dispatch at the hands of Napoleon.

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

Sensitive Nerves.

When the points of a hairpin are passed along the cheek from a point near the eye to the edge of the upper lip, they seem to separate. The reason is found in the fact that the nerves of the upper lip are more sensitive than those of the cheek, and consequently differentiate the two points. Portions of the back are so little sensitive to the touch that two points three inches apart will create the impression of but one.

PIERRE RAISES SPIDERS.

Sells Them to Wine Merchants. They Make a New Wine Bottle Look Old.

There is but one spider farm in the United States. As far as the writer can learn there are only two in the world. Entomologists have collected and raised spiders for purposes of scientific observation and investigation, just as bacilli and other unpleasant animals are nurtured. Here and there a spider has been made a pet of by some lonely prisoner of Chillon or the Tombs, but spider farming as a money making industry is yet in its infancy. What in the world is done with a crop of spiders? you ask. One has only to go four miles from Philadelphia on the old Lancaster pike and ask for the farm of Pierre Grantaire to see what can be found nowhere else in this country, and abroad only in a little French village in the Department of the Loire.

Pierre Grantaire furnishes spiders at so much per hundred for distribution in the wine vaults of the merchant and the nouveaux riche. His trade is chiefly with the wholesale merchant, who is able to stock a cellar with new, shining, freshly labeled bottles and in three months see them veiled in filmy cobwebs, so that the effect of twenty years of storage is secured at a small cost. The effect upon a customer can be imagined and is hardly to be measured in dollars and cents. It is a trifling matter to cover the bins with dust. That effect is easy to the veriest tyro in the wine trade. But cobwebs—that is a different matter—cobwebs spun from cork to cork, cobwebs that drape the slender neck like delicate lace when the flask is brought to the light, the seal of years of slow mellowing and fruition.

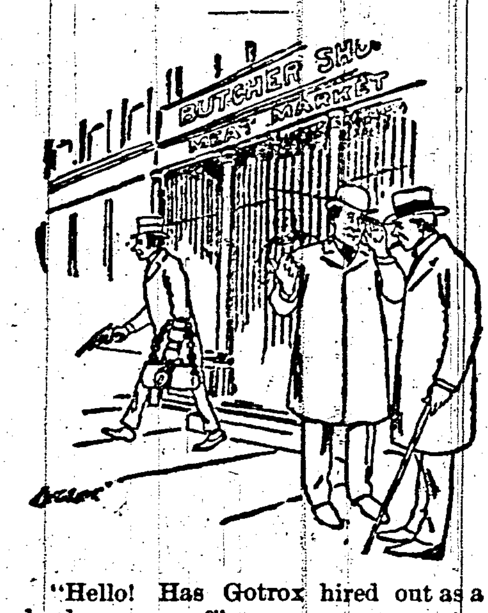
How the Price of Meat is Controlled.

New developments are coming to light daily showing the manner in which the consumer of meat is robbed. There are in the United States controlled by the Beef Trust over 1,200 retail shops. Seven-eighths of these are owned by the members of the trust. Every morning each one receives a telegram or circular from the Beef Trust, informing its manager as to what prices he shall charge that day for the meat he has on hand. Armour & Co., alone, at the Chicago Stock Yards, employ a force of between 25 and 35 men whose sole duty it is to decipher, write and telegraph messages to these firms and to the wholesale dealers throughout the country who are under the denomination of the trust.

A great deal has been said by the wholesale dealers and their masters, the trust, in an effort to make it appear that the middlemen—that is, the retail butchers—are the ones who are responsible for the increase, out of all proportion to the decrease in cattle, in the prices of meat to their customers. As a matter of fact, the trust itself fixes these prices. It determines not only what the retail dealer shall pay to the wholesaler for his meats, but absolutely fixes the price at which the retailer shall sell his steak or chop to the consumer. The method of doing this is in consonance with every other trick of the trust.

If a small dealer determines that a profit of 15 per cent. on his meats is all he needs to make a fair profit out of his business, and therefore sells steaks at 18 cents a pound for which the retail shop owned by the trust on the next corner is charging 20 cents a pound, he will probably do business until the trust discovers that he is not robbing the public enough. Then he is not only undersold by the trust shop on the corner, but is also told when he goes to buy his beef from the wholesaler that the price to him has risen from 5 to 10 and sometimes in extreme cases 25 per cent.

Every Cause for Precaution.



"Hello! Has Gotrox hired out as a bank messenger?"

"No, he's taking home a porterhouse steak." —Chicago Record.

Comments of Various Relatives.

The two girls were walking along Woodward avenue, talking about their best young men, of course. At least one of them was.

"Charlie was up to see me last night," she said, with a twitter.

"That's twice in a week, isn't it?" inquired the other.

"Yes," and she blushed and giggled.

"I suppose he'll come three times in the next week?"

"I suppose so."

"And four times the next?"

"That's what brother says."

"And five times the next?"

"That's what sister says."

"And six times the next?"

"That's what aunty says."

"And seven times the next?"

"That's what papa says."

"And then what?"

"Then we'll get married; that's what everybody says."

"And then what?"

"Then I won't see him any more of an evening; that's what mamma says."—Detroit Free Press.

"Did you ever surrender yourself to the police?" asked Plodding Pete.

"No, sir," replied Meandering Mike. "I'm a firm believer in the principle that the officer should seek the man, not the man the officer."—Washington Star.

HEAD OF THE MEAT TRUST.

Phil. D. Armour's Modest Beginning as a Farmer Boy.

Philip D. Armour's first great operation in provisions was in New York City in the spring of 1865. Born in Northern New York in 1832, he was apprenticed to a farmer. He went to California during the height of the gold excitement, in 1852, and accumulated a modest income. In 1858 he went to Milwaukee and, with John Plankinton, formed the partnership of Plankinton & Armour, in the pork packing business.

In 1865 he and his partner thought the rebellion was about over, Pork was selling at $40 a barrel and the New York operators, who thought the rebellion was nowhere near an end, were buying all that was offered, spot and future, believing that it would go up to $60. Carefully arranging his plans, Armour came to New York and began selling pork short.

His advent caused a sensation, but the sharpers here thought they had a soft thing and bought all the pork that Armour could sell. He was so persistent that he broke the market. In a short time came the news of the fall of Petersburg, then of Richmond and then of the surrender of Lee, and Armour bought in the pork he had sold at $40 at $18 a barrel.

His success in this one deal made him a millionaire. His operations expanded, too, and from the small packer he became the largest pork and beef dealer in the world. He established packing houses in Chicago and Kansas City, and in 1875 went to Chicago to live.

He revolutionized the beef packing and cattle buying business there, and now in his various establishments throughout the country, employs more than 12,000 men. The yearly distributive sales of his Chicago house alone are in excess of the gross annual receipts of any railroad in the world. The value of his business annually is estimated to be somewhere in the neighborhood of $120,000,000.

He has had few setbacks in his business operations, though he has dealt in grain as well as provisions and has engineered several big deals. In 1878 it appeared to many that there would be an enormous supply of pork and that the product was likely to become very cheap. Operators in the Chicago Board of Trade thought it a good time to make money and began selling pork. It happened that Armour was manufacturing more pork than ever and was forced by the speculators to support the market. It took more than $2,000,000 for him to keep the price up, and in the spring of 1879 he had effected a deal with other packers by means of which, though there was still plenty of hogs, the manufactured product became scarce.

How this was done Mr. Armour knows only, but the fact remains that the price of pork began to climb and kept steadily rising until Armour had recovered all his losses and made two or three million dollars besides.

Many of the small fry speculators who were on the side of the bear combination were ruined, and the big operators and other packers conceived a respect for Armour's ability which has since never been lessened, nor permitted them to attempt to do anything with beef or pork which was not in line with his always well known interests.

His wealth is put down at $40,000,000. He is a most affable man in business affairs, and popular socially. He is an indefatigable worker, being engaged in his office daily from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. He is also a very charitable man, giving away thousands of dollars annually to deserving charities.

He has two sons, Philip D. Armour, Jr., and Jonathan Ogden Armour. They are both partners in their father's business, and are fully as shrewd and capable business men.

The Secret of His Success.

A lady once crossed a street where a little boy was busily sweeping the crossing. She noticed with pleasure the care with which he did his work and smiled as she said to him, "Yours is the cleanest crossing I pass." He lifted his cap with a gallant air and quickly said, "I am doing my best."

All day the words rang in her ears, and for many days afterward; and when a friend, a rich, influential man, inquired for a boy to do errands and general work for him she told him of the little fellow at the crossing. "A boy who would do his best at a street crossing is worth a trial with me," said the man, and he found the boy, engaged him for a month, and at the end of that time was so pleased with him that he sent him to school and fitted him for a high position, which he filled with honor. "Doing my best at the street crossing made a successful man of me," he was wont to say in after years."—Home.

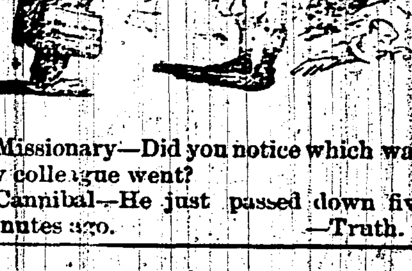
Getting Real Comfort.

"I owe more comfort," said Mr. Johnson, "to my shoemaker than I do to any other man."

"Why, how is that," said Mr. Billings, "when you are always complaining about tight shoes?"

"Well, every evening when I take off my shoes and put on my slippers the comfort I feel is simply intense!"—Youth's Companion.

April Fool's Day in Africa.



Missionary—Did you notice which way my colleague went?

Cannibal—He just passed down five minutes ago. —Truth.

A CLEAN REFORMER.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK POLICE BOARD

A Thorough Partisan, But One Who Can Be Trusted to Carry Out Non-Partisan Principles. Student, Politician, Hunter and Author.

Persons who are acquainted with the many sided personality of ex-Civil Service Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt give Mayor Strong credit for sagacity in selecting him to aid in reorganizing the Police Department of New York upon a non-partisan basis.

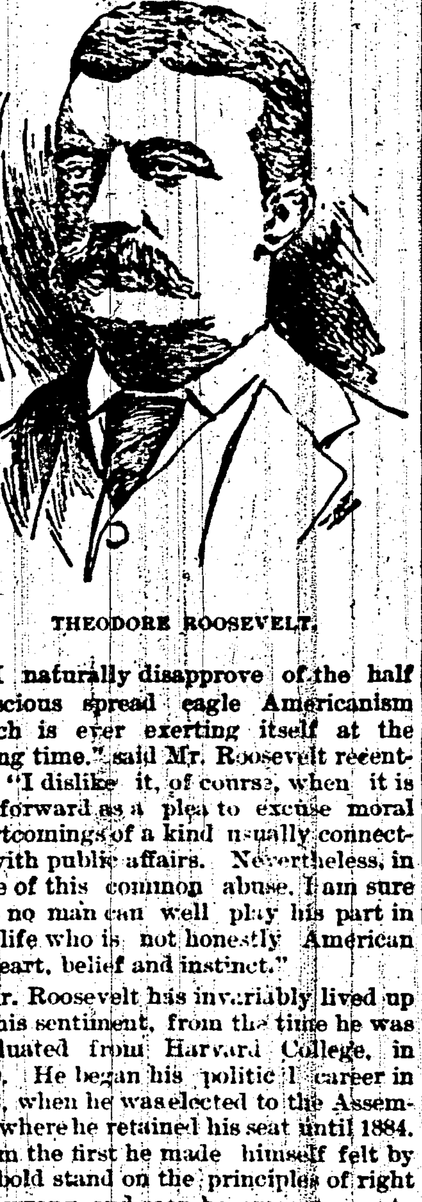
I. the galaxy of younger Republicans in the country there is none better fitted by birth, education, training or other qualifications to undertake the work.

Despite the fact that he is only 37 years old, he has already left the impress upon the politics of this city so strongly that Tammany Hall has never been able to eliminate it, especially his act in forever removing from the Board of Aldermen the power of vetoing appointments made by the Mayor.

As an athlete at Harvard College he won a reputation which was only enhanced by his residence among the rough ranchmen of the West, where he earned the fear and respect of the most desperate by his muscular arms and particularly straight shooting.

In literature his success has been won largely by his remarkable energy. He has labored in spare moments between political duties, and his name is envied by every writer, professional or otherwise, in the country.

His individuality is made up of a dozen decided contrasts, each strong in itself, but all so blended that even his most intimate friends cannot tell where one characteristic begins and the other ends. He has a large fortune, is descended from one of the oldest Knickerbocker families, and is thoroughy at home whether in Fifth avenue drawing rooms, legislative halls or in the cow punchers' huts in Montana and Idaho.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"I naturally disapprove of the half conscious spread eagle Americanism which is ever exerting itself at the wrong time," said Mr. Roosevelt recently. "I dislike it, of course, when it is put forward as a plea to excuse moral shortcomings of a kind usually connected with public affairs. Nevertheless, in spite of this common abuse, I am sure that no man can well play his part in our life who is not honestly American in heart, belief and instinct."

Mr. Roosevelt has invariably lived up to this sentiment, from the time he was graduated from Harvard College, in 1880. He began his political career in 1882, when he was elected to the Assembly, where he retained his seat until 1884. From the first he made himself felt by his bold stand on the principles of right and wrong, and soon became a terror to promoters of unclean jobs. On his reelection, when only 25 years old and three years out of college, he became the leader of the Republican minority and was his party's candidate for Speaker. Failing to attain that honor, he secured the chairmanship of the Committee on Cities.

His efforts to impeach Judge Westbrook are well remembered, and Tammany is still groaning over the fact that he took away the Aldermanic veto. From the Legislature Mr. Roosevelt went to the Republican National Convention and earned fresh laurels. When the "third term" men under the leadership of Roscoe Conkling, tried to force the nomination of General Grant upon the party, Mr. Roosevelt contested every point with the imperious Senator, who in the end was defeated in the fight.

Next came one of the most complex political junctures in the history of city elections. This was the three cornered contest between ex-Mayor Hewitt, Henry George and Mr. Roosevelt. Of course, Mr. Roosevelt was badly beaten, but he took defeat philosophically. When Mr. Harrison was elected President, Mr. Roosevelt was appointed a Civil Service Commissioner, which place he has just resigned.

This is but a brief outline of the struggles in which he has taken part. His active opposition to spoilsmen of all classes have kept him in a continual conflict with them. But in all the turmoil he has found time to spend several months of the year clad in a flannel shirt slouch hat and big boots, with his trousers tucked inside, on his ranch out West, and to write dozens of short stories and essays, and to do much serious literary work.

He has written several of the volumes in Mr. Freeman's "Historic Town Series," and two historical volumes on "The Winning of the West." He is still at work upon this last named subject.

When not in Washington he lives near Oyster Bay, L. I., at a beautiful place surrounded on three sides by water, and called "Sagamore Hill." It is there he has his hunting trophies and his library, and where most of his literary work is done.—New York Advertiser.

PETER SCOTT TALKS.

He Has Been Five Years Among the Africans.

Warren Chapel was well filled Monday night by Christian Endeavorers to listen to the address of Peter Scott, a missionary who recently returned from five years of work in Africa. He is a very earnest talker and carried the attention of the audience with him.

In the first part of his talk he spoke of the significance and meaning of the Endeavor pledge, and added that by faithfully observing it the world could be evangelized within the present century. But the great trouble was that too few realized what the pledge meant.

Some thought that the missionary life was somewhat of a romance, but, he said, it is found to be a stern reality when one finds himself among a tribe of savages with whom it is impossible to converse.

He found that the most successful mission work could be accomplished among children. By establishing schools they could be gradually educated for work among their own people.

The Africans among whom he had been engaged were not anxious to hear the Gospel, but when they once realize its teachings they become very fervent believers. One of the greatest difficulties encountered in reaching them was to overcome their superstition and devotion to idols.

REJOICE, KRANKS!

The Y. M. C. A. Athletes at Last Determined to Have a Permanent Ball Team.

After much delay dallying the Y. M. C. A. athletics have at last got down to business and are making a determined effort to put a permanent and first-class baseball team in the field. This was accomplished last night at a meeting of the enthusiasts when T. H. Bogert, C. J. Miller and R. Schuyler were made a committee to arrange a schedule of games, and C. Thorn, R. Davis, and S. B. Egan a committee to look after subscriptions to procure uniforms, which will cost $70. The team will be made up the same as that published in The Daily Press Monday, with the exception of John McLaughlin, who is to play with Somerville. The Crescent Oval grounds will be used for playing.

—Wise & Steckler have accepted the contract to cart 1,000 tons of crushed stone in Warren Township, which will be used in improving the highways.

Do not be deceived.

The following brands of White Lead are still made by the "Old Dutch" process of slow corrosion. They are standard, and always

Strictly Pure White Lead

The recommendation of

"Atlantic," "Jewett," "Brooklyn."

to you by your merchant is an evidence of his reliability, as he can sell you cheap ready-mixed paints and bogus White Lead and make a larger profit. Many short-sighted dealers do so.

For Colors.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York

The leader in our corset department is the Kabo Corset—and justly so.

It's not only perfect fitting, but the bones won't break.

In case they do, come back and get your money.

Another reason—it has soft eyelets which will not cut the laces.

I. LEDERER.

There is one DRESS STAY that
Won't melt apart,
Can't cut through the dress,
Don't stay bent.
It is
BALL'S PEERLESS.
All lengths; all colors.
Seely Edsall, Putnam & DeGraw,
I. Lederer.

BAMBERGER'S.

"THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE."

147-149 Market Street, Newark,

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

Ladies' Silk Waists.

The waist has come to stay! It's practical and comfortable. More ladies are using them than ever before. Our showing is by far the largest and best in Newark and few houses in America surpass it; as to the values

They are Peerless and Unmatchable!

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS of cambrics, lawns, percales and chambrays, hundreds of designs, all the best colors with or without laundered collars and cuffs, perfect fit and finish, from........ 49c TO $2.98.

LADIES' SILK WAISTS China, Japanese, taffeta, faille and other desirable silks, plain and fancy, all colors, full sleeves, newest styles, from........ $1.98 TO $12.49.

Your order by mail will receive the most careful attention. Free delivery everywhere.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.

147-149 Market Street, Newark.

On the Bowery.

Captain March of the Salvation Army, who has been a resident of this city for some time, has been assigned to have charge of Corps No. 9 on the Bowery in New York. A part of her duties will be to conduct the large mass meeting held in Cooper Union every Sunday evening.

—Don't forget to drop in at Tier's and try his ice-cream soda at 5 cents a glass, and pure candy at 10 and 15 cents a pound. They are first-class.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite Coal Used Exclusively, Insuring Cleanliness and Comfort.

Station in New York foot of Liberty Street.

Time Table in Effect May 12, 1895.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield 2 14, 3 37, 5 38, 6 05, 6 29, 6 59, 7 26, 7 30, 7 58, 8 00, 8 15, 8 27, 8 31, 8 48, 9 32, 10 04, 10 27, 10 59 a m; 12 06, 1 18, 2 07, 2 30, 3 12, 3 51, 4 48, 5 29, 6 40, 7 03, 8 30, 9 23, 10 17, 11 28, p.m. Sunday, 2 14, 3 37, 6 05, 8 01, 8 52, 10 08, 10 59, 11 16, a m; 12 33, 1 45, 3 30, 5 36, 7 11, 8 23, 8 32, 10 17, p m.

Leave New York, Foot Liberty St., at 4 30, 6 00, 7 15, 8 00, 8 40, 9 10, 10 00, 11 45, a m; 1 10, 1 30, 2 30, 3 30, 3 45, 4 00, 4 30, 5 00, 5 15, (except Saturdays) 5 30, 5 45, 6 00, 6 15, 6 30, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 15, 10 00, 10 15, 11 30, p m; 12 15, 1 00, night. Sunday, 4 30, 7 15, 9 00, 9 15, a m; 12 00 m; 1 00, 2 30, 4 00, 5 30, 7 00, 9 00, 10 00, p m; 12 15 night, 1 00 a m

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at 5 38, 6 29, 6 59, 7 26, 7 30, 8 00, 8 48, 9 32, 10 04, 10 27, a m; 12 06, 1 18, 2 07, 2 30, 3 12, 3 51, 4 48, 5 29, 6 40, 7 03, 8 30, 10 17, 11 28 p m. Sunday 8 01, 8 52, 10 08, 11 16 a m; 12 33, 1 45, 3 30, 5 36, 7 11, 8 23, 8 32, 10 17 p. m.

Leave Newark at 6 15, 7 18, 7 55, 8 39, 9 03, 10 05, 11 35, a m; 1 15, 1 35, 2 20, (Saturdays only) 2 50, 3 35, 4 05, 4 40, 5 04, 5 34, 5 50, 6 20, 7 15, 7 35, 8 40, 10 05, 11 25, p m. Sunday 7 30, 9 05, 9 35, 11 35 a m; 1 10, 2 35, 4 05, 5 40, 7 20, 9 25, 10 20 p m.

Passengers for Newark please change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield 5 45, 7 10, 8 16, 9 54, 11 00 a m; 12 46, 2 11, 2 32, 3 45, 4 36, 5 05, 5 14, 5 34, 6 04, 6 19, 6 38, 7 12, 7 34, 8 21, 10 26, 11 23, p m; 12 38 night. Sunday 5 45, 8 28, 9 55, a m; 2 03, 3 43, 5 14, 6 35, 10 15, 11 14 p m.

Leave Somerville at 6 00, 6 30, 7 00, 7 25, 7 35, 7 48, 8 20, 9 05, 9 48, 11 40 a. m; 12 50, 1 48, 2 05, 3 25, 4 25, 5 03, 6 35, 8 07, 8 45, 11 05 p. m. Sunday at 8 25, 9 45, 10 35 a m; 12 08, 1 20, 5 10, 6 45, 8 03, 8 05, 9 40 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 5 45, 8 16, 9 54 a m., 12 46, 2 11, 5 05, 5 14, 6 38, 8 21 p. m. Sunday at 5 45, 8 28, a m; 2 03, 6 35 p m.

Leave Easton at 6 05, 7 00, 8 53, a m; 12 32, 3 42, 7 00, p. m. Sunday at 7 15, 10 52 a m; 6 40, 7 30 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield at 9 54 a. m.; 5 05 p. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

5 45 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua.

7 10 a. m.—For stations to High Bridge, connecting for stations on High Bridge Branch.

8 16 a. m.—For Flemington, D. L. & W. R. R. Easton, Bangor and Mauch Chunk.

9 54 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch D. L. & W. R. R., Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Shamokin, Nanticoke, and Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c. Through coach to Williamsport.

12 46 p. m., way for Easton, connecting at Junction for stations on D. L. & W. R. R.

2 11 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre and Scranton, with buffet parlor car to Mauch Chunk.

5 05 p. m., way for Easton, connecting with High Bridge for stations on High Bridge Branch.

5 14 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem Bangor, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Tamaqua, Shamokin. (buffet parlor car to Scranton.)

6 19 p. m.—For Flemington.

6 38 p. m.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, and Harrisburg.

8 21 p. m.—For Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown.

5 45 a. m. Sundays—For Easton.

8 28 a. m. Sundays—For Easton.

2 03 p. m. Sundays—For Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6 35 p. m. Sundays—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c., and at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, ETC.

Leave Plainfield at 3 37, 8 00, 10 27, a. m., 1 18, 3 51, 5 29, p. m. Sunday, (except Ocean Grove) 8 52 a. m.; 3 30 p. m.

For Perth Amboy, 3 37, 5 38, 8 00, 10 27, a. m., 1 18, 3 51, 4 48, 5 29, 7 03, p. m., Sundays 8 52 a. m.; 3 30 p. m.

For Atlantic City, 3 37 a. m.; 1 18 p. m.

For Freehold, 3 37, 8 00, 10 27 a. m.; 1 18, 3 51, 5 29 p. m.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia, 5 45, 8 44, 9 46, 10 44 a. m.; 2 17*, 5 34*, 6 45, 8 21, 9 37*, 10 53, p. m. 1 17 night. Sundays—5 45, 9 55 10 44 a. m., 4 55*, 6 45 p. m. 1 17 night.

For Trenton, 5 45, 8 44, 9 46*, a. m. 12 46, 2 17*, 5 34*, 6 38*, 8 21, 9 37* 10 53, p. m., 1 17 night. Sundays—5 45, 9 55 a. m., 4 55, 5 14*, 6 35*, p. m, 1 17 night.

For Baltimore and Washington at 8 44, 10 44 a m., 5 34*, 6 45 p. m., 1 17 night. Sundays, 10 44 a. m., 5 14*, 6 45 p. m., 1 17 night.

For Chattanooga, New Orleans and all points South, with through vestibuled sleeping cars via Shenandoah Valley Line, at 5 34* p. m. Sunday 5 14* p. m.

For Buffalo, Chicago and all points West, week-days at 9 54 a. m., 8 21 p. m. Sunday 6 35 p. m.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook.

Through tickets to all points at lowest rates may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.

J. H. OLHAUSEN,
General Superintendent.
H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

A Home in Washington Park.

On Saturday, May 18, at 4, on the premises, 16 Sycamore avenue, North Plainfield, Thomas M. Kane, representing the estate, will sell at public auction, to close the estate, the elegant property known as the Bacon property. This is a choice piece of real-estate, and must be sold. The advertisement appears in The Press, and posters on the billboards.

Bunworth Released.

John Bunworth has been released from custody, it having been decided by the police that an examination into his sanity was unnecessary, and a needless expense to the city.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Standard Railroad of America.

Protected throughout by the Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

On and after January 20, 1895.

Trains will leave Elizabeth as follows:

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia 12 25 p. m., daily, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Dining Cars, for Pittsburg, Northern and Eastern Pennsylvania.

6 36 p. m.—Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car, daily, for Pittsburg, Chicago and Cleveland, daily except Saturday, for Toledo, Williamsport, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

8 24 p. m.—Southwestern Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car, daily, to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Memphis. Dining car Altoona to Richmond.

8 42 p. m.—Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily, for Pittsburg, Columbus, Chicago and Toledo, daily except Saturday, for Cleveland.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South—1 00, 9 05, 9 36 a. m., 9 39 p. m. On Sunday, at 1 00, 9 05, 9 36 a. m., and 9 41 p. m.

For Baltimore only, 1 37 p. m., week-days.

For Newark and New York—3 02, 5 34, 5 46, 6 17, 6 45, 7 01, 7 20, 7 49, 7 57, 8 06, 8 28, 8 33, 8 47, 9 17, 9 41, 9 48, 10 20, 10 38, 10 49, 11 07, 11 48, a. m., 1 13, 1 20, 1 56, 2 24, 2 40, 2 45, 3 27, 3 47, 4 43, 5 15, 5 36, 5 48, 6 08, 6 27, 6 48, 6 58, 7 07, 7 25, 7 59, 8 17, 9 10, 9 50, 10 03, 11 03, and 11 56 p. m. Sundays, 3 02, 5 34, 7 54, 8 45, 9 20, 9 47, 10 12, 10 38, 10 49 a. m., 12 35, 1 44, 2 33, 2 45, 3 45, 4 38, 5 34, 5 48, 7 05, 7 12, 7 25, 7 58, 8 30, 9 15, 10 16, 11 46, and 11 56 p. m.

For New York only, 6 10 a. m. daily.

For Philadelphia—1 00, 6 57, 7 59, 9 05, 9 36, 11 43, a. m., 12 35, 1 37, 3 33, 5 08, 6 36, 7 46, 8 42, 9 39 p. m. Sunday, 1 00, 6 59, 9 05, 9 36, 10 41 a. m., 5 40, 6 37, 7 47, and 9 41 p. m.

For Atlantic City—2 25, p. m., week-days, with through buffet parlor car, Sunday 6 59 a. m.

For Cape May—1 37 p. m. week-days.

For Rahway—1 00, (1 43 daily except Monday) 6 44, 7 10, 7 59, 8 54, 9 46, 9 50, 10 59, 11 43 a. m., 12 46, 1 11, 1 37, 2 48, 3 20, 3 39, 3 59, 4 38, 4 53, 5 22, 5 40, 6 00, 6 06, 6 12, 6 17, 6 27, 6 45, 6 52, 6 59, 7 20, 7 46, 8 14, 8 55, 9 54, 11 02, 11 45 p. m., and 12 27, night, week-day. Sundays, 1 00, 1 43, 6 59, 8 43, 9 49, 10 25, 10 41, and 11 47 a. m., 12 50, 1 50, 2 47, 3 28, 4 50, 5 20, 5 40, 7 21, 7 27, 7 47, 8 14, 8 47, 9 16, 10 14, 11 00, and 11 55 p. m.

For New Brunswick 1 00, 6 57, 7 10, 7 59, 9 05, 9 36, 9 50, 11 43, a. m., 12 35, 1 37, 2 48, 3 59, 4 38, 5 08, 5 40, 6 06, 6 45, 7 46, 9 39, and 11 02 p. m. Sundays, 1 00, 6 59, 9 05, 9 49, 10 41, a. m., 12 50, 1 50, 5 40, 7 47, 9 16, and 9 41 p. m.

For Woodbridge—(1 43 a. m. daily except Monday) 6 44, 9 46, 10 59, a. m., 12 46, 3 20, 4 53, 4 44, 6 12, 7 20, 9 54, p. m., and 12 27, night, week-days. Sundays, 1 43, 10 25, 11 47, a. m., and 10 14 p. m.

For Perth Amboy—(1 43, a. m., daily except Monday.) 6 44, 9 46, 10 59, a. m., 12 46, 3 20, 4 53, 5 44, 6 12, 7 20, 7 36, 9 54, and 12 27 night, week-days. Sundays, 1 43, 10 25, and 11 47 a. m., and 10 14 p. m.

For East Millstone—7 10 a. m., 12 35, 2 48, 5 40 p. m. week-days.

For Trenton—1 00, 6 57, 7 10, 7 59, 9 05, 9 36, 11 43 a. m., 12 35, 1 37, 2 48, 5 08, 6 36, 7 46, 8 42, 9 39 p. m. Sundays, 1 00, 6 59, 9 05, 9 36, 10 41 a. m., 5 40, 6 37, 7 47, and 9 41 p. m.

For Lambertville, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, via Trenton—7 59 a. m., 2 48 and 6 36 p. m. and 5 40 p. m. Sunday.

For Flemington—7 59 a. m., and 2 48 p. m.

For Freehold via Monmouth Junction—7 59, 11 43 a. m., 4 38, 5 08 p. m. week-day.

For Jamesburg via Monmouth Junction—7 59, 11 43 a. m., 4 38, 5 08 p. m. week-days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points on New York and Long Branch R. R.—9 46 a. m., 12 46, 4 12, 5 44 p. m., and 12 27 night, week-days. Sundays, 10 25 a. m., and 5 44 p. m., do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.

For Seaside Park, Island Heights, and Toms River—12 46 p. m., week-days.

For Boston—8 46 p. m., daily.

For Brooklyn, N. Y.—All through trains connect at Jersey City with boats to Brooklyn annex, affording direct transfer to and from Fulton street, avoiding double ferriage and journey across New York city.

Leave New York for Elizabeth—(1 00 daily except Monday) 6 00, 6 30, 7 20, 8 10, 8 30, 9 00, 9 10, 10 10, 11 00 a. m., 12 00 noon, 12 10, 12 30, 1 00, 2 10, 2 30, 3 00, 3 20, 4 00, 4 10, 4 30, 4 40, 5 00, 5 10, 5 20, 5 30, 5 40, 5 50, 6 00, 6 10, 6 20, 6 40, 7 00, 7 30, 8 15, 9 15, 10 15, 11 00, 11 50 p. m., 12 15 night. Sundays, 1 00, 5 15, 8 00, 9 00, 9 45, 10 00, 11 00 a. m., 12 00 noon, 1 00, 2 00, 2 45, 4 00, 4 30, 5 00, 6 30, 6 45, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 30, 10 15, 11 00 p. m., and 12 15 night.

S. M. PREVOST,
General Manager.
J. R. WOOD,
General Passenger Agent.

Arrival and Departure of Mails:

New York Mails.

Arrive—7:30, 8:40, 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 5, 5:30 p. m.
Close—7:15 and 9:20 a. m., 1:30, 4:30 and 7:30 p. m.

Somerville and Easton Mails.

Arrive—8:40 a. m., 2:40, 6:00 p. m.
Close—7:15 a. m., 4:30 p. m.
Warrenville mail arr. 12 m.; closes 9:30 a. m.

Sunday Mails.

Office open from 9:30 to 10:30 a. m.
Mail closes at 6:15 p. m.

J. M. HETFIELD, P. M.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXVII. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1895. NO. 21.

"Support the Constitution, Which is the Cement of the Union, as Well in Its Limitations as in Its Authorities."—Madison.

NO NEED TO WORK NOW.

A Man Looking for Work Proved to be a Thief.

[illegible]AIMED TO BE A CARPENTER.

[illegible]red Board With Mrs. Ralph Con-[illegible] the Strength of a Job He [illegible] Have, and Then Stole the Servant Girl's Jewelry—No Trace of His Identity.

A stranger came to Plainfield last Friday seeking work. He represented himself to be a carpenter and went among several of the builders asking for work. The firm of Utzinger & Kline of North Plainfield were among those whom he asked. They told him that at present they had nothing they could employ him at, but something might turn up in a few days.

He then went to Nelson Brothers grocery store on Somerset street and inquired where he could secure board. David Conover of Manning avenue happened to be present and told him that his mother, Mrs. Ralph Conover of 16 Jackson avenue, occasionally took boarders and she might accommodate him.

The stranger called on Mrs. Conover Friday afternoon and told her he had secured employment with Utzinger & Kline to work on several new houses they are building in Watchung Park, and that he would like to get board near his work. He showed Mrs. [illegible] the firm's business card. [illegible] making arrangements for board he told her he would go down town and telegraph for his trunk, which he said was in Philadelphia, and that he would be back in about a half hour. He returned as he said he would.

After supper he remained in the [illegible] with the Conovers until [illegible]e, when he was shown to [illegible]

He said Saturday was a short day for carpenters and he would not go to work before 8 in the morning. However, he arose about 5 and came down stairs just after Mrs. Conover did, and was in the sitting room, reading.

He had his breakfast about 7, and shortly after, while the family were in the basement, he called to them and said he was going to work, but would be back about 12 for dinner.

Shortly after his departure the girl employed at Conover's went to her room to see if her watch was right with the fire gong, when she discovered that it was missing. She informed the family, and they at once suspected the stranger, but he could not be found. Later in the day the girl missed two very valuable gold pins, which were taken at the same time.

A search was made, but nothing could be found or learned of the stranger's whereabouts.

WHIZ! BANG! SIS!

Red Men Want to Have a Big Fourth of July Celebration.

[illegible]ollowing letter is today being [illegible]all lodges and organization in [illegible]y by the committee from Mian[illegible]oh Tribe of Red Men, who are [illegible]voring to create enthusiasm [illegible]h to have Fourth of July cele[illegible]n in the city:

[illegible]men:—Whereas, the one hundred and [illegible]th anniversary of the Declaration [illegible]dence is drawing near, and believing [illegible]due and proper observance of the [illegible] on a magnitude never attempted hitherto, would be conducive towards promoting the best interests of our city, as well as engendering a spirit of patriotism amongst our inhabitants. Therefore, you are cordially invited to appoint a committee of three, with power to confer with similar representative committees on Monday evening, June 3, in Red Men's Hall, No. 212 West Front street, at 8, to complete a permanent organization for [illegible]urtherance and enactment of this pro[illegible] [illegible]ying on the well-known public spirit, [illegible]pride and patriotism of our citizens and [illegible]nizations to insure success by their co-[illegible]ation in this undertaking, we remain

Fraternally yours,
William Newcorn, Chairman.
Wm. A. Westphal, Secretary.
A. J. Stiglitz.

[illegible] Better Quality of Pipe Now.

[illegible]he rejection of much of the sewer pipe which has been consigned to Honan & Sons has been owing to the manufacturers not having time to make it and have it ready for delivery by May 1, as the contract called for. They were compelled, therefore, to fill the orders with odd pieces, much of which would not stand the inspection of Chief Engineer Gavett. But latterly the consignments have been of much better quality and but little has been rejected. This allows the contractors to proceed with their work much more rapidly.

Plumbers Ordinance Considered.

The Board of Health met Saturday evening and considered amendments to the plumbers ordinance. It will be given a second reading Tuesday evening, May 28.

TEMPTATION TOO MUCH.

John Hibbitts Appropriated Jersey Central Money.

MADE FALSE ENTRIES IN THE BOOKS.

The Discrepancies Were Discovered Saturday Morning by Auditor Hartney, and Hibbitts Immediately Left Town—Amount of Defalcation Not Stated—His Action a Great Surprise.

The strange and sudden disappearance of John Hibbitts, who was employed by Station Agent Joseph A. Haynes as cashier and special agent at the freight house, which occurred Saturday morning just before 11, has caused quite a sensation.

Traveling Auditor Hartney for the Central, who visits each department once a year, came to Plainfield Friday to examine the books in the freight house which have been in charge of Mr. Hibbitts.

Saturday morning he resumed the work, and while doing this he noticed there was a larger amount placed on the cash book than there was cash and receipts to show for.

He asked Mr. Haynes, who was present, to explain it, but he was unable to as he had no knowledge in detail of the accounts, having placed implicit confidence in Mr. Hibbitts's abilities and honesty. Mr. Haynes then called for the latter to explain the difference, and as he did not come immediately, it was thought that he was looking up the necessary papers to compare notes. Considerable time elapsed, and when Auditor Hartney turned around to look for him, he had disappeared.

It was thought that he had stepped out of the office and would return in a moment, but after considerable time had elapsed his absense aroused suspicion that something was radically wrong. After a little investigation it was found that he had left town as soon as the discrepancies were discovered.

No effort was made to capture him and his sureties, the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, were at once notified and they made good the amount of the bond.

The difference in the accounts thus far discovered is the amount of a bill which was paid by Boice, Runyon & Co., but the railroad officials refuse to state the amount.

Mr. Hartney at first thought that the latter's bill had not been paid and called on the firm to make inquiries, but found their accounts straight.

Mr. Haynes told a Daily Press reporter this morning that he had no hesitation in saying that the accounts had been falsified, but he was not prepared to state the amount of the shortage.

Mr. Hibbitts has been employed at the freight house about 4 years, taking a small position at first and gradually working himself up.

When Andrew Kenney left the office Mr. Hibbitts was promoted to cashier and special agent, for which he received good compensation. He has always been steady in his habits, and fully trusted by his employer. He was well known in Plainfield and large amounts of money passed through his hands. His friends are unable to give any cause for his actions, as he never gave any appearance in his business or personal life, that would lead them to account for his strange conduct.

Chief Grant who went to Bound Brook Saturday morning on the 11 train, saw Mr. Hibbitts on the train, but thought he was going to see the wreck and nothing strange was thought of it; in fact nothing was known at the time about the affair outside of the freight office. Since that time he has not been seen and his whereabouts are a mystery.

ESSAYISTS ENTERTAINED.

High School Winners Are Dined by Mrs. J. J. Coard.

The winners of the prizes recently offered by the W. C. T. U. to the High School for the best essay on "Tobacco", and a few of their nearest competitors, were invited to the home of Mrs. J. J. Coard of East Ninth street Saturday evening. After a pleasant evening was spent in playing games and in conversation, refreshments were served.

Among those present were Misses Alice M. Whitney, Grace Berg, May Saxton, H. Mandane Hyde, Neva Dinmitt, Alice Coard, Mabel Coard; George A. Horne, J. V. Rittenhouse, Charles Noble, William Morgan and George Coard.

A $2,000 Dog Dead.

The valuable greyhound, Guy Morrow, owned by Miss Raymond of Kensington avenue, died suddenly Saturday of heart disease. The dog had taken many prizes at shows in Canada and was valued at $2,000.

THE BIG BICYCLE MEET.

Crescent Wheelmen Almost Ready for the Great Event.

RED-LETTER DAY FOR PLAINFIELD.

The New York Times Recognizes the Importance of the National Circuit Meet and Offers a $50 Gold Medal for a Special Mile Scratch Race—More Committees Appointed.

The Crescent Wheelmen turned out in full force at their adjourned business meeting last evening, and no end of enthusiasm was manifested concerning the big cycle race meet Decoration Day. The various committees appointed to look after the details of the great affair made most satisfactory and encouraging reports.

The offer of the New York Times to give a $50 gold medal for a special mile scratch race to be run at the end of the meet, the starters to be only those who had ridden first, second or third in the four Class A events of the day, was unanimously accepted with the thanks of the club. This winner's race, which is a brand-new departure, promises to be the most interesting and exciting of all, as it will be a case of first place or nothing.

All the various committees reported progress in their particular lines of work.

The following were appointed a committee of three to look after the checking of wheels: F. J. Pope, Lou Titsworth and Harry Coward. There are accommodations for 400 wheels in the racks at the grounds.

A committee composed of Samuel Wilbur, Vincent W. Nash and Harry Coward were appointed to confer with the Plainfield Bicycle Club with reference to occupying rooms with them, it being necessary to vacate the present quarters in the Board of Trade Building July 1.

The Transportation Committee reported that arrangements would be made to carry the people to and from the grounds.

A music bill for last year which had been overlooked, and amounting to $25, was raised in a few minutes among the members.

Chairman Teal of the Racing Board stated that the Union County Roadsters were not in opposition to the meet as had been reported, and that they intended being present in a body. He also stated that the track was now ready for use, but no person would be allowed on the grounds without a ticket.

The prizes for the various events will be received and placed on exhibition this week. Large triangular cards bearing the talismanic words: "National Circuit Race Meet, Plainfield, May 30," were distributed among the members to be placed in the frames of their wheels, as announcements of the great time coming in case anyone in this part of the world has not already heard all about it, and secured his seat already in the grand stand. Reserved seats are going fast at Mallinson's North Avenue pharmacy; and the sooner one secures his sitting, the better will he see the wheels go 'round and the best men win. Admission tickets are to be had at the bicycle stores and of the club members, and these too may be at a premium before a week has passed, because there is a limit to the capacity of the Crescent Oval bleachers and, it is estimated by the New York papers, that no less than 5,000 wheelmen will blow into Plainfield after the Irvington-Milburn road race on May 30, to take in the track events.

The meeting adjourned to meet Thursday evening, May 28.

At the conclusion of the club meeting the Board of Governors met and elected the following to membership: Harry C. Adams, Frank Day, J. S. Higham, C. E. Pearsall, and A. C. Blair.

The members who had been posted for non-payment of dues were dropped from the rolls.

THE NAVAL RESERVE.

Number of Plainfield Boys Mustered In Last Night.

Two complete divisions of the First Battalion, New Jersey Naval Reserves, were sworn into the service of the State at Jersey City last night.

There were several important Government and State officials present to witness the ceremony. The old sloop of war Portsmouth, which was given to New Jersey, and is in the Navy Yard at present being refitted, is to be docked at Jersey City, June 1.

The Plainfield boys mustered in were: Edward Macky, Edward J. Tomlinson, Victor F. Christofferson, W. C. Boyd.

A large number of applications for muster were rejected.

FOR A SEWAGE FARM.

Necessary Steps Taken in the Council Last Night.

COUNCILMAN FRAZEE OPPOSED IT.

Corporation Counsel Marsh Receives $1,500 Extra Compensation for Work in Connetion With Sewer Matters—Hotel Netherwood Asks For a Liquor License—Other Business.

Outside of the subject of sewers little business was transacted at the adjourned meeting of the Common Council last Monday, and the session was unusually brief. All the members were present except Councilmen Erickson and Stockton.

After the reading of the minutes Councilman Fisk stated that Corporation Counsel Craig A. Marsh was present and could remain only a few minutes, and moved that the regular business be dispensed with to allow him to hear the report of the Sewer Committee. It was so decided, and Councilman Frost who was in attendance for the first time since his return from Europe, presented the report of the committee of the work already done and that to be finished according to contract. With it was a report from Engineer A. J. Gavett, recommending the purchase of the Smock farm and that offered by the Mutual Life Insurance Company as the best that could be secured for sewage purposes. With the report of the Sewer Committee the committee advised the purchase of this property in the form of a resolution. The reports and resolution were received and filed.

Mr. Frazee asked the Council whether the resolution was intended to give power to buy the property, and when informed it was not, stated that he was not in favor of the proposed system and thought it would only tend to depreciate the value of property in the neighborhood of the beds. The resolution was adopted, Mr. Frazee voting no. Mr. Frost then offered an ordinance relating to the purchase of the above-mentioned property for the sewage beds, which was offered for first reading and ordered advertised in the proper manner. It was so ordered, and Monday evening, June 3, at 8, was the time set for the adoption of the ordinance, and that the Corporation Counsel give proper notice of same. Mr. Frost then submitted plans and specifications for the work on the sewers and beds from Grant avenue to the property where the proposed beds are to be located, and offered a resolution that the same be advertised in the Plainfield papers and in the Engineering News of New York. It was so ordered.

It was decided that Wednesday evening, June 19, at 8, be set to consider the proposals. Mr. Frazee voted no on the resolutions.

Residents of Putnam and Woodland avenues petitioned the Council for the street railway, stating that they had been misrepresented. It was signed by a large majority of the residents of these avenues, who stated that they desired the trolley through the streets named. It was referred to the Street Committee.

A communication was received from William Addis and other residents of Orange street asking that their street be accepted by the city. It was referred to the proper committee.

Residents of Watchung avenue, near Crescent avenue, petitioned Council for a crosswalk. It was referred to the Street Commmittee.

The Crescent Wheelmen asked for the privilege of running stages for the National Circuit meet on their tracks, Memorial Day. After due consideration it was decided that the request could not be granted, as it did not comply with the city ordinance.

The list of officers elected at recent meetings of the fire companies were submitted, and on motion of Mr. Fisk were confirmed.

Mr. Dumont offered a resolution that Corporation Counsel Craig A. Marsh receive a compensation of $1,500 for his work in connection with the sewer matter, for '94 and '95. The resolution was adopted.

John Spitler, lessee of Hotel Netherwood, asked the Council to grant him a license to sell liquor at the hotel. The application was referred to the License Committee.

Several licenses were granted to truckmen, on the recommendation of the License Committee.

There being no further business Council adjourned.

No Buyers for the Bacon Property.

A large number of people were present at the auction sale of the Bacon property on Sycamore avenue, Saturday afternoon, but no bids were received and the sale was adjourned indefinitely.

A WORK OF SACRIFICE.

Efforts of College-Bred Girls Among Less Fortunate.

MISS TYLER'S INTERESTING TALK.

No Idea of Establishing a College Settlement in Plainfield at Present, But Nevertheless the Remarks Prove Helpful to Those Who Heard Them—Education and Common Sense.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Park Avenue Baptist Church listened to a highly entertaining talk at the residence of one of the members, 821 First place, Tuesday afternoon at 3:30. It was given by Miss Tyler of Philadelphia, on college settlements. There are many people, perhaps, who have never heard of this important work which is being carried on in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, where large settlements are established and doing an incalculatable amount of good. Miss Tyler in her very interesting way told in detail of the work that is being done.

The women that form these settlements are all college bred and refined, and their love for their less fortunate fellow-women has increased so rapidly that it has been the means of a large number entering this field of labor, with the hope of raising them to a higher plane of living. They go among the poorer class of women, and live with them, teaching them how to keep house as it should be, and also how to cook, sew, and in fact do all the work that rightfully falls to the lot of womankind.

Of course there are many discouraging features in the work, but education, coupled with the right proportion of common sense, finally triumphs and the receivers of this knowledge cannot express too much appreciation of the kindness and help received.

It is a work that should engage the attention of all earnest Christian people, for not among the least important branches taught is that of Christianity. The high ideals taught by our Saviour are given a most prominent place in the curriculum, and the women thereby helped to lead lives of influence that will be an incentive to future generations. The homes are made brighter, happier, and more healthful after the earnest labors of these faithful women whose only aim and purpose is to bring unfortunate women up to a high standard of excellence where God intended they should be.

The society were very grateful to Miss Tyler for her helpful talk and though there is no idea at present of establishing a college settlement here, the talk will be of value for the excellent advice and suggestions given.

Plainfield offers good advantages for such a settlement and it seems as though one might be started with good results.

COLLIDED WITH SENATOR ADRAIN.

Two Plainfield Cyclists Have a Narrow Escape From Serious Injury.

Niel Head and Fred Wharton, two employés of the Pond Tool Machine Works, started out Saturday afternoon to enjoy a bicycle ride to New Brunswick. As they were coasting down the hill just before entering the city Senator Adrain was driving across the bridge.

The bicyclists steered out to the right to pass the vehicle, but the Senator evidently did not see them approaching, for as he came near he turned directly in front of them to drive into a side street. The move was so sudden and unexpected to the riders that they were unable to stop or steer clear of the obstruction. Head, who was in the lead, ran into the buggy and was thrown to the ground with great force, and Wharton, who was just behind ran into him.

Head struck on his head and was knocked insensible, remaining in that condition for a half-hour before he could be resusticated. Wharton escaped with nothing more serious than a few bruises. Both wheels were wrecked and the riders were compelled to return home by train.

On their arrival here Head went to Lister's bicycle store and purchased an Elmore wheel. Though a painful lump was formed on his head he was able to go to work this morning.

Coming Back to a Model Town.

Joseph N. Richardson, who was a justice of the peace in Plainfield in 1882, with an office corner of Park and North avenues, and who moved away from Plainfield a few years after, has come back again with his family and taken up his residence at 327 East Sixth street.

THE WORK THAT COUNTS

Warren Chapel Endeavorers Hear Good Reports.

THEY ARE ACTIVE AND ALERT.

Young Christians Celebrate Their Seventh Anniversary with Appropriate Exercises, Which Show that They Practice What They Preach—Dr. Richards Addresses Words of Advice.

Christian Endeavorers are not afraid of threatening weather as was shown by the good attendance at the seventh anniversary exercises of the Christian Endeavor Society of Warren Chapel last Tuesday. The home society turned out in full force, while a number of visitors from other other societies added to the attendance.

After several hymns were sung, John Herman, president of the society, read a Scripture selection which was followed by a prayer by the pastor, Rev. Joseph O. McKelvey. Rev. Mr. McKelvey then spoke a few words of welcome to all in his usual bright manner. Henry Seader, the retiring president, who was acting as leader of the meeting, next announced the report of the secretary, Miss Sadie M. Searing. She told of the flourishing condition of the society with its total of about 100 and an average attendance at each meeting of 43. The sociables and entertainments held during the year were spoken of, while in the line of missionary work she named the pledging of $50 a year for the support of a missionary in a foreign field.

The treasurer's report came next and showed that the society had aided the excursion fund materially and also assisted in the purchase of a new carpet and new books for the library besides the missionary appropriations.

The Missionary Committee's report dealt more fully with them and told of the success of the two cent a week plan.

The report of the Junior Society was given by its President, Miss Hattie Squiers, and showed the unusually large average attendance of 45. The missionary work was discussed, while the carrying of flowers to the hospital showed another important line of service.

After another hymn, Gilbert Lovell, one of P. Ludwig Conde's bright pupils, rendered a violin solo.

The address of the evening by Rev. Dr. W. R. Richards next interested the audience. He took for his topic "Courage". He spoke of the Christian Endeavor pledge, and remarked that it was a pretty big contract.

Many take it not thinking, and only because others do, never realizing the full extent of it, but signing it on an instant without truly making up their minds to be true Endeavorers. He closed with a plea to all to sign it, earnestly in their hearts now, if they had not before.

At the close of the address President Herman presented a book from the society to the retiring president, Henry Seader, for his faithful services in the past, and another to Miss Maggie Shepherd for her faithful service.

Mr. Seader then announced that this part of the programme had been concluded, but that a more substantial entertainment would commence.

After a general handshaking everybody settled down to enjoy the cake and lemonade that was passed around, and a social chat with their friends.

The efficient committee in charge of the refreshments consisted of Miss Anna Searing, chairman; Miss Louise Keller, Miss Minnie Zeisz, Miss Minnie Bolsterli, Miss Lilly Myers, Miss Hattie Squier, Miss Kate Dyke, Miss Maggie Shepherd, A. R. Johnson, and Frank Splain.

Real Estate Movements.

The following real estate transfers were recorded in the County Clerk's office last week:

Peter B. Randolph et ux, Piscataway, to Samuel A. Randolph, Plainfield, tract, Plainfield; $1.

Rachel F. Randolph et ux, Plainfield, to Samuel F. Randolph, tract, Randolph road; $1.

Mary R. Loomis and Clarence J. Rice, of North Plainfield, to Lizzie C. Marliu, lots; $350.

Lemuel B. Woolston et ux to James McGee, Plainfield, lot, Bay street; $4,500.

Cornelius Sheehan to John Walsch, Plainfield, lot, Madison avenue, $2,000.

New Business Enterprise.

Charles Schorb and William H. Stahl of North Plainfield will soon open a store on North avenue for the sale of artists materials.

Another Field Day.

A field day is being arranged between the Hope and Monroe Avenue Chapel Leagues, to take place some time during July.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Great Genius Displayed In Reforming France.

AT THE SUMMIT OF GREATNESS.

Created Consul For Life by Overwhelming Popular Decree—Treaty of Amiens—Roman Catholic Religion Restored—Prosperity Smiles on the French.

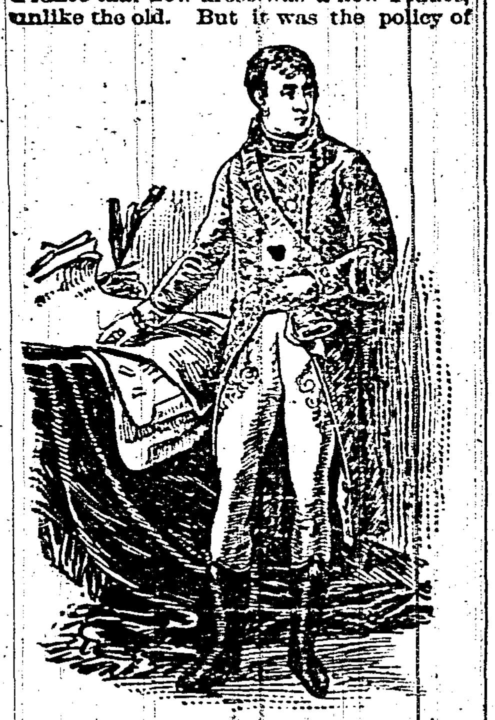
[Copyright, 1895, by John Clark Ridpath.]

XIV.—THE CONSULATE.

No question with which the First Consul had now to deal was more important than that of religion. France in process of restoration must have a faith. In the whirlwind of revolution, the old religious institutions of the people had been abolished. "As to me, M. le President," said Naigeon in the Convention one day, "I am free to avow myself an atheist." Procureur Chaumette had had his placard put over the gates of all graveyards thus, "Here is an eternal sleep." Atheism had been formally proclaimed. In the general anarchy, the Mother Church had been destroyed. Among the masses, however, religious beliefs and hopes were not extinguished; even Robespierre had had his ridiculous Feast of the Etre Supreme! Napoleon well calculated that reviving France must have a new religion; and what should the new be but the old?

No sooner was the new government established than the First Consul put out his hand with overtures to Rome. He proposed to Pius VII. a settlement of the religious status of the French. The celebrated Concordat, of the 15th of July, 1801, by which the Roman Catholic religion was restored in France was the result. The secular pacification by the treaty of Luneville was followed hard after by the conciliation of Rome. The essence of the agreement was that the new bishops—to be nominated by the First Consul and confirmed by the Pope—should swear allegiance to the Republic.

Nothing could surpass the activity of Napoleon in the first year of the Consulate. The energy displayed by the government was astounding. Everything was in process of reorganization. True, the ancient regime was extinct. True, the France that now arose was a new France, unlike the old. But it was the policy of the Consulate to revive as much as was valuable out of the former estate. The people were reanimated and inspired. A new life flourished on every hand. The vigor of the First Consul diffused itself through all the elements of society.



NAPOLEON AS FIRST CONSUL, BY GROS.

The educational system, also, felt the touch of the master hand. The schools were visited and reformed. New methods of instruction and discipline were suggested. Prizes were offered, and ambitious students were pensioned. The exiled members of the old Constituent Assembly and the Emigrants alike were invited to return. Peace was the order of the day. The civil condition was considered in all its parts. New institutions were created. A Consular Guard was established. Vaccination was introduced by the example and precept of Bonaparte. Streets, buildings, bridges, wharves, highways, parks, hospitals, cemeteries, sewers—everything began to be planned, considered and performed with a rational activity which still surprises our century.

The First Consul was most anxious to effect a settlement with Great Britain. That done, peace might be universal. The summer of 1801 was consumed with overtures freely made by Napoleon and sullenly considered by Pitt. On the 1st of October the preliminaries of a peace were signed at London. Everything seemed to be about to subside into calm. Such, however, was the political condition of Europe that the hoped-for pacification lagged and it was not until the 27th of March, 1802, that the TREATY OF AMIENS was finally concluded.

The parties to this famous compact, so spectacular and so specious, were Great Britain on the one side, and France, Spain and the Batavian Republic on the other. Of the last-named power Napoleon had been made vice-president two months previously—a fact indicative of his growing power south of the Alps. By the terms of the treaty, England agreed to restore all the conquests recently made by her, except Ceylon and Trinidad. These she was to retain. Malta she was to restore to the Knights of St. John. The French for their part were to relinquish Egypt, and to evacuate Naples and Rome. The Ionian Republic was to be acknowledged, and a general peace declared. For the moment it appeared that all Europe was about to emerge from the shadows of horrid war into sunshine and a new era of progress and happiness. Never was a historical situation more hopeful and hollow, more flattering and fallacious.

In the brief period of peace many things were done to arouse the enthusiasm of the French. The administration would have the nation forget the violence and sorrows of the past. That new French society, which had begun to display itself when the Societe des Victimes was organized, now burst the chrysalis and came forth in splendor. The First Consul was the center of the radiance. He had removed his residence from the Palace of the Luxembourg to the magnificent Tuileries. Paris was no longer lacking in brilliancy.

Napoleon showed the greatest genius in reforming the civil and military institutions. On the 19th of May, 1802, the Legion of Honor was authorized, and on the succeeding anniversary of the demolition of the Bastile, that famous order of soldiers was instituted. Such was the precision, the virtue, the energy, the skill and force of the administration that none might doubt or oppose it. The popularity of the First Consul became as immeasurable as the confidence in him was boundless. The industries of France flourished like a new spring spreading over May, and the funds of the Republic suddenly rose a hundred per cent!

The ambitions of any other than Bonaparte might here have made a pause. The lust for more might here have been appeased. He was really at the summit of human usefulness—and therefore at the summit of greatness. His birthday in the coming August would bring him to the end of his thirty-third year. He was young and handsome in person. He was warmed with enthusiasm. The bravest men and the most beautiful women were gathered around him—the one to flatter, and the other to adore. If the Jacobin was still fluid in his blood, it no longer expressed itself in democratic mutterings and proclamations. The long black hair of the whilom revolutionist was closely cropped. The haggard Italian face of the pauper student had given place to rosy cheek and smiling lip. Except in the incongruous black cravat of the otherwise well-dressed First Consul, the sansculotte was no longer discoverable at his evening receptions!

But the project was already on for an extension and augmentation of power. Glory must be added to honor. The "mountain devil" was busy in the breast of Bonaparte. In the alluring summer of 1802 the dream had already possessed him of a *life tenure* of the Consulate. The victorious general and popular chief executive would be consul ad finem. The Senate concurred in the proposal; and a consultum was prepared. There was a dispute whether it should be for ten years or for life; and in this form the question was to be submitted to the people. A plebiscite was sent forth, and the French nation was asked to pass judgment on its favorite. "Napoleon, sera-t-il Consul a Vie?" Such was the inscription prepared and put up over all the voting places in France. "Napoleon, shall he be Consul for Life?"

An extraordinary spectacle was witnessed. On the 4th of August, 1802, the election was held. The voters in France numbered 3,577,259; and of these 3,368,185 voted in the affirmative, leaving only 209,074 in the negative! It was perhaps the most overwhelming popular decree ever registered by a people. True, the soldiers voted—voted for their idol. True, the clientele of the Consulate voted—voted for the master. True, the Revolution voted—voted for its offspring. True, the New Order voted—voted for its hope. But nevertheless, the people voted—voted for their *Man!* Napoleon might well mutter, "Whose are the votes opposed to me? Those of idealogists, Jacobins and peculators under the Directory!" What he said was true!

But not all, in the meantime, had been well with the Republic—and with him. Fortune in some things had gone against the French. The coveted occupation of Egypt had tottered and fallen. General Menou, who succeeded to the command of the army in that country after the assassination of Kleber, had behaved with singular fatuity. Failing to perceive that eccentricity is not genius, he had turned Mohammedan, and taken the name of Abdallah Bey. He sank into inaction at Alexandria; and when, in March of 1801, Admiral Keith and Sir Ralph Abercromby landed at Aboukir and came against him, he was defeated in battle, and the prospects of the French in Egypt were ruined.

Napoleon heard of the Egyptian disaster with anger and mortification. His chagrin was little relieved by the death of Abercromby, who was fatally wounded in the battle of Alexandria, or by the foolish assurances of Menou that all was going well. It became necessary for the French colony to evacuate Egypt, and this was done on the 30th of August, 1801. The First Consul made no strenuous effort to retain his conquest in Africa; for the preliminaries of peace with England were now about to be signed; the dream of French supremacy in the land of the Pharaohs was forever dissipated.

The year 1802 has been cited as the most glorious in French history. It was certainly the most fertile in promise. Why should not the treaty of Amiens become the happy date of a new era for mankind? France was regenerated. England had gold and maritime glory. Italy had emancipation. Germany had experience—if nothing better. Russia had her pacific Alexander I., her Suwaroff, and her new provinces of Georgia. America had a democrat for President, and a possible Louisiana. But all this was as hollow as an echo of the nightwind. Strange that the vast volume of historical forces should be turned in this direction and in that by the interposition of straws and pebbles!

The fatal thing in the treaty of Amiens was that it *promised*—promised, and did not perform. There were things to be done; and these were not done. Preternatural suspicion seized on the cabinets of all Europe. Note the circumstances: England in the preceding war had emancipated the negroes of Hayti. Toussaint l'Ouverture, leader of the natives, had been made commander-in-chief by the French, in 1797. Independence was reached under the patronage of France; but when Bonaparte became First Consul, an act was passed in the French Council for the restoration of slavery in the island; and an army under General Leclerc, brother-in-law of Bonaparte, was sent to Samana to enforce the decree. Toussaint was put down, treacherously seized and taken to France, where he presently died in prison. The civil conflict continued in Hayti; the yellow fever broke out, and an English fleet appeared off the coast. Notwithstanding the *peace* of Amiens, here was *war*.

In the meantime, Sebastiani, Napoleon's agent in the East, came back to Paris, and published in The Moniteur a report in which there was a *hint* of the purpose of France to reoccupy Egypt! Moreover, the First Consul proceeded to divide Piedmont into Departments, after the French manner—as though the country were altogether French. To the complaints of Lord Whitworth, the English ambassador, he simply answered, "These things are only bagatelles." England hereupon—the treaty of Amiens to the contrary notwithstanding—refused to give back Malta to the Knights of St. John. This was flagrant. She had agreed to do so; and Napoleon insisted that she must. Moreover, the Cape of Good Hope, the "caravansary of the Indies," was not surrendered. It became apparent that Great Britain would not keep her compact; and this signified the imminent renewal of war. Bonaparte himself foresaw the coming storm. In his eagerness to prepare for it—seeing the exposures of the French empire in North America—he made haste to sell to the United States for 60,000,000 francs the vast domain stretching from the Mississippi to the Pacific.—Pitt got Malta, Napoleon an excuse, and Jefferson Louisiana!

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

Personal.

Noah Count—Well, Hedison, any new conceit on hand?

Inventor—Yes. My son's home from school.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

KILLED IN A WRECK.

Engineer Harry Buck Forfeits Life for Duty.

HE STUCK BRAVELY TO HIS POST.

The Smashup Was the Result of Collision of Parted Sections of a Reading Coal Train, Into Which a Fast Flying Freight Train Crashed—All Traffic Blocked for Hours.

A bad wreck occurred on the Jersey Central between Greenbrook and Bound Brook on Saturday at 1. A train of empty coal cars going west, drawn by a Philadelphia and Reading engine, broke in two just west of Greenbrook. The engineer ran some little distance before discovering the accident and then stopped, with the result of the detached cars crashing into the other section of the train. The collision threw seven coal cars off the rails and scattered them in a tangled mass over the other three tracks.

Before signals could be got out a Philadelphia freight, also drawn by a P. & R. engine coming east, ran full headway in the wreck. The locomotive was ditched, and Engineer Harry Buck of Philadelphia killed. Outside of a slight bruise to Passenger Conductor Brown, who was riding on the engine from Bound Brook to New York, no other railroad employes were injured.

All tracks at the point of the wreck were blockaded. The wrecking crews from Elizabethport and Jersey City were sent to the scene of the accident.

The Baltimore and Ohio train, due here at 1:17 a. m., after arriving at the North Avenue station, backed down to Roselle again, and went through to Bound Brook over the Lehigh Valley tracks. The other through trains are using the same route until the wreck is cleared away.

Local trains made up at Somerville transferred passengers at the wreck to trains that were made up at Dunellen and that were run down to that point. As a rule they passed the North avenue station on time, and no complaint was heard from the commuters on account of any delay.

Both outside tracks were clear at 10. Buck is said to be the engineer who escaped unscathed from a locomotive explosion at Dunellen ten years ago.

AN INVENTIVE FIREMAN.

Driver Townley Perfects an Arrangement to Record the Time of Alarms.

Driver William Townley of Alert Hose wagon is a genius. Some time ago he conceived the idea of inventing a contrivance whereby he would be able to stop a clock automatically at the exact moment a fire alarm is received at the West Second street house. He has about accomplished his plan, though it is not yet in perfect working order.

An ordinary pendulum clock is placed under the ticker on which the alarm is recorded on a strip of paper by punching little holes. A weight is used to run the ticker which drops a certain distance at every stroke of the gong, and directly under the weight is a brake which holds a lever in position. When the lever is released from the brake, which is thrown off by the ticker weight dropping onto it, another small rod is drawn up close against the pendulum, which ceases swinging, and thus stopping the hands at the minute the alarm was received.

The time tests of the alarm have no effect on the arrangement, because the brake is set so far away from the ticker that it takes three blows to permit the weight to fall sufficient for the two to come in contact.

MILLIGAN COMING BACK.

Counselor Runyon Says the Contractor Will Return and Settle Matters.

In conversation with Lawyer H. C. Runyon this morning a Press reporter learned that the trouble over alleged forgery between Joseph Milligan and the several contractors had about been settled, and the one remaining debtor, Ivins & Co., would be paid today. Mr. Milligan went to Newark the day the forgery was alleged to have taken place to collect some money to square himself, when it was rumored that he had left town for good.

The fact was that he was building a house for Mr. Kelly at Oak Tree and was getting his material from a Metuchen firm. They refused to let him have any more till he had paid his bills, hence his effort to collect the money before the bank closed that day, so he could finish the Kelly contract. Mr. Milligan did not realize that there was any seriousness attached to his actions and Ivins & Co., who had the warrant issued now say they are sorry they did so.

Mr. Milligan will return to Plainfield in a few days when matters will be settled satisfactorily.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Martin of Newark are visiting at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Lobert Clark, Washington Valley. Mr. Martin and Mrs. Clark are brother and sister.

A DAPPER YOUNG MAN.

Couldn't Curb His Tongue, and Was Incarcerated in the Rookery.

Robert Ferris, a dapper young man with an oily tongue, who has been sojourning in the city the past three months canvassing orders for crayon portraits, was incarcerated in a dingy cell in the police station this morning by Sergeant Kiely, where he was left to ponder on the folly of being too fresh.

Young Ferris, who spends two hours a day combing his blonde hair and the rest of his time—when not asleep and then he dreams—in telling of his love conquests, picked a quarrel with a West Front street clerk yesterday morning, during which he called the young man several vile and ungentlemanly names.

The young man entered a complaint against Ferris, and Sergeant Kiely told the erstwhile picture vender to appear in city court this morning at 8:30. But the blonde and suave young man did not comply with the order. Shortly after 10 the sergeant met him on the corner of Front street and Park avenue, and, amid many protestations, escorted him to the rookery.

NOT WORKING TOGETHER.

Loyal Ladies League Are Alone in Their Memorial Day Programme.

Winfield Scott Post, No. 73, G.A.R., Major Anderson Post, No. 109, G.A.R., Woman's Relief Corps, No. 10, Auxiliary to Winfield Scott Post, and John Hand Camp, No. 28, Sons of Veterans, will have full charge of the Memorial Day exercises in Music Hall and the various cemeteries. The services at Scotch Plains in the morning will be conducted by the Sons of Veterans, and Rev. Mr. Braker of the Scotch Plains Baptist Church will make a short address.

The above organizations are not associated in any way with the Loyal Ladies League, as that is an entirely distinct society. This statement is made for the reason that the above organizations have been misrepresented in several ways, which is an injustice to them in their work for Memorial Day.

Netherwood Does Want It.

To the Editor of The Daily Press:—

The residents of the Netherwood district propose at the next meeting of the Council to show the Railroad Committee that their desire is fully as great as ever to have the trolley extended to Netherwood station. At a recent meeting of the Council an individual took upon himself to act for spokesman for Netherwood and he falsely stated that the sentiment of the residents was opposed to the road, whereas he had the opinion of but four people (himself included), one of whom is a public hackman.

Netherwood will present such evidence next week that will convince the Council we do want the road and insist on its extension. Trolleyite.

Must Look Out for Home First.

The Woman's Relief Corp, No. 10, auxiliary to Winfield Scott Post, No. 73, G. A. R., met last evening and discussed Memorial Day plans. They decided that it would be impossible for the Corps to go to Scotch Plains that day as there is so much to be attended to here. The women ask for the co-operation of all in their efforts to make the day one long to be remembered.

Epworth Tennis and Croquet Players.

The Epworth League of Grace M. E. Church are planning to enjoy the Summer months in a pleasant manner. They are about to organize a lawn tennis and croquet association, and grounds will be laid out and graded near the church, where these games can be played. This makes additional pleasures that will add materially to the social side of this growing church.

Miss Newberger's Talent.

The recitations which Pauline Newberger of Elizabeth gave at the entertainment in the Parochial School, Thursday evening, were received with much approbation by those who heard them. Miss Newberger is possessed of talent which has been developed in the right direction.

Ought to Have Been Home.

Jacob Krismaker, a young lad whose home is in Newark, had one of his feet caught between the bumpers of Jersey Central cars at Greenbrook yesterday afternoon, and badly smashed. He was stealing a ride. The boy was brought to this city and taken to the Muhlenberg Hospital.

Miss Emma Haviland of Rockview avenue has gone to Northampton, Mass., to visit friends at Smith College.

The May issue of the Review of Reviews contains an excellent picture of Commander M. T. Endicott, U. S. N., a brother of Dr. G. W. Endicott of this city, one of the committee of three recently appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the feasibility of the Nicaragua Canal project. The committee left Mobile in the steamer Montgomery for Greytown, Nicaragua, last Tuesday.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narc without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "**Castoria**" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be **absolutely harmless**?

Do You Know that **35 average** doses of Castoria are furnished for **35 cents**, or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **is on every wrapper.**

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

Amos H. VanHorn, L't'd

73 Market st., Near Plane st., Newark,

Are doing better by purchasers in their line than any other house in the trade? If you doubt it, why just call at number 73 —Get their prices and see the big inducements they are offering. For instance:

PARLOR SUITS. We are giving a Moquette Rug, size 27x54, and a Parlor Table with every Parlor Suit sold.

CARPETS. We are making and laying all of our carpets with paper without charge, which is a saving of 15 cents per yard.

BEDROOM SUITS. We are the only house in the city that is giving a Woven Wire Bed Spring and a Mixed Mattress with every bedroom suit sold.

MATTINGS. We pride ourselves that we have the largest stock of fancy mattings in the city, and at lowest prices. Good Japanese matting at only 15 cents per yard.

NOTE THE NAME AND NUMBER BEFORE ENTERING THE STORE.

PORTLAND RANGES. Any one who wants a range should not buy one until they have called and examined the Famous Portland Range. Over 7,000 now in use and every one warranted. Easy terms. Goods delivered free to all parts of the State.

Storing furniture—It must be true what everybody says, for those who have seen the rooms in our New Storage Building, put up expressly for storing furniture, at 88, 90 and 92 Bank street, say that it is the finest in the State for cleanliness and low rates.

TELEPHONE 530.

AMOS H. VAN HORN, Limited,

73 Market st., Near Plane st., Newark, N. J.

A Model of Beauty and Style.

The Warren Journal, Belvidere:—The Daily Press, of Plainfield, celebrated its ninth anniversary last week by treating itself to a complete new dress, which is a model for beauty and style. It came out on its birthday, bright as new dollar—full weight—with a cut of its handsome building and an interior view of its elegant editorial rooms with group of staff. It is an enterprising journal, cleanly edited, somewhat proud of its distinction of being always a newspaper, never an organ.

Healthy and Influential.

Perth Amboy Republican:—We congratulate Bro. Force on his prosperity. The issue of May 10 of the Plainfield Press appeared gorgeous in its Spring suit, consisting of new type. It is now in its ninth year and a healthy paper it is, as well as influential where it is published.

Wide-Awake and Has the Call.

Dover Index:—The Plainfield Press appeared in a new dress last Friday, which date was also its eighth anniversary. The Press is a wide-awake, newsy paper and seems to have the call in that enterprising town.

Summery.

Rahway Democrat:—The Plainfield Press looks very neat in its new Summer dress.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

A SPRING SONG.

John Ward Stimson, of The Chestnuts, contributes the following written from Saranac Lake, to The Independent:

A cry! a wood note from a bough:
  A sweet voice on the valley hurled
A strange, strong fragrance stealing t
  With murmurings of the under-wor

The gurgling rush in hidden nooks!
  The mystic something in the air!
The melting snow, the sap, the brook!
  The peeping verdure everywhere!

Oh blessed life, again renewed!
  Oh tender voice without, within!
Oh sunny land, through tears bedewe
  Dear Nature, purified of sin.

Ah me! Methinks, as shadows fade,
  That I am "Hope" that spreads her wing.
Awake, sad heart! Be undismayed.
  It is the Spring! The Spring! The Spring!

Mrs. Wright's Pink Tea.

Mrs. William G. Wright of Eighth street gave a pleasant reception and tea at her home yesterday. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. A. Decker, Mrs. George Wright, a Mrs. Mason W. Tyler. Mrs. How Tracy and Mrs. Edward Jerman poured tea, assisted at the table by t Misses Dumont, Van Boskerck, M phy and Coleman. The decoration were pink. Among those present wa General and Mrs. Alling of Washin ton.

DIED.

VAN WINKLE—In this city Friday, May 17, 1895, Mary Edith, daughter of Edward T. and Mary A. VanWinkle, aged 3 years, 4 months and 21 days.
Funeral services from the residence of her parents, 21 Elm place, Monday, May 20, at 4 p. m. Interment at the convenience of the family.

STOVER—In this city Friday, May 17, 1895, of marasmus, Bruce Runyon, infant son of Charles A. and Mabel B. Stover, aged 10 months and 25 days.
Funeral private.

MANNING—In this city May 16, 1895, Mary Manning, aged 57 years.
Funeral from her late residence, 521 East 3d street, Sunday afternoon, May 19, at 2 and at St. Mary's Church at 2:30.
Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

PEASE—In New York city, Friday, May 17, Annie E. Poillon, wife of Edward C. Peake and daughter of Mary W. and the late Richard Poillon.
Funeral at residence of Mrs. Poillon, 36 East 38th street, Sunday, May 19, at 4 p. m.
Interment private. 5 17 2

PLAINFIELD YOUNG MEN.

What Is Being Done by the Christian Association.

GREATER WORK IN THE NEW HOME.

Interesting and Edifying Reports Submitted at the Annual Meeting—Esteem Expressed for Worthy and Efficient Workers, and Gratitude Given to Helpful Papers.

The annual business meeting of the [illegible] M. C. A. was held Friday in the Assembly Hall of the Association [illegible] The meeting was well at- [illegible] much interest was manifested in the work that had been accomplished and the plans that were promulgated for the ensuing year. Previous to the business session, however, the social committee of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Association served a New England supper to the active members, which was attended by a large element of the younger members. Baked beans, brown bread, doughnuts and coffee was the menu, and palatable it was, too. The following as the committee who served the refreshments: Mrs. H. M. Maxson, Mrs. J. W. Gavett, Mrs. Roger Murray, Mrs. Frank Clawson, Mrs. S. R. Struthers, Miss J. L. Demarest, Mrs. L. M. French and Mrs. J. H. Manning.

At 8:15 the meeting was called to order by President William D. Murray, and J. A. Robinson was selected for temporary secretary. After the minutes of the last annual meeting had been read and approved a committee was appointed to make up a list of nominations.

While the nominating committee were in conference the committees' [illegible] officers' reports were made. The first to be presented was from the committee on educational work, which was read by chairman J. Cahoone. The work of the past year was shown to have been practical and profitable, mechanical drawing, stenography, bookkeeping, arithmetic and German [illegible] the subjects taught. The largest [illegible] that of bookkeeping. Out [illegible] of sixteen in the stenographic instruction five had qualified in the seven months term to hold positions. Next fall it is calculated to organize a class in Spanish. A first-class library is needed. Though there is shelf room for 2,300 only 1,200 volumes are on hand, and most of these are in bad condition. Overtures have been made to the Public Library towards establishing a distributing station at the association building, but the plans have not yet been consummated. What is needed to make the educational more efficient is salaried teachers. Physical Director MacPhie reported that since January 18 he had examined 172 men and 72 boys. There is a growing appreciation, he said, of the benefits of the gymnasium, which enables the brain worker to accomplish his tasks with more rapidity and ease.

In the young men's class there had been an average attendance of 36, in the boys class, 50, and in the business men's class, 8.

A. C. LaBoyteaux, chairman of the committee on religious work, reported that since occupying the new building the Sunday afternoon meetings had increased in attendance from 40 and [illegible] to 150 and 250.

The report of Treasurer H. O. New- [illegible] showed that the total receipts for [illegible] year had been $4,293.31, of which [illegible] most important item was $2,8[illegible]4.08 [illegible] membership fees. The expenditures were $1,270.73, of which $2,168.32 was for officers salaries. A balance of [illegible]22.58 is left on hand. The report was [illegible]ferred to H. R. Munger to audit. President Wm. D. Murray's report [illegible] as follows:

"Once more the pleasant duty comes to me, as your President, of reporting to you our work for the year. It is not hard to render a report for the Plainfield Young Men's Christian Association because there is always something to report. The great trouble is to select from the whole the most important things.

"From month to month reports are rendered to our board of directors showing the progress of the various departments of our work. In such reports the details can be given, which it would be tiresome to repeat here tonight. I can only refer to those matters which will give you, the members of the Association, a general idea of the year's work.

"There are three departments of our work which this report does not touch: the religious, the educational and the physical, not because they are not important, but because they are so important that the Chairmen of the Committees having charge of these departments, have been asked to render separate reports. All our work is religious in the sense that the reason for our existence is that we may lead young men to Jesus Christ, their Saviour.

"The most important event during the year, the event which has put a song of rejoicing in our mouths and has filled our hearts with joy, is the consummation of our long deferred hope, the completion and occupation of our beautiful building. The first subscription to this enterprise was made in May 1887, and we moved in in January 1895, nearly seven years after. Great credit is due our architect, A. L. C. Marsh, for the splendid results he has obtained with the amount of money at his disposal, and we must ever be grateful to the various contractors, every one of whom more than fulfilled his contract. Our financial statement is as follows:

Cost of Land	$14,000.00
Building Complete	46,224.00
Furnishing	4,693.00
Total	$64,917.00
We have paid	$50,700
Leaving a deficit of	14,217

"Of this amount $5,000 at least ought to be realized when Watchung avenue is extended, and we have a legacy of $2,000 from William R. Clarkson, which will be paid in due time. This leaves us about $7,000 to be raised. We are praying that it may not be necessary to place a mortgage on the building, but that our friends who have so liberally contributed to our work, will continue to help us until, this, one of the finest Association buildings in New Jersey is wholly ours. Or may not some public spirited friend arise who will out of his abundance free us from the bondage of debt?

"On June 28, 1894, in response to an invitation sent to the ladies of the different churches, a goodly number met to discuss the subject of furnishing the building. Thereafter a committee was formed, and it was finally decided to undertake the work and to attempt to raise the necessary money by a fair.

"Preparations continued until Nov. 27, when for five days, a Festival of Nations was given in the building. The interest of the people of the city, both in the preparation for this entertainment and in its support, was exceedingly gratifying. As is well known over $4,600 was raised, a sum sufficient to thoroughly furnish our new home. We never can thank the ladies enough. We feel, too, that we ought again to acknowledge the many kindnesses shown to us by the merchants of the city, who were determined to give us whatever we needed at the very lowest prices. This made it possible for us to furnish this large building with the above sum of money.

"Our expenses for this year will, of course, be larger than ever, though it is hardly possible to tell exactly what they will be. Much of it can be merely estimated. Our finance committee, however, after careful consideration, reported a budget of $6,300. The principal items of this are: Salaries for secretary, assistant secretary, physical instructor, and janitor, $3,420; light and heat, $1,200; insurance, water and interest, $1,000; reading matter, educational work, printing, postage, etc., $780.

"Our income is from membership and rentals. This we estimate at $4,300, which may be too high. This leaves us an estimated deficit of about $3,500 to be raised by subscription, and of this about $1,400 is now subscribed. We should be glad to receive any sum towards this amount. We estimate that what we give to members who pay $8, costs us fully $15. It is no more than they ought to have, and the great majority of them cannot pay more than they do. This is why we have to ask the friends of young men to contribute the difference, so that those who want a place and safe resort can have it. Not long ago, a man, not a Christian, living in a New York town, said to his son, 'John, I don't want to see you standing around the corners nights'. John answered, 'Do you want me to go inside, father?' And when the father realized what the only places he could go into were, he sent for the Young Men's Christian Association State Secretary and started an Association. It is interesting to know that the people of our city contributed during the past year $562 to the work of the International Committee, and over $353 to the work of our State Committee.

"The year has been noted as a convention year for our Association. The State Convention is so recent that it only needs to be mentioned to bring up pleasant recollections of the few days we spent in conference with our fellow-workers from all over the State. The Convention helped us and helped other Associations by demonstrating, among other things, the possibility of securing buildings adequate for their needs. The cost of the Convention was $194.94, and this was paid largely from collections taken at the evening meetings.

"We were represented for the ninth time at the great gathering of college students at Northfield. This conference meets this year from June 29 to July 7 and we hope that Plainfield will be again represented.

"Our members rendered good services at the District Convention held at Somerville, and from the seed planted then an Association has grown. Westfield, likewise, partly through our efforts, has organized an Association.

"The President, General Secretary and Assistant Secretary attended the International Convention at Springfield, Mass., where over a thousand delegates assembled, representing every State in the Union, besides Canada, British Columbia and Mexico. The broadness of our work was well shown at the closing meeting of this Convention when men of eleven nations spoke, each one closing his address with the words, spoken in his native tongue, 'Jesus Christ the same yesterday, today and forever'.

"The Plainfield Association has been fortunate in having employes who have honored us. One of our former secretaries, after having been for some years State Secretary of Virginia, is about to become one of the Railroad Secretaries of the International Committee. Another is now State Secretary of Alabama and Mississippi. Mr. Clemens who helped us so much in our educational work is now Assistant State Secretary of New Jersey, and is to be one of the instructors at an educational conference to be held in Springfield next month. And our present corps gives promise of as great service, though we trust they will long be spared to us. Mr. Jessup takes hold of the work very well; Mr. MacPhie has proved himself a splendid man in the gymnasium; and our devoted General Secretary, Mr. Manning, is so efficient that we almost fear to sound his praises where other associations may hear them. A secretary's position is not a bed of roses; his hours are long, from 9 a. m to 11 p. m His work is trying, drawing alike on sympathy, patience and physical endurance. If any member of this Association can at any time be of assistance to these men, who are making sacrifices to help us in the work the Lord has committed to us, let them see to it that they do it.

"There have been a number of occasions during the year which we have considered worthy of special note. In June last we, in company with Associations all over the world, joined in celebrating the jubilee, for on June 6, 1894, the Young Men's Christian Association was fifty years old.

"A delightful outdoor conference of committee-men was held at Mr. Kissam's hospitable home at about the same time of year, on one of the subjects discussed at the State Convention 'Esprit de Corps in Association Work.' The social gatherings of committee-men serve to foster a spirit essential to the best work.

"In December, D. A. McPhie came to us as Physical Director, and Dr. and Mrs. Endicott gave a reception at which the medical men of the city were invited to meet Mr. McPhie who thus came in immediate contact with those who can help him most in his work.

"On February 12, our new building was formally opened by appropriate exercises in the hall. Mayor Gilbert presided, and addresses were made by Dr. Richards, State Secretary Lucas and the President. This was followed by a reception at which many friends inspected our new home.

"For years it has been evident to us that our work in the future depends largely upon what we do for those who are now boys. But prior to this year we have not been able to do much because we have had no place. Men and boys will not mix. Now, however, the boys have their own rooms and are allowed the use of the gymnasium and swimming tank on certain days. This has brought us a membership of seventy-five fine boys of whom we are proud.

"There are many others matters that ought to be mentioned, but time forbids. We believe the Association is on a firmer basis than ever before. Our membership is 450, exclusive of the boys. During January the average daily attendance at the building was 134.

"There is one phase of our work, however, which has been neglected, and that is Bible study. Every Young Men's Christian Association ought to be a training school for Christian workers. We have facilities and opportunities along this line which the churches do not have, and they have supported us because we have supplied this lack. Let us plan for better things in this direction during the coming year.

"In closing may I not commend to you this work for the young manhood of our city? Give of your substance to support it, deny yourselves some social pleasures that a portion of your time may be used here, and in your daily communion with that all powerful God who ordained this work, pray that such wisdom may be given to us that during the coming year many young men shall be led to that Saviour whom we love and serve."

At the conclusion of the President's report, the nominating committed presented the following selections, and they were unanimously elected:

President, W. D. Murray; recording secretary, E. L. Bonney; corresponding secretary, John Valiant; treasurer, H. O. Newman; directors, E. R. Ackerman, J. H. Batchelor, C. E. Boss, L. H. Bigelow, Jr., S. Cahoone, G. R. Cornwell, J. W. Gavett, A. C. LaBoyteaux, H. M. Maxson, Nelson Runyon, George S. Clay, R. H. Radford.

The following members were elected to membership: Sinclair Stuart, Jr., active; Philip DeHart, associate; Fred Hockridge, associate; E. Walters, associate; R. D. Schoonmaker, active; J. H. Leggett, active; A. F. Randolph, active; D. M. Gardner, active; G. H. Burger, active sustaining.

On motion of H. O. Newman the women who served the New England supper were thanked; and a resolution was adopted that the local press be thanked for the space they had devoted, and interest which they had evinced, towards the affairs of the Association.

D. E. Titsworth spoke very earnestly in favor of extending a vote of thank to the press, because he said that it was to them that much of the present success of the Association was due.

LOWRIE-GRIFFITH.

Marriage of a Plainfield Youth to a Bride of the Capitol City.

The following despatch was received by The Daily Press Thursday afternoon; and in the absence of definite knowledge from the family, publication was withheld. Today it appeared in The Morning Journal of New York:

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 16.—Harry H. Lowrie, of Plainfield, N. J., is in this city on his wedding tour, in which he is starring without the support of his bride.

Last Monday evening Harry was wedded to Inez Mae Griffith of Washington, D. C., who, until recently, was employed in the Treasury Department. She left her position to give her attentions to the arrangement of her wedding trousseau, and on its completion was married to Lowrie, who, for two years, had been a student of the Georgetown Medical College

Dr. Lowrie, the lad's father, is one of the most prominent physicians of Plainfield, and some time ago cut off his son's allowance on hearing of his alleged gayety. *Harry then applied* to an uncle, who lives near Washington, who responded liberally until a few weeks ago, when the two had a row.

Dr. McGruden, dean of the college, at whose residence young Lowrie boarded, turned on the boy, and on the morning after his marriage Harry fled, reaching this city yesterday afternoon, penniless and despondent.

Friends of the young student in this city endeavored to get him to go back home and face the music. It is understood that Lowrie's parents and other relatives are greatly put out over the marriage.

Miss Griffith has always moved in good society and is of a highly respected family.

Lowrie left for Chicago this evening.

The matter thus becoming public, denial of its errors is proper. The fact is that Harry has had no trouble with his parents. He did not come home when he was expected, and as no word came from him his father went on to Washington to look him up. Harry married without his parents' knowledge, and made the mistake of applying elsewhere for help in the hope of evading their displeasure. His parents have sent to Chicago for him to return home, and will welcome him back; and that is all there is to what has been wrongly elaborated by gossip into a social sensation.

TEA BY MRS. FRENCH.

Plainfield People Enjoy the Hospitality of a West Seventh Street Home.

The engaging manners, the stylish gowns, and the radiant countenances of the fair guests, combined with the tastefully arranged pink and green decorations of the rooms, made the reception and tea given by Mrs. John Henry French at her home on West Seventh street yesterday an event of sociability and happiness.

The dining room was a beautiful scene. From the centre chanderlier pink streamers were gracefully hung to the four corners of the dining table. Two of the streamers were entwined with green ferns and thus the predominant colors were harmonized in effect. On the table vases of ferns, daffodils, roses and other fair and sweet scented flowers, added to the attractiveness of the surroundings. The parlors also were adorned with flowers.

Mrs. French was assisted in receiving by Mrs. F. E. Keep of Boston, Miss Boughton of Philadelphia, Miss Eddy of Brooklyn, Miss Ida Yerkes, Miss Harriet French, Miss Lillian Fritts, Mrs. George Hallock, and Mrs. Dewitt Brokaw of Plainfield.

Those who poured tea were: Mrs. Howard Runyon and Mrs. Philip McIntyre, assisted by Miss Grace Yerkes, Miss Arline Crane, Miss Mary Fritts, Miss Jennie Haviland, Miss Maude French of Plainfield; Miss Negus of Bound Brook, and Miss Bertha Thompson of Somerville. About fifty were in attendance.

Eager for U. S. Service.

Four applications have been made to Chief Clerk George Godown by those who desire to take the civil service examination for clerk or carrier service in the local postoffice. The examination will be held June 1. The time limit for application to try the examination expired last Monday.

THEY WANT MUCH.

A BACHELOR'S COMPLAINT ABOUT AMERICAN WOMEN.

He Finds Something Essentially Faulty in the Social Relationship of American Husbands and Wives, the Horrid Thing.

Now, I want to say just this: Being a bachelor and the kind of a bachelor I am, I see more wives than do most married men. If this were not so, I might not have an objection to them as a class. I might think, as some of my married male friends do, that even if my own wife (suppose I had one, I mean, now) were disappointing to me as a companion and distressing to me because of her unwarranted exactions, my married neighbors may be more lucky. Their wives may be their chums and companions; their wives may not demand a slave's attention, a father's indulgence, a lover's unquestioning devotion, and a rich and doting uncle's unstinted allowance and expect nothing in return.

I visit many homes where I know the husband's business affairs and see the wife's attitude and I feel myself equipped to discuss the question of American wives better, being a bachelor of a somewhat extended and varied acquaintance, than I could if I were married.

There is something essentially faulty in the social relationship of American husbands and wives, which relationship is brought about wholly by the assumption on the part of the wives of rights, privileges and exemptions? These assumptions are of so long standing in America, and have been so meekly and uncomplainingly acquiesced in by the husband that they are looked upon, I suspect, by the wives, as vested rights to question which hints at anarchy. Now, I do not know about that. The husband is bound by every obligation, legal and moral, to give his wife a home and such material comforts as he is able to supply to himself also. Please, observe that "also." Is it not a fact that the American wife of any man above the grade of common, unskilled labor demands—even expects without demanding—comforts and luxuries to which the husband could not also indulge without incurring debts he could not pay if he is less than a merchant or capitalist, and perhaps inviting bankruptcy through extravagance and neglect of business?

Beside sharing in such comforts as the husband's home and board affords, the American wife at once assumes the right to the luxury of idleness. That is a very great deal. It means an additional cost for one or more servants, which cost is imposed upon the husband's earnings, be they large or small. If they are large, I have no complaint. If those earnings are small, then surely the husband has a complaint—but he seldom makes it.

But this is only the beginning. In matters of luxury the American wife not only indulges at his expense in many more than does the husband, but frequently she indulges *in many when*, and again, therefore, he can indulge in none. What right has she to this? Take the luxury of fine dressing, for example. I know a man—I shall make a homely example—who before his marriage was a noticeably well dressed man. He cared for well made, fresh, nice clothes in a perfectly rational way, and artistically. Now he wears trousers which bag at the knee pitifully, and his coat shines at the elbows and shoulders. He holds a responsible place, and has for years, in a big commercial firm, and I know his salary is not less than $4,000 a year, and I should not be surprised to hear that it was more. I dined with him the other night at his house, and inviting me he said, as he always does, "Don't take the trouble to dress, old man; we'll just dine informally."

Now, he knows perfectly well that it is no trouble for me to dress in the evening, and that I did so nearly every day, and, to tell the truth, this letter was first suggested to me by my conviction that his evening dress suit is in a pretty bad way and he doesn't feel that he can afford the expense of another.

That is one side of the picture; here is the other: Madam appeared in a pretty dainty dinner gown, which she told me was new before I'd been in the house five minutes. I've known her since she was a child.

I'm talking now about the typical American wife of a man who can be said to be in comfortable circumstances by the standards of the best class of salaried men. She is no more extravagant, thoughtless, exacting or unreasonable than the average of her class, was well brought up, helped her mother keep her father's nose to the grindstone always, is bright, good enough natured, if you please, and of course brought her husband not a dollar, for she and her sister and her mother had not left her father a dollar to settle on her. I do not know, thank God, just what the dress I referred to cost, but I know its price would cover my friend's expenditure for clothes for a year. The dinner was good, as she judged it, no doubt, but she did not know what a single dish was to be until it was served.

Now, there is that man earning four or five thousand dollars a year, working from nine in the morning until six in the afternoon fifty weeks a year, dressing like a $40-a-month clerk, not saving a penny, supporting his wife in idle luxury at the cost of probably two-thirds, if not probably three-fourths of his earnings, and she would look in big eyed amazement at any one who should suggest that she was unwarrantably, heartlessly, unreasonably exacting, and enjoying privileges to which she had no manner of right whatever. Furthermore she would call the man a brute who told her so. Is she unique as an American's wife? Well, I rather think not! At any rate I will confidently leave it for married men readers to say.

Let a man overcome anger by love, let him overcome the greedy by liberality, the liar by truth.

JOHN BULL A BULLY.

EVEN POOR CHINA DEFEATED ENGLAND NO LATER THAN 1859.

Rear Admiral Belknap Pricks the Bombastic Bubble of Britain's Greatness and Points Some Wholesome Lessons for Americans to Ponder.

"Cordially disliked" by Japan, not beloved by China, "without a friend" in Europe, distrusted throughout the vast domain of Russia, holding India and Egypt by the sword, carving up Africa, making enemies every day by her current procedures in Venezuela and Nicaragua, while one of her ablest writers, Admiral Colomb, unblushingly asserts that "the British Empire, being the greatest thing in the world, is in a position to bid defiance to the rest of the world," what friend among the nations has she? Not the United States, surely, for, independently of many other causes that from Mayflower days to this have made her to be regarded as the hereditary enemy of all on this soil, it is not so long ago that Lord Salisbury is alleged to have said, with curt frankness, that "the United States being England's greatest commercial rival, there can be no real friendship between them," an enunciation that the great bulk of the people of the United States will accept with cheerful resignation, and especially those descended from the old colonial stock of Puritan ancestry.

The average Englishman is prone to think that the British flag is invincible; that it has never suffered defeat. On such line of belief is doubtless based the opinion quoted to the effect that "in the event of trouble between the two powers," England and Japan, "the meteor flag of England, carried by English naval vessels and English regiments, would speedily 'burn,' as Thomas Campbell has it, over the sunken navies and scattered armies of Japan." Yet we have but to overhaul the log of memory of our brief day to find that not even the non-soldierly Chinese, who have been so thoroughly beaten in every encounter with the Japanese, on land and sea, during the recent war, inflicted upon "the meteor flag of England" one of the worst defeats it ever sustained. And this on the Pei-ho river on a summer's day in 1859, when the Taku forts beat off, with great slaughter, the British naval force under the command of Admiral Hope. Four of the admiral's gunboats were sunk, forty per cent. of his officers and men were killed or wounded, and the gallant old admiral himself was nearly shot to pieces by the vigorous fire of the enemy.

One-half the pluck and skill displayed by the Chinese on that occasion would have held the Japanese at bay for long and decimating sieges at Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei, perhaps have baffled the arms of Japan for as long a period as the genius of Todleben kept the English and French out of Sebastopol in 1855.

But the average Britisher is singularly oblivious to events that occur beyond the confines of his "tight little island," and it is second nature for him to boast and bluster and to regard himself as the Lord's appointed regulator of the world's affairs and to look upon his country as the natural and invincible master and dictator of modern civilization; but I apprehend that Admiral Freemantle, the commander-in-chief of the British fleet in Oriental waters during the recent hostilities, and his able and alert captains, who have watched with dogged pertinacity and practiced eye every movement of the belligerents in the Yellow Sea, know full well that, in the event of war between Great Britain and Japan, they would have to put their best foot forward to overcome, in any degree, the victory crowned seamen and soldiers who have so humbled the pride of the Chinese, and enable them to flaunt or "burn" in triumph the "meteor flag over the sunken navies and the scattered armies of Japan." They doubtless grasp the fact, too, that an attempted bombardment of Tokio by a British fleet would be no Alexandria affair, and that Gen. Lord Wolseley would find no easy victory, as at Tel-el-Kebir, in an encounter with the battle seasoned armies of the Mikado. Official England, indeed, is by no means anxious to make the boasted "meteor flag terrific burn" at this juncture in a test of arms in that direction, nor, I venture to say, could a dastardly attack like that made on the Danish fleet at Copenhagen, in 1801, be successfully indulged in at this day as regards the gallant fleet that won the fight at Yalu.

On the contrary, the cable and wire apprise us that England has suddenly seen a new light in the East, and though she may not rejoice in the spirit and fullness of the wise men who followed the star of Bethlehem in the days of Herod, the king, she has the canny pounds-shillings-and-pence sense to respect its refulgent light and to hasten to get a share of its reflected gleams. Aye, her greed may be counted on for that!

The United States are and ever have been a better friend of Japan than Great Britain, not only in a political but a commercial sense. The customs returns of Japan show that, as a customer of the empire, the United States, as contrasted with Great Britain, take the products of Japan in the ratio of four silver yen to one. Per contra, Japan buys of Great Britain, as compared with what she buys of the United States, goods of the value of just the reverse ratio. That is to say, the bulk of the money Japan receives *from the United States for her products* of soil and loom, she, in turn, spends in buying from Great Britain. Now, the trade of which country is of more value to the farmer, the artisan, the merchant, the treasury of Japan? There can be but one answer. Nor is there a more important problem confronting our statesmen of to-day than the solution of the best means of wresting from Great Britain a part of her exporting trade with the valiant Island Queen of the Orient. Would that statesmen of the stanch Americanism of Ambassador Eustis might take up the problem and master it! GEO. L. BELKNAP.

The Constitutionalist.

A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.

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A. L. Force, Publisher and Proprietor.
Walter Irving Clarke, City Editor.

CANINE RIGHTS DEFENDED.

If Plainfield Had Her Fences Up, Dogs Would Be Less Destructive.

To the Editor of The Daily Press:—

I read the letter of "Good Morals" and have been awaiting the reply which did not come. I can sympathize with "Good Morals" in his desire not to be led into the use of profane language for I do not use it myself, but there my sympathy ends. I am sorry for his flowers because I love flowers, but I am not sorry for him when he lets them be destroyed, because he should take care of them. In fact I have long thought it high time that the too prevalent but semi-barbarous no-fence fad should be dropped. For myself I would not live in a place unfenced. And when househunting I have sometimes lain awake at night trying to think of some argument in favor of the abolition of fences. Thus far I have found only two. One is economy. The owner saves the price of the fence though it be at the cost of making the town look like a common. The other is the facility afforded to women of the house to slip out at the back door into a neighbor's kitchen whenever they want to pick feathers from the plumage of the other woman across the way. The Puritan fashion of gossiping over the fence was rather public, the modern method is private, and, shall I say it?—more æsthetic.

I once happened to be on hand in a town when a runaway team crossed a sidewalk and entered upon the first garden in a long row of fashionable residences. Two horses and a surrey behind them went straight down the lots, over lawns, flowers and floral beds, till they tangled up in an artistic shrubbery at the last house. Much expressive language resulted, but I could not find anybody who did not regret the absence of fences. From my point of view it seemed a useful lesson, indeed I am not sure that it did not appear rather in the light of a good practical joke, at any rate. I felt no inducement to indulge in unprintable words.

Then the dogs. Anybody who does not love dogs and other animals I would deport to a different civilization, such for instance as might exist in the neighborhood of the Big Horn. Every householder should keep a good dog. But a dog is property. The law has often said so. A licensed law-abiding dog is free of the public thoroughfares. Not even an authorized stealer can legally arrest and do away with him. But how is the poor brute to know just where the sidewalk ends or the property of "Good Morals" begins, if "Good Morals" has not the courtesy to show him?

There is not an unfenced street in Plainfield that would not be improved if the several properties were surrounded by a good fence. It need not be of posts and rails. So I advise "Good Morals" to fence his ground artistically and thereby set his neighbors a good example. He could then cultivate his daffodils with serenity of mind, and on his own admission he would have one less temptation to use improper expletives. Aliquis.

GAVE THE OFFICER A RUN.

Sergeant Kiely Chased a Fleeing Culprit Into the Brook.

While scuffling in the entrance of Music Hall yesterday afternoon with a lot of young street companions William Sodard was thrown against the large lithograph picture frame of the Howard Stock Company and demolished the glass. Manager Presten swore out a warrant for his arrest and placed it in the hands of Sergeant Kiely. As soon as the officer started for the culprit he ran through the theatre and out over the stage into the open lot in the rear of the hall. Here he plunged into the brook, but the Sergeant was close onto his heels and soon captured him. He was taken before Judge Coddington, where he made arrangements to settle for the broken glass. After reprimanding the youngster the Judge suspended sentence on him.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

LITTLE EDITH'S FUNERAL.

Impressive Services Over the Remains of a Beloved Child.

The funeral services of little Edith VanWinkle, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. VanWinkle, were held Monday afternoon at 4, from the residence of her parents on Elm place, and were very impressive.

Seldom has such a large concourse of people been present at a similar service. The life of the little one that had so suddenly gone out had left its influence among a large circle of friends.

Rev. Cornelius Schenck conducted the service, which was preceded by the singing of "Precious Jewels" by Elmer E. Runyon. It was a favorite hymn of the little one who had passed away and every evening it was her request before retiring that her mother sing it for her.

The Scripture lesson was read by Mr. Schenck followed by a beautiful prayer. He then spoke very touchingly of her death and in relation to her life said:

"Her character had ripened very quickly, and though young she was wise beyond her years and knowing beyond her days. She was remarkable for her great love of Spiritual things, and when God's mission was perfected in her life He called her home to Himself."

Words of consolation were spoken for the bereaved parents who are so deeply afflicted. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Schenck repeated very impressively Longfellow's beautiful poem "The Reaper and the Flowers".

An opportunity was then given those present to look for the last time on the little form that rested so peacefully in the white casket, around which was surrounded a large bank of flowers.

A beautiful floral gift was a small armchair, made of white roses, with the name "Edith" on the back of it. This was presented by Postmaster Hetfield, and the employes of the postoffice.

The burial took place this morning at 11 in the North Plainfield Cemetery. Rev. Cornelius Schenck was present and offered prayer.

Sleep on dear child.
With folded hands upon thy breast.
Sleep on and take thy rest.
The Shepherd of the Heavenly sheep
Hath called thee home, while loved ones weep.
In pastures green, by waters still,
Lambs of His flock shall know no ill.

But, thou art gone!
And the hearth is desolate and lone.
No more the patter of tiny feet.
The childish prattle low and sweet
Shall greet the ear. All's hushed in death.
With bated breath, we cry, Oh! why?

Ah! none can tell.
Save He, who doeth all things well.
Sleep on dear child.
With folded hands upon thy breast.
Sleep on, 'tis thy eternal rest. L. V. I.

KIND WORDS.

What Jersey Papers Think of The Daily Press's New Dress.

The Madison Eagle:—The Plainfield Daily Press completed its eighth year of publication on Friday last and to celebrate the occasion appeared in a new dress, trimmings and all.

The Metuchen Recorder:—The Plainfield Daily Press celebrated the eighth anniversary of its birth last Friday by coming out in a brand new dress. There is a great deal of enterprise behind The Press and enterprise counts these days. Success, gentlemen.

Our contemporary, the Plainfield Daily Press, has just appeared under circumstances that show the true spirit of progressive journalism. That newsy sheet is now an eight-page paper and is printed with new type on a superior quality of paper. Our congratulations, brother journalist. May your shadow never grow less.

The Morristown Chronicle:—The Plainfield Daily Press appeared last week in an entire new dress of type, with "cuts" of its building and editorial rooms. W. Irving Clarke is the managing editor. We congratulate The Press upon its prosperity.

Hope Chapel Finances.

During the last fiscal year the following amounts of money were raised by the members of Hope Chapel:

Church collections	$333 67
Sunday-school collections	286 33
Ladies Aid	65 50
Young Men's League	44 20
Christian Endeavor	6 21
	$735 91
Missions	$120 31
Used in the Chapel	615 60
	$735 91

Of the $735 raised, all but $110 was raised by voluntary contributions.

Westfield Sewer Muddle.

Petitions are being circulated in Westfield indorsing the action of the Township Committee in the sewer matter. Many who signed the original petition for a sewer are refusing to sign these petitions, claiming that facts were misrepresented at first. The case of certiorari will be heard at Trenton Thursday.

FOR SEWAGE PURPOSES.

The Smock Farm Has Been Purchased by the City Representatives.

A deal was consummated last Friday by the city officials whereby the Smock farm was purchased of Mrs. Dr. Penfield of Park avenue for sewage purposes. The purchase consists of 17 acres of land which is bordered on the south by West Front street, on the north by Green brook, on the west by Rock avenue, and on the east by the property of Isaac Brokaw. This purchase, together with the land bought of the Mutual Life Insurance Company some time ago, which is situated on the opposite side of Rock avenue will give the city plenty of property for sewage disposal.

Negotiations have been going on for some time between the Councilmen and Mrs. Penfield for acquiring the farm for these purposes, but until last week it was impossible for them to come to an agreement on the amount to be paid. The price finally paid was between $8,000 and $9,000.

STUDENT GEOLOGISTS.

A High School Party Enjoy a Trip into the Country.

Geology is being taken up with a good deal of interest by the High School students after George Fountain's talk of Friday morning. Yesterday afternoon a party of young people from the High School, under the leadership of George Fountain and Lyman R. Allen, teacher of the sciences, went on a tour of investigation towards Netherwood and Fanwood. After an interesting search that proved fairly successful the party broke up, some going to visit the water works, others taking the train at Fanwood, and the rest visiting the Fanwood cut and returning home on foot. Among those who spent the afternoon with Mr. Fountain and Mr. Allen were the Misses Florence L. Spaulding, Marie Bourgeois, Helen Osgood, Mabelle Force, Charles Noble, Thomas D. Blair, Edgar I. Serrell, Charles B. Morse, Walter Raynolds, Frederick Coriell, Paul Kimball, Henry Eggerding and Ernest F. Suffren.

NEW BRIDGE AT CLINTON AVENUE.

Joint Committee of Freeholders Decided This Yesterday.

A joint committee from the Union and Somerset County Board of Freeholders visited Plainfield yesterday to investigate as to the need and advisability of building new line bridges over Green brook at Clinton and Giraud avenues. At Clinton avenue the representatives of both boards were in favor of building a new bridge and it was decided to recommend to their respective boards that an iron structure, 24 feet wide, be ordered. Wm. T. Kirk was employed to prepare the necessary plans and specifications. As to the improvement at Giraud avenue the committee was divided, the Union County members favoring the same action as taken at Clinton avenue, and the Somerset members declining to sanction it claiming that the present structure was serviceable for some time to come. Nothing will be done, therefore, at that point.

A Summer Camp for Boys.

Last year some 25 boys of the Junior Department of the Montclair Y. M. C. A. were taken into camp by A. D. French. It was such a success in every way that this year the Montclair boys will go for the first two weeks, and then boys outside of Montclair will be invited for the next two weeks. Mr. French will meet any boys interested at the Y. M. C. A. Building in this city, Saturday evening of this week.

This Is a Good Move.

It has been decided to keep the Y. M. C. A. rooms open every Sunday morning and afternoon from 9 to 10 30 and from 1 to 6, and it is hoped all who can will avail themselves of this opportunity to spend a few hours in a quiet manner.

Best is Cheapest.

Every one admits this theoretically, and yet many continue to use inferior articles because they think they save a few cents.

Allcock's Porous Plaster

is the ideal remedy, for lame back, sciatica, pleurisy, rheumatism, pneumonia and similar complaints.

Be Sure and get the genuine ALLCOCK'S. Do not be deceived by misrepresentations.

Allcock's Corn Shields,
Allcock's Bunion Shields,
Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

Brandreth's Pills by purifying the blood assist nature. They are purely vegetable.

COL. MOORE IS OUT.

He and Col. Waring Clash Again and the Plainfielder Retires.

From The Press of May 21.

Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Charles K. Moore decided yesterday that he would'nt wait for June 1 to leave the department of street cleaning in New York. He wrote the following letter to Col. Waring:

> In view of the financial difficulties which have beset the Street Cleaning Department for which, by the way, I am in no manner responsible, I do not wish to remain in the employ of the department another day. I accordingly ask you to let my resignation, which was to go into effect on Monday, the 3d proximo, go into effect immediately.

Mr. Moore then put on his hat and left the building. He declined to discuss his differences with Col. Waring. After he had gone Col. Waring sent the following to Mr. Moore:

> Dear Sir:—Your resignation of this date is hereby accepted, to take immediate effect.

His successor has not yet been appointed, but there is little doubt that Capt. Gibson, assistant superintendent of stables, is slated for the place. He is a Pennsylvania Democrat.

YELL, YE KRANKS, YELL!

The Y. M. C. A. Baseball Team Will Put Up the Genuine Article.

The Y. M. C. A. baseball team toyed with a picked nine at a practice game on the Crescent Oval Saturday afternoon. For six innings the Y.M.C.A's ran the bases in picnic parties while their opponents chased the twirling sphere to all points of the compass, and at the end the score book recorded 18 runs for the Y. M. C. A. team and three for the players who had been running everywhere but to the bases.

The picked nine were a lot of ambitious young men who lost only because they were outclassed. The most interesting part of the contest was the pitching of Charles Dupee, who is to take John McLaughlin's place in the box for the Y. M. C. A's. This was the first time he had played with the team, and judging from his work Saturday afternoon he has the right sort of stuff in him to make a puzzler for the average batter he will face during the season. Cool and collected, and not easily rattled, he throws a swift ball that has all the intricate and various "shoots" which coax the batter to cut the air more often than to hit the ball. Though of course his balls will be found with greater ease by players more evenly matched, yet it is safe to say that his work, with good field support, will give the team a good record at the end of the season.

Rev. Mr. McKelvey of Warren Chapel held down first base in the game Saturday, and played with a vim that made his friends remember his work on the Princeton College team. It is probable that Mr. McKelvey will become a regular member of the team, though he will be placed elsewhere than on first base because of his small stature.

Some of the ludicrous events of Saturday's game was when George Schoonmaker got hit on the "cocanut" with a ball, but his football hair saved him from a cracked skull. "Ted" Freeman made a great sacrifice when he slid to second base on his new $7 pair of pants to escape a put out and gathered up a bushel or two of soil to take home for the spinach beds.

The players and positions were:

Y. M. C. A.	Position.	Picked Team.
Schoonmaker	Shortstop	Sprowl
Davis	Centrefield	C. P. Sutphen
Dupee	Pitcher	C. Sutphen
Eagan	Catcher	Mumford
Steiner	Third base	Giles
Freeman	Second base	Swalm
Richardson	Rightfield	Rockwell
Stevens	Leftfield	Noname
McKelvey	First base	Douglas

The score by innings was:

Y. M. C. A.	0	0	6	8	3	1	—18
Picked Team	1	0	0	1	0	1	— 3

It is calculated that by next Saturday the uniforms of the Y. M. C. A. club will have arrived, and a game will be arranged with a good club for the afternoon.

The Crescent baseball team of this city went to Westfield Saturday afternoon, where they were defeated by a local team by a score of 13 to 5, the Plainfield boys losing through costly errors. Only two base hits were made off of Van Horn, who was in the box for the Crescents. The score:

Westfield	3	7	0	0	1	2	0	0	0—13
Crescents	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0— 5

The Crescents will be reorganized this week, and H. Lyons elected to the captainship.

Babcock Building to Be Finished.

The executors of the Babcock estate have decided to go ahead and finish all portions of the Babcock Building. Their first conclusion was to only finish the rooms on the upper floors as they were rented, but it has since been decided that the rooms would find occupants much more rapidly if they were completed.

Uncle Sam's Man.

Internal Revenue Collector James M. Brennen of Elizabeth has established his headquarters in Plainfield at the Hotel Grenada and will be there on Monday, June 24, to see his Plainfield friends and accept their good money for Uncle Sam.

SIX O'CLOCK.

WEARY WOMEN WATCH FOR THAT BLESSED HOUR.

Help for our Working-Girls and Women Near at Hand.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

ON the stroke of six ends the day's work at stores, offices, factories, mills, where women are employed. But their necessary work at home, sewing, mending, etc., must be done after that time, and "their work is never done."

All women work; some for ambition, some for economy in the household, but the great mass of women work for their daily bread. All are subject to the same physical laws; all suffer alike from the same physical disturbances, and the nature of their duties often quickly drifts them into the horrors of all kinds of female complaints, ovarian troubles, inflammation, ulceration, falling and displacement of the womb, leucorrhœa, and perhaps irregular or suppressed "monthly periods," causing severe backache, loss of appetite, nervousness, irritability and weakness.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the unfailing cure for all these troubles. It strengthens the proper muscles, and cures displacement.

Backache, dizziness, fainting, bearing-down, disordered stomach, moodiness, dislike of friends and society—all symptoms of the one cause—will be quickly dispelled. Write Mrs. Pinkham about your trouble.

You can tell the story of [illegible] to a woman, and [illegible] help that only woman [illegible]. Mrs. Pinkham's address is [illegible]

FANWOOD TO BE A BOROUGH

Saturday's Election Will Give the Village a Separate Government.

The Fanwood question of "Borough" or "No Borough" was settled Saturday afternoon from 2 to 7 at the polls, when the borough advocates won a victory by polling 14 more votes than those who were opposed to the village inhabitants withdrawing from the township and forming a municipal government of their own.

The question has long been agitated among the Fanwood people and at the election Saturday afternoon the supporters of each side of the movement worked hard in canvassing for votes at the polls. All the various effects of what a seperation of the village from the township implief have been fully published in the Daily Press.

The vote was as follows: Total votes cast, 63; rejected, 1; for borough, 38; against borough, 24.

In the township there are 75 entitled to vote.

An election for Borough Commissioners will be called at an early date.

READY FOR MEMORIAL DAY.

John Hand Camp Has Lots to Do on the 30th.

The meeting of John Hand Camp, No. 28, Sons of Veterans, last evening was the last before Memorial Day, and considerable business in relation to its observance was transacted.

A detail of two members was assigned to each cemetery in the vicinity, and early Thursday morning, May 30, they will meet and with flowers and minature flags visit the cemeteries and mark the graves of all Sons of Veterans whether or not they were members of a camp.

In connection with this the Camp desires all persons who know where Sons of Veterans are buried to communicate with First Sergeant Horace J. Martin on Somerset, either by letter or in person. The Memorial committee made a report stating what had been done. It was learned that the citizens of Scotch Plains were planning a programme to supplement the one of the Sons of Veterans and would be followed out in connection with the latter.

As the first anniversary of the Camp will soon be here, a committee was appointed to arrange for proper celebration of it.

A communication was received from a committee of the Red Men, in regard to the celebration of the Fourth of July, who asked that a committee be appointed to confer with a large committee that would meet June 3, to form plans for the celebration. A committee of three was appointed.

Big Real Estate Deal.

Lyman & Petrie consummated a very large real estate deal Saturday evening, when all the property belonging to the Plainfield Land Improvement Company, located the other side of the electric railroad car house on West Fourth street was sold to A. O. Symington of Thomasville, Ga. It includes about 40 acres and will be improved and cut up into building lots.

NO WORD FROM HIBBITTS.

The Amount of His Shortage is Already Over $800.

Further investigations in regard to the disappearance of John Hibbitts, shows no trace of his whereabout.

Mr. Hibbitts took the representative to his son's property in the West End and told him that he could levy on it if he desired, as he was not willing to mortgage his property for that purpose. He preferred that an effort be made to capture John and hold him good for it.

The representative and Mr. Hibbitts are this afternoon in consultation over the matter. Mr. Hibbitts said that on Friday last John drew $150 from the bank where he was a depositor.

The investigation of the accounts show that the deficiency amounts to $800, and Auditor Hartney is still at work on the books.

No news has yet been received that would indicate the whereabouts of the missing man.

MEET AND DEFEAT ALL COMERS.

The Park Whisters Latest Victims Are the Harlem Experts.

The Park Club whisters have got so in the habit of conquesting every team with whom they play that it was simply a matter of course with them last night when they defeated the 12-men team of the Harlem Experts, who came out for a friendly game, and incidentally to win whatever laurels they might from the Jersey champions.

The 12-men team was a little change from the games of four and six men which the Parks have been indulging in principally during the season, and was therefore conducive to more interest than it would have been otherwise.

The "N. and S." and "E. and W." in the following score designate the positions of the players at the various tables, whether sitting north and south or east and west:

Parks.			Harlem.		
Howell and Rogers	N. and S.	159	Hebbard and Spear	E. and W.	153
Townsend and McCutchen	E. and W.	170	Delmoise and Hildredth	N. and S.	142
Dupee and McGee	N. and S.	153	Adams and Grace	E. and W.	159
Reed and Reed	E. and W.	159	Daniels and Coffin	N. and S.	153
Sandford and Leonard	N. and S.	147	Todd and Withington	E. and W.	165
Matthews and Peck	E. and W.	165	Crall and Kopper	N. and S.	147
		953			919

The difference in the total scores between the two clubs is divided by 2 and this gives the correct number of points by which the game was won by the Parks, which is 17.

After the game a light lunch was served by Steward Jones.

THE "FLOWER QUEEN."

The Cantata to be Given in Vincent Chapel, June 11.

Root's cantata of the 'Flower Queen' is to be given for the benefit of the Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church in Vincent Chapel, Tuesday evening, June 11. An effective chorus has been organized and soloists have been secured. Mrs. Metta Horton Cook, a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, who has given the cantata with great success in several New England cities, will have full direction, and a fine performance may be assured. The ladies will serve cake and ice cream at the close of the entertainment, and as the tickets will be placed at a popular figure the chapel should be crowded on that occasion. Further particulars will be given in the advertisement to appear in The Daily Press at a later date.

John Demeza Sick.

John Demeza is sick with nervous prostration at his home, 432 West Second street, where two physicians are atttending him.

PAINT cracks.—It often costs more to prepare a house for repainting that has been painted in the first place with cheap ready-mixed paints, than it would to have painted it twice with strictly pure white lead, ground in pure linseed oil.

Strictly Pure White Lead

forms a permanent base for repainting and never has to be burned or scraped off on account of scaling or cracking. It is always smooth and clean. To be sure of getting strictly pure white lead, purchase any of the following brands:

"Atlantic," "Jewett," "Brooklyn."

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York.

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all leavening strength—Latest U. S. Government Food Report. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall st., New York.

AN INCREASE IN WAGES.

Walter Scott Gives His Employes the Benefit of Increased Business.

The employes of the Scott Printing Machine Works who accepted a reduction in wages some weeks ago, as was exclusively reported in The Daily Press, were notified last Saturday night that commencing this morning all workmen who were effected by the reduction, would receive an increase of 10 cents a day.

The announcement was received with much gratification by all who come under the scope of the new order. The decrease in salaries was made at a time when business was stagnant but since then trade has become more brisk and Mr. Scott, with his accustomed fairness, immediately gave the workmen the benefit of it. As the volume of business increases the wages will be gradually increased until the employes are paid the old schedule of rates. The reductions that were made varied from 15 to 40 cents a day, according to the kind of work that the men were employed on.

BOWLING ON THE GREEN.

Mr. and Mrs. Schepflin Provided This Pleasant Pastime Saturday.

The Middlesex Bowling Club, the New Jersey Bowling Club and a few other guests were entertained Saturday afternoon by Mr. and Mrs. Christian Schepflin at their home in Dunellen. The principal pastime enjoyed was bowling on the green.

The members of the Middlesex club were H. Brewster Willis, skip, Peter Fisk, Christian Schepflin and Dr. Richter. Those of the New Jersey club were Wm. Elliott skip, James Smyth John Young and Wm. Low. In the game between the two clubs Middlesex made a score of 21 and New Jersey 11.

A two-men team made up of John Winning and Alexander Murray against Col. Charles H. Moore and Ralph W. Booth, resulted in a victory for the latter by a score of 1 to 18.

A three-men team was then formed as follows: John Winning, Charles Westervelt and Ralph Booth against Col. Moore. Dr. Pettit and Alexander Murray. The first team won by a score of 21 to 16, and a second game was played which resulted in a victory for Col. Moore's team.

Mr Winning is the chief engineer of the White Star Steamship Company of England, and is a very pleasant gentleman to meet. He is considered to be the most expert bowler in England, and Col. Moore and his friends are to be congratulated on having defeated him.

HOTEL GRENADA IMPROVEMENTS.

Extensive and Desirable Alterations to Be Made at This Popular House.

Next week the ground floor of the Hotel Grenada will undergo extensive alterations, which will make it much more desirable and convenient for transient and family trade. Where the dining room is now situated a partition will be built in the centre of the room and the office and reading room removed there, making a handsome front of the centre store. The dining room will be placed back of the office and the present small room in the rear used for this purpose. The cafe will then be extended, to the street front and a screen and swinging doors built in front of the bar, thus giving its patrons access from the street, instead of walking through the cluttered office as is now the case. The rooms will be redecorated and the office carpeted so that when the alterations are completed they will make an imposing front.

Patriotism in Scotch Plains.

The citizens of Scotch Plains are planning for an enjoyable celebration of Memorial Day, and have taken steps to assist the Sons of Veterans materially. It is proposed to have the fire department and lodges turn out and act as an escort. The school children have been interested, and will collect flowers for the decoration of the graves.

Succumbed to the Elm Tree Worm.

A large elm tree in front of J. B. Hurlburt's residence, Emily street, has been cut down on account of the ravages of the elm tree worm.

HIGH SCHOOL FIELD DAY.

The Event Will Bring Student Athletes From All Over Jersey.

Active preparations are now being made for the field day of the Plainfield High School Athletic Association which is to be held at the Crescent Oval, Saturday, June 8. For the last four years, a field day has been held every Spring and Fall; last Spring a very successful one, both financially and otherwise, took place. This year, however, the field day is expected to far outshine any of its predecessors. The events are as follows: 2-mile bicycle race; 1-mile bicycle race; ½-mile bicycle race; 100 yards dash; 440 yards run; running high jump; pole vault; putting the shot. They are open to all Preparatory and High Schools within 20 miles of Plainfield. The Rutgers' and Steven's Preparatory Schools both expect to enter their teams in the contests, while many other schools will also be represented. Despite the loss of some of the High School's best athletes, it is hoped that this institution will continue to hold its usual high position in athletics among the New Jersey schools.

The committee in charge of the arrangements consists of Charles B. Morse, chairman, Lewis H. Rand, Carlos C. Gallup, George P. Smith, and Edgar I. Serrell. C. C. Gallup acts as corresponding secretary of the committee, and Charle Noble as recording secretary.

It Is Always Thus.

Once more the results of what The Daily Press can do in finding lost articles appear in evidence. One day last week an item was published exclusively in The Press that George O. Stevens, the West End coal merchant, had lost a horse blanket through theft. A day or two after he received word that if he would call at a West Third street saloon he could regain the property, where it had been left by some one. Mr. Stevens called at the place and recovered the blanket. However, Mr. Stevens would have still been out the blanket except that the saloon keeper saw the item in The Press and sought the owner in that way.

Deserve to Be Patronized.

May Mulford, Louise Gilmore, Isabelle Edwards and Violet Beerbower, four bright, active girls, called at The Daily Press office today and gave a glowing account of an elaborate fair that is going to be held on the lawn at the residence of Louise Gilmore 117 West Second street, Saturday afternoon and evening. Lots of good things will be on sale and there will be music in the evening. The proceeds will be given to the poor. If stormy it will be postponed one week.

Sir Knights to Be Addressed.

Rev. Dr. Stockton of Orange will deliver an address to the members of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, in the Grace Episcopal Church Thursday evening. The Knights of St. John's Commandery of Elizabeth will be the guests of the Plainfield Knights. The members will march in full uniform from the asylum to the church at 7.

To Attend a Church Convention.

Rev. Dr. Lewis, Editor Livermore of the Sabbath Recorder, and Mrs. Livermore, leave tomorrow morning for Marlboro, N. J., to attend the Eastern Seventh-Day Baptist Association which will be in session Thursday and Friday. Dr. Lewis will return in time for the Grand Army service in the Seventh-Day Baptist Church next Sunday evening.

To Read Papers.

Mrs. W. M. Maxson and Miss Lou Clawson will go to Marlboro, Friday morning, to attend the Seventh-Day Baptist Association. They both have papers to present before that body: Mrs. Maxson on the Junior Christian Endeavor work and Miss Clawson on Christian Endeavor work.

The Owner Found.

The pocket book which was found by Chief Grant and advertised in The Daily Press of Saturday found an owner in the person of Nora Kenland of Greenbrook, who had accidentally dropped it.

Why Not

make the baby fat? For the thin baby is delicate, and is not half so cunning.

Give the thin baby Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites.

Scott's Emulsion is as easy a food as milk. It is much more effective in making thin babies fat, and they like it.

If all the babies that have been made fat and chubby and well by Scott's Emulsion could only tell their story to the mothers of other sickly babies! There wouldn't be enough to go round.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

Proceedings of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Union County.

[OFFICIAL.]

Regular meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union, held on Thursday, May 2, 1895, at 2:30 p. m.

Roll call showed the following members present, viz:

Director Hubbard, Badgley, Clark, Ehrlich, Haliday, Farrell, Hulskamper, Krause, Littell, Miller, Ogden, Roll, Swain, Tier, Westcott, Woodruff—16.

Absent—Morrell—1.

The minutes of previous meeting (reading of bills omitted) were, on motion, approved as read.

COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

From the New Jersey Dry Dock and Transportation Co., as follows:

You have a bill of ours of Aug. 13, 1894, amounting to $4.98, for which our Mr. Drum received a cheque, and he lost the same. Will you kindly mail us a duplicate cheque for it, and oblige Very respectfully,

A. L. ALPERS, Treas.

On motion of Freeholder Roll, received and placed on file.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The committee to settle with the Collector presented the following report, viz:

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union:

Gentlemen—Your committee to settle with the County Collector respectfully report that we have examined his books, showing his receipts and disbursements, together with his vouchers, bonds and coupons paid, and bank books, and find that the same agree, and are correct in every particular.

His receipts and disbursements from January 30, 1895, to May 1, 1895, are as follows:

Receipts,	$441,293 05
Disbursements,	410,195 59
Balance in his hands,	$31,097 46

(Signed) Geo. W. Littell, Henry Krause, John Farrell, Committee.

On motion of Freeholder Haliday, received and ordered to be spread on the minutes.

NEW BUSINESS.

By Freeholder Ehrlich:

Resolved, That the Committee on Rahway drawbridges be empowered to make a contract with Henry Pippenger, as bridge-tender for one year, commencing May 1, 1895, at a salary of $.00 per annum, payable quarterly.

Freeholder Haliday moved the adoption of the resolution, and on roll call, it was adopted unanimously.

By Freeholder Roll:

Resolved, That when this Board adjourns, it adjourns to meet Tuesday, May 7, 1895, at 2:30 p. m.

Adopted.

Freeholder Roll moved that the County Collector be authorized to draw a cheque for $4.98, to the order of the New Jersey Dry Dock and Transportation Company, to replace cheque lost by said Company.

On roll call, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The following bills, audited and approved, were read, and on motion ordered paid, viz:

Publication account—Freie Presse Printing Co, $50; F W Runyon 27; Elizabeth Daily Journal 25; Lewis Hyer 25; A L Force 100; Advocate Pub Co. 25.

Jail account—E S E Newbury $41 51, Michael Bender 50 42, J W Hildebrandt & Co, 42 85, Jas O Brokaw 13 74, Henry J Schmidt 3 10 E B Grire 6 50, Rosa Hook 75, John C Blore 337 50.

County road repairs account—Jas W Fink $50, 11 57, Wahl & Hatfield 11 76.

Elections account—Wm Howard $ 8 18.

Public buildings account—Wm. B Tucker, attorney, $4 55, John C Blore 50, Jos G Ogden 26 25, N Y & N J Tel Co, 55 cents, 21 70, 23 45, 41 45, Oliver & Carter 16 50. Chas W Irwin 90, Suburban Electric Co, 15 68, 4 89, F F Glasby 125 93.

Incidental account—Freie Presse Printing Association $11 25, Wm Howard 33 33, D K Ryno 30, 35, E R O'Reilly M D, 288 03, S Rusling Ryno 39 65.

Committee expense account—Henry Krause $16 30, W H Hulskamper 14 50, E D Badgley 7 75, Frederick Miller 8 50.

Members pay account—Frederick Miller $14, Henry Krause 56, Chr Ehrlich 45 40, W H Hulskamper 68, Geo W Littell 42, E D Badgley 31 75.

Court account—Elizabeth Daily Journal $10, Freie Press Printing Association 10 75, 43, Wm Howard 168 03, Henry J Schoppe 30, Jas Ritchie 75, Herbert W Knight 70. Frederick C Marsh 250, J Williams Crane 60, Lewis S Hyer 55, T F McCormick 391 65, John Keron 237, Geo Kyte, Sheriff, 741 06.

Bridge account—Geo Conger $ 0, Sparkman & Seager 28; R Eustice 3 50. Dennis Long 32 50, Louis C Wurst 10, 75, Standard Oil Co, 4 04, David Busche 10 41, Philip Feltman 15, John F. Wahl 2.

Salaries account—E R O'Reilly $166 66. W R Codington 75, E M Wood 125, S Rusling Ryno 25.

Freeholder Clark moved to adjourn, which was carried.

The Director declared the Board adjourned to Tuesday, May 7, 1895, at 2:30 p. m.

S. RUSLING RYNO, Clerk.

Private European Tour.

Private party, June 22, per Etruria. England (by coaching), Switzerland, Rhine, $300 and $200. Address, Honeyman's Tours, Plainfield, N. J. 5 18 2

Mr. Spangenberg's New Work.

Ex-Councilman L. Spangenberg of Netherwood has sold his rubber, medal and badge business, 11 Park Row, New York, to the National Stamp Works, 61 Cortland street, and accepted the position of out-door salesman with W. J. Tunison, the Watchung avenue produce dealer. Mr. Spangenberg is especially fitted for his new position by his well-known affibility and thorough business like manner, and his success in this line of work is assured among the Plainfield people, for whose public interests he has gratiously devoted much of his time in past years.

MERRY DANCERS.

Daughters of Liberty Have a Pleasant Event in Red Men's Hall.

From The Press of May 22.

A jolly party of 150 young people attended the dance of Lucetta Council, No. 21, Daughters of Liberty, in Red Men's hall last night and enjoyed themselves until the small hours of this morning. The hall had been patriotically hung with the Stars and Stripes, which were tastefully arranged. The women who were on the committee of arrangements also wore red, white and blue aprons as a symbol of their order.

Though the Daughters of Liberty were the hostesses they were obliged to fall back on a Son of Liberty to head their committee of arrangements, and this duty devolved upon Gilbert S. Martin, who performed the various functions of the place in a manner that was as graceful as efficient. He was assisted by Mrs. A. Angleman, Mrs. J. W. Robinson, Mrs. W. W. Stratton, Mrs. A. K. Mattis and Miss Laura Johnson. The floor manager was W. W. Stratton, assisted by T. A. Kurzhals.

During the intermission refreshments were served in the banquet room on the floor above. Guttman's orchestra furnished the music.

SWEET MUSIC.

Rutgers College Glee Club Provide a Delightful Entertainment.

The lovers of good vocal music who attended the concert given in the Y. M. C. A. hall last evening by the Rutgers College Glee Club heard the rendition of the songs in a manner that is not often listened to in this city.

The club is composed of twelve young men whose efforts last night displayed careful training and frequent rehearsals, so that their clear-toned voices blended and harmonized into a volume of sweet music. No better evidence of how well their hearers appreciated their songs is needed than the fact that they were obliged to respond to every number on the programme with from one to three encores.

The programme was composed mostly of pieces of the familiar college character—more topical than sentimental—and were thoroughly enjoyed by the audience. The members of the Glee Club are: George Wilmot, leader; Alfred Gregor, Waldo Rosencrans, Stanley Jones, Isaac Enyard, George Vaules, Alexander Way, William VanDyke, Lester E. Inglis, John B. Vorhees, Herbert Wyckoff, John LeMoine Damer. The accompanist was George Nutman.

Road Improvements.

Street Commissioner Meeker is cutting down the roadbed of Berkley avenue to the grade, so as to carry the surface water to the clay pits instead of towards Belvidere avenue, where it considerably damaged the macadamizing of that thoroughfare.

H-O is not a PARTLY COOKED oatmeal.

It is TWICE COOKED—once by the direct application of steam, then by roasting for 3 hours with superheated air. This makes the indigestible digestible.

H-O Hornby's Oatmeal

Steam Cooked That's Why.

H-O {Hornby's Oatmeal} Company, N. Y.

W. R. CODINGTON,

Counsellor-at-Law.

Commissioner of Deeds, Master-in Chancery, Notary Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

GEORGE W. DAY,

General Auctioneer.

Sales of Personal Property solicited. P. O. Box 132, Dunellen, N. J., or address in care of Constitutionalist. Terms reasonable.

ALBERT HEDDEN

Livery & Boarding Stables

FOURTH ST.,

Between Watchung and Park avenues. First-class Livery. Horses boarded by week or month. Telephone call No. 114.

Ferris'
GOOD SENSE
Corset
Waists.

SENSIBLE WOMEN WEAR THEM

BECAUSE THEY ARE
RIGHT Shape to fit properly and feel comfortable
RIGHT Material to give the best service.
RIGHT Finish because of killed labor.
RIGHT Buttons and Button Holes won't pull off.
RIGHT Support from the shoulders.
RIGHT Fastenings for Hose Supporters.

Why Buy an Imitation when the GENUINE Costs so Little and Wears so Long?
CHILDREN'S, 25c. to 75c. MISSES, 50c. to $1. LADIES, $1 to $2.

Townsend's
Marble and
Granite Works,
30
Somerset st., North Plainfield.

If you have not engaged your work I should be pleased to do it for you.

I buy only first-class Marble and Granite and do not sell unless at prices that will enable me to put up the work with credit to myself and justice to the parties purchasing.

I employ no agents and therefore am enabled to make a reduction in the price of my work to the customer, of the commission generally paid to agents.

I am under a very small expense in running my shop, myself and my son doing the larger portion of the work, and we personally attend to the setting of all work, and look upon business in this light, that Good Work and Good Material, at Fair Prices, is a standing advertise for my business, which will tend to build up trade, and I feel safe to warrant that no dealer can sell you the same work and same stock any cheaper than I can.

Hoping to be favored with your patronage, I am yours respectfully,

J. E. TOWNSEND, Manager.

Branch yard, Westfield, N. J.

Parlor Stoves
FURNACES,
RANGES.
Tin and Sheet Iron Work.
HEATER WORK, TINNING,
HARDWARE.
A. M. GRIFFEN,
119 East Front st.
Telephone Call, 6.

JAS. M. DUNN,
Dealer in
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
VEGETABLES,
FRUITS &c
224 PARK AVENUE,
OPPOSITE NORTH AVENUE.

Everything usually found in a first-class grocery.
Goods delivered free of charge.

E. B. MAYNARD,
PRACTICAL
BARBER AND
HAIR DRESSER,
204 PARK AVE.

Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting done at their residence. Shaving, Shampooing, etc., satisfactorily performed. f17y1

Lewis B. Coddington,
[Successor to T. J. Carey.]
Furniture & Freight Express
Office—24 W. FRONT ST.

Large Covered Vans or Trucks. Goods delivered to any part of the U. S. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges resonable. P. O. Box 1. Piano moving a specialty.

Woolston & Buckle,
PAINTERS.
Wall Papers, Painters' Supplies.
141-145 North avenue.

CARNEY BROS.,
AGENTS,
135 West Front st.

Tinners,
Plumbers,
Gas Fitters,
Parlor Stoves,
Cook Stoves,
Heaters.

Grates and bricks for all kinds of stoves can be found here at Jobbers' prices. Bring your tinware mending to us. The best tinners, the best plumbers, and the best gas-fitters in this section. We use none but the very best of materials, and our work always gives satisfaction. Keys of all kinds are made here. Tinware made to order. Ranges, brick and portable furnaces. Sanitary plumbing.

Wm. A. Woodruff,
Fire and Life
INSURANCE AGENT,
OFFICE,
corner Front St. and Park Avenue,
Plainfield, N. J.

Real Estate for Sale and Exchange. Money to Loan on Approve Security.

Sanitary Plumbing,
Brick and Portable Furnace
Gas Fitting, Tin Roofing,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

I am prepared to do any of the above branches in strictly first-class sanitary and wormanship manner.

Having associated myself with the Master Members Association of New York City, I employ none but first-class mechanics and non-union men. I believe in every man running his own business at all times and in all cases.

D. W. LITTELL,
No. 112 North Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

A. WOLFF,
Manufacturer of
CIGARS.

And dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, and smokers' articles, has removed from 23½ W. Front street, to 261 West Front street, one door east of Madison avenue and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally.

IME
Savings Institution,
OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Is now receiving deposits payable on demand with interest. Money deposited on or before July 1, 1895, will draw interest from that date.

JOHN W. MURRAY, President,
J. FRANK HUBBARD,
ELIAS R. POPE, Treasurer.

P. P. VanArsdale,
PIANO TUNER.

Instruments put in thorough order. Terms reasonable. Pianos and organs for sale and to let. Orders by postal, P. O. box 160, or left at Willett's shoe store, No. 107 Park avenue, will receive prompt attention. Residence 301 E. Front street, corner Elm street. jly19t

HEAD OF THE MEAT TRUST.

Phil. D. Armours Modest Beginning as a Farmer Boy.

Philip D. Armour's first great operation in provisions was in New York City in the spring of 1865. Born in Northern New York in 1832, he was apprenticed to a farmer. He went to California during the height of the gold excitement, in 1852, and accumulated a modest income. In 1858 he went to Milwaukee and, with John Plankinton, formed the partnership of Plankinton & Armour, in the pork packing business.

In 1865 he and his partner thought the rebellion was about over. Pork was selling at $40 a barrel and the New York operators, who thought the rebellion was nowhere near an end, were buying all that was offered, spot and future, believing that it would go up to $60. Carefully arranging his plans, Armour came to New York and began selling pork short.

His advent caused a sensation, but the sharpers here thought they had a soft thing and bought all the pork that Armour could sell. He was so persistent that he broke the market. In a short time came the news of the fall of Petersburg, then of Richmond and then of the surrender of Lee, and Armour bought in the pork he had sold at $40 at $18 a barrel.

His success in this one deal made him a millionaire. His operations expanded, too, and from the small packer he became the largest pork and beef dealer in the world. He established packing houses in Chicago and Kansas City, and in 1875 went to Chicago to live.

He revolutionized the beef packing and cattle buying business there, and now in his various establishments throughout the country, employs more than 12,000 men. The yearly distributive sales of his Chicago house alone are in excess of the gross annual receipts of any railroad in the world. The value of his business annually is estimated to be somewhere in the neighborhood of $120,000,000.

He has had few setbacks in his business operations, though he has dealt in grain as well as provisions and has engineered several big deals. In 1878 it appeared to many that there would be an enormous supply of pork and that the product was likely to become very cheap. Operators in the Chicago Board of Trade thought it a good time to make money and began selling pork. It happened that Armour was manufacturing more pork than ever and was forced by the speculators to support the market. It took more than $2,000,000 for him to keep the price up, and in the spring of 1879 he had effected a deal with other packers by means of which, though there was still plenty of hogs, the manufactured product became scarce.

How this was done Mr. Armour knows only, but the fact remains that the price of pork began to climb and kept steadily rising until Armour had recovered all his losses and made two or three million dollars besides.

Many of the small fry speculators who were on the side of the bear combination were ruined, and the big operators and other packers conceived a respect for Armour's ability which has since never been lessened, nor permitted them to attempt to do anything with beef or pork which was not in line with his always well known interests.

His wealth is put down at $40,000,000. He is a most affable man in business affairs, and popular socially. He is an indefatigable worker, being engaged in his office daily from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. He is also a very charitable man, giving away thousands of dollars annually to deserving charities.

He has two sons, Philip D. Armour, Jr., and Jonathan Ogden Armour. They are both partners in their father's business, and are fully as shrewd and capable business men.

The Secret of His Success.

A lady once crossed a street where a little boy was busily sweeping the crossing. She noticed with pleasure the care with which he did his work and smiled as she said to him, "Yours is the cleanest crossing I pass." He lifted his cap with a gallant air and quickly said, "I am doing my best."

All day the words rang in her ears, and for many days afterward; and when a friend, a rich, influential man, inquired for a boy to do errands and general work for him she told him of the little fellow at the crossing. "A boy who would do his best at a street crossing is worth a trial with me," said the man, and he found the boy, engaged him for a month, and at the end of that time was so pleased with him that he sent him to school and fitted him for a high position, which he filled with honor. "Doing my best at the street crossing, made a successful man of me," he was wont to say in after years."—Home.

Getting Real Comfort.

"I owe more comfort," said Mr. Johnson, "to my shoemaker than I do to any other man."

"Why, how is that," said Mr. Billings, "when you are always complaining about tight shoes?"

"Well, every evening when I take off my shoes and put on my slippers the comfort I feel is simply intense!"—Youth's Companion.

April Fool's Day in Africa.

Missionary—Did you notice which way my colleague went?

Cannibal—He just passed down five minutes ago. —Truth.

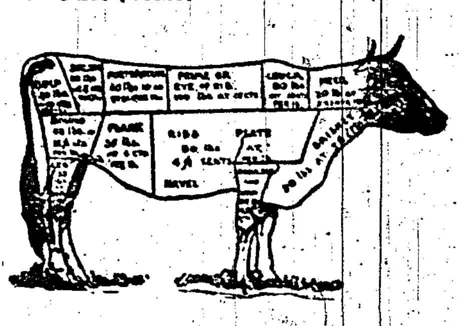
HOW A STEER IS CUT UP.

The Chicago Trust Has Paralyzed the Whole Meat Industry.

Careful study of the accompanying diagram of a prime steer as it reaches the wholesale butcher from either of the local establishments of the Chicago "Big Three," or their New York allies, will clear up many statements that have been published since the cattle combine put the screws on and made beef dearer.

"Such beef as I handle," said a dealer, "will weigh 800 pounds, that is two sides will weigh 400 pounds each. This is dressed beef, all of which is cut up and sold. There is no waste. The fat and bones are sold. Such extras as you see on the butchers' stalls as brains, tongues, liver, tripe, oxtails, etc., do not come to us as dressed beef. These are special lines handled by special men.

"There is a steer," and the dealer pointed through the glass door of a refrigerator, "that weighed 800 pounds when laid on these scales to-day. I paid 9 cents a pound for it. Don't believe these 11 and 12 cents stories, for they are not true. It cost me $72 at the warehouse. I hauled it here, must pay my men to cut it up and deliver it and all that. What will I get for what cost me $72? Just $75.26.



"A steer goes into an abbatoir on the hoof and every ounce of him goes out a commercial commodity. A 1,200 pound steer will net 800 pounds of beef. The hide is sold to the tanners. A limited number of tails go to dealers in ox tails and special dealers buy the tongues, which are sold to delicatessens here, and in Chicago go to the canners of 'lunch tongues.' There is a limited demand for brains. All livers find a ready sale, and the lining of the paunch, known as tripe, is growing in such favor that it is all disposed of to dealers who pickle it.

"From the pure fat is extracted the highest quality of oleo oil. This is generally exported to Holland, where it enters into the make up of the gilt edged Dutch butter that commands fancy prices in England. From other fats come the lower grades of oleo oil. From selected bones are secured, by boiling, gelatine, which is the basis of all cheap jellies and marmalades. Stearine, used as a base of chewing gum and for many other purposes, is the product left from the process of pressing out oleo oil.

"All hoofs are boiled, and the valuable commodity known as neat's foot oil is secured. The horns are sold to manufacturers of combs and fancy goods. The hoofs after boiling are also used in the making of horn ornaments. Everything that is left, blood, entrails, etc., is made into fertilizing material, not the least valuable commodity turned out of the abbatoir. I have no positive figures, but I believe that the 400 pounds of 'offal,' the term used as applying to everything except the actual beef, will net the killer from $20 to $22. The wholesale slaughterer does not get any of the worst of it at any stage of the game."

68 EX-BANKERS IN ONE JAIL.

Remarkable Colony of Prisoners in Kings County Penitentiary.

Former bank officers to the number of sixty-eight, all serving sentences in one penitentiary! That is the remarkable fact which will appear in the forthcoming report of Warden Hayes, of the Kings County Penitentiary.

To be more explicit, there are now within the cold gray and black walls of that institution seven men who, when arrested for embezzlement of depositors' funds, were presidents of national banks; twelve men who, when rounded up in a career of crime by the strong arm of the law, were honored and respected cashiers of national banks, and forty-nine other men who were trusted clerks or tellers in banks of the same class.

The Kings County Penitentiary is one of the five penal institutions in the country which, under contract with the general government, keep in confinement all prisoners convicted of felonies by United States courts. The other prisons that board Uncle Sam's lawbreakers are that at Albany, the Erie County Penitentiary, near Buffalo; the House of Correction, at Detroit, and the most impregnable prison in the world, the Minnesota State Penitentiary, at Stillwater, Minn.

The percentage of former bank officials at Albany, Erie, Detroit and Stillwater will average the same as at the Kings County institution. The total number is equally divided between the five prisons. There are at present 405 "boarders" at Kings, of whom sixty-eight are from banks. The total number of bank defaulters, embezzlers and wreckers formerly connected with national banks alone will, therefore, approximate 340, or about one-sixth of the total number of Federal prisoners in confinement for felonies.

"Yes," said the warden, "I could fit a bank out with a president and a full force down to, but not including, the janitor. It is a remarkable fact, which I have verified by looking over the records, that although there have been confined in this prison since it began to receive United States prisoners, twelve or fifteen years ago, a total of 130 bank officers and clerks, we have never as yet had a janitor or watchman or runaway messenger."

Good people shine from afar, like snowy mountains; bad people are not seen, like arrows shot by night.

Lead others, not by violence, but by law and equity.

MR. HUBBARD'S BOARD.

It Is Organized for Effective County Work.

STANDING COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Tax Levy to Be $185,000, Appropriated Judiciously Among the Departments—Freeholder Tier at the Head of the Plainfield Bridge Committee.

The Board of Freeholders met Thursday afternoon. The organization for the year was completed by Director Hubbard appointing the standing committees and the bridge committees for districts outside of Elizabeth.

The appropriations for the year were also fixed. The committee reported that after a careful estimate of the necessities for the several departments of the county, the $19,000 of principal to be paid on the bonded debt, the bonded debt interest and the large lunacy expense over which the Board has no control, they concluded that a total tax levy of $185,000, with the $21,500 assets of the county added, would be sufficient. They recommended, therefore, that $185,000 be raised by taxation, and that it, together with the assets, be divided among the several departments for which appropriations are made as follows:

Court expenses	$38,000
County jail	6,500
Care of lunatics	32,000
Members' salaries and expenses	8,500
Coroner's fees	1,000
Election	10,000
Advertising and publishing	2,500
Stationery	3,000
Incidentals, schools, burial of soldiers, etc	10,000
Hospitals	4,000
Principal of bonded debt	19,000
Interest on bonded debt	20,000
Interest on temporary loans	1,000
Public grounds and buildings	7,000
Bridges and culverts	23,000
County roads	15,000

The Board received the report and adopted the recommendation of the committee.

Director Hubbard named the standing committees. The only changes from last year were the appointment of Mr. Farrell of Rahway to all committees on which Mr. Howard had served, and the correction of what he said was a mistake he made last year in naming Mr. Clark on only two committees and Mr. Haliday on four. Director Hubbard apologized to Mr. Clark and appointed him on the Public Grounds and Buildings Committee, instead of Mr. Haliday.

The following are the committees as they are now constituted:

Collector's Bond—Messrs. Morrell, Miller and Haliday.

Publication—Messrs. Hulskamper, Badgley and Swain.

Discharge of Prisoners—Messrs. Krause, Westcott and Roll.

Settle With Collector—Messrs. Littell, Farrell and Krause.

Audit Accounts—Messrs. Ogden, Roll and Woodruff.

Lunacy—Messrs. Miller, Westcott and Clark.

Public Grounds and Buildings—Messrs. Farrell, Ogden and Clark.

Jail Inspection—Messrs. Tier, Krause and Woodruff.

Stationery—Messrs. Littell, Hulskamper and Swain.

Settle With Sheriff—Messrs. Westcott, Badgley and Tier.

Miscellaneous Accounts and Agreements—Messrs. Badgley, Ehrlich and Morrell.

Legal Questions—Messrs. Ehrlich, Tien and Woodruff.

Appropriations — Messrs. Farrell, Ogden, Littell, Haliday and Clark.

Rahway Drawbridges — Messrs. Ehrlich, Farrell and Haliday.

Elizabeth Drawbridges — Messrs. Miller, Morrell and Hulskamper.

Counts Roads—Messrs. Roll, Ogden, Littell, Krause and Swain.

On resolution of Mr. Littell, the Director was made a member of all committees.

Mr. Roll offered a resolution authorizing the County Collector to print his report and the reports of the standing committees im pamphlet form not to exceed 500 copies, and to publish his report in the papers authorized by law, including The Constitutionalist, weekly issue of The Daily Press.

This resolution was adopted.

The Director and County Collector were given authority to borrow in anticipation of taxes money not to exceed $50,000.

Mr. Farrell moved a committee of five be appointed to superintend the widening of the Grand street bridge in Rahway, as provided for by resolution at former meeting. The resolution was adopted and the committee appointed were: Messrs. Farrell, Ehrlich, Ogden, Roll and Woodruff.

Mr. Woodruff moved that a committee be appointed to examine the Walnut street bridge in Roselle, and report on the advisability of rebuilding it.

The motion was adopted, and Director Hubbard appointed as the committee: Messrs. Woodruff, Hulskamper and Badgley.

Other committees were appointed as follows:

Plainfield bridges—Messrs. Tier, Roll, Ogden, Westcott and Clark.

Cranford—Messrs. Littell, Krause, Miller, Westcott and Haliday.

Do n't.

Do n't go about from day to day with that strange, unaccountable headache, when an examination of your eyes may reveal the cause of the trouble, and open the way to sure relief. Such an examination by an expert optician is free to you at Collier's, 103 Park avenue.

CYCLING COMMENT.

The Victor Wheelmen will elect officers June 6.

Charles Lister has sold a Keating wheel to Franklin B. Lord of New York.

Miss Maude Van Dyke of East Front street has a handsome new wheel that will prove a real pleasure to her during the Summer months.

The drivers of wagons and carriages have secured the passage of laws regulating the use of bicycles on the various State and County roads. But it is becoming daily a more and more noticeable fact that many of these same drivers of wagons do not accord to the bicycler the rights they themselves enjoy under the laws. It is now a common occurrence for teamsters to drive in the middle of the road and compel the wheelman to turn over on the rough dirt at the side of the macadam. The wheelman is entitled to one-half the road, and it is often dangerous for him to run his wheel over the ruts that always exist at the side of every county thoroughfare. Bicycles today are more numerously seen along the roads than all other vehicles, and the cyclists are growing in numbers every day. They are held accountable for their every violation of the restrictive and just laws governing the use of vehicles. Many of these rules, however, can be violated only by a bicycle rider. While the wheelman is compelled to abide by the law, the riders in other vehicles should also be compelled to accord to him his full rights and privileges under the law, and should be punished for their many and gross violations of the laws governing the rules of the road.

M. E. SUPPER AND SALE.

Good Time Enjoyed by a Throng in Vincent Chapel.

The promise of a good supper usually attracts a crowd, and the supper and sale given last Friday by the Ladies Aid Society of the First M. E. Church in Vincent Chapel was no exception. From 6 until 8 the waitresses were kept busy supplying the needs of the incoming tide of diners. After the supper was concluded, a social time was enjoyed by all, while Miss Filmer rendered several vocal solos and Miss Cara Peck read an interesting paper on the work among the Indians.

The supper was arranged by a committee of which Mrs. N. W. Pike was the very efficient chairman. She was ably assisted in her work by Mrs. S. C. Baker, Mrs. Rugg, Miss Susie Jackson, Miss Minnie Sharp, Mrs. J. McNorton, Mrs. J. S. King, Mrs. Humble, Mrs. I. McVoy and Mrs. G. Q. Packer.

The waitresses were Miss Bertha Jenkins, Miss Alice Jenkins, Miss C. Florence Barnes, Miss Bessie Day, Miss Madeline Day, Miss Edna Harris, Miss Eva Jenkins, Miss Edna French, Miss Bessie Valiant, Miss Mattie Humble, Miss Flora Campbell, and Miss Lizzie Stackhouse.

The cake table was under the control of Mrs. C. E. Horne, Mrs. H. A. McGee and Mrs. Peck.

The ever-favorite candy table was very popular and here Mrs. N. Y. Hull, Miss Elsie Horne, Miss Bessie Cornwell and Miss Sarah Douglass supplied the steady demand for good things.

During the evening the Epworth League held an important business meeting.

After the reading of the minutes of the last two meetings, the reports of the various committees were made. After some discussion it was decided that two delegates, appointed by the president, should be sent to the State Convention to be held in Elizabeth. The president announced as his choice: Miss Gertrude Sharp and Robert Davis.

After further discussion it was decided to send one delegate to the National Convention to be held in Chatanooga, June 28. Miss Ida Angleman was elected delegate.

The annual election of officers followed, and resulted as follows: President, Robert Davis; first vice-president, Miss M. Sharp; second vice-president, Miss Smalley; third vice-president, D. S. Dunavan; fourth vice-president, Miss Elsie Horne; secretary, Miss Ida Angleman; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Corwell.

Progressive Women.

The last meeting for the season of the Plainfield Branch Alliance of Unitarian and other Christian women will be held in All Souls Church, Tuesday afternoon, May 28, when papers will be read on "Manufactories and Industries of Plainfield", and the "Public School System". On the first subject the following points will be discussed by different women: Number, age and sex of factory employes; length of hours and regulation for health and comfort; wages and cost of living; to what extent is work done in homes. The second subject will be discussed under these heads: Is it effective, progressive and satisfactory; Kindergartens and manual training; compulsory education.

ELLIOTT WILL CASE ENDED.

Settlement of an Estate of $75,000.

An important will case was decided in the Orphans Court in New Brunswick yesterday by Judge Rice that will interest Plainfielders.

Mrs. Elizabeth Elliott who formerly lived on Park avenue this city died November 2, 1894, leaving four children. Before her death she secured Justice Storms of New Market to draw her will. She left considerable of her real and personal property to her children and a legacy of $1 a day for life to her stepdaughter, Mrs. Anna L. Silveria of Brooklyn.

The will was offered for probate Nov. 23, 1894. At the same time Lawyer George DeMeza filed a caveat against the admission of the will to probate for the following reasons: First—That at the time of making of said alleged last will said Elizabeth Elliott was not of sound mind. memory and understanding, sufficient to make and publish a will and testament. Second—That the making of said alleged will was procured through undue influence. Third—That said paper, purporting to be the last will and testament, presented for probate, was not the last will and testament of the said Elizabeth Elliott.

Since the time the will was offered, the case has been in the court. Foley & Powell of New York and Alan Strong counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were in opposition to the breaking of the will and the case was very strongly contested. Lawyer DeMeza argued the case alone and worked hard for the children.

Judge Rice rendered his decision yesterday and decided that the will be set aside, and declared the same invalid. This gives to the children the entire real and personal property of the late Elizabeth Elliott, which will amount to about $75,000, and includes the Lakewood Hotel at Lakewood. The children are now living in Dunellen.

TWO BALL TEAMS.

Plainfield's Y. M. C. A. Hustling Sporting Matters.

Another meeting of those interested in baseball will be held in the Y.M.C.A. Building this evening, when the committee having charge of the matter of raising a subscription for the purpurchase of uniforms will report what progress has been made. There seems to be little question that the necessary $70 will be raised, and the uniforms will probably be ordered immediately. They will be of gray material, with "Y. M. C. A." lettered in red on the breast.

Arrangements have been made for a game between the Y. M. C. A. and Arlington teams on the Crescent grounds at 3:30 next Saturday. The former team will be the same as that of last Saturday, when Westfield was defeated, with the exception of John McLaughlin, who has signed with Somerville, and will be succeeded by A.C.Wyckoff, who will play first base. Harry Bogert will become the regular pitcher. It is the intention of Physical Director MacPhie, as soon as the uniforms are received, to arrange a game with the Princeton Browns, one of the crack college teams, and thereafter provide a good game once a week, charging an admission fee to the grounds and running stages for the accommodation of the patrons, of which there will be a great many.

A second Y. M. C. A. team will also probably be organized to play with the local teams who feel that the regular team is too strong for them.

Before the end of the season Mr. MacPhie hopes to arrange a game with the Indian nine of the Onondago reservation, whose playing is not only first-class, but also adds an element of novelty for the kranks who attend.

The only regret that can be entertained concerning the permanent organization of the Y. M. C. A. team is that it came so late, by reason of which the Somerville club secured the services of John and Robert McLaughlin, the crack battery, who would have played with the local team had the permanent organization come a little earlier. But as it is the city has a bangup aggregation, and let the rooters turn out in swarms and root for them to win not only by talk but by financial aid.

Found the Jewels.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wilder of Central avenue returned home from Canada Thursday, where they have been visiting, and on unpacking their trunks were startled at being unable to find a valuable set of diamonds which had been placed in the trunks on the departure from Canada. The baggage was examined by the Custom House inspectors at the border, and fears were entertained that the jewels had been stolen in transit. After two days of diligent search they were finally found, having been mislaid in one of the compartments of a trunk.

Accepted a Better Position.

Fletcher Hallock, who has been with the sewer department of the city engineer's office, leaves Monday for White Plains to superintend the construction of an electric road.

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for 35 cents
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Cleanse the Bowels and Purify the Blood!
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Superior French board at moderate prices. Dinner to order. Table d' Hote 75c with ½ bottle of Mizzen Peak claret.
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Beautiful view, fine shady grounds, sheds, stables, etc.

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Open all the year as a resort of the highest order. Driving parties will receive every attention.
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(Table d'Hote from 1 to 3:30); steam heat; inclosed piazzas; everything immaculate. When out driving let us entertain you.
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Prof. A. Wehner,
TEACHER OF
The Pianoforte.
Also Voice Culture.
Graduate of the Conservatory of Leipzic, Germany, desires a few more pupils in Plainfield. References required and given. Address letters to the office of this paper. . . . .

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MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

THIS NEWS IS GOOD.

Coal Has Dropped in Price in Plainfield.

DEALERS TAKE UNITED ACTION.

They Follow the Lead of the Elizabeth Merchants, as Was Urged by The Daily Press, and Wise Householders Will Make Immediate Provision for Their Next Season's Stock.

The members of the New Jersey Coal Exchange, composed of the coal dealers along the line of the Central between Roselle and Somerville, and of which the merchants in this city are influential members, have at last recognized the demand for lower rates on domestic coal, and, following out the suggestions in The Daily Press of a few days ago, have reduced the cost 50 cents per ton, making all grades $4.50 per ton. The change took effect yesterday, and was accomplished at a meeting of the members of the Exchange in J. D. Thickstun's office in this city Tuesday evening.

Consumers have long felt that the rates have been kept unduly high at all times of the year, in the towns affected by the Exchange, but the combine of dealers has been powerful enough to crush out all competition that would tend to lower the rates to consumers. In Elizabeth, where the wholesale cost of coal is practically the same as in Plainfield, the dealers have been selling at retail for $4.50 a ton, and very recently reduced it 35 cents for the Summer. In doing this they give the consumer some of the benefit of the reduction which they get from the mines.

This action on the part of the Elizabeth dealers was the real cause of the combine making the reduction of 50 cents, because the dealers in Roselle and Cranford are obliged to compete with the Elizabeth merchants, when there is a difference of 85 cents in the cost of a ton of coal between these places.

Thus it will be seen that the merchants in Plainfield, Dunellen, Somerville and Westfield were obliged to come down in their rates, because it would be manifestly unfair for them to compel the Cranford and Roselle members of the combine to meet Elizabeth competition, while they maintained the high prices. And again it was necessary to do this to keep the Exchange intact, from the fact that if the organization had refused to make a reduction it is probable that the Roselle and Cranford dealers would have dropped out, and thus weakened it to a certain extent, when a time came for the raising of rates again.

Nearly all local dealers have sent out notices of reduction and there will probably be a great rush among householders to put in their Winter supply before the prices are put up for the Fall.

The present rate is the lowest that Plainfield has enjoyed in years.

Rare Books Bestowed.

The N. J. Historical Society has recently received as gifts from Dr. J. Ackerman Coles of Scotch Plains the two following rare and valuable works from the library of his father, the late Dr. Abraham Coles, viz: "The History of the Chinese Empire, containing a general description of its country, cities, villages, market-towns, seaports, government, religion, arts, animals, birds, insects, reptiles, fishes, trees, plants, fruits, seeds, etc., by Srs. Pierre de Goyer, Jacob de Keyser, Jean Nieuhoff and Jean le Cardentier, dedicated to Jean Baptiste Colbert, the distinguished Minister of Finance under Louis XIV, consisting of two large volumes bound together in full leather and elegantly illustrated with full-page, copper-plate engravings; printed and published in French, at Leyden, for Jacob de Meurs, chief bookseller and engraver of the city of Amsterdam, 166 ."

Additional value attaches itself to this volume by reason of its title page being stamped "Bibliotheque du Roy, Neuilly". The royal chateau of Neuilly was built in the reign of Louis XV; it was the favorite Summer residence of Louis Philippe, but was destroyed during the Revolution of 1848. This book, however, escaped destruction, and save the borings of the bookworm, which rather add to than diminish its value, after the lapse of more than 230 years it is in a most excellent state of preservation.

The other work is entitled: "Hyak Nin Is'shiu, or Stanzas by a Century of Poets", consisting of Japanese lyrical odes, in the original text, with English translations, explanatory notes and a full index, by F. V. Dickins, M. B., London, Smith, Elder & Co., 18 6.

Both of the above are beautifully printed and are very interesting as well as useful additions to the collections of the society.

Mrs. F. E. Keep of Brookline, Mass., is visiting her sister, Mrs. John H. French of West Seventh street.

Master Russell Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Miller, is much improved from an attack of croup.

GREAT ARE THE PARKS.

Again They Prove Their Mettle at the Whist Tables.

The Park Club whisters Thursday added another victory to their long line of conquests during the Winter months, ranging from the defeat of the best clubs in the country to the unknown players of some of Jersey's little towns. The victory of last night was the winning over the Fanwood Club of the four-men team championship of the New Jersey Whist League tournament, of which the Parks already held the two and six-men team championships.

In March the various clubs of the League met at Orange and the Fanwood and the Park clubs were tied for first place in the four men contest. Arrangements were made to play off the tie, best two out of three. The first game was won by the Parks; and the second, played in the rooms of the Elizabeth Chess and Whist Club last night, was also won by the Parks by two points, and with it the championship trophy, which is a challengeable one.

The scores:

Parks.		Fanwood.	
McCutchen and Reed		Kieb and McCarthy	
Rogers and Townsend	5	Newman and Worth	4
McCutcheon and Rogers		Worth and Kieb	
Townsend and Reed	5	Newman and McCarthy	6
McCutchen and Townsend		Kieb and Newman	
Rogers and Reed	5	McCarthy and Worth	3
	15		13

HYMENEAL.

Pearson—Hoff.

The wedding of Charles O. Pearson to Miss Minnie E. Hoff took place May 15, last evening. Owing to the fact that Rev. C. E. Herring, pastor of the bride, had an engagement in New York, Rev. Cornelius Schenck performed the ceremony which made husband and wife. The bride was attired in white brilliantine and tulle with white sateen trimmings, and carried a bouquet of white roses and pinks. Miss Ada Wagner was the bridemaid and was attired in white china silk with pale blue trimmings, and carried a bouquet of pink roses and pinks. The bridemaid was assisted in her duties by the pretty little four-year-old niece of the groom, Miss Ethel Villers Pearson, who was attired in white china silk, trimmed with point-degene lace. Isaac Squiers was the best man.

A few friends, after the ceremony, greeted the happy couple at the residence of the groom's parents. The couple left on the 9:20 train for New York, and as the carriage left the house they were greeted with showers of rice, old slippers and laughter. They were the recipients of a number of very handsome and valuable presents.

The groom is the son of the well-known citizen W. W. Pearson, and is employed at the Potter Press Works. On their return from their wedding tour they will make Plainfield their home. The wedding was a quiet affair owing to a recent death in the family of the bride.

Newell—Erdman.

In the South Second Street Presbyterian Church in Morristown yesterday afternoon took place the marriage of Miss Katharine Erdman to Rev. G. Kennedy Newell, pastor of Hope Chapel of this city. A large number of Plainfield people were in attendance at the happy event, many of them driving to Morristown. A stage-load of young people from Hope Chapel witnessed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Newell will return to Plainfield early in June, after a bridal tour, at which time a reception will be tendered them.

IMPORTANT REAL-ESTATE CHANGE.

Possibility of Removal of the City National Bank.

H. G. Runkle has purchased the White building at Front street and Park avenue, occupied on the first floor by the Plainfield Tea and Grocery Company, Leggett's drugstore, Collier's jewelry store, and Laing's hat-store.

It is understood that Mr. Runkle's intention is to remodel the building by removing the stairway to the Park avenue side, occupying Collier's place, and installing the City National Bank at the corner. The ground floor to be leveled even with the sidewalk.

Mr. Runkle confirmed the news of his purchase, when asked by The Daily Press today, but said that he could not state his plans because they were not yet completed.

Sewer Excavations Hurt Business.

West Front street merchants claim that the blockading of certain sections of that thoroughfare by the sewer work is injuring the volume of trade transacted for the time being.

C. Y. M. L. SUCCESS.

Excellent Entertainment Afforded by Plainfield Amateurs.

The Catholic Young Men's Lyceum of this city is a thoroughly active and wideawake organization, and all previous efforts towards success and fame have been most flattering. They have always endeavored to give the best in every undertaking, and the results reached have always been those for which they sought. And when the entertainment which was given last evening was arranged those acquainted with the affair in detail had not the slightest doubt as to its success. Strict attention was given to rehearsals, with the idea of excelling all former entertainments ever given, and the success which attended their first performance was indeed most gratifying.

The hall was filled with members of the Lyceum and their friends, all of whom thoroughly appreciated the evening's entertainment.

In opening, the orchestra, under the able direction of Eugene O'Reilly, rendered a very pretty selection that received hearty approbation from all.

Messrs. Burns and Austin then appeared, and gave a realistic dialogue entitled "The Drummer's Specialty". It was amusing, and the audience appreciated the humor evidenced.

"A Dutchman's Tribulations" was the topic assigned John H. Carney, and those present were convinced that they had never seen a Dutchman in so much trouble before. Everyone was quick to catch the pith of the jokes that permeated his whole discourse. The humor of Plainfield's favorite flowed like the quiet stream in the brook until the ocean was reached, when it burst forth in a sea of hearty applause. The Dutchman finally reached the end of his troubles, and retired, leaving all in the best of spirits.

Miss Sarah Carney sang "Say Au Revoir, But not Good Bye". Her voice was excellent, and the selection was finely rendered. Miss St. Leger was the accompanist.

Part two was devoted to an exceedingly pretty comedy-drama in two acts, entitled "Hick'ry Farm". The story is one of quiet New England life, with amusing and exciting incidents, interspersed. The cast was superb and well trained. M. J. Cashin as Ezekiel Fortune, the New England farmer, was very clever, and the part could not have been improved on; while C. J. Ward as Lawrence M'Keegan, an alderman from the city, was in such contrast from the quiet life of Ezekiel that the audience had the opportunity of seeing both the city and country side interpreted in a manner that would have done credit to professionals. Miss E. Day was given the part of Jessie Fortune, daughter of Ezekiel. The programme styled her pretty and unsophisticated, and there was no mistake, for the part was filled with credit, and Miss Day received hearty commendation, as did also Miss A. Keely, who took the part of Mrs. Priscilla Dodge, a susceptible widow. The four parts mentioned are worthy of special note, but the rest of the cast was also excellent, and all deserve great credit for the very able manner in which they assumed their different roles.

The cast of characters, together with the synopsis, is as follows:

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Ezekiel Fortune, a New England farmer.	M. J. Cashin
Uriah Skinner, a miser	M. J. Higgins
Gilbert Darkwood, handsome and unscrupulous	C. Guinee
Jack Nelson	M. Owens
Lawrence McKeegan, an Alderman from the city	C. J. Ward
Detective Rankin	D. Galbraith
Jessie Fortune, pretty and unsophisticated.	Miss E. Day
Mrs. Priscilla Dodge, a susceptible widow.	Miss A. Keely
Constables	Messrs. E. Flynn and J. Daley

SYNOPSIS.

Act I—Hick'ry Farm House—Darkwood's plot—Skinner tempted—Aunt Priscilla's love—Jessie's secret—Larry M'Keegan's courting—Jack Nelson's discovery—Ezekiel's prayer.

Act II—In Fortune's shanty—Ezekiel's misfortunes—Darkwood's insult—Skinner's remorse—The New York detective—Jessie returns—The Alderman married—Ezekiel's happiness—A trap for Darkwood—Jack and Jessie—Darkwood at bay—Ezekiel's forgiveness—Old Hick'ry farm restored.

Petty Thieving that Counts Up.

A few days ago sneak thieves broke into an isolated barn on Passaic Valley road, near Berkley Heights, in which David E. Townley, who resides on Manning avenue with B. S. Braider, has his household goods and farm implements stored. The thieves took the wheels from a buggy, and departed with them, leaving the body of the vehicle in the barn.

At different times the structure has been entered and various articles taken therefrom, aggregating $150.

Detective Kelly of Summit has been engaged to ferret out the guilty parties, and is now at work on the clues.

John H. Cuthbert of Cranford, formerly of Plainfield, expects to take an ocean voyage for the benefit of his health next week.

Mrs. E. G. Pease, who is ill at her mother's home in New York, has been given up by the physicians, congestion of the brain having set in.

HER INMOST MIND.

"When I was a young man," began Mr. Arkin, "I was an enthusiastic student of natural science; chemistry, physics, astronomy, zoology, botany, all came in for their share of attention. But the subject which interested me most of all was the anatomy and physiology of the human brain and nervous system. In my travels in the East I had seen a good deal of opium eating and smoking, the use of Indian hemp and other narcotics, and being thus led to study the action of drugs upon nervous tissue I discovered some things of which the scientists of the day know nothing, nor never will if they continue to work in their present superficial fashion.

"One day I received from a friend in Zanzibar a little package of roots which he said were used by the medicine men there, and were supposed to have wonderful properties. I made a decoction of some of them, and, after testing it to ascertain that it was not poisonous, I took a small dose.

"At the end of an hour I could perceive no effect, and had about concluded the thing was a 'fake' when the young man whom I employed to assist me in my experiments entered the room.

"'Well,' I understood him to say, 'I suppose the fool has been messing some more with his filthy roots.'

"'Sir,' I exclaimed, 'how dare you?'

"My assistant looked at me with astonished expression.

"'I didn't say anything, sir,' he replied, and then, though his lips were shut tight, I seemed to hear him add: 'Is he drunk or crazy?' I stood bewildered for a moment and then the truth flashed upon me—the drug had in some way rendered my brain responsive to the thought of another without the mediation of the senses.

"For several days I went about reading the thoughts in people's minds, and then the revelation of the general baseness of humanity became so terrible that I resolved never to touch the drug again." Mr. Arkin here paused.

"And did you never?" I asked, "find any exception, any true, noble soul, amid all the babble of base ones?"

"Never," he replied. "What was not evil was petty and trivial."

"Yes," said I, "such certainly do exist. I will be sworn that I know a person with a mind so pure you might search it with an intellectual microscope without finding one trace of anything ignoble, of anything but what is true, beautiful and good."

My friend gave me an understanding look and said, with a smile:

"Happy the man who can believe that. I envy him from the bottom of my heart."

"If you do not believe it," I replied, provoked, "then take some of your miserable drug and come with me. I will let you see for yourself."

"No," he said, "I vowed never to touch it again, and I never will, but if you would like to try—why I have no objection to lending you a little."

I signified my desire to do so, and he went to his room, returning presently with a little vial, half filled with a ruby liquid.

"Take three drops of that in a glass of water," he said, "about half an hour before you meet this person. But before I give it to you I want you to promise me two things—first, that if as I expect you find this person unworthy you will not in your despair do anything desperate; and, second, that you will return that vial and report the result of the experiment."

I readily acceded to these requests and we parted, he to take his afternoon nap and I to stroll on the beach.

After supper I went to my room, took the required dose and in half an hour sallied forth to find Miss Atwood. I made up my mind whatever occurred not to betray my new power, but I nearly broke my resolution the first person I met. This was one Binks, a fellow who had been in the habit of borrowing small sums of money. He greeted me with a smile and a "How d'ye do?" but he thought:

"Here comes that blooming jay, Brown. Wonder if he's good for another tenner?"

"No, sir," I said, drawing myself up and looking at him fiercely. "That blooming jay, Brown, is not good for another tenner nor for another cent."

His jaw dropped; he stared at me, and I left him under the impression that he had inadvertently spoken his thoughts aloud.

I found Miss Atwood sitting by herself in a cane backed settee on the veranda, looking out over the water. The last glow of the fading sunset gleamed over the tranquil sea. In its magic light Miss Atwood's face seemed to me of almost supernatural beauty, and I approached her with a feeling akin to awe.

This was quite dispelled, however, by her thinking as I came up: "Oh, good! here comes Charlie!"

"Good evening, Miss Atwood," said I.

"Good evening, Mr. Brown," she replied, moving over a little on the seat, "won't you sit down?"

I seated myself beside her, and pointing to the western sky, said:

"See what a beautiful fairyland nature has painted for us in yonder clouds. It looks to me like another and vaster ocean dotted with golden aisles, and on one of them is a palace all of ruby and opal. Would it not be lovely if we could live in such a mansion?"

"Oh, wouldn't it," she cried with that dreamy, poetic expression on her face which had so often charmed me. But to my utter astonishment, she was not thinking of the clouds at all, but was speculating as to whether my rather conspicuous watch chain was genuine or plated.

I thought with chagrin of the various other times I had uttered similar sentimental remarks, and wondered if they had all had the same reception. But I resolved not to judge too hastily and began again:

"The season here is fast drawing to a close, Miss Atwood," I said, "soon all our lazy dream life here will be broken up, and each must return to take his part in the busy life of the world."

"Yes," she said, "isn't it sad to think that the happy days are nearly over, that the friends who have met here and learned to love one another must separate, to be lost forever in the dreary rush of every day life?"

"But in our case there is an alternative," I replied. "If we only wish to, we can make our pleasant summer here but the stepping stone to a lifelong happiness."

"How do you mean?" asked she in an undertone, and looking down in feigned embarrassment. As a matter of fact, however, she wondered if it was getting dark enough so that she could let me kiss her, should I manifest any tendency in that direction. As may be imagined, I was not overpleased with the result of my experiment so far, but still, I reasoned, it was only natural that a lover should overestimate the intellectual qualities of the girl he loved, and as far as I could see she really cared for me, so I said, with perhaps a little less emotion than the occasion demanded, for a gambler who knows the dice are loaded can't work up much excitement:

"Miss Atwood, Lucy dear, you know that I love you." I spoke with greater certainty on this point than lovers are wont to do. "I have loved you since the first day we met in the park. Will you join your lot with mine, Lucy?" I leaned over and took her hand without waiting for an answer.

"Oh, this is so sudden, Mr. Brown," she replied, affecting great embarrassment, but leaving her hand in mine, "you must give me time to consider."

This hypocrisy irritated me.

"Oh, come," I said, "you have thought of this before; I know you have," and considering that it was dark enough, I put my arm over her shoulder, drew her to me and kissed her.

"No," I replied, "you can't get away until you've said 'yes.'"

"Well, then," she said in a mock plaintive voice, "if that's the case I must comply, you wicked man—'yes.'"

I prepared myself for the feeling of tender joy which was to diffuse itself through her mind at this happy consummation, but here is what she thought:

"Well, it's all settled now. I wish, though, it had been Willie; he has twice as much money."

Little she thought how fatal that was! Pushing her rudely from me I exclaimed angrily:

"Indeed! Would you like me to tell him of your regard?"

"Why, what's the matter?" she stammered. "Tell who—what?"

"Tell Willie, whoever he is, of your great affection for his money bags."

"I don't understand," said she, tremulously, which was true enough. Then the same thing occurred to her that did to Binks—she supposed that she had unconsciously spoken her thoughts aloud.

"What did I say?" she asked.

"Oh, you didn't say anything, confound it," I replied, "you only thought."

"How do you know what I thought?" she asked, in indignant astonishment.

"Oh, never mind," I replied. "Good-by." I rose and started to leave her, but she walked quickly up to me, took hold of my coat lapel and cried in a half whisper full of wrath:

"Sir, how dare you trifle with my affections this way?"

The mass of furious thoughts which raged in her mind at this moment was a revelation to me! It was worth all the pain of my discomfiture.

"Don't get excited," I said, soothingly; "excitement dilates the blood vessels of the face and spoils the complexion. As to that breach of promise suit you were just now thinking about, let me, from my legal knowledge, advise you not to try it; you haven't sufficient grounds."

She started back in terror.

"Can you read the inmost working of my heart?" she cried.

"Perhaps," I replied; "at any rate I can see into the cavity where the heart ought to be."

I left her and hurried to my room, giving a wide berth to every one I met on the way. I could not sleep, but sat up all night smoking and pondering over my strange experiment.

As soon as it began to get light I left my chamber and went out on the little balcony where we had been playing chess the day before. On the way I passed close by a servant, and was happy to find the effects of the drug had completely passed away. Whether he thought me an ass or was grateful for the various silver coins I had given him as fees remained as much a mystery to me as ever.

The air outside was still. The waves came in on the beach with the precision of clockwork, and reared, curled over and fell with a deep musical swishing sound, and the roseate hues of the dawn sparkled below in the dew laden lawns of the park.

A strange feeling came over me that all I saw and heard was a stupendous dream of which I was an insignificant part. I half expected to see the scene before me suddenly roll up like a theater curtain to disclose some more real world back of it.

Presently I was roused from my reverie by some one coming up behind me and turning I saw my friend Mr. Arkin.

"Well," he said, "what luck?"

I told him the result of the experiment and returned him the vial.

"Life is a failure," I said.

"No," he replied, "I don't think it is. When inquisitive people like you and I go to prying into secrets not intended for us, it is our own foolishness and not nature we have to blame for the result. The longer I live the more I become convinced that life is symbolical; that its worth lies not in what it is in itself but in what it signifies to us and that the man who expects more is as foolish as he who should tear a rent in a beautiful painting and then complain of the dingy wall behind it."—Exchange.

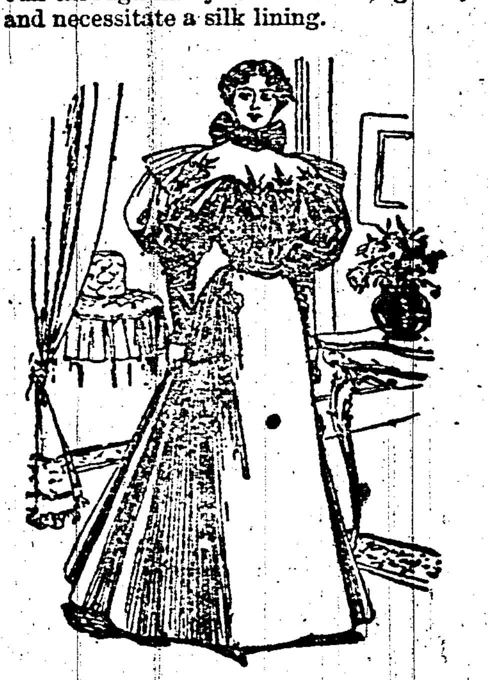
HER RULING PASSION

TWO PARIS DREAMS THAT CAN BE MODIFIED TO SUIT.

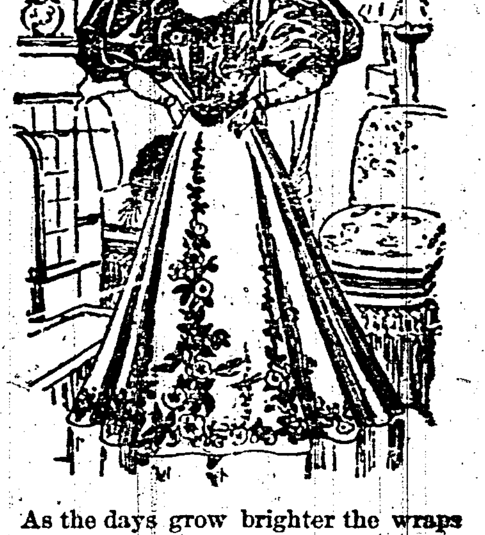
Summer Linens Are as Dainty as Chine and Crepon Effects Are Shown. Turkish Batiste is Something New. Summer Capes.

The dinner dress illustrated here is of lilac bengaline richly embroidered in silk, gold and jet. The visiting gown is of gros de Suez in a soft shade of pinkish gray. The pointed collar is made of rose pink silk embroidered with ruby beads and silk over a deep plisse of silk muslin in the shade of the gown.

The summer cottons and linens are very dainty and lovely, and carry out in colors and designs all the new features seen in the silks and wool. Some of the zephyrs have a distinct chine effect, and there are many cotton stuffs showing crepon waves or seersucker stripes. A very lovely material is a buff cotton with a creamy, crinkly stripe running through it. On the plain stripes are printed tiny Pompadour rosebuds. Most of the materials are decidedly fanciful and show combinations of color as well as a mixture of threads. Indeed, the combination of cotton and silk in the same goods is the most prominent novelty. The new ginghams have silk dots, or stripes, or small figures woven in them. Sometimes an all over lace design is woven on the surface in a silk of the same or another color. Lace stripes run through many of the cotton goods, and necessitate a silk lining.



There is a pretty fabric called Turkish batiste. It shows slightly tufted squares, giving it a faint resemblance to Turkish toweling. A great deal of black and white is still seen; so are the cool cornflower blue and the old fashioned buff and flower designs, particularly roses, are considered in very good style. These designs are partly stamped and partly embroidered. For example, a very pale yellow muslin has a large all over design of woodbine stamped on it in dull greens and golden browns, with the bright berries embroidered in red silk. A cool looking lawn has black polka dots embroidered on a white ground and is divided into squares by threads of pale yellow silk. Many of the lawns have cords running through them of cotton or silk, in the same or a different color. There are lovely crepes, some with the popular Oriental or Japanese designs printed on them. These make charming gowns when softened by a profusion of yellow lace.



As the days grow brighter the wraps grow smaller and gayer; still they all seem to retain the simplicity and the daintiness that have from the first characterized the spring modes for wraps. A cape that shows a novel feature in the use of ribbon is of black silk finished about the bottom by a ruche of the same. It has a short round yoke of an embroidery of jets and blue paillettes done on black net. Below the yoke the cape is covered by two accordeon plaits of black chiffon. At intervals there are straps of black satin ribbon fastened by buttons of blue paillettes. The collar is of the accordeon plaited chiffon, crushed in on each side by a large bow of ribbon. A light silk lace is accordeon plaited and very much used on these collars. It is newer and perhaps in better style now than the chiffon. A pretty cape of a fancy shot silk is trimmed with two rows of this lace. The upper row passes about the shoulders and is bunched up on the shoulder with some ribbon loops. This arrangement of the trimming would, in most cases, add to the becomingness of the garment. The cape has a turned over silk collar; and over this is the accordeon plaited lace, which is arranged with some ribbon, another bunch in the back.

Better than living a hundred years, not seeing the highest religion, is one day in the life of a man who sees the hightest religion.

An Unusual Style.

Barber—How will you have your hair cut, sir?

Mr. Gruff—In silence, if possible.

A Remedy Against Flies.

"I never use window screens," said a wise housekeeper the other day, "because I have a fancy that they shut out all the air in hot weather, and, besides, they serve to keep the flies in the house equally as well as out."

"But I never see a fly in your house," said her friend. "How do you manage it? For my part, I must confess that, screens or no screens, my summer means to me one long battle with the little pests."

"My remedy is a very simple one," said the good housekeeper, "and I learned it years ago from my grandmother, when I used to watch her putting bunches of lavender flowers around to keep the flies away. My method is simpler. I buy five cents worth of oil of lavendar at the drug store and mix it with the same quantity of water. Then I put it in a common glass atomizer and spray it around the rooms wherever flies are apt to congregate, especially in the dining room, where I sprinkle it plentifully over the table linen. The odor is especially disagreeable to flies, and they will never venture in its neighborhood, though to most people it has a peculiarly fresh and grateful smell."

Messages by Barbed Wire.

Webster City, Ia., is becoming honeycombed with telephones, and every town within a radius of fifty miles will soon be connected with Webster City. The scheme is something new and surprising even to old telephone men, but it works like a charm. An inventive genius there struck upon the idea of making direct connections with the barbed wire on the fences that run along the prairie. He tried a line first to Duncombe. It was a success, and now he has an incorporated company which has just sprung into existence and is getting rich. A line was hitched on to the barbed wire fence to Williams, twenty miles away, in one day, by two men who used only eight or ten rods of insulated wire under the road crossings that pass over the railroad. He is laying a line to Boone, forty miles away, and if the barbed wire fences hold out he will push on to Des Moines or Missouri.

The fault of others is easily perceived, but that of oneself is difficult to perceive. A man winnows his neighbor's faults like chaff, but his own faults he hides, as a cheat hides the false die from the gambler.

An evil deed is better left undone, for a man will repent of it afterward; a good deed is better done, for having done it one will not repent.

The Bayonne Budget:—"The Daily Press, an afternoon paper, has been supported by the Plainfield people for eight years. During that period the Press like the progressive people that read it, has also prospered. The other day it came out in an entirely new dress, on its birthday. It is a handsome paper and carefully edited. Plainfield, with a population of 12,000, has two daily papers. Bayonne, with 25,000 people has no daily. If the people of Bayonne took as much interest in their city as the Plainfield people there would be half a dozen daily papers in it.

A Favorite Dealer.

Hillside Cemetery, the handsome city of the dead, is constantly receiving beautiful monuments, both granite and marble; and L. L. Manning seems to be a favorite dealer with those erecting them. The latest additions are two handsome granite monuments in the plots of Griffen Brothers and L. E. Barkalew.

Lawyer Codington Wins Again.

Before the Court of Common Pleas in Elizabeth Saturday the application of Arthur Crane for a hotel license at New Providence was refused. Ex-Judge W. R. Codington of this city appeared for the law and order people who opposed the granting of the license.

Spouses Stayed at Home.

Messrs. Will and "Pid" Randolph of Maynard's tonsorial establishment, and Wm. Kline of Packer's furniture warerooms, took advantage of the low excursion rates, and are in Philadelphia sight-seeing. They were not accompanied by their wives.

Relic of the Battle.

'Clint' Shannon, of Woolston & Buckle's, secured a trophy at the circus grounds after the battle (?) between the police and the gamblers following the Wild West Show, on Monday last. He has varnished it and hung it up behind Manager Weaver's desk.

Chapot & Sons Will Stay Here.

The report that has been in circulation that Chapot & Sons had decided to locate their chamois finishing factory elsewhere than at Evona avenue, is pronounced false. The firm have paid for the land and will soon let the contracts for the erection of the necessary buildings.

Drowned, Not Kidnapped.

Reuben Savage, of Elizabeth, son of Reuben Savage, who disappeared Monday afternoon, was not kidnapped by a band of traveling musicians, but probably was drowned in Staten Island Sound.

Admission By Card Only.

Admissiou to the reception given by Miss Addie Parker Jackson's classes in physical culture and rendering on Thursday evening will be by card only.

VISITED AND INSPECTED.

Plainfield Firemen Visit Paterson and Newark Departments.

Chief Doane, Assistant Chief Martin, Driver Wm. Townley and Abner Bartlett of the Plainfield Fire Department, drove to Paterson Sunday by the way of Orange and were entertained by Chief Engineer Stagg, who gave them an exhibition of the chemical engine, the workings of which they were greatly pleased with. In fact they admired the whole department, which is a model in efficient service.

They returned by the way of Newark, where they called on Chief Kerstead Here they spent a half hour and were shown the new fire patrol house by Superintendent Meeker. It is perfect in its appointments.

There are dogs and dogs. Some dogs would save a man's life; other dogs would kill him if they got a chance. The Press is not informed that any man's life in Plainfield was ever saved by a dog; neither has it been recorded that any human being was ever saved from the grim-reaper by a Towser. Therefore it must be concluded that these two breeds of canines are foreign to this locality. But the snooping dog seems to be in evidence. Whether it is best to shoot the snooping cur or to build fences, and keep him from snooping—that is about your place at least—is a question. "Good Morals" says that if the cur nuisance is not abated, he will have to swear. Then "Aliquis" advises him to build fences for protection to his property and to his morals. Now The Press is in receipt of another communication on the subject from "Fencer", which is given below. The only regret The Press has with reference to the discussion is the point made that the fence is said to be advantageous in keeping dogs away, and, also, in keeping the women from gossiping, via.: the back yard. But the women are able to look out for themselves. "Fencer" says:

"I read 'Aliquis' effusion on the subject of dogs and fences with mild indignation that rose to a fever heat, when, a little later, two dogs broke through my fence and assailed two peaceable old hens who were staked out with their broods, and, after killing one of the chicks and tearing a majority of the feathers out of one of the old hens, were only put to flight through the medium of a soda water bottle, which, by a well-directed aim, struck one of the brutes amidships. Talk about fences! What fence avails keep out these lawless brutes when they desire to get in? Did any one ever succeed in keeping a pair of rabbits, except under lock and key, without some cur, blue-blooded or otherwise, destroying them sooner or later? How many poultry yards have been broken into and devastated by the same factor? The point made by 'Aliquis' is apparently this: 'It is my business to keep as many worthless dogs running loose as I please, and it is your business to protect yourself if you can'! The fact is, there is no protection in any fence, except an expensive one. A majority of our citizens rent their homes, usually with a small plot of ground, which it is a pleasure to cultivate, even on a tiny scale. Now should each tenant erect a fence to keep out his neighbors dogs? According to 'Aliquis' it would seem so, but it appears to me that the other side has the better argument. Let 'Aliquis' keep his dogs if he likes, but let him keep them at home, or send them out walking with a nurse the same as he would his children. Genuine dog-fanciers keep from ten to twenty dogs of all ages, and their neighbors never have cause for complaint. If 'Aliquis' should kill his dogs and cultivate a garden, how soon he would be on the other side of the fence. I had nearly forgotten 'Aliquis' reason, or one of them, as to why people do not have fences: He says it is to afford facilities to the women for slipping into each others kitchens to gossip. Du tel! I did have an idea that back yards and kithens were principally given over to the servants. Certainly the absence of a fence about premises should not be a guarantee that its female occupants are gossips. No, 'Aliquis,' the truth is you are one of those who want the earth with a fence around it. Dogs have their rights, but they are too often allowed more than their share, rather than less."

The Rockaway Record:—The Plainfield Daily Press came out on Friday in a neat and attractive new dress, which is of great credit to Bro. Force.

Caught in the Grippers.

Thomas McIlroy, a valued employe in the Potter Press Works, caught his fingers in the grippers of a press a few days ago and had them smashed so as to keep him from work for some time.

Coming Nuptials.

The marriage of Mary W. Morton to William H. Bohl, both of this city, will take place Wednesday evening, June 11, at the home of the bride's parents on Stone street.

CYCLING COMMENT.

Lyman R. Allen, teacher of sciences in the High School rode to Paterson on his wheel Friday afternoon at which city he spent Saturday with friends.

Several of the High School cyclists have been riding about the surrounding country posting notices for the field day of the P. H. S. A. A. to be held on tee Crescent Oval, Saturday, June 8.

The Elizabeth Daily Journal says: Johnson of Rahway, George Cobb and Charlie Carpenter will ride at the Plainfield meet on Decoration Day afternoon. The two former are at Plainfield, training on the track.

The entries for the Irvington-Milburn road race, which will take place Memorial Day morning, numbers 137, 13 less than those of last year. They include the crack long distance riders of the country. The entries from the Crescent Wheelmen of this city are E. T. Hand and A. H. Barnett.

Answers to 100 letters sent to the bicycle firms throughout the United States by the Cosmopolitan Magazine show that there never was such a demand for wheels, and that all the factories are from 1,000 to 2,000 machines behind in their orders. In Plainfield this healthful excercise has been adopted by all the better class of people, and sales have been very large this season.

The New York Times of yesterday said: The publication of the big prize list for the opening meet of the National Circuit, under the auspices of the Crescent Wheelmen of Plainfield on May 30, has brought in an avalanche of entries for the various events. The popular track of the Crescent Wheelmen will be the objective point of many runs today. The club has expended a large sum upon the track this year, and it is now in fine condition. Many local fliers will train on it in preparation for the Memorial Day meet.

Details of what promises to be one of the largest century runs ever started from Newark were arranged Friday night. The start will be at 5 a. m. on July 6, and the route will be through Belleville, Passaic, Paterson, Montclair, Orange, Elizabeth, Westfield, Plainfield, New Brunswick, Matawan, Keyport, Red Bank, Little Silver and Long Branch to Asbury Park. The checking will be done by the number system, the checks being dropped in boxes at the several places designated. Plainfield and New Brunswick will be the dinner stops.

A Remarkable Cure of Rheumatism.

From the Groton Connecticut Review.—"David Lewis, who has been afflicted all winter by rheumatism, is out again and all due to one of the medicines advertised in our columns. After trying everything possible, he used Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which has relieved him of all pain, from which he was a constant sufferer and promises to make him fit for duty soon. We know David has been a great sufferer and are glad to see him around again." For sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy.

Mr. D. Wiley, ex-postmaster, Black Breek, N. C., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He says this liniment did him more good than all other medicine and treatment put together. For sale at 50 cents per bottle at Reynolds's Pharmacy.

It Did the Business.

Mr. J. H. Cobb, publisher of the Mirror, at Brockton, N. Y., says: "For nearly two years the Mirror has been publishing the advertisements of Chamberlain's Remedies. A few days ago the writer was suffering from a bowel trouble and resorted to an old remedy which did not prove efficacious; finally he tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and two doses did the business, checking it completely. For sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy.

Agreeably Surprised.

"I had a very severe cold on my lungs that caused much soreness and gave me considerable uneasiness in regard to the result," says Mr. T. E. Smith, of Billerica, Mass. "A local druggist called my attention to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and on his recommendation I gave the remedy a careful trial. The result surprised me; I recovered entirely in three days." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy.

June Weddings.

Cards have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Speir Miller of Mercer avenue, announcing the coming marriage of their daughter, Miss Kate Miller, to Frederic Lyddon Hebert of North Plainfield, in Holy Cross Church, Tuesday evening, June 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Breintnall Brooks of Rockview avenue announce the wedding of their daughter, Miss Marion Pamela Brooks, to Francis David Ely, U. S. A., in Holy Cross Church, Wednesday evening, June 5.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

Benjamin Newell is visiting at the home of John V. Beekman of West Eighth street.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Reynolds returned home from Fishkill-on-Hudson Saturday evening.

James R. Joy of Orchard place is entertaining his sister, Miss Alice Joy of Massachusetts.

J. E. Stewart and family of West Seventh street are at the Claflin House, Becket, Berkshire County, Mass.

John VanMiddlesworth of Somerville spent Sunday with his son, Henry VanMiddlesworth of Liberty street.

Mr. and Mrs. Will F. Williams of 303 West Fourth street are entertaining relatives from West Philadelphia.

Miss Mabel Darling was the guest for several days last week of her friend, Miss May Moffett of Westfield.

Miss A. M. Kleinhans of Belvidere, Warren County, is the guest of Miss Madge Depue, 1327 Watchung avenue.

Andrew Muir of West Fourth street is in receipt of a telegram announcing the death of his mother at Hammond, Ind.

Miss Annie Ellis who spent the past five months at Boston, has returned to her home, 516 Ravine road, Netherwood.

Mrs. G. L. Van Emburgh of East Second street spent Sunday at the home of her sister, Mrs. H. Miller, Newark.

Miss Ethel Simmonds of Brooklyn, formerly of this city, spent Saturday and Sunday with friends on Park avenue.

Leonard Golding, formerly of this city but now of Brooklyn, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bushnell of 515 Park avenue.

Miss Alice Neal, who has been visiting relatives in Netherwood for the past two weeks, has returned to her home in New York city.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Borsum of Woodland avenue are rejoicing over the advent of a son who made his appearance Saturday last.

Mrs. William MacDonald, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Slater of Jackson avenue, has returned to her home in Newark.

Mrs. J. T. Armstrong of Brooklyn has returned to her home after a pleasant visit of one week with her sister, Mrs. L. J. Denton of Prospect Hill.

Mrs. R. C. Barkalew of Newark has been a guest for nearly two weeks at the home of her brother-in-law, Freeholder L. E. Barkalew, Emily street.

William Palmer Smith and family have returned to their home on Belvidere avenue, after spending a few days at the Hotel Waldorf, New York city.

Charles Lock, formerly a resident of this city, but who now lives in Mexico, is in town for a few days renewing acquaintauces with his old friends.

Miss Rachel Mair, who has been taking a course of study in a Chicago missionary school, has returned to her home in this city, having completed the course.

Aaron Keyser of Watchung avenue is at the Hotel Templeton, Salt Lake City, where he will remain for the Summer in the interests of his business.

George Quedence of New York and Miss Etta Horstman of Brooklyn, who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bovey of Stone street, have returned to their homes.

Mrs. Julius Williams and son of Elmwood place have returned from a visit with friends at Warrenville. Mr. Williams has also returned from a business trip.

Miss M. Lillian Newman, a teacher in the State Normal School at Trenton, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Newman, West Fifth street.

Miss Sadie Vroom and brother William of Somerville spent Sunday with their sister, Mrs. F. C. Adams of Washington street. Mr. Vroom is one of Somerset County's active Christian Endeavorers.

A Model Hotel.

Seaman Williams & Co., masons, of this city who have had the contract to repair the walls throughout the interior of the Hotel Netherwood have finished their work. Chapman, of Lexington avenue, New York, is now decorating the ceilings and papering the side walls. Proprietor Spitler is sparing no expense to make the hotel the finest in this section of the country.

Chronic Diarrhoea

is cured by the use of our Pills, specially prepared and sold in yellow wrappers. Make sure of this. If they don't, write us fully, and we'll send a special pill that will at the same price. This is some trouble, but

Dr. Deane's

Dyspepsia Pills

are prepared to cure. Yellow wrappers when bowels are loose, white when constipated. 25 cents at druggists'. Send to us for a free sample.

DR. J. A. DEANE CO.,
Kingston, New York.

BAMBERGER'S.

"THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE."

147-149 Market Street, Newark,

The Greatest Department

in our great store, the one that gives the greatest values, the one that has the greatest assortment, the one that draws the greatest crowds is that of

COTTON WASH DRESS FABRICS.

We couldn't begin to tell of all the good things the stock contains. Here are six examples:

Summer Duck Suitings
light and dark grounds, choicest figured and striped effects, value 12½c, at
8 1-2 CTS YARD

New Dress Ginghams
best grade, latest shades, with stripes and checks. 10c value at
6 1-2 CTS YARD.

Best Quality Sateens
dark grounds, fine floral vine and figured effects, value 19c, at
12 1-2 CTS YD.

Fast Black Sateens
"Simpson's" best grade cashmere finish; high lustre, 25c value, for
15 CTS YARD.

All-Wool Challies
genuine imported goods, newest designs in figures aud stripes, 49c value,
29 CTS YARD.

Lawns and Dimities
desirable colors, handsome Dresden effects, newest styles, value 19c at
12 1-2 CTS YARD.

Write for samples; all mail orders promptly filled; free delivery everywhere.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.

147-149 Market Street, Newark.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Standard Railroad
of America.

Protected throughout by the Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

On and after May 20, 1895.

Trains will leave Elizabeth as follows:

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia 12 25 p. m. daily, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Dining Cars, for Pittsburg, Northern and Eastern Pennsylvania.

6 36 p. m.—Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car, daily, for Pittsburg, Chicago and Cleveland, daily except Saturday, for Toledo, Williamsport, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

8 24 p. m.—Southwestern Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car, daily, to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Memphis. Dining car Altoona to Richmond.

8 42 p. m.—Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily, for Pittsburg, Columbus, Chicago and Toledo, daily except Saturday, for Cleveland.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South—1 00, 9 05, 9 36 a. m., 9 39 p. m. On Sunday, at 1 00, 9 05, 9 36 a. m., and 9 41 p. m.

For Baltimore only, 1 37 p. m., week-days.

For Newark and New York—3 02, 5 34, 5 46, 6 17, 6 45, 7 01, 7 20, 7 49, 7 57, 8 06, 8 28, 8 33, 8 47, 9 17, 9 41, 9 48, 10 20, 10 38, 10 49, 11 07, 11 48, a. m. 1 13, 1 20, 1 56, 2 24, 2 40, 2 45, 3 27, 3 47, 4 43, 5 15, 5 36, 5 48, 6 08, 6 27, 6 48, 6 58, 7 07, 7 25, 7 59, 8 17, 9 10, 9 50, 10 03, 11 03, and 11 56 p. m. Sundays, 3 02, 5 34, 7 54, 8 45, 9 20, 9 47, 10 12, 10 38, 10 49 a. m., 12 35, 1 44, 2 33, 2 45, 3 45, 4 38, 5 34, 5 48, 7 05, 7 12, 7 25, 7 58, 8 30, 9 15, 10 16, 11 46, and 11 56 p. m.

For New York only, 6 10 a. m. daily.

For Philadelphia—1 00, 6 57, 7 59, 9 05, 9 36, 11 43 a. m., 12 35, 1 37, 3 33, 5 08, 6 36, 7 46, 8 42, 9 39 p. m., Sunday, 1 00, 6 59, 9 05, 9 36, 10 41 a. m., 5 40, 6 37, 7 47, and 9 41 p. m.

For Atlantic City—2 25, p. m., week-days, with through buffet parlor car, Sunday 6 59 a. m.

For Cape May—1 37 p. m. week-days.

For Rahway—1 00, (1 43 daily except Monday) 6 44, 7 10, 7 59, 8 54, 9 46, 9 50, 10 59, 11 43 a. m., 12 46, 1 11, 1 37, 2 48, 3 20, 3 39, 3 59, 4 38, 4 53, 5 22, 5 40, 6 00, 6 06, 6 12, 6 17, 6 27, 6 45, 6 52, 6 59, 7 20, 7 46, 8 14, 8 55, 9 54, 11 02, 11 45 p. m., and 12 27, night, week-day. Sundays, 1 00, 1 43, 6 59, 8 43, 9 49, 10 25, 10 41, and 11 47 a. m., 12 50, 1 50, 2 47, 3 28, 4 50, 5 20, 5 40, 7 21, 7 27, 7 47, 8 14, 8 47, 9 16, 10 14, 11 00, and 11 55 p. m.

For New Brunswick—1 00, 6 57, 7 10, 7 59, 9 05, 9 36, 9 50, 11 43, a. m., 12 35, 1 37, 2 48, 3 59, 4 38, 5 08, 5 40, 6 06, 6 45, 7 46, 9 39, and 11 02 p. m. Sundays, 1 00, 6 59, 9 05, 9 49, 10 41, a. m. 12 50, 1 50, 5 40, 7 47, 9 16, and 9 41 p. m.

For Woodbridge—(1 43 a. m., daily except Monday) 6 44, 9 46, 10 59, a. m., 12 46, 3 20, 4 53, 5 44, 6 12, 7 20, 9 54, p. m., and 12 27, night, week-days Sundays, 1 43, 10 25, 11 47, a. m., and 10 14 p. m.

For Perth Amboy—(1 43, a. m., daily except Monday,) 6 44, 9 46, 10 59, a. m., 12 46, 3 20, 4 53, 5 44, 6 12, 7 20, 7 36, 9 54, and 12 27 night, week-days. Sundays, 1 43, 10 25, and 11 47 a. m., and 10 14 p. m.

For East Millstone—7 10 a. m., 12 35, 2 48, 5 40 p. m., week-days

For Trenton—1 00, 6 57, 7 10, 7 59, 9 05, 9 36, 11 43 a. m., 12 35, 1 37, 2 48, 5 08, 6 36, 7 46, 8 42, 9 39 p. m. Sundays, 1 00, 6 59, 9 05, 9 36, 10 41 a. m., 5 40, 6 37, 7 47, and 9 41 p. m.

For Lambertville, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, via Trenton—7 59 a. m., 2 48 and 6 36 p. m. and 5 40 p. m., Sunday.

For Flemington—7 59 a. m., and 2 48 p. m.

For Freehold via Monmouth Junction—7 59, 11 43 a. m., 4 38, 5 08 p. m. week-day.

For Jamesburg via Monmouth Junction—7 59, 11 43 a. m., 4 38, 5 08 p. m. week-days; 9 05 a. m. Sundays.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points on New York and Long Branch R. R.—9 46 a. m., 12 46, 4 12, 5 44 p. m., and 12 27 night, week-days. Sundays, 10 25 a. m., and 5 44 p. m., do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.

For Seaside Park, Island Heights, and Toms River—12 46 p. m., week-days.

For Boston—8 46 p. m., daily.

For Brooklyn, N. Y.—All through trains connect at Jersey City with boats to Brooklyn annex, affording direct transfer to and from Fulton street, avoiding double ferriage and journey across New York city.

Leave New York for Elizabeth—(1 00 daily except Monday) 6 00, 6 30, 7 20, 8 10, 8 30, 9 00, 9 10, 10 10, 11 00 a. m., 12 00 noon, 12 10, 12 30, 1 00, 2 10, 2 30, 3 00, 3 20, 4 00, 4 10, 4 30, 4 40, 5 00, 5 10, 5 20, 5 30, 5 40, 5 50, 6 00, 6 10, 6 20, 6 40, 7 00, 7 30, 8 15, 9 15, 10 15, 11 00, 11 50 p. m., 12 15 night. Sundays, 1 00, 6 15, 8 00, 9 00, 9 45, 10 00, 11 00 a. m., 12 00 noon, 1 00, 2 00, 2 45, 4 00, 4 30, 5 00, 6 30, 6 45, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 30, 10 15, 11 00 p. m., and 12 15 night.

S. M. PREVOST,
General Manager.
J. R. WOOD,
General Passenger Agent.

The Kabo High Bust Corset.

Popular with all who desire perfection in shape. Dressmakers prefer them because they secure a perfect fit. Many advantages. Here are a few:

Exquisitely long tapering waist.
Boned with unbreakable Kabo—no dissatisfaction.
Made with soft loop eyelets—no breaking of corset laces or discoloring of undergarments.
In all materials. Prices $1.00, $1.25.

I. LEDERER.

There is one DRESS STAY that
Won't melt apart,
Can't cut through the dress,
Don't stay bent.
It is
BALL'S PEERLESS.
All lengths; all colors.
Seely Edsall, Putnam & DeGraw,
I. Lederer.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite Coal Used Exclusively, Insuring Cleanliness and Comfort.

Station in New York foot of Liberty Street.
Time Table in Effect May 12, 1895.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield 2 14, 3 37, 5 38, 6 05, 6 29, 6 59, 7 26, 7 30, 7 58, 8 00, 8 15, 8 27, 8 31, 8 48, 9 32, 10 04, 10 27, 10 59 a m; 12 06, 1 18, 2 07, 2 30, 3 12, 3 51, 4 48, 5 29, 6 40, 7 03, 8 30, 9 23, 10 17, 11 28, p.m. Sunday, 2 14, 3 37, 6 05, 8 01, 8 52, 10 08, 10 59, 11 16, a m; 12 33, 1 45, 3 30, 5 36, 7 11, 8 23, 8 32, 10 17, p m.

Leave New York, Foot Liberty St., at 4 30, 6 00, 7 15, 8 00, 8 40, 9 10, 10 00, 11 45, a m; 1 10, 1 30, 2 30, 3 30, 3 45, 4 00, 4 30, 5 00, 5 15, (except Saturdays) 5 30, 5 45, 6 00, 6 15, 6 30, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 15, 10 00, 10 15, 11 30, p m; 12 15, 1 00, night. Sunday, 4 30, 7 15, 9 00, 9 15, a m; 12 00 m; 1 00, 2 30, 4 00, 5 30, 7 00, 9 00, 10 00, p m; 12 15 night, 1 00 a m

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at 5 38, 6 29, 6 59, 7 28, 7 30, 8 00, 8 48, 9 32, 10 04, 10 27, a m; 12 06, 1 18, 2 07, 2 30, 3 12, 3 51, 4 48, 5 29, 6 40, 7 03, 8 30, 10 17, 11 28, p m. Sunday 8 01, 8 52, 10 08, 11 16 a m; 12 33, 1 45, 3 30, 5 36, 7 11, 8 23, 8 32, 10 17 p. m.

Leave Newark at 6 15, 7 18, 7 55, 8 39, 9 03, 10 05, 11 35, a m; 1 15, 1 35, 2 20, (Saturdays only) 2 50, 3 35, 4 05, 4 40, 5 04, 5 34, 5 50, 6 20, 7 15, 7 35, 8 40, 10 05, 11 25, p. m. Sunday 7 30, 9 05, 9 35, 11 35 a m; 1 10, 2 35, 4 05, 5 40, 7 20, 9 25, 10 20 p m.

Passengers for Newark please change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield 5 45, 7 10, 8 16, 9 54, 11 00 a m; 12 46, 2 11, 2 32, 3 45, 4 36, 5 05, 5 14, 5 34, 6 04, 6 19, 6 38, 7 12, 7 34, 8 21, 10 26, 11 23, p m; 12 38 night. Sunday 5 45, 8 28, 9 55, a m; 2 03, 3 43, 5 14, 6 35, 10 15, 11 14 p m.

Leave Somerville at 6 00, 6 30, 7 00, 7 25, 7 35, 7 48, 8 20, 9 05, 9 48, 11 40 a. m; 12 50, 1 48, 2 05, 3 25, 4 25, 5 03, 6 35, 8 07, 8 45, 11 05 p. m. Sunday at 8 25, 9 45, 10 35 a m; 12 08, 1 20, 5 10, 6 45, 8 03, 8 05, 9 40 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 5 45, 8 16, 9 54 a m., 12 46, 2 11, 5 05, 5 14, 6 38, 8 21 p. m. Sunday at 5 45, 8 28, a m; 2 03, 6 35 p m.

Leave Easton at 6 05, 7 00, 8 53, a m; 12 32, 3 42, 7 00, p. m. Sunday at 7 15, 10 52 a m; 6 40, 7 30 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield at 9 54 a. m.; 5 05 p. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

5 45 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua.

7 10 a. m.—For stations to High Bridge, connecting for stations on High Bridge Branch.

8 16 a. m.—For Flemington, D. L. & W. R. R., Easton, Bangor and Mauch Chunk.

9 54 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch D. L. & W. R. R., Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Shamokin, Nanticoke, and Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c. Through coach to Williamsport.

12 46 p. m., way for Easton, connecting at Junction for stations on D. L. & W. R. R.

2 11 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre and Scranton, with buffet parlor car to Mauch Chunk.

5 05 p. m., way for Easton, connecting with High Bridge for stations on High Bridge Branch.

5 14 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bangor, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Tamaqua, Shamokin. (buffet parlor car to Scranton.)

6 19 p. m.—For Flemington.

6 38 p. m.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, and Harrisburg.

8 21 p. m.—For Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown.

5 45 a. m. Sundays—For Easton.

8 28 a. m. Sundays—For Easton.

2 03 p. m. Sundays—For Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Reading, and Harrisburg,

6 35 p. m. Sundays—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c., and at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, ETC.

Leave Plainfield at 3 37, 8 00, 10 27, a. m., 1 18, 3 51, 5 29, p. m. Sunday, (except Ocean Grove) 8 52 a. m.; 3 30 p. m.

For Perth Amboy, 3 37, 5 38, 8 00, 10 27, a. m., 1 18, 3 51, 4 48, 5 29, 7 03, p. m., Sundays 8 52 a. m.; 3 30 p. m.

For Atlantic City, 3 37 a. m.; 1 18 p. m.

For Freehold, 3 37, 8 00, 10 27 a. m.; 1 18, 3 51, 5 29 p. m.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia, 5 45, 8 44, 9 46, 10 44 a. m.; 2 17*, 5 34*, 6 45, 8 21, 9 37*, 10 53, p. m. 1 17 night. Sundays—5 45, 9 55, 10 44 a. m., 4 55*, 6 45 p. m. 1 17 night.

For Trenton, 5 45, 8 44, 9 46*, a. m. 12 46, 2 17*, 5 34*, 6 38*, 8 21, 9 37* 10 53, p. m., 1 17 night. Sundays—5 45, 9 55 a. m., 4 55, 5 14*, 6 35*, p. m. 1 17 night.

For Baltimore and Washington at 8 44, 10 44 a. m. 5 34*, 6 45 p. m., 1 17 night. Sundays, 10 44 a. m., 5 14*, 6 45 p. m., 1 17 night.

For Chattanooga, New Orleans and all points South, with through vestibuled sleeping cars via Shenandoah Valley Line, at 5 34* p. m. Sunday 5 14* p. m.

For Buffalo, Chicago and all points West, week-days at 9 54 a. m., 8 21 p. m. Sunday 6 35 p. m.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook.

Through tickets to all points at lowest rates may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.

J. H. OLHAUSEN,
General Superintendent.
H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

CLAIRVOYANT!

●●●●

MRS. DR.
EDWARDS

Arrived in Plainfield Friday, May 17, and will remain one week only, until Friday, May 24, 1895. This will be, without fail, the last opportunity to see the most favored Clairvoyant in the world. Also, massage treatment for ladies only. Will call at residence if desired.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Ladies 50c to $1; gentlemen $1. Can be consulted at the

CITY HOTEL, ROOM 7,

one flight up. (See sign up stairs.) 5 17 6-c

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXVII. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1895. NO. 22.

"Support the Constitution, Which is the Cement of the Union, as Well in Its Limitations as in Its Authorities."—Madison.

WAS WAR FOR THE LORD.

Dr. Lewis's Interesting Memorial Day Sermon.

VETERANS AND FRIENDS TURN OUT.

He Says That War, With All Its Evils, Has Been a Great Civilizer, and Human Rights Have Found Their Progress Along the Pathway of Earth's Battlefields.

Winfield Scott Post, No 73, G. A. R., Major Anderson Post, No 109, G.A.R., Woman's Relief Corps, No 10, auxiliary to Winfield Scott Post and John Hand Camp, No 28, S. of V., to the number of about 150, marched in a body to the Seventh Day Baptist Church Sunday and listened to a patriotic sermon by the pastor, Dr. A. H. Lewis.

Every seat in the handsome edifice was taken. After the organization had taken their seats, a very fine rendition of "My Country 'Tis of Thee" was given with variations on the organ by Miss Jessie Utter. This was followed with a beautiful anthem by the choir. Rev. Dr. Livermore then read the scripture selection and offered prayer, after which Miss Kate Opdyke, of Somerville, sang a solo that was very much enjoyed. Around the pulpit Old Glory was draped artistically and an excellent picture of Abraham Lincoln hung in the centre with a beautiful arrangement of flowers entwined. Beneath was a large picture showing the martyred President and his staff.

Dr. Lewis spoke in part as follows:

Dr. Lewis's text was from Rev. 19:6: "Alleluia! for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth." Theme: God the Supreme Arbiter in the Affairs of Nations. History is full of evidence that a power unseen and often wholly unappreciated at the time decides every great issue in which questions of right and righteousness are at at stake. Men plan and purpose—but sooner or late God decides by resistless decisions. In all this He is educating men and making the world better. War, with all its evils, has been a great civilizer, and human rights have found their progress toward recognition and triumph along the pathway of earth's battlefields. It has been thus, but our nation has now reached a point at which no more need or possibility of war ought to appear.

In the late war, as we can now see since the smoke of battle has cleared away, there were positive evidences of the overruling power of the Omnipotent Jehovah. For example: At the first, men said we will compromise and avoid war. We will not come to blows and bloodshed. God said: The evil is too great, the war must come. Then men said: We will save the Union and the Constitution, but we will not touch the real cause of the trouble—Slavery. God said: "You must let my people go." Then we said: We will settle the question of Slavery in some way by purchase, or by compromise. God said: It is too late to compromise, let my people go. To do all these things God chose the man for the hour and made him the "man of destiny,"—Abraham Lincoln. He inspired and guided him as Commander-in-Chief under God the Supreme Commander, to lead the Nation through the wearisome and bloody way to righteousness and justice, etc. Hence to victory.

Dr. Lewis here read various extracts from Lincoln's State papers, showing that the final issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation was the result of an agreement between God and Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln said: "I made a solemn vow before God that if General Lee should be driven back from Pennsylvania, I would crown the result by the declaration of freedom to the slaves." God kept his part of the contract, and gave you the victory at Gettysburg, that the world might see that He was leading his subordinates, your comrades, unto victory, and the Nation unto righteousness.

There are many new and vital problems again at hand, such as an honest ballot, just administration of governments in City, State and Nation; problems of economics, of immigration, of foreign interference, by direction or indirection, of separation of Church and State, etc. All of which God must settle, by guiding us, or they will never be settled rightly. And God will help us to settle them rightly, if we will listem to him.

In closing Dr. Lewis made an earnest and tender appeal to each veteran to believe that God guides individual men as He does Nations. That He waits to guard from temptation and evil, to strengthen in all right doing, and to lead to everlasting peace and salvation, all who will trust Him.

The service closed with the singing of "My Country 'Tis of Thee," after which Dr. Livermore pronounced the benediction.

FROM ACROSS THE WAY.

Many Items of Interest For the Boroughites.

ARRANGED FOR QUICK PERUSUAL.

A Cow That Was Looking for Ice Cream—St. Joseph's Children of Mary Portray All Nations—Nell Picket Goes Up for Another Sixty Days—Notes—Personals.

—Samuel Moore and Samuel Taynor were the two extra marshals on duty Saturday night.

—Carney Bros. are putting all the modern improvements into Dr. Zeglio's property, corner Somerset and Pearl streets.

—Francis J. Doremus of Prospect place, represented one of the Assembly Districts of Morris County in the Legislature of 1878.

—Horace Doty of Harmony street, formerly conductor on the street railway, who has been ill for the past week is recovering.

—Harvey A. Bird, born at Mount Bethel, Oct. 18, 1819, and now rounding out his 76 years, says: "Plant your lima beans; the new moon's arrived".

—D. N. Groendyke of Mercer avenue has parted with the horse that led him such a spirited chase up Somerset street one day last week. George Conover is now the owner of the frisky critter.

—Two fakirs sang "On the Sidewalks of New York" Saturday evening at 8 to a large and seemingly appreciative audience on Somerset opposite Emily street. They were peddling "All the latest songs of the day at five cents per copy."

—Newt. Smalley, W. F. Wiliams, (Barney) S. B. Wheeler, "Al" Smalley, and George Randolph will fish for pickerel in a private lake at Rockaway, Morris County, Decoration Day. The party will be the guests of Mr. Hoagland of Rockaway, who is the owner of the lake.

—Town Committeeman Elias Allen is preparing to put 100 tons of crushed stone on the East Valley road, commencing in front of the Blume property, continuing on towards Scotch Plains as far as the same will go. The roads in North Plainfield township are the best in Somerset County—of course, excepting the borough roads.

—A stranger who was driving fast through the streets of the borough Saturday night, was stopped by Marshal Samuel Moore and reprimanded. George Miller, thinking that the marshal was going to arrest the stranger, interfered so persistently that it was found necessary to arrest Miller. This morning Justice Crosley fined him $3, which he paid.

—Marshal Wilson found Nellie Pickett, who is well known among her class, in a disorderly condition Saturday night at a late hour. She had been out on a racket, and returning to her home on Grove street attempted to break up housekeeping. She was arrested much against her will, and this morning when brought before before Justice Crosley, words could not express her feelings. The Judge thought that 60 days would be sufficient, and she was given that time in which to recuperate.

—Levi P. Dupee has a cow that is a unique specimen of the hoof tribe. This producer of the lacteal fluid broke loose from the lot near Rockview avenue, where she was pastured yesterday, and meandered unobserved down towards the center of the city. The owner finally discovered her absence, and made a search for the bossy. She was found in the rear of Compton's ice cream parlors on West Front street, as if seeking for a dish of what the young swain spend so much money for in the Summer months. After some trouble she was driven back to where she belonged. Mr. Dupee says that if he had only known that she wanted ice cream he would have furnished her with it direct from his own house.

—The Children of Mary gave a reception in St. Joseph's Church last evening, the programme being an enjoyable one. The countries represented and those representing them were as follows: North America, Miss McCaffery; South America, Miss Kate Egany; Africa, Miss Nellie Bagley; Asia, Miss May Hughes; England, Miss Kate Kiely; Ireland, Miss Richardson. The introductory part was taken by Miss Blanche Brizard, and the maids of honor were Miss Anna Sheridan and Miss Alice Kennedy. Miss Kate Cooley did the crowning, assisted by Miss Annie McCullough and Miss Mamie Carney. A feature of the event was a bass solo, "Veni Creator", by James Bailey, assisted by the chorus, and Miss Tinnie Smith rendered a delightful soprano solo, entitled "Ave Verum". Following this Father Miller preached a very impressive sermon on the "Blessed Virgin".

A CHORAL JAMBOREE.

A Delightful Evening With the Singers.

FIFTY CENTS WAS THEIR PROFITS.

Charles W. McCutchen is the President for the Coming Year—Success of the Past Gives Great Hopes for the Future—Artistic Programme Rendered at the Finale.

The most successful season of the Choral Society since its organization came to a fitting end last Tuesday when the "jamboree", as it is called, was held in Vincent Chapel. It was largely attended by the members and their friends, and everyone declared it a delightful evening.

President Charles W. McCutchen introduced David E. Titsworth as "ring master" and under his guidance the entertainment was continued. Mr. Titsworth first announced a piano duet by Miss Jessie Utter, the accompanist and Edward J. Fitzhugh, the conductor, and remarked that "if he would conduct her to the piano she would accompany him". A march by Bohm was then rendered in a most artistic manner. Two selections "More and More" by Tosti and a "Lullaby" by Hughes were sung by George H. Simonds, baritone. Mr. Simonds, who is the New Jersey agent of the Home Life Insurance Company and a citizen of Newark, is the possessor of a very sweet voice and a richness of tone that quite delighted his hearers.

The Ladies Chorus of about forty-five next gave the cantata "The Lady of Shalott" by Bendell. Mr. Fitzhugh acted as conductor and the solo parts were sung by Miss Delphine Bowers, Mrs. Asa Collier and Mrs. Samuel Collins.

The rendering of this selection was most excellent, both on the part of the chorus and the soloists.

Lewis E. Bond next favored his fellow choralites with the tenor solo from the cantata "Rebekah" by Barnby. President McCutchen made a few remarks, speaking of the great success of the last year and the greater hopes for the future.

After another baritone solo by Mr. Simonds entitled "Anacreon, a Poet", by Arnold, a business session of the society was held. Mr. Howland was elected secretary, pro tem, as Nelson Runyon, the regular secretary, was detained at home as the result of a bicycle accident, and read the secretary's report. G. T. Rogers read his report as treasurer and showed that the society had paid all its debts and had 50 cents left.

The following officers were then elected for the coming year: President, Charles W. McCutchen; vice-president, David E. Titsworth; secretary, Nelson Runyon; treasurer, G. T. Rogers; librarian, N. Y. Hull; assistant librarian, S. R. Raynolds; directors, Rev. Dr. W. R. Richards, D. E. Davis, Dr. R. J. Shaw.

An amendment to the constitution providing for the appointment of an Advisory Board from the subscribing members was carried.

A vote of thanks was extended to the Ladies Chorus for the kind entertainment.

The meeting then adjourned and all united in spending a social hour together while a committee served ice-cream and cake.

The committee in charge of the refreshments consisted of Misses Runyon, Blair, Jackson, Sharp, Potter, Stevens, Woltman, Hasbrouck, Marsh, and Mrs. N. Y. Hull. They were assisted by a number of the young men in passing the good things.

After a very pleasant evening the Choral Society disbanded for the Summer.

Happy May.

Yesterday afternoon the eighth birthday of May Garrity of Arlington avenue was celebrated by her many little friends, who were Lilia and Gertrude Coddington, Julia Grisly, Kittie Conshee, Arthur Grisly, Etta Garrity, Willie Garrity, George Rittenhouse, Anna Cooper, Miss Evely Vardon, Mrs. Grisly, Mrs. Garrity, and Mrs. Conshee. Many presents were received. The party had a merry time playing games, after which cake, ice cream, and candy and lemonade were served.

Will Do a Big Business.

Titsworth & Company have secured the privilege of selling soft drinks, candy, cigars, etc., on the Crescent Oval at the bicycle meet. They will have two stands.

Festival For the Ball Team.

A strawberry and ice-cream festival will be conducted in the Y. M. C. A. Building Monday, June 10, commencing at 7. The proceeds will be used to meet the expenses of the baseball team.

LET GOOD MEN WEEP.

That is What Was Said When John Hand Died.

HIS FACE WAS TOWARDS THE FOE.

A Thrilling and Exciting Article From "The Plainfield Union" of 1861 That Will Interest the Boys in Blue and Every Other Patriotic Citizen—A Name That Lives in Memory.

The following article is taken from "The Plainfield Union", under date of Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1861, and is especially interesting at this time, as the Sons of Veterans, who have taken the name of John Hand, will hold special services over his grave at Scotch Plains, Thursday morning. He was a brother of Capt. William Hand of this city.

It reads as follows: "Let traitors rejoice and good men weep, for another patriot has fallen, with his face toward Heaven and his feet to the foe, and from the little band of noble men who went from among us to the field of battle, one has already been laid a bleeding sacrifice upon the altar of Liberty.

"John Hand, a name that will live long in the memory of our people, was one of those who went forth in our first quota to the war. Sundering all the ties of friendship, of social and domestic relations, he went out from among us to maintain the honor of our flag and defend our liberties; and yesterday he was brought back to his home cold in death, and clad in the simple uniform he had so honored. It appears that a party of about 40 men, of which Mr. Hand was one, was out on a scouting party, when they were attacked by a large rebel force, who attempted to surround and capture them. They retreated and were fired upon, and in this unfortunate skirmish two of them were killed, Mr. Hand of Plainfield, and Mr. Daily of Elizabeth. Mr. Hand's remains, in charge of an officer, were brought to his friends yesterday morning. As the news spread throughout the village that one of our company had fallen, a shadow seemed to settle down upon the place. Even the carriages seemed to glide along with a more subdued rumble, and everything gave evidence that some great sorrow had fallen upon our people. At noon the stores were all closed, business was suspended, flags hung at half-mast, and draped in mourning, and every token of respect was manifested toward the departed soldier. A sister had died on Saturday, the same day on which Mr. Hand was killed, and they were to be buried side by side. About one o'clock the procession moved, the soldier's hearse covered with the flag he had died in defending, and his coffin wrapped in its fold, while the young Zouaves formed his body-guard. A sadder procession, and perhaps a larger, never passed through our village. We counted 60 wagons, including the hearses, and many walked all the way to the Scotch Plains, where the funeral rites were performed. It spoke louder than words for the patriotism of our village, and was a fitting tribute to the patriotic dead.

"In the evening a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Methodist Church, to afford an opportunity for an expression of sympathy, and of patriotic determination. Excellent speaking was made by the Rev. Messrs. Luke, Atkinson, Bailey and Crandall, and also by Messrs. Runyon, Marsh, Orton and Hasbrouck. A more substantial evidence of sympathy in the shape of pecuniary aid, was proposed by Mr. Orton, and a collection was taken, but we have not learned the amount received. A series of resolutions were adopted by the meeting, expressive of their feeling. The meeting was every way a success. With no general notice of the meeting the church was well filled, and the enthusiasm more general and free than at any previous meeting."

A Sacred Agreement.

An agreement was made a number of years ago between John Benner of Fanwood and John Mannion of Bound Brook that in case of either of them dying, the survivor should decorate yearly the missing one's grave sometime near Decoration Day. Mr. Mannion died a few years ago, and Mr. Benner with a few friends has since fulfilled the pledge then made and Saturday, accompanied by Thomas Buckley, John Bowman, and Edward Thorn of this city, decorated the grave in the cemetery at New Brunswick where Mr. Mannion was interred.

Shows What a Pretty Place It Is.

The Hotel Netherwood has issued a very pretty little tintogravure pamphlet with handsome cuts of the exterior and interior views of the hotel, and a diagram of the rooms. The new proprietor has already booked a number of families for the Summer.

THE TALENT COMING.

The Bicycle Riders Gathering for Thursday's Event.

THE SPALDING TEAM ARE HERE.

And With Them are Some of the Celebrities of the Sporting World—Record Breakers Who Will Try to Break More Records at the Meet.

Never before has there been so many noted sporting people in Plainfield as there are today, all of whom have come to attend the National Circuit meet of the Crescent Wheelmen on Decoration Day. Tuesday morning a party of the racers arrived from Louisville, whose names are well-known to every wheelman in the country. They are: David Shafer, trainer and manager of the Spalding racing team; Pete McCue, his assistant; Walter C. Sanger, the "Big Un"; L. Duté Cabanne, the "Black Adonis"; Fred J. Titus, the "Marble Heart"; Conn Baker, the Hoffman team crack and Manager E. N. Humphres; F. Ed Spooner, "On the Spot"; Master Lee Richardson, the premier fancy bicycle rider of the world; W.C. Ingersoll, representing the National Cycle News Bureau of New York. Pictures of the Spalding team are published above. The following is a brief sketch of Master Lee Richardson:

In all the history of trick and fancy cycle riding, the game has never produced a better or more graceful exponent than Master Lee Richardson, who today holds the world's record for backward riding, both wheel and man traveling backwards. This is a feature of the performance that has never been attempted by any other rider, for even a short distance, while Master Lee rides half miles with as much grace and apparent enjoyment as do our cracks in the usual manner. Lee has been a rider for the past thirteen years, having mounted the smallest ordinary ever made, at the early age of three. His repertorie of tricks and forms of riding are extensive, enabling him to entertain the same audience for hours at a time. At Louisville on Saturday last he went against his own world's record of 2:32 2-5 for a half mile in backward motion, lowering it to the phenomenal time of 2:29.

Negotiations are now pending for Master Lee's appearance at the meet here on the 30th. If the arrangements are effected, Master Lee will go for a new world's record for a longer distance, and endeavor to lower his half-mile record.

CYCLING COMMENT.

The Rover Cycle Club of New York will have a run to this city July 7.

Charles Lister sold an Apollo wheel to H. Stewart of Cranford last night, and a Wynnewood to W. Western of North Plainfield.

W. J. Helfert of Utica, and Conn Baker of Columbus, O., are additional entries for the big cycle meet, Thursday, at the Crescent Oval.

The kranks will have an opportunity on Saturday to witness an exhibition of the National game. The Y. M. C. A. team will meet the Cranfords on Crescent Oval. An admission of 15 cents will be charged, to help pay the expenses of the team. All lovers of the game should assist the young men in furnishing good sport this Summer.

What is practically a revival of the old New Jersey Road Racing Association is the movement being fostered by the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. And all of the New Jersey Clubs within its membership have signified their approval of the scheme. The plan is for a series of road races between teams representing the clubs of the association. There are two plans, by the way, which have been proposed as the best means of determing the championship of the association. The first is when more than three clubs compete, the teams are divided into sections, and trial heats ridden. Then the winners of the several heats meet in a final race for the championship. The other plan is to have each club meet every other club once and the winner of the most victories to be declared the champion team. The committee having this matter in charge will soon hold a meeting and determine upon the association's action, and if it is decided to hold the races, the particulars will be arranged. The distance, it is understood, is to be ten miles.

Cut His Hand.

The little son of E. H. Dobbs of Netherwood, quite seriously cut his right hand with a piece of glass Saturday. Dr. Hedges dressed it.

TO KEEP PEOPLE SOBER.

Col. Hadley Explains a Temperance Movement.

WILL BE LOCALIZED TO PLAINFIELD.

The Object Is to Build Up and Strengthen the Church, Instead of Criticising and Weakening It—Politics and Denominationalism to Be Eliminated.

Sunday afternoon the audience at Reform Hall listened with close attention to an address from Col. Hadley, in which he described the new Christian Temperance Movement that has already become popular in many sections of the country. The technical or incorporate name of the society is The Christian Man's Union for Total Abstinence and Rescue Work. It was organized nearly two years ago with a National Committee in New York, whose headquarters are at 433 Lexington avenue, near the Grand Central depot. The officers are: John H. Huyler, president; Col. H. H. Hadley, vice-president and manager: A. E. Yates, secretary; George F. Langenbacher, treasurer. Among the members of the National Committee are: Rev. B. Fay Mills, the great evangelist; H. M. Moore of Boston, president of Moody's Seminary; C. N. Crittenton, the founder of the many rescue missions of his name; Samuel H. Hadley, superintendent of the Jerry McAuley Water Street Mission, New York; Col. Wm. Evans, Hon. John G. Wooley, C. H. Mead, Thomas Edward Murphy, Rev. S. Edward Young of Newark, and other noted workers, who feeling in this work the great need of an undenominational temperance work, neutral as to politics, formed this National Union which already has branches in many parts of the United States and Canada. It is claimed to be the only temperance movement on the platform of which all denominational and political preferences are buried.

According to Col. Hadley's description in order to be a member of any local Union the applicant must be a member of some evangelical church in the place, and to continue to be a member in good standing and must attend the meetings of their own church every Sunday and the prayer or class meetings once a week if possible.

The members further agree to help build up the churches to which they belong, and neither in public or private conversation criticise churches, church members, or those connected with any other religious or temperance movement. They are formed to represent in the community Christian, temperance and rescue work in connection therewith.

To this end each member agrees to try and seek and save at least one victim of drink each year, but before such recruit can become a full member of the Union he must unite with some church and be a regular attendant at its meetings.

The object of the Union thus being to strengthen and build up the church, instead of critcising and weakening it, and to that end the national committee in good faith invites the co-operation of the churches everywhere. At any meeting of the Union (local or National), any mention or attempt to discuss politics or denominationalism is equivalent to a resignation by the speaker, and he may be called to order as no longer a member.

The majority of the officers and members of a local Union must be men, and every member agrees to do individual rescue work, endeavoring to pay special attention to one drinking person by trying to bring him or her to the meetings of the Union; and through the Union, if he is worthy and sincere, into the church of his choice. It is hoped by the friends of the movement to inaugurate aggressive branches all over the country. During the past year seven of the local Unions which were formed throughout the country, have become successful rescue missions. It is a movement of the laymen for the non-churchgoers.

MISS RENARD SICK.

The Howard Stock Company Closes the Season Here.

John A. Preston's Howard Stock Company closed its season temporarily Saturday evening, owing to the illness of Miss Renard, the leading lady, who was stricken down with malarial fever on Thursday. Miss Renard is now at the Hotel Grenada in a precarious condition. The physician in charge states that the fever was contracted in the dressing rooms of Music Hall. President Rockfellow of the Board of Health made an examination of the sanitary arrangements of the Hall this morning. The company had six weeks more to run, and was to appear in Trenton tonight.

SKIN GRAFTING A FAD

A LITTLE BOY'S PATRIOTISM CAUSED THE LOSS OF MUCH CUTICLE.

Society Girls and Business Men, Little Children and School Teachers of Montclair all Contribute a Piece to the Patchwork.

There is a little boy in Montclair, N. J., who had such a jolly Fourth of July celebration last year that he hasn't got over it yet. He nearly burned himself up with firecrackers and the wounds wouldn't heal.

The only thing the doctors could do for the little boy was to try skin grafting—that is, picking out nice, clean, fresh little bits of skin from people's arms and getting it to grow on the sore places. And ever since last Fourth of July the doctors have been doing this. It seems wonderful to relate that they have skin grafted no less than 11,000 little pieces of skin on him, and it will take 5,000 more to entirely heal the burns.

This little boy's name is Freddy Griffith, and he lives at No. 87 Forest street. His father, Mahlon Griffith, isn't a rich man. Freddy is twelve years old.

Like a good little, patriotic boy, he spent the glorious Fourth last year setting off fireworks, but he saved his choicest stock for evening. This consisted of a pocketful of red, white and blue cartridges which he intended to fire from a toy pistol. How it happened he has never been able to tell to this day, but about 9 o'clock that evening he put his left hand into his trousers pocket, when suddenly there was a tremendous explosion. All of the cartridges had exploded in his pocket at once.

His friends think that he must have forgotten a piece of lighted punk with which he had been setting off firecrackers and dropped it in among the cartridges. At any rate, the various explosives set fire to his clothing and he was terribly burned about the lower portion of the abdomen and body. His limbs were burned from the groin down to the knees. He was also severely burned about the thighs. The flesh was burned completely off the left hand and wrist. At first it was thought that the unfortunate little fellow could not possibly recover.

The first operation was performed in August last, and the Griffith home was besieged with men and women, boys and girls, of all ranks and conditions of life, anxious and eager to be operated upon for the benefit of the little sufferer. At that time Fred was not able to be out of bed. He lay with supports under his body in such a position as to keep the injured parts from coming in contact with anything that might irritate the burns.

The volunteers first bare their arms. Dr. Halsey then gives the arms an antiseptic wash, in order that every particle of dirt may be removed. It would not do for even an infinitesimal particle of foreign matter to remain on the graft when it is applied to the boy's wounds. This shows how exacting nature is. Then the doctor shaves the surface of the arm that he is going to operate on. By this means the cuticle is brought to its virgin whiteness and loses even its growth of tiny hairs. Then the operator takes a small pair of pincers, so delicate that the points can scarcely be distinguished with the naked eye, and with a quick motion raises a piece of skin. This he nips off with a pair of scissors.

As fast as he gets the grafts he throws them into a glass dish containing diluted salt and water, which serves to cleanse them and keep the vitality in them. The grafts range in size from one thirty-second of an inch in length and breadth to one-half an inch, but very few pieces as large as the latter have been cut.

While Dr. Halsey procures the grafts Dr. Case puts them on the boy's wound. The cuticle that has been grafted upon the boy has been taken from over two hundred persons. It became a very proper fad among the young society people in Montclair to contribute skin for the cure, and swell young women vied with swell young men in proffering their fair arms to be operated upon. It also speaks well for the health and vitality of the residents of Montclair that the physicians never found it necessary to refuse any volunteer on account of ill health, bad blood or anything else.

The skin grafting symposiums took place every Sunday and every Thursday. Now that the cure is so nearly completed the doctors only work on Sunday. Fred is now able to sit up in an invalid's chair, and during the operation is not under the influence of anaesthetics. When asked by a reporter if he will play with fireworks again, he said: "You just bet I will! What would Fourth of July be without fireworks? But," he added, "I'll be more careful next time."—N. Y. World.

The Uncertain Public.

"There seems to be a limit to the power of kings after all," said Emperor William, morosely. "I don't like to acknowledge that I'm vanquished, but I'm very much afraid I'll have to."

"What is the matter, your highness?"

"I'm a little bit disappointed, that's all. The Napoleon revival and the Trilby craze both prosper beautifully, but my Aegir fad doesn't seem to get along worth shucks."—Washington Star.

A doctor has discovered the curious fact that the skull of a man who has died from delirium tremens contains an alcoholic gas. A small opening in the skull soon after death permits this gas to escape, and it can be ignited, and burns with a bluish flame.

His Views.

"What are your views on the higher criticism, Doctor?" asked the inquisitive passenger.

"I am not a doctor," replied the ministerial looking passenger, "I am an actor. But as regards the higher criticism, I fully believe in it. The gang in the gallery knows more about a play than anybody else."—Indianapolis Journal.

FORESTS TURNED TO STONE.

An Insight to the Mighty Operations of Nature Which Produced It.

The Yellowstone National Park is called the Wonderland of America, and since the destruction of the New Zealand geyser area, it is, perhaps, entitled to be called the wonderland of the world, for within its limits the most varied of nature's workings may be observed. Its hundreds of hot springs and geysers, its precipitous canons and rushing cataracts, its snow capped mountain peaks and mirrored lakes, making it of surpassing interest. The lover of natural scenery may linger long over its beauties and its wonders.

From the geological point of view it is also of great interest, for here may be found rocks that range in age from the most ancient of which we have any knowledge to those in process of formation at the present moment. The superheated waters of the hot springs and geysers hold a large amount of rock making material in solution, which is deposited about the openings of the springs on the cooling of the waters, and in this way building up a mass of great magnitude.

These springs and geysers are constantly breaking out in new places, often on the borders or in the forests of living trees. The trees are killed at once by the hot water, and on becoming withered and dry, begin soon to take up the rock making solution by which they are bathed, and thus to pass into the fossil state.

Conditions similar to these, or at least favorable to the preservation of fossil forests, appear to have existed from a remote time, for there is evidence to show that the fossil forests were preserved before the most active of the hot spring phenomena were inaugurated. These fossil forests are located in the northeastern corner of the Yellowstone National Park, at a place known locally as Amethyst Mountain or Fossil Forest Ridge.

This is really a mountain some ten miles long and rising nearly or quite 2,000 feet above the level of the valley. If it were possible to cut a section down through this mountain, as a slice is cut from a loaf of bread, there would be found a succession of at least fifteen fossil forests one above another. That is to say at some remote day, geologically speaking, there grew a great forest which was covered up by the ejected material from a great volcano, rivaling in size Mount Etna, that is known to have existed some miles to the north. The trees were entombed in an upright position, and under the action of silica charged waters were fossilized. The action of the volcano ceased and quiet was restored for a sufficient length of time for a second forest to be developed above the first. Then came a second outburst from the volcano, and this forest was buried and fossilized like the first, and so in turn have the dozen or more forests flourished and been engulfed.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S GOODNESS.

Her Acts of Consideration to Old Friends and Schoolmates.

Mrs. Cleveland is very kind to all her old classmates at Wells College, but she is more than kind to those of the number who are obliged to support themselves. At the Pure Food Exposition in Washington last fall a classmate gave lessons in cooking. She was a guest during the ten days of the exposition at Woodley, the President's country place.

"The President's carriage," writes the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record, "brought her to her duties every morning and carried her out again after the close of the exhibition at 11 o'clock p. m.

"Mrs. Cleveland was a regular attendant on the classes, which, of course, made them fashionable. The cooking room was decorated with flowers from the White House conservatory every morning, and nothing was left undone by the President's wife to promote the success of her classmate."

Miss Catherine Willard, the niece of the apostle of temperance, Miss Frances Willard, was a roommate of Mrs. Cleveland at Wells College. She has a remarkable contralto voice and supports herself by singing. While she was visiting Mrs. Cleveland circulars were sent from the White House to the society people announcing that Miss Willard would give three concerts at the residence of Secretary Lamont under the patronage of the President's wife, to which season tickets of admission would be furnished applicants upon the receipt of $10.

For several days after the sending out of the circulars carriages filled with fashionable women rolled up to the entrance of the President's house. A large audience greeted Miss Willard at her concerts.

Sublime Self-Sacrifice.

"You look pale," said the sharp nosed girl.

"I feel pale," sighed the fluffy girl. "But I am happy, anyway. You know that stingy little Chollie Tapetie? Well, he did open his heart enough to take me to the food show, and, of course, I sampled the samples. What are samples for? And after I had eaten this and drunk that and the other till I just couldn't stand any more we started home. Then he thought he saw his chance. So he asked me to have some ice-cream."

"And did *you* accept?" asked the sharp nosed girl.

"Accept? I ate three plates. With cake. And lemonade.

Discriminating Wisdom.

A correspondent thinks he has discovered a discrepancy in the Bible because one verse says, "Answer a fool according to his folly lest he be wise in his own conceit," while another verse says, "Answer not a fool according to his folly lest thou also be like unto him." Solomon probably had in view the fact that there are two kinds of fools, each kind requiring different treatment.—Albany Times-Union.

TALENTED SCHOLARS.

Miss Jackson's Pupils Display Perfect Training.

A BRILLIANT AUDIENCE PRESENT.

The Students in Physical Culture and Rendering Give a Delightful Entertainment in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Which Is Received With the Utmost Favor By the Large Assemblage of Guests.

That Plainfield has her full share of talented young women was abundantly shown Thursday at the recital of Miss Addie Parker Jackson's classes in physical culture and rendering held in the pretty little hall in the Y.M.C.A. building. The hall was crowded to its fullest capacity with an interested audience who manifested their appreciation by hearty applause and offerings of flowers to nearly every participant.

The programme commenced with a physical culture drill by the following: Misses Katharine Dwight, Amy Emmons, Emma Fish, Mandane Hyde, Mary Hull, Mary Luckey, Elizabeth Fish, Marie Newman, Grace Overton, May Pamalee, Lucy Pound, Edna Smith, Alice Thompson, Master Clarence Mills. Miss Helen Hasbrouck acted as accompanist.

The graceful motions of the young women in their light blue costumes formed a rare and beautiful sight, and during their occupancy of the stage it presented a veritable symphony in blue, while Miss Hasbrouck's delicate accompaniment added greatly to the pleasing effect.

After the vigorous applause had died away Miss Mary A. Luckey gave the recitation "Brier Rose", and charmingly told the story of the girl who, though scorned by all, at last saved the lives of her townspeople at the expense of her own. Miss Luckey kept the attention of her listeners constantly, and her tender pathos brought tears to the eyes of many.

"The Raggedy Man" was next given by Miss Edna Smith, whose simple and blithe way took the audience by storm.

That touching little selection "The Clown's Baby", was rendered by Miss Lucy Pound in a most admirable manner. Miss Elizabeth Fish, in "The Jealous Wife" displayed her talent to its best advantage. The mixture of jealousy and trust, of honor and love, was finely portrayed, while her imitation of the French chemist seemed perfect.

A short sketch, "A Sisterly Scheme", was Miss Mary S. Hull's share on the programme, and greatly was it enjoyed by all; the love-sick young man, the would-be flirt, and the anxious sister were all strikingly realistic, and showed the result of Miss Jackson's careful training.

The second part of the programme opened with the recitation "Old Ace" by Miss Grace E. Overton, and splendidly did she render it, putting her soul into the spirit of the piece. Her hearers listened excitedly to her description of the race, so real did it seem, and when she finished they felt like cheering for the other Grace, the heroine of the poem also, while the continued applause demonstrated their thorough appreciation of it.

Dainty little Miss Amy Emmons in "Little Gustava" also displayed the great advantage of Miss Jackson's system.

Miss Marie L. Newman in "Mammy's Lil' Baby Boy" gave a most difficult recitation in an apparently easy manner, assuming the role of the colored "mammy" without trouble and in a very pleasing manner.

"Little Christel", the story of the child and king, was charmingly told by Miss May Pamalee.

Miss Katherine Dwight captured the hearts of the audience in her rendering of "The Marriage of the Flowers"; while her graceful motions and sweet voice made her seem sweeter than any of the flowers of which she told.

Master Clarence Mills as "Jerry" delighted and amused all by his newsboy language and manners, and displayed his courage and gallantry in a most natural manner.

A one-act farce, "Six Cups of Chocolate," ended the evening's pleasure. The dramatis personæ was:

Miss Adeline von Linden, German Girl. Miss Overton
Miss Marion Lee, Southern girl. Miss Hull
Miss Dorothy Green, New Englander. Miss Luckey
Miss Hester Beacon, Bostonian. Miss Pound
Miss Beatrix von Kortlandt, New Yorker. Miss Newman
Miss Jeannette Durand, French girl. Miss Fish

The scene was laid in the parlor of Miss Adeline von Linden, and here Miss Overton had a chance to display her talent in another direction. Her representation of the love-sick girl showed her an amateur actor of no mean ability. The plot was a simple one. Miss von Linden is to entertain five friends and while waiting for them reads a letter she has just received from an apparently smitten Princeton College student. Her friends arrive and after the usual quarrels all declare they are in love and all say that they have received letters. Miss Durand then reads her letter and the others soon realize that all are the same and their passionate lovers are the same man. Here the ability of the actors was shown plainly in their manner of receiving the sad news. Miss Luckey stamps her foot and declares she will be even with him. Miss Hull is pensively sad, while Miss Overton is apparently overcome at the sudden revelation. Miss Luckey's suggestions are listened to and a letter is written to the deceiving young man, signed by all, and just as it is finished and the necessary postscript added, the student is seen from the window and the girls make a hurried retreat to deliver it.

The parts were all taken in a manner that left nothing to be desired. Miss Fish appeared in her element as the French girl and Miss Newman sailed about like a perfect New Yorker. Miss Pound, the Bostonian, was quiet and dignified, as became her character, but her neighbor, Miss Luckey, the New England girl, was energetic as could be required. The pensive Southern girl, Miss Hull, and the bright but emotional German girl, Miss Overton, did all that could be wished.

After heartily applauding the work of the young women, the large audience slowly made their way out.

Charles Steiner acted as doorkeeper. The ushers were: Raymond A. McGee, John W. Kickner, Charles B. Morse, Charles Noble and Lambert H. Fish.

Too much cannot be said in praise of Miss Jackson by whom the entire programme was arranged and carried out, and Plainfield should be congratulated on possessing a young woman of such rare ability and energy.

ASCENSION SERVICES.

Sir Knights Templar Attend Grace P. E. Church.

Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, and their visiting brethern from St. John's Commandery of Elizabeth, made a spectacular sight last night with their dark uniforms, set off with gold braid and glistening swords, together with the white plumed hats, as they marched through the streets from the station to the asylum and from there to Grace P. E. Church and return. The occasion was the celebration of Ascension Day by both the Knights and the church.

The members of Trinity Commandery congregated at the asylum in the Babcock Building at 7, and after donning their regalia, went to the North avenue station, preceded by Guttman's Band, where they welcomed 21 Elizabeth Knights.

At the church very impressive services were held. The surpliced choir, Rev. E. M. Rodman and the visiting clergyman met them at the entrance and escorted them down through the centre aisle to front seats, the choir singing "Onward Christian Soldiers."

After the opening religious exercises, Rev. Dr. Stockton of Orange, who is a Sir Knight, addressed them. His remarks were profound and interesting.

Mr. Stockton said that the occasion of the celebration of Ascension Day was one memorial in every thought of life, and that the history of the great organization which the Knights Templar represented was closely linked with the day commemorated for the crucifixion of Christ. He claimed for Masonry a permanent place in the sphere of Christian efforts, because they, with the church, had existed because of bowing to drink from the fountain of life with the testimony of the cross before them.

After the services the Knights were escorted back to their asylum, where they sat down to a sumptuous banquet. Remarks of a light and humorous character were made by Revs. Rodman and Stockton, and also by Eminent Commander Sir Knight Yates of St. John's Commandery.

Alexander Prentiss's Condition.

Wm. N. Pangborn has received a letter from Medical Director John U. Mair of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, in which he says that the condition of Alexander Prentiss of North Plainfield, who was admitted to the institution a year ago, remains unchanged. He says he has but little strength of mind or memory, and is at all times quiet and orderly.

Sewer Work.

Honan & Sons are making excellent progress and doing good work with their sewer contract, with the exception of a delay in organizing their back filling and clearing up gang. They are waiting for some horses from Pennsylvania, and may be necessary to hold them back on their work until they clear up what they have started.

Sewer Work Said to Cause Sickness.

There has been considerable illness among the children of the city recently, which doctors attribute to the sewer excavations, and in consequence several families are planning to take their children to the seashore earlier than in previous seasons.

OLD GLORY PRESENTED.

A Gift to North Plainfield School.

PATRIOTIC EVENT THIS MORNING.

Somerset Council, No. 109, J. O. U. A. M., the Donors—Rev. Mr. Randolph Made the Presentation—Received by President McCutchen—Programme Carried Out by the Pupils.

The presentation of a flag by Somerset Council, No. 104, J. O. U. A. M., to the North Plainfield Board of Education to place Friday morning in the public school building.

A delegation consisting of Chairman Walter Walker, Dr. George Bedford, Frank Howland, E. GaNun and G. Mettler, from the Council were present. They were accompanied by Rev. Herbert Randolph, who made the presentation. He was introduced by Chairman Walker. Mr. Randolph made an exceedingly patriotic address that enthused the hearts of all present. He talked Americanism and said that those who had been born in this country should be proud of the fact. He had no condemnation for the foreigner who would come here and be a law abiding citizen, but when they seek to sap our very life-blood, it was time to call a halt. The boys and girls ought to be taught to develop a spirit of Nationalism. Mr. Randolph then presented the flag on behalf of Somerset Council. S. St. John McCutcheon, president of the Board of Education, accepted it in few well-chosen words, thanking the donors for the beautiful gift. He said we are one nation, and covered by one flag, that flag alone should cover our school house. We are glad to see the interest manifested by our citizens. On behalf of the citizens of our Borough and the Board of Education I thank you for this beautiful gift.

An excellent programme of music and recitations followed the presentation.

Our Flag.
Clara Fellows.
American Flag..............................Drake
Lydie Loizeaux.
Flag of the Free.
Chorus by School.
Our Nation.
May Linbarger.
What Saved the Union..........Grant's Speech
Wm. Loizeaux.
Roll-call.
Mabel Stevens.
Barbara Frietchie..............................Whittier
Lena Meier.
Marching Thro' Georgia.
Chorus by School.
Sheridan's Ride.
Edwin Lowenhaupt.
Meaning of Decoration Day.
Clifford Braider.
The Blue and the Gray..............................Finch
Arthur Peck.
Tramp, Tramp, Tramp.
Chorus by School.
Death of Lincoln..............................Bryant
Maxwell Honeyman.
Put the Bright Side Out to Mother....Simpson
Aimee Emmons.
A Second Review of the Grand Army.
Maude French. [Bret Harte
Tenting Tonight.
Chorus by School.

A large number of friends of the scholars, together with the Board of Education, were present to enjoy the exercises.

A noticeable and interesting feature was the decorations, consisting of the National colors, and on the various blackboards around the rooms were drawn the American flag, presenting a very pleasing picture.

A BROKEN SHOULDER.

A. G. Voegler Sustains Serious Injuries in a Runaway.

August G. Vogeler, proprietor of the Union Meat Market on West Front street, met with a serious accident yesterday that will keep him closely confined for some time. With one of his employes he drove to Dunellen to purchase a lot of chickens.

When he reached his destination he drove into the yard, and in attempting to turn around, the turn was made too short. The wagon was upset, and this frighted the horse, causing him to run away.

Mr. Vogeler was thrown out of the wagon against a tree. His man was also thrown out but not injured. The latter with help succeeded in capturing the horse, and as the wagon was not damaged, he was able to bring Mr. Vogeler home.

Dr. Probasco was sent for, and learned that the collar-bone was broken, but was not able to ascertain whether there were any internal injuries. An examination will be made today by Dr. Probasco.

To Investigate Sewage Beds.

The City Councilmen who had arranged to go to Brockton and South Framingham Tuesday, but were detained on account of the weather, will probably make the trip Monday or Tuesday of next week.

An ambitious newspaper correspondent of South Framingham sent an article to the press association yesterday describing the trip of the above officials and told how Chairman Goodell of the Sewer Commissioners conducted them around.

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Prof. A. Wehner,
TEACHER OF
The Pianoforte.
Also Voice Culture.
Graduate of the Conservatory of Leipzic, Germany, desires a few more pupils in Plainfield. References required and given. Address letters to the office of this paper.

Mizzen Peak Cottage,
Watchung Mountains,
Bound Brook, N. J.
Superior French board at moderate prices. Dinner to order. Table d'Hote 75c with ½ bottle of Mizzen Peak claret.
BOWLING ALLEY.
JEUX DE TONNEAU.
Beautiful view, fine shady grounds, sheds, stables, etc.

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BIG LIST OF ENTRIES.

The Crack Racers of the Country Will Contest.

NUMBER OF PLAINFIELDERS ENTERED

A Vast Array of Cyclers Will Do Their Best to Win the Crescent Prizes on Decoration Day—The Officials Who Are to Have Charge of the Meet.

The following is the complete list of entries for the National Circuit meet of the Crescent Wheelmen on their oval Thursday afternoon of next week:

FIRST RACE—ONE MILE NOVICE.
CLASS A.

E. V. Lorton, Crescent Wheelmen; H. Wessoleck, unattached, New Brighton, S. I.; L. A. Ryer, Hudson County Wheelmen, Jersey City; H. A. Sanders, unattached, New York; Frank L. Kuhl, Clio Wheelmen, Jersey City; Joseph Lambrecht, Yorkville Wheelmen, New York; V. F. Green, Plainfield High School Athletic Association; H. Smolka, unattached, New Brighton; Geo. H. Cornell, unattached, Spottswood, N. J.; A. Garrigues, unattached, New York; R. Behrman, Madison Wheelmen, New York; Hugh Finlay, Riverside Wheelmen, New York; G. W. Richardson, Crescent Wheelmen, Dunellen; A. N. Ransom, Clio Wheelmen, Jersey City; H. C. Rohlfs, Hudson County Wheelmen, Jersey City; D. H. Murray, Empire Athletic Club, Brooklyn; Samuel W. Johnson, Jr., Bushwick Wheelmen, Brooklyn; Geo. Market, Jersey City Wheelmen; V. J. Clivehugh, unattached, Elizabeth; J. Nounenbacker, Manhattan Bicycle Club, New York; L. E. Blackwell, Jr., Harlem Wheelmen, New York; J. H. Von Glahn, Jr., Harlem Wheelmen, New York; R. D. Tomlinson, unattached, Plainfield; Edward Day, Mocharina Cycle Club, Newark, N. J.; J. Becket, Excelsior Boat Club, Paterson; Joseph Rache, S. A. A., Newark; B. L. Johnson, unattached, Somerville; A. A. Scheuber, unattached, New York; A. Sorensen, unattached, Plainfield; Philip Young, Essex Bicycle Club, Montclair; Wm. Piering, unattached, New York; Daniel Pangborn, unattached, Brooklyn; Wm. E. Havens, Crescent Wheelmen; H. E. Deninger, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; A. A. Blish, unattached, New Brunswick; J. L. Brush, Jr., Prospect Wheelmen, Brooklyn; H. E. Baglin, Mocharina Cycle Club, Newark; J. M. Androvette, Amecitia Athletic Association, Princes Bay, N. Y.; S. Winterbottom, Riverside Wheelmen, New York; John Gargave, unattached, New York; E. W. Goff, unattached, Somerville; Wm. J. Dodd, unattached, Plainfield; C. J. Bird, Elizabeth Athletic Club; C. G. Carpenter, Elizabeth Athletic Club.

SECOND RACE—½-MILE SCRATCH.
CLASS A.

W. C. Roome, New Jersey Athletic Club, Jersey City; E. T. Hand, Crescent Wheelmen; George Rice, Star Athletic Club, Newark; L. C. Kinsey, Mocharina Bicycle Club, Newark; J. G. Johnson, Harlem Wheelmen, New York; Elmer Hodgson, unattached, Lyndhurst; E. T. Broderick, Cyclone Cycle Club, Brooklyn; N. R. Titsworth, Crescent Wheelmen; J. A. Powell, New York Athletic Club, New York; F. B. Egelhoff, Prospect Wheelmen, Brooklyn; John J. Gregory, Jr., White Star Athletic Club, Newark; C. Gregory, White Star Athletic Club, Newark; L. G. Hoppe, Liberty Wheelmen, Brooklyn; F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen, New York; J. M. Baldwin, Tourist Cycle Club, Newark; A. J. Hargan, Century Cycle Club, Newark.

THIRD RACE—⅓-MILE SCRATCH.
CLASS B.

E. L. Blauvelt, Tourist Cycle Club, Newark; A. H. Barnett, Crescent Wheelmen, Cranford; J. A. Silvie, Riverside Wheelmen, Port Richmond, N. Y.; C. Gans, Amphion Club, Brooklyn; A. I. Brown, Sterling team, Chicago; Harry Maddox, Sterling team, Chicago; A. W. Warren, Sterling team, Chicago; H. R. Steensen, Stearns team, Syracuse; M. F. Carter, Stearns team, Syracuse; Monte Scott, Crescent Wheelmen; W. C. Sanger, Spalding team, New York; L. D. Cabanne, Spalding team, New York; Fred J. Titus, Spalding team, New York; E. J. Miller, Riverside Wheelmen, Vineland, N. J.

FOURTH RACE—1-MILE HANDICAP.
CLASS A.

L. A. Ryer, Hudson County Wheelmen, Jersey City; H. A. Sanders, unattached, New York; Jos. Lambrecht, Yorkville Wheelmen, New York; W. C. Roome, New Jersey Athletic Club, Jersey City; E. T. Hand, Crescent Wheelman; G. H. Cornwell, unattached, Spootswood, N. J.; A. Rosenberg, Cosmopolitan Athletic Club, Brooklyn; Thos. F. Dunn, Yonkers Bicycle Club, Hastings-on-Hudson; A. N. Ransom, Clio Wheelmen, Jersey City; H. C. Rohlfs, Hudson County Wheelmen, Jersey City; Samuel W. Johnson, Jr., Bushwick Wheelmen, Brooklyn; Geo. Markert, Jersey City Wheelmen, Jersey City; J. G. Johnson, Harlem Wheelmen, New York; W. D. McGeern, Harlem Wheelmen, New York; J. S. Broadnax, Harlem Wheelmen, New York; Chas. Fisher, Harlem Wheelmen, New York; G. B. Cobb, Jr., Harlem Wheelmen, New York; T. A. Cuming, Crescent Wheelmen; J. Beckett, Excelsior Boat Club, Paterson; A. J. Riley, Riverside Wheelmen, New York; I. W. England, Tourist Cycle Club, Paterson; Jos. Rache, S. A. A., Newark; B. L. Johnson, unattached, Somerville; Chas. Keeseman, unattached, Brooklyn; E. W. Heyer, Bridgeport Wheel Club, Bridgeport, Conn.; Chas. K. Granger, Riverside Wheelmen, New York; B. L. Jacobus, Montclair Wheelmen, Montclair; Philip Young, Essex Bicycle Club, Montclair; W. Appley, Elizabeth Athletic Club, Elizabeth; Thomas L. Green, Riverside Wheelmen, New York; E. A. Bofinger, Riverside Wheelmen, New York; James Blake, Elizabeth Athletic Club, Elizabeth; George P. Kuhlke, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York; E. C. Johnson, Harlem Wheelmen, Rahway; E. Hodgson, unattached, Lyndhurst; S. C. Crane, Crescent Wheelmen; William E. Havens, Crescent Wheelmen; William M. McCutchen, Plainfield Bicycle Club; O. Weinpahl, Prospect Wheelmen, Brooklyn; W. P. Neville, White Star Athletic Club, New York; J. A. Powell, New York Athletic Club, New York; F. B. Egelhoff, Prospect Wheelmen, Brooklyn; L. T. Brush, Jr., Prospect Wheelmen, Brooklyn; A. W. Harrison, Harlem, New York; J. M. Androvette, Amicitia Athletic Association, Princess Bay, N. Y.; J. J. Gregory, Jr., White Star Athletic Club, Newark; C. Gregory, White Star Athletic Club, Newark; J. W. Tilford, Riverside Wheelmen, New York; L. G. Hoppe, Liberty Wheelmen, Brooklyn; S. Winterbottom, Riverside Wheelmen, New York; A. Zimm, Yorkville Wheelmen, New York; W. H. Owen, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York; C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York; A. M. McIntyre, Riverside Wheelmen, New York; F. F. Goodman, Riverside, New York; J. M. Baldwin, Tourist Cycle Club, Newark; E. W. Goff, unattached, Somerville; Jos. Thompson, Riverside Wheelmen, New York; A. J. Hargan, Century Cycle Club, Newark; C. G. Carpenter, Elizabeth Athletic Club, Rahway.

FIFTH RACE—1-MILE SCRATCH.
CLASS B.

Entries same as event No. 3.

SIXTH RACE—TWO MILE HANDICAP.
CLASS A.

E. V. Lorton, Crescent Wheelmen; L. A. Ryer, Hudson County Wheelmen, Jersey City; W. C. Roome, New Jersey Athletic Club, Jersey City; E. T. Hand, Crescent Wheelmen; G. H. Cornwell, unattached, Spottswood, N. J.; A. Rosenberg, Cosmopolitan Athletic Club, Brooklyn; G. W. Richardson, Crescent Wheelmen; A. N. Ransom, Clio Wheelmen, Jersey City; Samuel W. Johnson, Jr., Bushwick Wheelmen, Brooklyn; J. S. Brodnax, Harlem Wheelmen, New York; Chas. Fisher, Harlem Wheelmen, New York; George B. Cobb., Jr., Harlem Wheelmen, New York; T. A. Cuming, Crescent Wheelmen; John Beckett, Excelsior Boat Club, Paterson; A. J. Riley, Riverside Wheelmen, New York; I. W. England, Tourist Cycle Club, Paterson; B. L. Johnson, unattached Somerville; R. L. Arner, Allen Wheelmen, Allentown, Pa.; E. W. Heyer, Bridgeport Wheelmen, Bridgeport; Charles K. Granger, Riverside Wheelmen, New York; B. L. Jacobus, Montclair Wheelmen, Montclair; Philip Young, Essex Bicycle Club, Montclair; W. Appley, Elizabeth Athletic Club, Elizabeth; Thos. L. Green, Riverside Wheelmen, New York; E. A. Bofinger, Riverside Wheelmen, New York; G. P. Kuhlke, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York; E. C. Johnson, Harlem Wheelmen, Rahway; Elmer Hodgson, unattached, Lyndhurst; S. C. Crane, Crescent Wheelmen; N. R. Titsworth, Crescent Wheelmen; W. E. Havens, Crescent Wheelmen; W. P. Neville, White Star Athletic Club, Newark; A. W. Harrison, Harlem Wheelmen, New York; J. W. Tilford, Riverside Wheelmen, New York; L. G. Hoppe, Liberty, Brooklyn; A. Zimm, Yorkville Wheelmen, New York; W. H. Owen, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York; C. H. Henshaw, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York; A. M. McIntyre, Riverside Wheelmen, New York; F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen, New York; J. M. Baldwin, Tourist Cycle Club, Newark; Joseph Thompson, Riverside Wheelmen, New York; A. J. Hargan, Century Cycle Club, Newark; J. M. Barnett, unattached, Lynn, Mass.; C. J. Bird, Elizabeth Athletic Club, Elizabeth; C. G. Carpenter, Elizabeth Athletic Club, Rahway.

SEVENTH RACE—ONE-MILE HANDICAP.
CLASS B.

Same as 3 and 5.

The eighth race is the one-mile scratch to be contested for by the winners of other races, for a $50 gold medal offered by The New York Times.

The following are the officials who will have charge of the meet:

Referee—G. D. Gideon, Chairman Racing Board, L. A. W., Philadelphia.

Judges—F. J. Keer, chairman N. J. Racing Board, L. A. W., Newark; J. C. Tattersall, secretary and treasurer, N. J. Racing Board, L. A. W., Trenton; S. W. Merrihew, official handicapper, N. J. Div., L. A. W., Jersey City; J. S. Holmes, Jr., ex-chief consul, N. J. Div., L. A. W., Orange.

Scorers—W. V. Belknap, associate editor The Wheel, New York; C. F. Wilson, Montclair Wheelmen, Montclair; R. A. Meeker, Crescent Wheelmen, Plainfield; G. H. Davey, Captain Elizabeth Wheelmen, Elizabeth.

Timers—Charles Brown, Elizabeth Athletic Club; E. E. Vail, Crescent Wheelmen; W. H. Freeman, Crescent Wheelmen; Dr. L. S. Pocock, Crescent Wheelmen.

Starter—A. H. Chamberlain, captain of Union County Roadsters, Rahway.

Clerk of Course—F. L. C. Martin, Crescent Wheelmen.

Announcer—A. S. Fritts, Crescent Wheelmen.

Assistant Clerks of Course—E. I. Serrell, A. Woltman, P. B. Macintyre, M. Dryden, Crescent Wheelmen.

Umpires—C. E. Seward, Montclair Wheelmen; W. J. Mooney, Union County Roadsters, Rahway; D. H. McFarland, Elizabeth Wheelmen, Elizabeth; H. D. Blair, Elizabeth Athletic Club, Elizabeth.

BOROUGH GOSSIP.

The Council Marshal Committee Have an Important Meeting.

From The Press of May 24.

—Mayor Hegeman with the members of the Marshal Committee, Councilmen Lounsbury, Peck and Valiant, together with Borough Counsel C. A. Reed, held a private session last evening in the Borough Council rooms. There were present Judge Crosley, Marshals Van Horn, Lines, and Doud, with Specials Hansen and Goodman. The officers all being new ones, except Officer Lines, Borough Counsel Reed told them their duties, and informed them that they had no right to arrest anyone outside the borough limits, without a properly approved warrant. New rules will be drawn up by the committee, and all visitors will hereafter be refused admittance to the station house late at night. Special Marshal Taynor, who appeared before the committee to be sworn in, said he would not go on duty for only an hour or two Saturday nights, was informed by Mayor Hegeman that the committee was not there to be dictated to. Mr. Taynor left the rooms, and later in the evening the committee concluded to put him on duty Saturday evenings from 8 to 1, and he was then sworn in. The officers were there for an hour, and the committee remained in session for some time after their departure. New badges and a few additional night sticks were ordered for the officers. Dr. Cooley came in about 9 and remained until the close of the meeting.

—James E. Baily of Jackson avenue is under the care of Dr. Hedges.

—Extra marshals patrol the streets Saturday evenings from 11 until 1.

—Ex-Surrogate Wm. Long of Somerset County was a visitor here yesterday.

—Fishermen linger daily alongside the banks of Tier's lake fishing for carp that do not bite.

—Many parties are to be seen returning from the woods and hillsides laden with wild flowers.

—Postmaster Bornman of Warrenville reports that the berry crop will be a large one the coming season.

—Isaiah Coriell, the retired Coontown farmer, is taking life easy in his new home on Grandview avenue.

—A party of local sports will enjoy a French dinner at Pedeflou's Hotel in the Valley some evening next week.

—The law is not changed in regard to the time to catch black bass. It is still unlawful to take them until May 30.

—A fair will be held on the lawn, corner of Craig place and Duer street, for the benefit of the Fresh Air Fund, June 21.

—J. Worth Coddington of the Plainfield Cold Storage and Ice Company has an attack of lumbago which he is very desirous of shedding.

—The cemetery on Chatham street is being trimmed and put in order by owners of plots. The grass in some places needs cutting badly.

—On top of the mountain just off Johnston Drive, where the Willis' live, you can see out as far as Sandy Hook, if your eyesight is good.

—Friends of Job Coddington, who is cultivating a truck farm on the outskirts of Somerville, will be sorry to learn that he is ill, but not dangerously so.

—A resident in perambulating through the picturesque Washington Valley yesterday was impressed with the lovely view there presented by Nature. The cattle browsing on either hillside and the sturdy activity of the farmers is a scene once encountered never to be forgotten.

A Serious Hurt.

John Beatty, an employe of Levi Bird, was severely injured yesterday while carting logs. He was lifting them from a wagon when one of them fell on his leg. It is feared that the limb is fractured. Dr. D. C. Adams is in attendance.

Plainfield is going to build sewage beds for Plainfield sewage. They are not for Dunellen sewage.

T. A. B. ANNIVERSARY.

The Society Has Been Doing Good for Twenty-three Years.

The Total Abstinence Benevolent Society of St. Mary's R. C. Church celebrated its twenty-third anniversary last Friday in their hall on West Fourth street. It was expected that Rev. Father Morris, who was the founder of the society would be present and make the address of the evening, but he sent word that owing to important matters he would be unable to come.

A financial statement for the last three years was read by the president of the society showing it to be in a healthy and flourishing condition.

Rev. Father Murphy was present and took the place of Rev. Father Morris. He gave those present an excellent talk and the members received much encouragement by his helpful words. The society has 48 members and the officers are:

President—P. J. Reville; Vice-president—John Hickey; Corresponding-secretary—P. J. Mack; Treasurer—D. J. Keefe; Financial-secretary—Charles McCarthy.

The committee who arranged last night's affair, and the women who assisted, are as follows: Morris Higgins, chairman; Patrick McDonough, Patrick Carty, Patrick Reville, Dennis Keefe, John Hickey, Misses Anna Higgins, Mamie McCue, Maggie Hickey, Nellie Hickey, Katy McDonough.

Dancing was a feature of the evening for which Eugene O'Reilly furnished the music. An excellent collation was served during the festivities.

FORWARD, MARCH!

Mt. Olive Women Can Carry Guns and Are Ready to Fight.

The Woman's State and Local Missionary Society of the Mt. Olive Baptist Church gave a musical and literary entertainment and military drill in Central Hall last evening, which was a great success.

The attendance was very large, and everyone had a glorious time. Select readings and recitations were given by Miss Harriet Jackson, Miss Mary Hueless, Miss Bettie Brown, and a vocal solo by Frank Brown.

Then came the military drill under command of Nelson Batts. There were 18 soldiers in line, all women, carrying small guns, and the way in which they executed the many difficult movements would have made a National Guard soldier envious. The drill was arranged by Mrs. P. H. Brown, president of the society, and who has lately moved here from Pittsburg, where she had charge of 500 women in a similar work.

She described the drill in a most effective manner and said she thought it was about time that women were learning to handle a gun, as men had been to war once and if called again they probably would shirk from duty. She thought the women of the nineteenth century should be up and doing. The following committee had charge of the affair: Mrs. P. H. Brown, chairman; Mrs. Martha Rogers, Mrs. Clara Johnson, Miss Fanny Scott, Miss Lulu Scott and Miss Jeanie Pembleton.

A large sum of money was realized and the society are congratulating themselves on their success socially and financially.

WATSON'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

The City's Motion Granted on Technical Grounds.

The Common Pleas Court yesterday at Elizabeth granted the motion of Corporation Counsel Marsh to dismiss the appeal taken by Michael Watson from his last conviction for illegal liquor selling. Watson's sentence was one hundred dollars fine and fifty-nine days in jail. He took an appeal but neglected to pay the County Clerk's fees on filing the papers until the day the case was moved for trial. The City claimed that the appeal had never been perfected and it was then too late to perfect it. The Court heard argument of respective counsel several weeks ago and has just decided in favor of the City as above stated. The City may consent to have a trial on the merits on the ground that Watson's neglect was due to unavoidable illness.

Death of John W. Hunter.

The many friends of John W. Hunter in Plainfield and Scotch Plains will be grieved to hear of his death, which occurred in Brooklyn, Tuesday last. He was a victim of consumption. He was a son of Edgar W. and Lydia A. Hunter, former residents of Scotch Plains, and was born in Catskill, N. Y. His funeral was largely attended, and the floral offerings were exceedingly beautiful and appropriate.

Bank Officers Elected.

At the annual meeting of the Dime Savings Institution held last evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John W. Murray; first vice-president, J. F. Hubbard; second vice-president, Jeremiah Manning; treasurer, E. R. Pope.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Imperial Dignity Conferred on the Man of Ajaccio.

PIUS VII PRESENTS THE CROWN.

No Ruler of Mankind Ever Confirmed by Such Acclaim—Plots Against His Life. Pichegru, Georges Cadoudal and the Duke of Enghien Put to Death.

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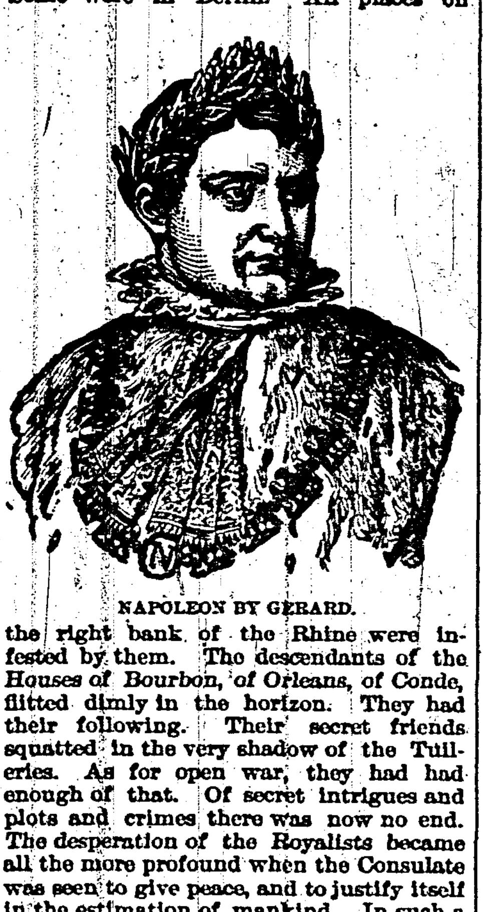
XV.—SERA-T-IL EMPEREUR DES FRANCAIS?

To the ancient order in Europe the apparition of Bonaparte was intolerable. His establishment in the Consulate was a menace to all that survived of the eighteenth century. To the princes of Christendom the Man of Ajaccio appeared at first as an ambitious adventurer. Risen to power, they esteemed him a parvenu and political bastard. Now they beheld him confirmed by the almost unanimous voice of a great people. For him the Gallic enthusiasm burst out in wild applause. By the Treaty of Amiens he was recognized as the fellow of kings and emperors. The greatest portent of all was this—that the peaceable ratification of the Consulate for life tended to make *permanent* the results of the French Revolution, thus invalidating the ancient regime, and converting its offspring into stalk-horses and specters.

The phantoms of the Past accordingly resorted to conspiracy. France had blown her feudal ghosts across the borders. Some of them hovered in London. Some were in Berlin. All places on the right bank of the Rhine were infested by them. The descendants of the Houses of Bourbon, of Orleans, of Conde, flitted dimly in the horizon. They had their following. Their secret friends squatted in the very shadow of the Tuileries. As for open war, they had had enough of that. Of secret intrigues and plots and crimes there was now no end. The desperation of the Royalists became all the more profound when the Consulate was seen to give peace, and to justify itself in the estimation of mankind. In such a situation the life of the First Consul appeared to the disappointed and despairing progeny of the past as a hateful and all-prevailing fact that must be destroyed.


NAPOLEON BY GERARD.

The conspiracy which exploded in the Rue St. Nicaise was only the beginning of plots and plotting. It is in evidence that the agents of the British government lent a willing hand to the secret crimes that were to compass the destruction of Bonaparte. On his side there was corresponding vigilance. It was equivalent to death for any to lift the hand against him. His immediate subordinates were without exception loyal. But all the disappointed, hovering at a distance, scowled at his rising star. The years 1803-4 were pregnant with conspiracies. In the midst of the most untiring industry—consuming each day and a large part of the night in unparalleled application to the tasks of office—Napoleon was ever and anon distracted and enraged by the discovery of some plot against his life. His agents everywhere struck back, in light or darkness; and the bloody chalice was held to the lips of every intending assassin.

Among the plots of the day that of Georges Cadoudal, leader of the Chouans of Brittany, was conspicuous. From being an insurgent in the Royalist revolt of 1799, he had fled to England, where the count of Artois, afterwards Charles X., received him with open arms. In 1803 he made his way secretly to Paris. There he conspired with the disgraced General Pichegru, Napoleon's old master in mathematics at Brienne, to destroy the life of the First Consul. The plot was discovered, Pichegru was seized, imprisoned, and on the 5th of April, 1804, was strangled in his cell. Cadoudal, trying to escape, killed two policemen, but was overmastered, condemned, and on the 25th of June, 1804, was guillotined. General Moreau, the hero of Hohenlinden, who had become a Royalist, was accused of complicity in these schemes. Convicted of having knowledge of the plot of Cadoudal, he was condemned to two years' imprisonment; but Napoleon commuted the sentence into exile, and Moreau chose the United States as his refuge. After eight years, he entered the service of Russia, and in 1813 was mortally wounded at the battle of Dresden.

The result of these attempts was far-reaching. At this time the living representatives of the demolished monarchy were the count of Provence, afterwards Louis XVIII., who was at Warsaw; the count of Artois, in London; the young Orleans Philippe, afterwards the Citizen King, in Switzerland; and the duke of Enghien, descendant of the great Conde, at Ettenheim, in Baden. All of these were more or less implicated in the plots against Napoleon. The duke of Enghien in particular was believed to be a fellow-conspirator of Pichegru and Cadoudal. The latter had been secretly visited in Paris by a mysterious personage whom the passion of the hour declared to be the Conde prince. Notwithstanding the fact that Baden was neutral territory, a body of French soldiers was sent secretly to Ettenheim; the chateau was surrounded, and on the night of the 15th of March, 1804, the duc d'Enghien was seized in bed and hurried away to the fortress of Vincennes. A court-martial under General Hullin was immediately ordered, and without witnesses or other legal proof, the Duke was condemned to be shot. On the morning of the 21st of March, just before day, he was led into the ditch outside the wall, and there, by the ghastly light of torches, was shot dead. His body was thrown, without removal of the bloody garments, into a pit that had been *digged the day before!* The Consulate, as well as the Revolution which it succeeded, had a sword of sharpness for all its enemies.

The killing of Enghien created a tremendous sensation [illegible] Europe. Europe had not yet learned that the blood of kings and princes is even as the blood of other men. The European courts heard with horror and uplifted hands that a prince had been shot, as if by brigands, in the ditch of Vincennes. Abroad, in all governmental circles, opinion was confirmed against Bonaparte; but throughout France the execution of the duke of Enghien was applauded as an act of just vengeance against a conspirator. On the side of the First Consul many apologists appeared—some on the ground that he saved the Republic by saving himself at all hazards, and others on the ground that Napoleon had not been personally responsible for the killing of the prince.

Certain it is that the death of Enghien hastened the transformation of the Consulate into the Empire. The seat of the First Consul was already in everything but the name a throne. Why not make it a throne in fact? The facility of the French for change rendered easy the project which the temper of a heavier and more serious race would have rejected. Like the Athenian fancy, the Parisian mind flies quickly to the new. It hovers about the brilliant, the extraordinary. It satisfies itself with glory and enthusiasm. All these qualities in the soul of the people worked to the advantage and purpose of Bonaparte; but there was not wanting a measure of opposition. The Napoleonic desire soon found expression. Petitions began to be sent up from all parts of France. These were couched in suggestive hints to the First Consul that he should *consolidate his power*. Allusions about the advantages of a hereditary succession began to be circulated. Some of these were inspired by the agents of the government; others were spontaneous and sincere.

On the 13th of April, 1804, the first formal proposition for the conversion of the Consular Republic into an Empire was made by Curee in the Tribunate. The measure included the title of Empereur des Francais for Napoleon, with the right of hereditary succession in his family. Though the influence of the government was strongly devoted to the scheme, the proposal was met with serious opposition. The conspicuous voice of Lazare Nicolas Carnot, grandfather of the recently assassinated President of the French Republic, was heard above the din of affirmative applause. But on the 18th of May the measure was carried in the Senate. A consultum was promulgated, by which the Imperial dignity was conferred on Napoleon Bonaparte, and the decree was at once sent o the people. Another surprising election was held, at which 3,524,254 voters recorded their decision. Of these, 3,521,675 were in the affirmative, and only 2,579 in the negative! Whatever critical history may say of the antecedents of the Empire, certain it is that no other hereditary ruler of mankind was ever confirmed in power by such an acclaim of his countrymen! With good reason the feudal notion of territorial dominion hitherto expressed in the titles of rulers, gave way under this Imperial election; for Bonaparte was made Emperor, not of *France*, but of *the French*.

Notified by the Senate of the establishment of the Empire and of his own nomination thereto, Napoleon accepted the trust. The ceremony of notification was at St. Cloud. Josephine was also congratulated by the Senate. The Palace of St. Cloud was thronged on the occasion with the distinguished and elite of France. Just after the ceremony was over, a footman, rich in gold lace and scarf, made his way into the crowd, where the Baron Claude-Francois de Meneval—secretary to Bonaparte after the disgrace and dismissal of Bourrienne—was standing, and said: "Sir, the EMPEROR wishes to see you!" It was the first time that that astounding word had been applied to Bonaparte! History for nearly a century has confirmed it. At St. Helena he himself—offended at the small-minded officiality that designated him as *General* Bonaparte—said indignantly, "I shall always be known in history as the Emperor Napoleon!"

The Empire thus created was made to date from the 18th of May, 1804; but the coronation of Napoleon did not take place until the 2nd of the following December. Practically, the change in the government was not great. The stream of Consular power flowed into the widening river of Imperialism without a bend or the noise of cataracts. The coronation was a scene memorable in human annals. Pius VII., conciliated by the late Concordat, came willingly from Rome to crown the soldier of fortune, and to leave on him and his work the Papal benediction. It was at the altar of Notre Dame—where the Revolutionists of the Terror had danced the Carmagnole—that the Emperor-elect of the French knelt to receive the diadem. The Pope gave it; but Napoleon, taking it from his hand, put it on his own head—a thing most fitting to do; for he had made it for himself!

Josephine was crowned with her imperious lord. Returning from Notre Dame to the Tuileries, the Emperor, on reaching his own apartment, tore off as rapidly as he could the imperial vestments, and got himself into his usual apparel; for he was a man of business. The occasion was sunlit with splendor, and all hearts seemed full of life and light: all but *one*—the heart of Josephine. To her what ominous significance was in that clause of the senatus-consultum which made the crown hereditary in the *family* of Napoleon! Dire word was that word "family" to Marie Josephe Tascer, whilom Madame de Beauharnais, now Imperatrice des Francais. For she was forty-one and a-half years of age—epoch well nigh fatal to possible motherhood.

Only slight changes were made in the new Imperial administration. All such modifications looked to the unity and glory of the Empire. Napoleon preserved as much as he could of the personnel of the preceding Consular government. His two colleagues, Cambaceres and Lebrun, were appointed the one arch-chancellor and the other arch-treasurer of state; Joseph Bonaparte was made grand elector, and Louis the Imperial constable. Eighteen of the great generals who had become such with Napoleon in the field were made marshals of France. The transformation swept over the landscape like the dappled shadow of a sunny cloud. The Christmas holidays of 1804 came to Paris in a blaze of splendor. The Gallic world danced and smiled under wreaths of ivy and the flash of crystal candelabra, and the mutter of distant war was scarcely heard on the widened and confident borders of France.

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

Moliere.

Moliere, the French dramatist, tried hard to imitate the manners of the French nobility, but found the task one of great difficulty. After a reception he once attended he vowed he would never go to another until he got a new back, so tired did he become with bowing and scraping.

High grade microscopes are said to make the human skin appear like a section from a fish—showing thousands of minute scales, each overlapping the others.

The Constitutionalist.

A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED AT

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

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A. L. Force, Publisher and Proprietor.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.

With this issue of The Constitutionalist the name of Walter Irving Clarke as city editor is removed from the head of its columns. The facts leading up to this action are substantially these:

On Saturday, May 18, Mr. Clarke left his desk promising to return on the evening of that day. Since that time he has been absent from his work. Upon the earnest solicitation of his wife and relatives it was agreed not fill his position until ten days had elapsed from the time of his departure, from the fact that urgent business, a sudden attack of illness or an accident may have been the cause of his continued absence, thus preventing him from conveying the reason thereof to his employer.

Eleven days have now elapsed and no word has been received from him. The position which he held has therefore been filled and Mr. Clarke is no longer connected with The Constitutionalist.

The new State reformatory will be built just outside of the limits of Rahway.

The Fourth Estate:—The Plainfield (N. J.) Daily Press celebrates its eighth birthday with a new and becoming dress.

In the death of Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham the nation loses a type of a man whose personal convictions rather than party pledges and precedents guided his public career.

Mr. Nelson of Dunellen says that such land as the city wants for sewage purposes will cost $1,000 per acre. Mr. Nelson of Dunellen should come down just one-half in his estimate. The city has purchased 53 acres for $23,500.

After wrangling for a month or more over the disposition of spoils, the Paterson Board of Aldermen have at last got together and made their selections. The reformers of New Brunswick should follow suit.

Mr. Nelson of Dunellen says that the sewage disposal beds will cost the city $240,000. Mr. Nelson of Dunellen should have left off the last cipher and placed the comma after the 4. Then he would have been nearer right.

The following is from The New Jersey Contractor:

> The business men of Plainfield are agitating a plan to organize a real estate board of trade and will no doubt have a board soon. Plainfield is a hustling town and her people abreast of the times.

Though it is against the rules in The Daily Press office to publish communications anonymously signed, the following is such a rare specimen that the rule will be violated for this once:

Mr. Editor—There was considerable said about dogs loos in the streets with out a mussel, but little attention is paid to it, if dogs dont invest Centeral Av. fourth street in your yards, if no fence is, tare your flower beds up, go up on your stoop lay on your mats, sneak in you cellar if your cellar door left open to air you cellar, Send oone of your children to store or school, I am fraid big black dog is there, what about the Matter, any how.

Want to Vote With Men.

Those interested in school suffrage for women will meet in Assembly Hall in the High School Building, Saturday evening, when this great subject will be discussed by Dr. A. H. Lewis, Aaron M. Powell, Mr. Maxwell, D. E. Hall, H. M. Maxson and several prominent speakers from New York. All interested are invited to be present.

SOME DAY

men may find a positive cure for Consumption, but it is a great thing to be able to prevent it, and in its early stages even to cure it. The only remedy yet known to prevent, as well as to cure in the early stages of the disease, is Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

It acts in two ways—as a medicine destroying the germs which cause the disease, and as a food stopping the wasting (the consuming), and replacing the lost flesh and tissue.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

TO RESCUE PEARY.

MRS. PEARY'S LONG SOJOURN IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

Six Months of Darkness, Then Days of Bright Sunshine for 24 Hours. Wants to Save Her Spouse. She Will Lecture in Order to Raise the Funds.

While the warm spring sun is brightening the land and making it a bower of fragrant blooms, it seems strange to think of any one being in the barren wastes of rocks and perpetual snows. But this is just where Lieutenant Peary is spending the month of flowers, and where, unless a ship is sent to his relief, he will be destined to pass one more year.

In July, 1893, Lieutenant Peary and his wife left Philadelphia for the Arctic regions and in the September of the following year the wife returned to her home in this country, leaving her husband to spend the winter at his camp in the North. This winter Mrs. Peary has been at the home of her mother in Washington, where she and her baby are still living, waiting for the return of her husband and trying to raise money to charter a ship and go to his rescue. In describing her experience in the Arctics, Mrs. Peary said:

"Our first voyage was in June, 1891, when we started from Brooklyn on the Kite. But it was July when we came to the shores of Greenland, and a very desolate appearance they presented. Not a tree was to be seen, only a sparse undergrowth of low bushes and a wall of harsh, rocky cliffs frowning down on the tumbling sea.

"Mr. Peary had been unfortunate enough to break his leg on the voyage and had to be carried on a litter to the shore, where we had a tent erected and lived in it until a kind of cabin was built. It was now warm, for three months of the year in Greenland are very pleasant.

"The strangest of the new conditions which we had to face was the long day, for from the time we landed until in the fall it was a continuous bright sunshine that flooded the fields during twenty-four hours. It was hard to go to bed with a bright light out of doors telling you that it was day, but we were obliged to get rest and would make our meal times just as if the day was regularly divided as it is here.

"In November the weather grew very cold and as soon as the water froze over the Esquimaux came over in their sleds. I must say that of all nations of the earth these people are the most benighted. There is no religion among them; they have no written language and no morality, according to our ideas of that virtue.

"Men trade off their wives as they would a horse, and obligations of a husband to his wife are unheard of in this land. If a man fancies another man's wife he will go and make an offer and the husband only feels complimented at the tribute paid to the charms of his spouse. I do not think that in the whole of Greenland there is a person who has ever indulged in the luxury of a bath, and you cannot imagine a more filthy people.

"The days began to grow shorter, and by the 26th of October the sun had disappeared for a six months' stay. We were left in darkness, and had to do all our work by lamplight.

"My husband's wish is to come back to America this summer, but I do not see how we can send for him unless we can raise enough money to charter a vessel. It is for this object that I lecture. Of course, I dislike to appear in public, but I think it is my duty to do something for the relief of Mr. Peary, for if he does not get back this fall he will be compelled by the giving out of his provisions to spend the winter among the Esquimaux.

"When he gets home I think he will resume his old post in the navy, for he is now simply on leave and really under the orders of the Secretary."

Mrs. Peary is a very young and handsome woman, with a well rounded figure, hazel eyes, brown hair that waves into a soft bang and a clear complexion. The baby is a pretty little thing with flaxen hair and blue eyes, and has for a playmate an Esquimaux girl of about eight.

Endowment of Universities.

The noble gifts of Seth Low, John D. Rockefeller, Leland Stanford and others to our great colleges and universities are examples of wise generosity that make the world think better of its rich men. If the rich are to get richer and the poor poorer as the world goes onward to the end of destiny, what better method of helping to restore the equality can be found or suggested than the dissemination of knowledge among all the people? The endowments of our great institutions of learning might advantageously run less toward splendid buildings and more toward free scholarship.

The noblest gift to any college in this land was the Prince-Greenleaf bequest to Harvard in 1885, aggregating over $800,000 for the help of poor scholars. We hear much of scholarships, but in reality the end aimed at is not reached. A young man must have a "pull," as we say in politics to acquire a scholarship. Gentlemen, make these scholarships more easy of attainment for the poor young men of the country. The bone and sinew comes from the backwoods. Make it easy for that bone and sinew to get an education and we shall become the finest race on earth.

Too Valuable to Waste.

Weary Wiggins (handing dipper)—You look dry. Here's a drink of water.

Wayside Husks (waving the dipper away)—What's the use of spoiling a good thirst like I've got?—Chicago Record.

Caution.

Bank Cashier—The receiving teller is leading a double life.

Bank President—Reduce his salary a half. One life is enough for a teller.—Detroit Tribune.

DON'T starve yourself if you have dyspepsia, indigestion, or a weak stomach, as you cannot build up the system on a low diet, but eat generously, then take one of

Dr. Deane's

Dyspepsia Pills

immediately after meals until cured. These pills cause the flow of bile and pancreatic fluid to occur as the food leaves the stomach—nature's method; and it is wise to observe natural laws, for in this way only can we expect perfect cures. Dr. E. R. Mackey, one of New York's most celebrated physicians, and hundreds of other noted physicians, vouch for the pills. If you are constipated, get bottle with white label, otherwise with yellow. At druggists', 25 cents, or send to us for free sample.

DR. J. A. DEANE CO. Kingston, New York.

Death of Mrs. Bancker.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Bancker took place Saturday from the home of her daughter in Brooklyn. She had only been ill a short time and her death was a severe shock to her many friends. Mrs. Howlett of Elmwood place is a daughter. Owing to her severe illness she was unable to attend the services. Mrs. Bancker was well known in Plainfield.

To Assume New Duties.

Captain March of the Salvation Army, who has been visiting in this city for the past three weeks, leaves tomorrow to take charge of Corps No. 9 on the Bowery in New York. She will be assisted by Lieutenants Mills and Watson. Sunday evening's the meetings will be conducted in Cooper Union.

Use it in Time.

Catarrh starts in the nasal passages, affecting eyes, ears and throat, and is, in fact, the great enemy of the mucous membrane. Neglected colds in the head almost invariably precede catarrh, causing an excessive flow of mucous, and if the mucous discharge becomes interrupted the disagreeable results of catarrh will follow, such as bad breath, severe pain across forehead and about the eyes, a roaring and buzzing sound in the ears and oftentimes a very offensive discharge. Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for these troubles.

To Close the Series.

The Plainfield Building and Loan Association will close the first series of stock about June 1. The secretary and treasurer has been appointed a committee to attend to paying off shareholders, which will be done as quickly as possible. The committee will notify the shareholders when to come to the office of the treasurer to receive the amount due them.

Festival at Warrenville.

A festival will be held by the Warrenville School, on the school-house grounds, Friday evening, June 7. Refreshments of all kinds will be served in abundance. Music will be furnished by Prof. Bartow's band of Bound Brook.

—May and June the months of bloom, also shirt waists at Peck's.

—All the children who are to sing in Music Hall Thursday afternoon will meet tomorrow afternoon at the hall for final rehearsal.

—During M. Estil's trip to California he took several fine scenic views of interesting points with one of J. Hervey Doane's cameras.

—Come early and rent a lock box in Doane's safe deposit vault. Store your solid silver and other valuables in our fire-proof vault for the Summer.

—George Squiers of North Plainfield and John Benner of Fanwood will shoot 50 birds at $50 a side on the Climax Gun Club grounds Memorial Day afternoon.

—Prof. J. Madison Watson, one of the most prominent citizens of Elizabeth, and who was a noted temperance advocate, has become violently insane and has been removed to the Morris Plains Asylum.

—Ex-Mayor George W. Rockfellow has received a cheque of $45 from the Travelers Accident Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., for injuries received from a bicycle fall, through their agent, Wm. V. Mundy.

A

Quart of Oysters

yields 30 per cent. of nutrition. You get just four times the nutrition in one package of

H-O Hornby's Oatmeal

Steam Cooked That's Why.

H-O {Hornby's Oatmeal} Company, N. Y.

EXPLOITS OF A VENTRILOQUIST.

Mr. Hartley Writes of More of His Wonderful Practical Jokes.

Herman Weiss keeps a small tinware and crockery store. Desiring to replenish my culinary wares, I called on him to make selections a few nights ago.

"Harry, wait on this gentleman," Weiss called to his assistant. At the same instant I called as from the cellar: "Harry, Harry, come down here and let me out."

"Where are you?" shrieked the lad.

"In the cellar."

"How did you get there?"

"None of your business; come down here and let me out."

"No, I won't."

"Go down," said Weiss to his clerk, "and see who's there."

"Not I. He might do me up."

Weiss was in a quandary. He resolved to rid himself of his unwelcome visitor. Now thoroughly aroused, but fearing to venture down into the cellar himself, he called to the supposed intruder: "How did you get down there?"

Desiring to bring Weiss's voice up to its highest pitch, I replied as from below: "I can't hear you."

"How did you get down there?" fairly shrieked Weiss, as he threw himself on his hands and knees and bent close to the floor in order to make himself heard.

"Go hang yourself," came the voice from below. I had now thoroughly aroused his ire.

"We will see," he said, "who will hang. Harry, go get a policeman."

And forthwith Harry went. The enraged Weiss in his excitement wanted to tender me $3.75 in change for a $2 bill. I waited long enough to see the lad return with a big policeman. Together they repaired in haste to the cellar. I could hear the lad say, as they proceeded on the way:

"You'll hear him call you. He just told me I was a big fool."

Some idea of the extent to which victims may be carried when once under my control may be gleaned from the following incident, true in all its details:

Half a dozen Italian boys selling their "first editions" stood under the shadow of big St. Paul's on Vesey street, New York. Tony Manoli, Angelo and Michael Rossi, Jim Bertoli and Frank Romalo were the names of the five principal actors in the scene. It was midday. The lads were gazing curiously through the big iron fence bars, upon the grand old weather beaten tablets under which rest the bones of long departed folk of Revolutionary times. Suddenly a voice, as from the old church, called:

"Hey, Tony, bring me in a last edition."

The affrighted lads looked at each other in alarm. The more venturesome Tony cried out in answer:

"Where-a you are?"

"I am locked in here. Go and tell the policeman to let me out."

Tony was somewhat reluctant to do as he was bidden. The small lads all have an inherent fear of "de copper," so he replied mournfully:

"I'm afraida da cop."

"Go getta one," urged his companions, while one of them turned to me and asked:

"Wouldna you, Mist?"

"Who wants a paper?" I asked of Tony.

"A deada man. I tinka he mus-a be alive."

"Tony! Tony?" called the voice from the big edifice. "Let me out! I want to get out. I have been here seventy-five years and I am tired."

A crowd had now collected, but those in the rear could hear nothing, as the conversation I carried on was in the low, sepulchral tone. The lads appeared to be under a spell, and not a soul knew the cause of the disturbance.

"He mus-a be hungry." "How he get dere?" "Some-a bod mus-a let-a him out." "It's a big-a shame," they variously observed.

I called from the same spot: "Tony."

"What," he replied quickly, his face a picture of seriousness.

"Go over to the —— building and tell Mr. R. to come here right away. Tell him to let me out."

"What-a you name?"

I gave the name of a friend of Mr. R.

"All right," the lads chorused, and off they dashed for Mr. R.

Imagine my surprise to see Mr. R. ten minutes later with a crowd of eager and panting urchins at his heels, making for the spot with great haste. I tried to retreat without being observed, but the quick eye of my friend detected me in the act. The joke dawned on him at once, and taking me by the arm he led me to the nearest "grocery" to top off the event.

C. A. HARTLEY.

The Quakeress Was Appreciative.

One is reminded these hot days of the story of the dainty and demure old Quakeress who didn't dare to express her feelings, and her neighbor in the street car who did. The atmosphere of the car was at the point which, did the thermometers name such a degree, would be termed "sweltering."

The soft cap and kerchief and the sweet smile of the Quakeress were apparently untroubled by such mundane matters as heat. Presently, a big, fat, puffing man entered the car. His countenance looked as if it had been well buttered, his breath came in quick, hard pants, and he was rubbing his handkerchief all over his face and neck.

As he took his seat beside the quiet Quakeress he ejaculated:

"Blankety, blank, blank, blank, dash it, dash, dash, dash, dash, blank, dash, dash, blank, dashety, blankety."

At which the dear old Quakeress turned to him and said: "Thank thee."

Will Appear in the Next Issue.

"That last poem of Jones' has the right ring," said the editor.

"How so?"

"When I opened it a silver dollar dropped out!"—Atlanta Constitution.

In 1871 it was decided that a bankrupt could not sit in the House of Lords.

AMBITIOUS WOMEN

MAKE HEROES OF MEN.

She Will Brave Anything for the Man She Loves.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

When an ambitious woman loves a man she will spur him to heroic efforts. She will dare with him the rigors of the frozen North, and encourage him in daring dangers almost unsurmountable.

Women are by nature ambitious according to their physical and mental strength. Hope and ambition come with perfect health, but vanish before sickness and despair.

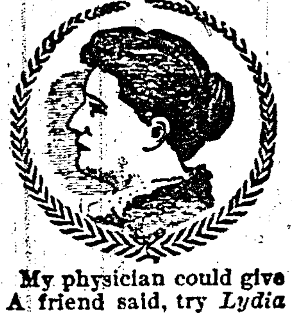
American women are, unfortunately, particularly subject to those painful female diseases that are the cause of so much hopelessness and misery.

Could all women realize the undeniable fact that they suffer unnecessarily, how much brighter life would be!

Lydia E. Pinkham devoted her life to the study of female diseases and their *cause*; and she discovered in the Vegetable Compound an absolute remedy. It succeeds in removing the cause of the trouble.

Women who rely more upon their own natural common-sense, rather than on the theories of their physicians, write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and are soon restored to health.

Here is a living example: "Four months ago I was unable to stand on my feet. I had falling of the womb, kidney trouble, and inflammation of the bladder; the backache and bearing-down pains were dreadful. My physician could give me no relief. A friend said, try *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound. Well, I did. Oh, if every suffering woman would do the same, they would be cured, cured absolutely and entirely, as I am!" MRS. WM. M. MOREY, 20 Seymour St., Pittsfield, Mass.



BOROUGH GOSSIP.

Newsy Personals and Gossip From the Local Canada.

—I. P. Allen has sold his Fairview avenue lot.

—Albert Shower is now the clerk at the Crescent Hotel.

—Councilman Smith intends building another house.

—Wild strawberries are plentiful over near Stine's farm.

—Mrs. Charles Emmons of North Plainfield is dangerously ill.

—J. W. A. Bauersachs has sold his Manning avenue property.

—"Al" Taylor pulled a sick horse through for Michael Seader last night.

—Joseph A. Blatz and family will move into their new house next week.

—Herman Dieke has parted with his valuable Greenbrook road property.

—George Schlereth has refused a tempting offer from the Sloans of New York city.

—Jim DeCamp, who was Van-Winkle's star route boy, has secured a new position.

—"Will" Smalley told "Jed" that fish did not bite so soon after a new moon, and "Jed" believes it.

—James Quackenbush Miles is busily interested watching the crops grow on his brother-in-law's farm in Washington Valley.

—Harry Spencer, who is studying law with Counselor DeMeza, has purchased a fine thoroughbred steed from his uncle, Elias Allen.

—Complaint has been made to the township officials that objectionable matter was dumped into Stony brook, just off Somerset street, a few feet beyond the borough line and opposite Frank Miles's greenhouse. The board of health ordered the same buried. A heavy fine awaits the first person caught in a case like this.

—Christopher Pope, an old veteran who resides on Manning avenue, enlisted in 1862 and served throughout the war. Mr. Pope was honorably discharged in 1865, and is receiving the the sum of $6 per month for the loss of the third finger of his right hand. The hand is drawn and contracted and has been the means of much suffering to this old and deserving veteran for a number of years.

No Progress.

New York, May 28.—The second trial of Police Inspector William W. McLaughlin, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on the morning of this the eighth day since it began, was in exactly the same state of advancement as it was yesterday morning.

Children [illegible]'s Castoria.

When [illegible] gave her Castoria.
When she was [illegible] she cried for Castoria,
When she [illegible] to Castoria,
When she [illegible] them Castoria

INS AND OUTS.

The single and married men of Scott's Printing Machine Works have organized a team.

A game of baseball will be played Thursday morning by the Y. M. C. A. team and the Westfields at the latter place.

The Sterling baseball club, composed of silk weavers in the sterling factory, went to Berkley Heights Saturday afternoon and defeated the latter club. The score:

Berkleys	2	1	0	3	3	1	2	0	x	—12
Sterling	0	1	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	— 8

Batteries—R. Clarke, R. Rogers and D. Rogers; L. Hance and W. Lenord.

Mr. Sohl Retires.

Joseph Sohl retires from the management of Music Hall, June 1. Though Mr. Sohl had but little or no experience in theatrical affairs, previous to his taking hold of this playhouse, he has conducted it in a wonderfully satisfactory manner by presenting a high class of attractions, with courteous treatment of patrons, and last, but not least, by retiring with an evenly-balanced set of books.

Miss Raybert's Ability.

The Westfield Standard compliments Miss Etta Raybert of this city as follows on the recitation she gave at the Y. M. C. A. entertainment in that place last Friday night:

> Miss Raybert recited and responded to an encore. She was very bright and funny, and the facial expression and general style of delivery were heartily appreciated.

Agreeably Surprised.

"I had a very severe cold on my lungs that caused much soreness and gave me considerable uneasiness in regard to the result," says Mr. T. E. Smith, of Billerica, Mass. "A local druggist called my attention to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and on his recommendation I gave the remedy a careful trial. The result surprised me; I recovered entirely in three days." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy.

A Remarkable Cure of Rheumatism.

From the Groton Connecticut Review.—"David Lewis, who has been afflicted all winter by rheumatism, is out again and all due to one of the medicines advertised in our columns. After trying everything possible, he used Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which has relieved him of all pain, from which he was a constant sufferer and promises to make him fit for duty soon. We know David has been a great sufferer and are glad to see him around again." For sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy.

Mr. D. Wiley, ex-postmaster, Black Breek, N. C., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He says this liniment did him more good than all other medicine and treatment put together. For sale at 50 cents per bottle at Reynolds's Pharmacy.

It Did the Business.

Mr. J. H. Cobb, publisher of the Mirror, at Brockton, N. Y., says: "For nearly two years the Mirror has been publishing the advertisements of Chamberlain's Remedies. A few days ago the writer was suffering from a bowel trouble and resorted to an old remedy which did not prove efficacious; finally he tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and two doses did the business, checking it completely. For sale at Reynolds's Pharmacy.

Line of March.

The two G. A. R. Posts, Sons of Veterans and other societies, who are to take part in Memorial Day exercises, will form on East Front street at 1 p. m., in order as they arrive, the right towards Park avenue. The column will move at 1:15 and march through Park avenue to Fifth street, to Central avenue, to Grove street, to Linden avenue, to Somerset street, to Front street, to Music Hall.

REMEMBER there are hundreds of brands of White Lead (so called) on the market that are not White Lead, composed largely of Barytes and other cheap materials. But the number of brands of genuine

Strictly Pure White Lead

is limited. The following brands are standard "Old Dutch" process, and just as good as they were when you or your father were boys:

"Atlantic," "Jewett," "Brooklyn."

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.
Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall st., New York.

CHOIR RECEPTION.

Crescent Avenue Church Members Enjoy Themselves.

A reception that was complete in every detail, was given Saturday evening by the members of the Crescent Avenue Church to Organist F. J. Smith, and the quartette choir: Miss Banta, soprano; Miss Hardenburg, alto; E. E. Runyon, tenor; Mr. Lewis, basso; assisted by Mrs. F. J. Smith, elocutionist; and G. E. Devoll, tenor, of New York. Mr. Smith had arranged an exceedingly fine programme of music for the occasion, and the rendition was perfect in every particular. The very large audience that filled the chapel of the church was largely composed of a number of Plainfield's music-loving people, and each selection received several encores. Mrs. Smith, as an elocutionist, gave evidence of unlimited talent and power, and her recitations with piano accompaniment were delightful. She was recalled several times, so fully appreciated were her efforts to please.

The appearance of G. E. Devoll was occasion for hearty applause. He is not a stranger in Plainfield, and his talent is well known. His rendition of Thine", by Bohm, completely captured the audience, and he was obliged to respond to a most flattering reception.

It would be manifestly unfair to enter into any criticism of the programme, as its uniformity was so marked. Suffice to say that in every detail it was all that could be desired. It was as follows:

Duett—In Absence Spring Song	Tassen
Misses Banta and Hardenberg.	
Recitation—Village Gossip	Kate Wiggin
Mrs. Smith.	
Fair, Sweet and Holy	Canter
E. E. Runyon.	
My Darling	F. J. Smith
Miss Hardenberg.	
Thine	Bohm
Mr. Devoll.	
At Parting	Rogers
He Loves Me	Choswick
Miss Banta.	
The Singing in God's Choir.	
The Quaker.	
Mrs. Smith.	
Two Grenadiers	Schuman
Mr. Lewis.	
Too Whit, Too Whoo	Collier
Quartette.	

At the conclusion of the above all were invited to the room below where delicious refreshments were served by the women in charge, and all were given an opportunity to meet those who had furnished them an evening of rare pleasure.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Richards received, assisted by the elders wives as follows:

Mrs. F. H. Andrews, Mrs. John Bushnell, Mrs. John Leal, Mrs. Leander Lovell, Mrs. I. C. Pierson, Mrs. Andrew Gavett, Mrs. H. C. Squires and Mrs. J. K. Myers.

Mrs. Albert Atterbury poured tea and Mrs. William Murray lemonade. They were assisted in serving by the Misses Bowen, Bushnell, Mary Bushnell, Berth Clark, Vinnie French, Edith Gilbert Halloway, Carrie Hunter, Ada Marsh, Minnie Miller, Mary Miller, Munger, Pierson, Stella Place, Tracey, Walz.

Cupid Scores.

The many friends in this city will be surprised to hear of the marriage of Alfred W. Sutphen of Newark to Miss E. Strobel, which took place Friday evening, May 24, at the home of the bride in Newark.

A Coming Marriage.

Harry M. Cooke and Miss Sophia McGinnis, both of this city, will be married at the home of the bride's parents on Somerset street, Wednesday, July 10. They will take up their residence on Summit avenue.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

A CAVALRY CHARGE.

BY M. QUAD.

[Copyright, 1895, by American Press Association.]

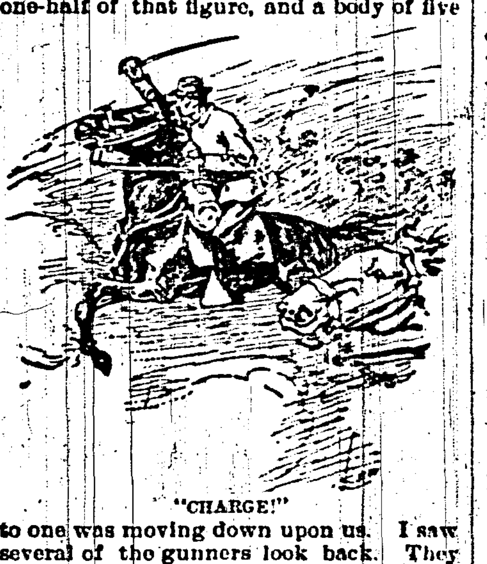
We had been held in reserve on the second day at Gettysburg so long that men and horses became nervous and afraid. My horse was an old veteran who would drop his head and pick at the green grass with a battery firing on either side of us, but as the moments dragged away on this occasion he evinced a woman's nervousness. I looked down the lines and saw that the alignment was constantly being broken by the horses backing up or forging ahead. They could see the fighting to the right and in front, and the smoke from the Union battery to the left and in front of us drove back and over us and the horses breathed it in and blew it out of their nostrils in gasps.

A tremor of excitement—a sort of shiver—ran down the line.

The wind had shifted a bit to blow the smoke to our left, and down across the meadows we saw the Confederate cavalry forming, with the green woods for a background. Jeb Stuart's men were there, Ashby's men, men from Hampton's legion, Imboden's Virginians, Rosser's rangers, guerrillas from Mosby's command. There were fragments from every cavalry command we had met on the turnpikes of old Virginia, and there wasn't a squadron which wouldn't stand for a charge. The battery began firing more rapidly, and there wasn't a man of us who did not realize what was coming long enough before we got the word. Some of the horses knew it too. You could feel them filling their lungs and stringing up their nerves for hard work.

"They are going to charge our battery!" was the exclamation on every man's lips, but we could not be sure of just the part we were to play in the affair. If dismounted and used as infantry to support the guns, we could make a desperate fight of it, and for several minutes we listened to hear such an order given. During this time an aid rode up with an order to the colonel. It was an order from the general to retire the battery. It had come too late. Some of the battery horses had been killed and a number of others wounded by the explosions of the [illegible] shells thrown at us from the woods by the Confederate cavalry, and the way [illegible] was also blocked by the ammunition wagons which had come up. The battery would be lost or saved right where it stood.

At the end of five minutes, while we yet sat waiting, the troopers in gray wheeled into line under a fire which must have tried the nerves of the bravest, and then the compact mass got the word to advance. They were coming for our battery, which was without infantry supports. There we stood, two thin, short lines, representing a thousand dragoons, but not numbering one-half of that figure, and a body of five to one was moving down upon us. I saw several of the gunners look back. They saw the odds and wondered perhaps why we did not run away.



"CHARGE!"

"Attention!"

We had obeyed the order before it was given.

"Right dress!"

We were a few seconds ahead of the command.

"Forward—draw sabers—guide right—trot!"

Ah! We are off! The gray moves north and the blue moves south. We are going to meet in the meadow below. We must hold them back until infantry supports can be brought up. Every man knows that he is moving down into a maelstrom of death, but no one lags. A strange exultation creeps into the heart. It is as if you had heard some grand, good news, and wanted to shout over it and tell everybody of your good luck.

"Gallop—charge!"

Death! Why, if one could die a score of times instead of only once, there would be no fear. I sit so lightly in the saddle that my horse seems to have no weight to carry. He skims over the ground as if he had wings, and I begin cheering and yelling in chorus with my comrades. It is a living missile of 500 men thrown at the front of 3,000. What a crash there will be! How horses will go down and men pitch from their saddles! Afraid? No! Why, man, I would not miss this scene for a year's life! My hand clutches the saber with a strength I did not know I possessed. I feel a hunger for blood such as I never felt before.

"Yi, yi! Whoop—rah!" and we strike them fair in the center. The 500 have the greatest momentum, and we drive through the 3,000 as a wedge is pounded into soft wood. Men strike at me. There is a flash, flash, and a pop, pop, of pistols. I strike back. I feel the desire of the tiger to slay.

"Rally!"

We have driven through the mass, and the bugles sound the call to gather for the return. The horses obey it without a touch of the rein. It seems that the whole living mass is riding in a circle, and that there is blood on every man and horse. All of a sudden we shoot out from under the smoke cloud into the sunshine—not the 500, but the 300—and the battery opens again. We are to the right of it, and it sends grapeshot into a wild mob to drive it back into the cover of the woods. It is a sight to look down over that field. Five hundred dead and wounded men and horses are lying there. It is only as I sit on my horse and look over the field that I begin to feel weak and grow frightened. My head begins to swim, things grow dark, and some one helps me to the ground. I have a pistol ball in my shoulder, and the blood is running down my back from a saber cut on the head.

Not Forgotten.

When the sun sinks to rest on Memorial day, lighting with red flashes the green hills of May, wherever the dust of a soldier awaits the call of Gabriel's bugle there will flutter a fresh flag and bloom a wreath of flowers. Man dies, soldier and civilian, in war and peace, but the memory and gratitude of the nation live and will live till republics are no more and the earth is rolled together like a scroll.

THE ASSASSINATION.

NOAH BROOKS' RECOLLECTIONS OF THE GREAT TRAGEDY.

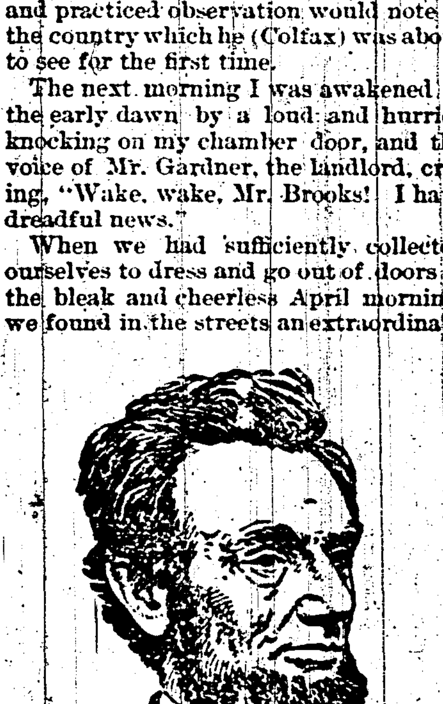
The President Did Not Want to Go to the Theater, but Would Not Disappoint the Public, Which Expected Him.

The afternoon and evening of April 14, 1865, were cold, raw and gusty. Dark clouds enveloped the capital, and the air was chilly with occasional showers. Late in the afternoon I filled an appointment by calling on the President at the White House, and was told by him that he "had had a notion" of sending for me to go to the theater that evening with him and Mrs. Lincoln; but he added that Mrs. Lincoln had already made up a party to take the place of Gen. and Mrs. Grant, who had somewhat unexpectedly left the city for Burlington, N. J. The party was originally planned for the purpose of taking Gen. and Mrs. Grant to see "Our American Cousin," at Ford's Theater, and when Grant had decided to leave Washington, he (the President) had "felt inclined to give up the whole thing"; but as it had been announced in the morning papers that this distinguished party would go to the theater that night, Mrs. Lincoln had rather insisted that they ought to go, in order that the expectant public should not be wholly disappointed.

On my way home I met Schuyler Colfax, who was about leaving for California, and who tarried with me on the sidewalk a little while, talking about the trip and the people whom I knew in San Francisco and Sacramento whom he wished to meet. Mr. Lincoln had often talked with me about the possibilities of his eventually taking up his residence in California after his term of office should be over. He thought, he said, that that country would afford better opportunities for his two boys than any of the older States; and when he heard that Colfax was going to California, he was greatly interested in his trip, and said that he hoped that Colfax would bring him back a good report of what his keen and practiced observation would note in the country which he (Colfax) was about to see for the first time.

The next morning I was awakened in the early dawn by a loud and hurried knocking on my chamber door, and the voice of Mr. Gardner, the landlord, crying, "Wake, wake, Mr. Brooks! I have dreadful news."

When we had sufficiently collected ourselves to dress and go out of doors in the bleak and cheerless April morning, we found in the streets an extraordinary spectacle. They were suddenly crowded with people—men, women and children thronging the pavements and darkening the thoroughfares. It seemed as if everybody was in tears. Pale faces, streaming eyes, with now and again an angry, frowning countenance, were on every side. Men and women who were strangers accosted one another with distressed looks and tearful inquiries for the welfare of the President and Mr. Seward's family. The President still lived, but at half-past seven o'clock in the morning the tolling of the bells announced to the lamenting people that he had ceased to breathe. His great and loving heart was still. The last official bulletin from the War Department stated that he died at twenty-two minutes past seven o'clock on the morning of April 15.



PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Instantly flags were raised at half-mast all over the city, the bells tolled solemnly, and with incredible swiftness Washington went into deep, universal mourning. All stores, government departments and private offices were closed, and everywhere, on the most pretentious residence and on the humblest hovels, were the black badges of grief. Nature seemed to sympathize in the general lamentation and tears of rain fell from the moist and somber sky. The wind sighed mournfully through streets crowded with sad faced people, and broad folds of funeral drapery flapped heavily in the wind over the decorations of the day before.

Wandering aimlessly up F street toward Ford's Theater we met a tragical procession. It was headed by a group of army officers walking bareheaded, and behind them, carried tenderly by a company of soldiers, was the bier of the dead President, covered with the flag of the Union, and accompanied by an escort of soldiers who had been on duty at the house where Lincoln died. As the little cortege passed down the street to the White House every head was uncovered, and the profound silence which prevailed was broken only by sobs and by the sound of the measured tread of those who bore the martyred President back to the home which he had so lately quitted full of life, hope and courage.—Century.

To the average eye more than 5,000 stars are visible; to some extraordinarily keen eyes about 8,000 are visible. Through the largest telescope about 50,000,000 stars are seen; and there is every reason to believe that millions [illegible]

COST OF SEWER SYSTEM.

Councilman Frost Thinks it Will be $20,000 Less Than Estimated.

Councilman Frost told a Press reporter at the North avenue station this morning that it was thought that the cost of constructing the new sewer system, including the sewage beds, would be $20,000 less than the estimate. The total cost of the land for beds will be something over $23,000.

WORTHY LITTLE WORKERS.

Bright Misses Hold a Successful and Pleasant Fair.

A charming event was the fair held Saturday afternoon and evening on the lawn adjoining the residence of Mrs. Gilmore on West Second street. It was arranged and given entirely by Lulu Gilmore, May Mulford, Isabella Edwards, Violet Beerbower, and Helen Harned. Their object was to raise money to help the poor and they worked hard to make it a success.

A large number of very pretty articles were made of paper, such as dolls, flowers, small boxes, handkerchief cases. The lawn presented a pleasing picture with the various tables prettily trimmed.

The fancy table was in charge of Lulu Gilmore, and the candy table was well taken care of by Miss May Mulford, while the lemonade and cake was in the excellent care of Violet Beerbower. Isabelle Edwards and Helen Harned as waitresses looked after the needs of those present in serving.

As a result of their earnest efforts $17.67 was realized. There are a few things left which the little girls wish to dispose of, and as soon as the weather is clear they will endeavor to sell them at the gate of Lulu Gilmore's home.

MR. GOLDSTEIN INNOCENT.

He Was the Victim of Being Too Accommodating to Friends.

Jacob Goldstein, who was indicted by the Grand Jury on the charge of aiding, assisting and receiving the stolen goods of the Robinson boarding house theft, appeared in court in Elizabeth this morning and pleaded not guilty to the charge. He was released on $500 bail for appearance at trial on June 7.

It is the consensus of opinion by those conversant with the circumstances of the case that Mr. Goldstein is entirely innocent of the charges preferred against him. Though the goods were in his store a day or two, just as soon as he learned that there had been a robbery, he immediately made known the fact of their being there, and lent whatever aid he could in locating the guilty parties.

Judge Coddington appeared for Mr. Goldstein in court this morning.

The Factory Commenced.

The building which Chapot & Sons will use for their chamois skin finishing plant will be 41x200 feet and two stories high. The cost will be $8,000. Ground was broken for the building this morning by J. Manning & Son, who have the contract for erecting the structure.

Theories
ARE GOOD.
Facts
ARE BETTER.
Theories supported by Facts are invincible.
Allcock's
Porous Plaster
is, without doubt, the best external remedy for strains, sprains, lame back, sciatica, and congestion of the chest.
Always Make Sure and get the genuine ALLCOCK'S. Never put up with an imitation.
Allcock's Corn Shields,
Allcock's Bunion Shields,
Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

Brandreth's Pills
purify the blood, tone up the system. There is no remedy like them.

W. R. CODINGTON,
Counsellor-at-Law.
Commissioner of Deeds, Master-in Chancery, Notary Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

GEORGE W. DAY,
General Auctioneer.
Sales of Personal Property solicited. P. O. Box 132, Dunellen, N. J., or address in care of Constitutionalist. Terms reasonable.

ALBERT HEDDEN
Livery & Boarding Stables
FOURTH ST.,
Between Watchung and Park avenues.
First-class Livery. Horses boarded by week or month. Telephone call No. 114.

Ferris'
GOOD SENSE
Corset
Waists.
SENSIBLE WOMEN WEAR THEM
BECAUSE THEY ARE
RIGHT Shape to fit properly and feel comfortable. Material to give the best service.
RIGHT Finish because of skilled labor. Buttons and Button Holes won't pull off.
RIGHT Support from the shoulders. Fastenings for Hose Supporters.
Why Buy an Imitation when the GENUINE Costs so Little and Wears so Long?
CHILDREN'S, 25c. to 75c. MISSES, 50c. to $1. LADIES, $1 to $2.

Townsend's
Marble and
Granite Works,
30
Somerset st., North Plainfield.

If you have not engaged your work I should be pleased to do it for you.
I buy only first-class Marble and Granite and do not sell unless at prices that will enable me to put up the work with credit to myself and justice to the parties purchasing.
I employ no agents and therefore am enabled to make a reduction in the price of my work to the customer, of the commission generally paid to agents.
I am under a very small expense in running my shop, myself and my son doing the larger portion of the work, and we personally attend to the setting of all work, and look upon business in this light, that Good Work and Good Material, at Fair Prices, is a standing advertise for my business, which will tend to build up trade, and I feel safe to warrant that no dealer can sell you the same work and same stock any cheaper than I can.
Hoping to be favored with your patronage, I am yours respectfully,
J. E. TOWNSEND, Manager.
Branch yard, Westfield, N. J.

Parlor Stoves
FURNACES,
RANGES.
Tin and Sheet Iron Work.
HEATER WORK, TINNING,
HARDWARE.
A. M. GRIFFEN,
119 East Front st.
Telephone Call, 6.

JAS. M. DUNN,
Dealer in
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
VEGETABLES,
FRUITS &c
224 PARK AVENUE,
OPPOSITE NORTH AVENUE.
Everything usually found in a first-class grocery.
Goods delivered free of charge.

E. B. MAYNARD,
PRACTICAL
BARBER AND
HAIR DRESSER,
204 PARK AVE.
Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting done at their residence. Shaving, Shampooing, etc., satisfactorily performed. f17y1

Lewis B. Coddington,
[Successor to T. J. Carey.]
Furniture & Freight Express
Office—24 W. FRONT ST.
Large Covered Vans or Trucks. Goods delivered to any part of the U. S. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges resonable. P. O. Box 1. Piano moving a specialty.

Woolston & Buckle,
PAINTERS.
Wall Papers, Painters' Supplies.
141-145 North avenue.

CARNEY BROS.,
AGENTS,
135 West Front st.
Tinners,
Plumbers,
Gas Fitters,
Parlor Stoves,
Cook Stoves,
Heaters.
Grates and bricks for all kinds of stoves can be found here at Jobbers' prices. Bring your tinware mending to us. The best tinners, the best plumbers, and the best gas-fitters in this section. We use none but the very best of materials, and our work always gives satisfaction. Keys of all kinds are made here. Tinware made to order. Ranges, brick and portable furnaces. Sanitary plumbing.

Wm. A. Woodruff,
Fire and Life
INSURANCE AGENT,
OFFICE,
corner Front St. and Park Avenue,
Plainfield, N. J.
Real Estate for Sale and Exchange. Money to Loan on Approve Security.

Sanitary Plumbing,
Brick and Portable Furnace
Gas Fitting, Tin Roofing,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
I am prepared to do any of the above branches in strictly first-class sanitary and wormanship manner.
Having associated myself with the Master Members Association of New York City, I employ none but first-class mechanics and non-union men. I believe in every man running his own business, at all times and in all cases.
D. W. LITTELL,
No. 112 North Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

A. WOLFF,
Manufacturer of
CIGARS.
And dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, and smokers' articles, has removed from 23½ W. Front street, to 261 West Front street, one door east of Madison avenue and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally.

IME
Savings Institution,
OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Is now receiving deposits payable on demand with interest. Money deposited on or before July 1. 1895, will draw interest from that date.
JOHN W. MURRAY, President,
J. FRANK HUBBARD,
ELIAS R POPE, Treasurer.

P. P. VanArsdale,
PIANO TUNER.
Instruments put in thorough order. Terms reasonable. Pianos and organs for sale and to let. Orders by postal, P. O. box 160, or left at Willett's shoe store, No. 107 Park avenue, will receive prompt attention. Residence 301 E. Front street, corner Elm street. jly19t

OLDEST MAN LIVING.

NOAH RABY, OF THE PISCATAWAY POOR FARM, NEW JERSEY.

Physically Sound as a Nut, and Frisky as a Two-year-old. Born in North Carolina, Served Under Farragut and Heard Gen. Washington Speak. Relishes His Toddy.

Is Noah Raby, of the Piscataway Poor Farm, New Jersey, the oldest man in the world? If the story of his life which he tells be true he has passed his 123d birthday.

It was about eighty-three years ago, according to his recollection, that Noah Raby, ordinary seaman, received his discharge papers from the stanch frigate Brandywine, which had just finished a cruise of inspection of the various ports of the United States and was then docked at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The day after he left the naval service he betook himself to New Jersey, where he joined himself to a farmer and for money agreed to serve as a hired man. Since that time he has never stepped outside the boundaries of New Jersey. For more than half a century, with more or less steadiness, he followed the occupation he had chosen, and then, twenty-eight years ago, being full of years and decidedly averse to earning his own living any longer, he settled down at the Poor Farm in the township of Piscataway, not far from New Brunswick, and there he has since remained.

To-day he is totally blind, but his eyes, though sunken, have the sparkle of one who can see perfectly. His body is bent and his shoulders are contracted, but the muscles of his arms and legs are firmer than those of many a man not yet thirty. His jaws are toothless and his words are uttered with a whistling accompaniment, but his voice is strong and full and his laugh is as hearty as it was a century and more ago. His long hair is white, but thick and luxuriant; his whiskers are iron gray, his heavy, bushy eyebrows are still almost jet black, and he can dispose of a solid drink of good rye whisky with a sort of smack that betokens the heartiest relish. Though he believes his father to have been an Indian, his skin is white, and his features are of a pronounced Caucasian type.

When Raby was 21 he got away from Mr. Mills Field's plantation, in Gates county, N. C., where he was born, and started out to find employment.

"It was at Portsmouth and Norfolk, suh, that I shipped," the old man continued, "and I shipped on the Constitution—the Con-sti-tu-tion, suh. She had been a great vessel once, but then she was old and used for a receiving ship. Well, I worked for a year on the Constitution, going up and down the ratlines to the top 'on the mast, but no further. I never got to be anything more than an ordinary seaman. I didn't want to be an able seaman. I didn't want to go higher up the mast than the 'top.' That was as near heaven as I ever wanted to go till my time came.

"After I'd been on the Constitution a year I went on the Brandywine, on the inspection cruise. Do I remember the captain's name? You bet I do. It was Farragut. He was a fine, portly, good looking man, suh, and another man of the same name was a big captain afterward. No, I was never flogged, but I've seen lots of others punished. Once I come near being, but it was just because I tried to get away when some one else was being punished. Which of the ports we visited did I like the best? All of 'em, suh—all of 'em. I could have shore leave three times a week when we were in port, and we could always find ways of having good times—there were always bright eyes to shine on Jack Tar in them old days, suh—certain."

It was while he was at Norfolk and Portsmouth that Raby says he heard General Washington make a speech. Raby is not certain what the General was talking about, but there is no doubt in the oldest man's mind the Father of His Country was indignant and excited.

"Yes, suh," said Raby, "I saw the old Gineral and I heard him talk. He was pretty mad, too—oh, gracious, yes! I shall never forget one thing he said—it has stuck to me most a hundred years now:

"'Go right on, fellow citizens, as you have been going on, and I assure you that we shall have the devil to pay in this Republic and no pitch hot!'

"I left the navy because I was afraid there'd be a war, and I didn't want to fight. Well, there was a war, but I didn't see no fighting, only on the sea, and then I was on land and a good ways off. I've lost my discharge papers and I'm sorry. If I had 'em maybe I could get a pension, and, anyway, I could prove my age by them."

Are There No Clubs in Michigan.

"Do you appreciate," the old man asked of the youth who sought the hand of his daughter, "that marriage is attended with greater difficulties and discouragement than it ever was before?"

The youth would have spoken had not the patriarch waved him to silence.

"Do you realize"—he threw his whitened locks back from his brow—"that the lodge gag is worn so thin that a blind woman can see through it, and that as yet nothing has appeared to take its place?"—Detroit Tribune.

Only the Market Value.

"It seems to me that you want an unreasonably high price for this joke," said the editor.

"But," said the humorist, "it is an Irish bull. And when you consider the present high price of beef you must see that I am demanding nothing more than the ruling rates."—Cincinnati Tribune.

The most easterly point of the United States is Quoddy Head, Me; the most westerly, Attoo Island, Alaska; the most northerly, Point Barrow, Alaska; the most southerly, Key West, Fla.

Greece stands lowest in point of wealth of all the countries of Europe.

PYTHIAN PLEASURES.

Perseverance Lodge Knows How to Give a Good Time.

Perseverance Lodge, No. 74, Knights of Pythias, gave their members and friends an enjoyable time Friday evening at their rooms on West Second street. The attendance was very large. Eugene O'Reilly's orchestra opened the programme with a a selection which was followed with appropriate remarks by District Deputy Patterson. Robert Clark then rendered a solo. A recitation was given by H. S. Thatcher. Wm. Holmes sang a solo.

As an intermission Thomas Schaefer gave an exhibition of Indian club swinging. Edward Wolf was then introduced and gave character sketches. After a recitation by Miss Haberle and a solo by Asa Pope, "Bob" Whittaker then appeared and kept the audience in a continual laughter with funny remarks. A song by Master Robinson and one by Mr. Marrinus, preceded John Carney whose appearance was sufficient to have the desired effect of creating laughter.

The programme closed with a piano duet by the Misses Barnett. In the banquet room a collation was served. The committee to whom the success of the event was due consisted of Chairman J. S. Higham, B. H. Whittaker, J. Putterson, S. J. Robinson, and T. S. Milliken.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

J. Parker Mason has returned from an extended visit at Worcester, Mass.

Walter Lane, Henry Piker and C. Schantz will spend tomorrow at Long Branch.

David White of this city, who has been stopping at Keyport, is home for a few days.

Miss Wyckoff, sister of Smith Wyckoff, is very ill at her home on West Third street.

Miss Zulia Shroeder of 929 Watchung avenue is visiting friends in Philadelphia this week.

Mrs. W. J. Stanton of New York is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Carman of Somerset street.

Mrs. E. H. Mumford, who is visiting friends in Brooklyn, will return to her home on Woodland avenue, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Mundy have leased a flat at 215 Somerset street, where they are at home to their friends.

Joseph Flack and family of Central avenue have leased the new house just completed by John Bicknell on South avenue, into which they moved yesterday.

William A. Fondey of New York has leased the W. S. Benton property on the Rahway road for the Summer months. Mr. Fondey will take possesion June 1.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Neal, who have been visiting at the home of Mrs. Neal's mother, Mrs. Albert Hedden of Park avenue, left this morning for their home in Boston.

Brereton Platt of West Front street, who had charge of the delivery of The Daily Press "Plainfield Souvenir", has accepted a position with the Atlas Fire Assurance Company in New York, and will commence his new duties Monday morning.

CYCLING COMMENT.

A. C. Batchelor of Buffalo, the noted cycling journalist, will be among the notables at the National Circuit meet.

Robert Gentle, Chief Consul of the New Jersey L. A. W., will be a prominent figure at the Decoration Day meet.

No entry fee will be charged for the special one-mile scratch race of Class A men, for which the New York Times has offered a $50 gold medal.

As the income derived from sanction fees of the L. A. W., is so far insufficient to provide for one official referee to follow the National Circuit, it has been decided by the board that an official referee may be appointed for each circuit meet.

Isaac B. Potter, a prominent New York lawyer and Chief Counsel of the New York State Racing Board, will be a guest of the Crescent Wheelmen at the meet next Thursday. He has been very active in the good roads movement in New York State.

Westfield is sorely perplexed with the rickety and dangerous sidewalk question. The township committee are preparing an ordinance to compel property owners to make necessary repairs where needed. While the officials are about it they better provide for the expense of enforcing the ordinance, else their efforts will be void of results. North Plainfield has had experience with just such a state of affairs. And it was not a pleasant one for the borough officials, and the pedestrians—well they can speak for themselves.

Billy Lee Gets a License.

The Court of Common Pleas sitting in Elizabeth this morning granted the application of William Lee for a liquor license in Scotch Plains.

BEYOND THE STREAM.

Matters of Fact That Are of Interest to Boroughites

—The borough school closes for the Summer June 20.

—Some miscreant is destroying flower beds along Grove street.

—Dr. Cooley is now finishing up the State census. His report must be in by June 1.

—There is not one single solitary Democrat holding office in the borough today.

—The Maple avenue brick works have finished a burn of 300,000 brick, the first kiln of the season.

—Charles Huff, a former resident, who has been absent for ten years, is visiting George Pope of Manning avenue.

—Lew Kline, the extract man, is making muscle with the assistance of a cord of hickory wood and a buck saw.

—Boys who would like to join Mr. French's camping party this Summer should go to the Y. M. C. A. Building this evening.

—Chief Justice Brown coincides with the decision of the United States Supreme Court in their conclusions regarding the income tax.

—Mountain avenue, from Somerset street to Westervelt avenue, was in darkness last night, owing to the break of an electric light wire.

—Invitations for a Decoration Day tournament on the grounds of the Hillside Tennis Club have been issued. The playing will be commenced at 10 a. m.

—The board walk on Somerset street, between Fairview and Grandview avenues, is in a very dangerous condition and needs the prompt attention of the property owners or the borough authorities.

—Mr. Dixon, who recently purchased the Rice farm at Greenbrook, has had nearly 100 electric lights put in the house, barn and outbuildings. It is the intention of Mr. Dixon to make this place an ideal country home.

—John Vetterlein is taking the school census under the direction of District Clerk S. B. Joseph. It must be finished by June 15. Last year the number of children from 5 up to 18 years of age numbered about 1,050.

—Who will be the next to set their curbing back in front of their property on Somerset street? Many property owners have already done so and unless the Council orders the same to be done by ordinance it seems that it will be a long time before the street will be widened to the width it should be. Two feet on each side of the street would be a blessing to the drivers of vehicles on that busy thoroughfare. Widen the street.

Of General Interest.

The American Bible Society is putting forth a vigorous effort to place a copy of the Scriptures in every family in the land. In pursuance of this plan, a representative of the society will begin a canvass of this city on Monday next. By request of the Ministers Association he will also make inquiries respecting the church relations of those whom he visits. The purpose is to ascertain their name and address, with church preferences, so that the pastors and visiting committees may extend a welcome to strangers and non-members. Will all kindly aid in the good work.

W. R. Richards,
E. M. Rodman,
C. R. Barnes,
Committee.

In Elizabeth a Board of Trade has just been organized to boom the town. In Plainfield a Board of Trade is dying a death that comes from inocuous desuetude.

The Dunellen Call advises Plainfield citizens who are opposed to sewage beds to hold mass meetings, and protest against the adoption of the ordinance giving the Council the requisite powers. The proper place for objections from Plainfield people is at the Councilmanic hearing, as suggested in these columns yesterday. Mass meetings are too much on the bullying order.

Girls Club to Open Tuesday.

The Girls Club will be opened at 309 West Second street Tuesday evening, May 28. All girls who would enjoy a pleasant reading room and place in which they may meet their friends, and who would like an opportunity to learn dressmaking, cooking, etc., are invited to be present. A programme will be furnished, consisting of violin and piano music, and recitations. After this refreshments will be served and a social time enjoyed. All are cordially and heartily invited to come.

A Perilous Job.

Newton Wyckoff has the contract to paint the standpipe of the Plainfield Water Supply Company. It is rather a perilous undertaking, as the pipe is 140 feet in height. Scaffolds were swung yesterday, and work was begun this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Sperling have returned to their home, 136 East Fourth street, after spending a month at New Brunswick.

THESE AWFUL DOGS.

They Are Accused of What the Feline Tribe is Distinguished For.

To the Editor of The Daily Press :—

While on the subject of dogs, will you allow the undersigned to have a word. I like dogs, but under certain conditions of locality and proper restraint. That the freedom given to Plainfield dogs has become a marked nuisance, is shown by your correspondent, "Fencer". They cause an unnecessary strain on morals, and it may be on religion, for when a person has retired to his little bed with mind calm and contemplative, in peace with the world and inclined to be good, some nearby canine sets up a howl or bark, and its neighbors at once join in chorus, and, perhaps, at once bad words spring to the would-be sleeper's mind and vengeance to his heart, and he becomes instantly a bad man. Who should be held responsible? Clearly the owner, for if the beast will not otherwise behave it should be shut up or muzzled at night. But the above is not the worst feature of the outrage. In case of nervousness or sickness the noise of dogs may become a very serious matter; may "murder sleep", which may be of prime necessity to the patient.

Then as to trespassing upon lawns, gardens, etc. It is not incumbent on occupants of property to "fence" against invaders, (even if that would be a preventive, but it would not), but it is the duty of all to avoid trespassing either by their dogs or otherwise. Not wishing to occupy more of your space, I would merely suggest that the moral law and civil law forbid dogs enjoying the "freedom of the city" of Plainfield, which is now theirs, and all to the discomfort of those who regard this city as a quiet, restful, recuperative, healthful home.

A Sufferer.

Union Men, Read This.

"If the principles that organized labor are contending for are worth anything they are worth standing up for, and in what better way than in the clothing one wears can a man show his loyal mind?

"Werner, the clothier, has just taken the agency for the celebrated 'Carhartt brand of Union made, 'never rip' pants and overalls.

"The representative members of Union, No. 74, United Garment Workers of America, employes of Hamilton, Carhartt Co., Detroit, Mich., do hereby beseech you to give your support to the overalls, pants, etc., manufactured by this firm, who operate a strictly 'Union' factory.

"Please call at Werner's Clothing House and examine these goods and speak a good word for our Union if you think we deserve it.

"By order of Committee."

Examination for Free Scholarships.

The next competitive examination for free scholarships in the New Jersey State College will be held at the County Court House, Elizabeth, for Union County, Saturday, June 1, 1895, beginning at 9 a. m. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects: Arithmetic, algebra, geometry, English grammar, descriptive geography, physical geography, history of the United States, physic and chemistry. The excellent opportunity offered to the youth of the State to get an education free, has heretofore been fully appreciated by the young men of this vicinity, the scholarships allotted to Union County have been filled each year since the enactment of the law. It is gratifying to know that the advantages thus afforded have not been neglected.

Good Books for Boys.

The following list is posted up in the children's alcove in the Free Public Library:

Abbot, W. J., Blue jackets of '76—973.3 Ab 4.
Aldrich, T. B., Story of a bad boy—J. Al 69.
Arabian Nights—J Ar 11.
Baker, S. W., Cast up by the sea—J Ba 61.
Clark, H. H., Joe Bentley, naval cadet—J A 17.
Coffin, C. C., Boys of '76—973.3 Co 2.
Ellis, E. S., Life of Daniel Boone—B Bo 87.
Goss, W. L., Recollections of a private—973.7 Go 10.
Grant, J. B., Our common birds, and how to know them—598.2 Gr 3.
Lanier, S., Boy's King Arthur—398 Ma 9.
Pyle, H., Merry adventures of Robin Hood—J Py 51.
Routledge, Every boy's book—790 Ro 9.

Bound to Celebrate.

William Newcorn says that from all indications the Fourth of July celebration will be a large success, and that it cannot possibly be a failure, because, if the local societies do n't take hold of it and make it so, the entire State membership of the Red Men will be invited to come, and show the citizens what a celebration is. One of the latest organizations to approve of the celebration is the Y. M. C. A., President Murray having appointed D. A. MacPhie, A. W. Gavett, and G. Q. Packer to confer with representatives of othercommittees, July 3.

Clinton Democrat:—The Plainfield Daily Press, a bright, clean, newsy afternoon paper, celebrated its eighth birthday last Friday by appearing in a new dress. The Press is up-to-date in all matters of public interest.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

DO YOU
KNOW THAT

Amos H. VanHorn, L't'd,

73 Market st., Near Plane st., Newark,

Are doing better by purchasers in their line than any other house in the trade? If you doubt it, why just call at number 73
—Get their prices and see the big inducements they are offering. For instance:

PARLOR SUITS. We are giving a Moquette Rug, size 27x54, and a Parlor Table with every Parlor Suit sold.

CARPETS. We are making and laying all of our carpets with paper without charge, which is a saving of 15 cents per yard.

BEDROOM SUITS. We are the only house in the city that is giving a Woven Wire Bed Spring and a Mixed Mattress with every bedroom suit sold.

MATTINGS. We pride ourselves that we have the largest stock of fancy mattings in the city, and at lowest prices. Good Japanese matting at only 15 cents per yard.

NOTE THE NAME AND NUMBER BEFORE ENTERING THE STORE.

PORTLAND RANGES. Any one who wants a range should not buy one until they have called and examined the Famous Portland Range. Over 7,000 now in use and every one warranted. Easy terms. Goods delivered free to all parts of the State.

Storing furniture—It must be true what everybody says, for those who have seen the rooms in our New Storage Building, put up expressly for storing furniture, at 88, 90 and 92 Bank street, say that it is the finest in the State for cleanliness and low rates.

TELEPHONE 530.

AMOS H. VAN HORN, Limited,

73 Market st., Near Plane st., Newark, N. J.

WOULD N'T BUDGE.

Barry Refused to Move for the Trolley Cars.

Residents of Somerset street near Craig place were very much amused this afteroon about 1:30. A man named Barry with a horse and wagon was driving along on the tracks of the street railway when the harness used on his steed broke in several places. The man was slightly under the influence of the flowing bowl and was in a quandry as to just what to do. However, he happened to think he had several hundred feet of wire in the wagon and forthwith commenced to straighten it out.

In the meantime Car No. 6 came along, and was obliged to stop. The railroad employes used persuasive argumente to get the man to move, but he said he would n't until he got ready. Then Motorman Morris Higgins endeavored to lead the horse, but the animal evidently intended to stand by her owner, so she kicked and balked so much that Higgins gave up the task. When Barry had fastened the harness together with the wire, he got in the wagon and drove off. A fact worthy of note is that there was no marshal in sight, and the man had everything his own way, holding the car for about fifteen minutes.

The entries for the National Circuit meet of the Crescent Wheelmen are published today, and include the best and fastest riders in the country. Thursday will be one of the biggest days Plainfield has ever witnessed, and Plainfielders should turn out en masse and attend the races. The members of the Crescents have worked hard and persistently to make their event a success, and no better method of expressing appreciation of their efforts can be evinced than transforming their ticket office in a veritable bank on the afternoon of the meet. Plainfielders have an outside reputation of being very liberal, and their reputation should be maintained Thursday.

PLEASANT FAREWELL.

Reception Given to the Retiring President of the Y's.

A farewell is usually a sad event, but the farewell reception tendered to Miss Amey Green by her fellow-workers in the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union at the home of Miss Delphine Bowers of Franklin place and LaGrande avenue yestereay afternoon, was anything but sorrowful.

Miss Green has served very efficiently for the last four years as president of the Y's. From 4 to 6, Miss Green's many friends were hospitably received and enjoyed a very pleasant social time, during which an informal musical programme was rendered.

The guests were received by Miss Mamie Brown, Miss Lulu Lewis, Miss Delphine Bowers, Mrs. Frank Clawson, Miss Mary French and Miss Bessie Tithworth.

The dining room presented a charming appearance with its tasteful yellow decorations, and here the table was presided over by Mrs. William Stillman and Miss Louise Green, while Miss Lulu Patton and Miss Etta Blish served the dainty refreshments. The programme consisted of a piano solo by Miss Hattie Gardner, a violin solo by Miss Violet Truell, accompanied by Miss Bessie Titsworth, a vocal solo by Miss Delphine Bowers, a recitation by Miss Lulu Lewis with piano obligato by Miss Dewey, a piano solo by Miss Dewey, and a vocal solo by Miss Julia Ketcham. Each number was artistically rendered, and thoroughly enjoyed by all.

About seventy-five were present during the afternoon, and all expressed themselves as having had a most delightful time, and highly complimented the charming and accomplished hostess on providing such a pleasant and enjoyable entertainment.

Pay Up.

During the past week there has been from one to two arrests made each day of delinquent taxpayers.

THE BANK ROBBERS.

New York Police Think They Have a Clew.

DAN DYSON THE SUSPECTED ONE.

The New York Morning Journal Publishes a Plausible Story About the First National Bank Theft—The Methods Were Like Those of Th's Great Crook—The Detectives Are Shadowing Him.

The detectives of New York and surrounding cities have a theory, that may develop into a clew, as to the planner and perpetrator of the Plainfield Bank robbery.

This robbery, which took place about a month ago, was the most cunningly planned and executed of any that has occurred in this part of the country for more than a decade. This fact excited the wonder of the police at the time and set them to thinking.

Every act of the robbers showed the expert craft skill and adroitness of a congregation of bank sneaks and burglars who were thought to be dead, or behind prison bars, for they never reform, according to detective belief and tradition.

Jimmy Hope, "Old Bill" Vosburg, Charlie Perrine, Clutch Donohue, Joe Chapman and the long list of old-time crooks are all dead or accounted for, and still the Plainfield Bank was robbed of over $20,000 on precisely the same line of operation and by the same methods followed by these cracksmen, whose exploits were far more daring in the eyes of the modern detective than any ever performed by Dick Turpin or Claude Duval, while their plunder, in the aggregate, would ransom a king.

So the detectives put on their thinking caps, with the result that they have evolved the theory that the man who planned and probably helped to execute the robbery of the Plainfield Bank is none other than Daniel Dyson, alias Dan Noble, probably the most daring and ingenious bank burglar, sneak, forger and all-round crook that America ever produced.

The theory is founded on the fact that Dan Noble, by which name Dyson is best known to the police, returned to this country from England, where he had just completed a sentence of twenty years, a very short time before the Plainfield robbery took place.

Noble was released from prison in London on March 17, and immediately sailed for New York. Although the proceeds of his crimes should have made him a millionaire, he is said to have left prison almost penniless.

When he was liberated he told the prison officials that he had a fortune "planted" in America, and if it was not forthcoming when he returned there would be bloodshed. This money, which runs into the hundreds of thousands, was held in trust for him by some of his relatives and former "pals".

Since his arrival in New York he has kept very much in the shade, and has not even reported to Superintendent Byrnes, at Police Headquarters- a rule followed by all crooks who wish to remain in New York and conduct themselves as law-abiding citizens.

But, while he has not renewed old acquaintanceships or reappeared in his old haunts (most of them have disappeared, by the way), it has been whispered around that Noble has met with some difficulty in regaining his share of the proceeds of many crimes, and that trouble is brewing.

No bloodshed has been reported yet, but the Plainfield bank robbery has. A great deal of the money stolen by the old "Noble's gang" has been invested in real estate in New Jersey and Westchester County. Of course, the investments have been made in the names of others, and that of old Dan does not appear on record.

The police theory is that Dan, finding himself "broke" and in danger of being cheated out of his "earnings," followed his old instinct and decided to "turn a trick".

While there are no Jimmy Hopes or Little Horaces of this generation, there is an abundance of raw material that could be used to good account under the tutelage and direction of a consummate artist like Dan Noble.

It is concluded that Dan got together a couple of these tyros, taught them the artistic touches of his profession, and turned the Plainfield trick with their help.

It is supposed that he took the responsible duty of "stalling" himself, and the descriptions furnished by the victims of the robbery tally exactly with that of the now venerable bank burglar, sneak and forger.

It will be remembered that a man of aged and striking appearance entered the bank and engaged the cashier in conversation, while one of the three confederates sneaked to the safe and escaped with two bundles of bank notes, containing more than $20,000.

The description of this venerable-looking man tallies with that of Dan Noble, as he is today, to the letter and the dot. It is that of a man of sixty-one years old, six feet high, with a white beard, bluish-gray eyes and a long, thin nose.

The police have Noble located in a little town near New York, and are shadowing his every movement. They are also trying to have the cashier of the bank get a peep at Noble, but have not yet succeeded in doing so. If the identification is at all positive, Noble will be taken into custody. He is so surrounded that he cannot escape, but the police wish to postpone the arrest until they can trace some of the stolen money, which they have thus far been unable to do. They fear a premature arrest.

PLUCKY BOY, MAD DOG.

Charles Sutterlin Chases Down the Hydrophobia Inoculator.

The citizens of the borough are under obligations to a young man named Charles Sutterlin for persistently following up and shooting a mad dog. The animal made its appearance yesterday afternoon in the dooryard of his father, Gustav Sutterlin, Greenbrook road, near Duer street, and made an attack on Sutterlin's dog, who is kept chained. A number of little children were playing in the yard at the time and fortunately escaped into the house on the appearance of the snapping and growling cur.

Young Sutterlin at once made up his mind that the animal was mad, and getting a gun from the house started after the dog, who was then leaving the premises by way of Greenbrook road. He followed him to the home of Mr. Bovey on Somerset street, where he chewed at the pickets in order to get out of the dooryard. Here young Sutterlin took his first shot at the animal, but only made the fur fly from his back. From thence the dog ran to John McLaughlin's house, nearly opposite, and bit a dog belonging to him. Then he started up Mountain avenue, snapping at hitching posts and everything he met. Young Sutterlin followed the dog up Mountain avenue, through dooryards, until he got a good shot at him on Westervelt avenue, near Mountain avenue, where he killed him.

A Veteran's Funeral.

The funeral of the late Isaac Hilyard was held Thursday afternoon from his home in Dunellen, Rev. Stewart Custard, pastor of the M. E. Church of that place, officiating. Winfield Scott Post, No. 73, G. A. R., of this city, of which decedent was a member, attended in a body. The remains were brought to Plainfield and interment was in Evergreen Cemetery. The firing squad in charge of I. L. McVoy, consisted of John Emmons, Israel Compton, W. R. Moore, W. R. Mattox, A. King, James Lewis and H. Drake. The pallbearers were: Francis Whitely, Isaac Brokaw, M. C. Dobbins and William Pangborn. The Grand Army service was performed at the grave, participated in by Commander Coriell, and Chaplain Goodwin. Frank Allen of the Independent Fife and Drum Corps, Phillip Hapeny and Daniel Dunavan, of the Cornet Band furnished the music for the occasion.

Reduced Rates to Gettysburg, Pa., via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the accommodation of those who desire to witness the Decoration Day exercises at Gettysburg, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell on May 29 and 30 excursion tickets from New York city and all stations in Pennsylvania and New Jersey to Gettysburg and return at one and one-third fares for the round trip, good for return passage until May 31, inclusive. This will make the round-trip rates as follows: New York, $8.73; Trenton, $6.47; Philadelphia, $5.40; Pittsburg, $10.93; Williamsport, $5.53; proportionate rates from other points.

Plainfield Druggists Respond.

At the State convention of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association in Newark yesterday H. P. Reynolds of this city paid a tribute to the past presidents of the organization. R. J. Shaw responded to the toast of "Our Partners, the Ladies", and from this delicate subject wove a line of remarks that were original and interesting. Mr. Reynolds was on the committee which presented a code of ethics of the relations of physicians to pharmacists, of pharmacists to physicians and of both to the public.

Been Seeing the Sights.

After an absence of eight months Harry McCormick, motorman on the street railway, has returned to Plainfield. Since he was here he has traveled through New Mexico and made a long visit with his uncle, Thomas Nevins, at his palatial residence in Ireland.

Harry says that he enjoyed the trip very much and expects to take a like one again at some future time. He is now running a car on the Somerset street branch.

The Strollers Coming.

"The Strollers", an amateur dramatic club of New York will present two plays in the Casino, Tuesday evening, June 4. They will give "The Mother-in-law" followed by a one-act farce entitled "Raspberry Shrub Sec."

GRAND JURY FINISHED.

Found 38 Indictments—Foreman Murray Presented With a Cane.

The Grand Jury rose last Friday and presented 38 bills of indictment to the Court. The time set for pleading to the charges was Saturday morning. The members of the jury presented Foreman John W. Murray of this city with a valuable gold-headed cane as a testimonial of their respect for him and for his efficient and faithful services during the time they have been in session. This was the first jury that Mr. Murray ever served on, and the action of his fellow members was a complete surprise to him.

Before dispersing they visited and inspected the county jail, where they found things in perfect order.

ST. JOSEPH'S FESTIVAL.

The Rosary Society Conducting a Pleasant Affair.

The Rosary Society of St. Joseph's R. C. Church conducted a highly pleasing festival and dance in Saenger Hall on Somerset street last evening.

A very large number of the members with their friends were present and thoroughly enjoyed the affair.

Artistic bands gave the hall an attractive appearance. In one corner was a large booth arranged with flowers and greens, where Mrs. Carney, Miss Barbara Conolly and Mrs. Neely looked after those seeking refreshing temperance drinks, and they had no trouble in disposing of their goods.

At another end of the room Mrs. Andrew Kenney, Mrs. David Kenney and Mrs. Shotwell presided over the cake and ice-cream table.

There was an excellent demand for the articles on sale and a nice sum was realized.

James Daly as floor manager was excellent one. Music was furnished by Eugene O'Reilly.

The festival will be continued this evening.

LINDEN ENJOINS ROSELLE.

Work on the Sewer Stops Till the Court Makes a Decision.

A temporary injunction has been obtained by the people of Linden Township, in the Court of Chancery, against the construction of a big trunk sewer by the borough of Roselle through Linden township to tidewater. The authorities of the borough began the work without obtaining permission from the Linden Township Committee.

Township Attorney Clarence Ward therefore applied for the injunction. The issue will be decided next Tuesday by Vice-Chancellor Emery in Newark.

The inhabitants of Roselle wanted the sewer built, but those in the other part of the township did not, as they felt it would increase their taxes and only benefit Roselle. They opposed it so strongly that Roselle formed itself into a borough.

BE OUT AND OUT.

That Is the Kind of a Christian Miss Costello Likes to See.

The members of the Plainfield branch of the Young Ladies Christian League and their friends who met yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. James Middleditch, Park avenue and East Ninth street, had the pleasure of listening to an informal talk from Miss Costello of the New York branch. She spoke of the wise and foolish virgins, and urged her hearers to be sure that they were among the wise—among the out-and-out Christians, who are using this earthly life to do their Father's will and who will be ready to joyfully greet the Bridegroom when she shall return.

The Young Ladies Christian League is a purely religious organization, having for its object the deepening of spiritual life among its members. Though Plainfield already has so many organizations, there is surely room for this new and helpful one.

Borden-Yates Nuptials.

Cards are out for the approaching marriage of Miss Kathryn Young Yates daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Yates to Harry Voorhees Borden. The ceremony will take place in the Crescent Avenue Church, Wednesday afternoon at 5, June 5. A reception will be held at the bride's home, 128 East Seventh street at 5:30.

To Make a Handsome Street.

Surveyors were busily engaged yesterday in staking out Belvidere avenue and marking the grade from Woodland to South avenues. This will make a handsome street, when flagged its whole length, as the residences along that thoroughfare are among the finest in Netherwood.

More Bridge Improvements.

The Somerset County Board of Freeholders, of which L. E. Barkalew and Andrew Lutkins are members for the North Plainfield borough and township, met at Bound Brook yesterday afternoon and agreed to widen the wooden bridge at Mountain avenue from its present width of 28 feet to 56 feet.

IN ANDERSONVILLE.

"Down in the cemetery where are buried the prisoners who died in Andersonville," said Representative Tarsney, of Missouri, "you will find my headstone and my grave:

"'John Tarsney,
8th M.V. I.'

"The M. V. I. stands for Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

"How did it befall that my grave and headstone were dug and reared, my funeral held, and I still live to tell of it? The story is simple enough when one hears it.

"I was a prisoner at Andersonville, and being young and strong when I arrived, and of presumably good character was put on the prisoners' police force. Just before I came, there had been robberies and murders among the prisoners; certain strong ruffians and men of criminal bent preying upon their weak and helpless comrades. The prisoners held a meeting and organized a court and a constabulary; and after that any villain found robbing and murdering was hauled up, tried and executed.

"Well, I was on the police. One morning it was announced that an exchange of prisoners had been agreed to, and doctors came among our various companies to select those who were sick and likely to die, for the purpose of the exchange. The reason for selecting the sick and dying was two fold; it was humanity for one thing, and then the next the Confederates were cunning enough not to send back a well, strong man who could go into a fight at the front the day following his return to his regiment.

"The men they selected for exchange were too far gone with emaciation and sickness to ever aim a gun or fix a bayonet in war again, and it was an advantage to the confederates to be rid of them. It took just so much more off their hands.

"While my thoughts were running on the exchange then being arranged for, I had occasion to go down toward a little stream which ran through the lines. I heard a groan off to one side. It was early in the morning, hardly light, indeed. There, under some trees, lying on a blanket was a soldier in almost his last gasps. I asked him what I could do for him. He said there was nothing to do. I rustled about and built a fire and managed to get enough coffee to make a few spoonfuls. I thought it might brace him up. Then I sat down and had a talk with him. He said he was John France, and, like myself, of a Michigan regiment.

"He told me, too, that he had been selected for exchange.

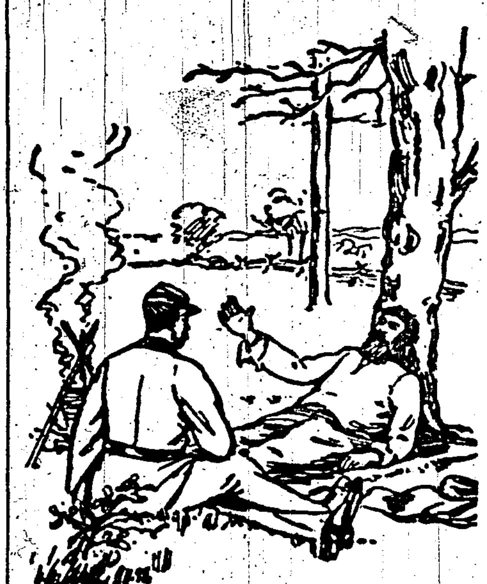
"'But it comes too late,' he added, 'I shan't live an hour.'

"It was he who suggested the plot.

"'After I am dead,' he went on, 'you pin a paper with your name and regiment on my coat. Take my name and number yourself and be exchanged in my place. You'll have to see the sergeant of my 100 and fix it with him. If he objects, bribe him with all you've got, if necessary, not to peach and tell who you are. You can fix him and get out in my name.'

"At first the idea didn't strike me favorably. I doubted success. And I wasn't at all sure just what form rebel resentment might take if they detected me escaping under the alias of a man dead and gone. But John France urged me to go.

"'You might better risk my chance,' he said. 'If you stay you will go down, down until you are as you see me here,' and he held up hands which were like claws.



"AFTER I AM DEAD."

"I half assented. The appearance of John France was convincing. I would have gone through a storm of lead to escape his starved fate. He went on and told me all of the incidents of his capture, the date and the battle, with other data, so that I might stand any cross-examination that might be made as to my identity.

"After a bit I left John France, as I had other duties to attend to. I fixed him up as comfortably as I could and promised to come back as soon as I had liberty to see how he was getting along.

"When I returned in half an hour John France was dead.

"My first business was to hunt up the sergeant of John France's 100. I found him a bull headed, sullen sort of fellow. He bluntly refused in a butt end sort of way to permit me to escape in France's place. As he had to muster and march the prisoners marked for exchange to the place of departure, it was necessary to gain this man's aid.

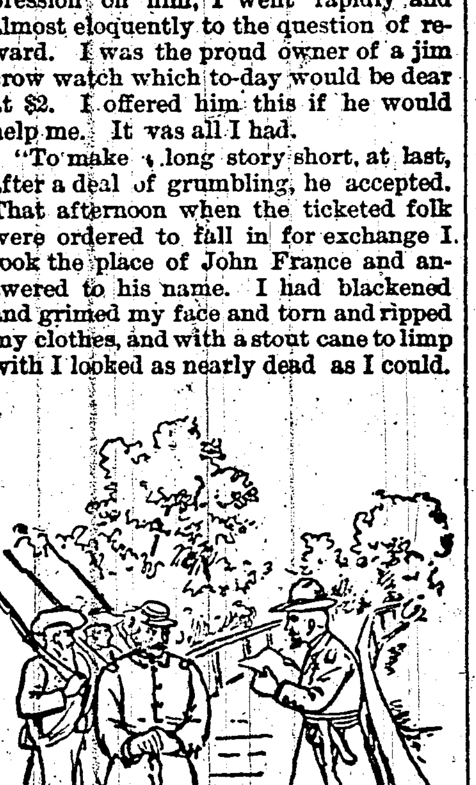
"'You can't go,' he said roughly. 'If France is dead then I'll send some other man from my 100 in his stead. I'd go myself, but being a sergeant queers it. They'd spot me at once, and there would be no one to muster the men. But you can't have the place.' Here the sergeant assumed a determined air, as if he had settled the business. I was boiling.

"I had grown fairly frantic to get away, and the more I dwelt on the scheme to escape and reflected how few and far between were the opportunities of escape, I felt like throttling this obdurate sergeant. But I controlled my wrath as well as I could.

"It will be me or nobody who takes John France's place," I retorted. "He gave me his place himself and I will get it, or it will go wanting a candidate. Since you tell me I shall not go, I tell you that neither shall you nor any man of your hundred." And in bitter emphasis I shook my fist under the sergeant's nose.

"Observing that I had made an impression on him, I went rapidly and almost eloquently to the question of reward. I was the proud owner of a jim crow watch which to-day would be dear at $2. I offered him this if he would help me. It was all I had.

"To make a long story short, at last, after a deal of grumbling, he accepted. That afternoon when the ticketed folk were ordered to fall in for exchange I took the place of John France and answered to his name. I had blackened and grimed my face and torn and ripped my clothes, and with a stout cane to limp with I looked as nearly dead as I could.



"WHAT'S YOUR NAME, SIR?"

We hobbled and tottered rather than marched to the spot where we were to be turned over to a guard who would take us to Savannah. There was a little stream at this place with a narrow foot bridge. One by one our names were called, and as fast as identified we were passed across the bridge to the guard on the other side. At last the officer with the list called out:

"'John France!'

"'Here!' I groaned and hobbled forward with my cane.

"The officer surveyed me sharply. There was a thirty-second pause.

"This sort of thing hadn't occurred before, and my heart began to hammer my ribs like the throbbing of an engine; I was sure I was detected; and that the next thing would be a firing squad, a cracking of musketry, and the fictitious John Tarsney would be as dead as the real, lying stark in the little clump of bushes which I could see from where we stood.

"'What's your name, sir?' at last demanded the officer, still eyeing me like a hawk.

"'John France!' I replied. I had resolved to brave it through.

"'What was your regiment and company?'

"'Company I, 27th Michigan.'

"'Where were you captured?'

"'Battle of Manassas,' I answered. I knew that was the name the rebels bestowed upon the battle of Bull Run, where France was captured.

"The officer still glared at me suspiciously and called the sergeant of my 100. I watched them anxiously while they whispered. But the Waterbury did its work well for once. The sergeant stood firmly by me. At last the officer turned to me again.

"'You may cross the bridge,' he said. 'March!'

"It was as if a stone had been rolled from my heart. With light breast I crossed over to the right side of the little stream. The next day we were sent per freight cars to Savannah, where the exchange was consummated, a United States transport being allowed to enter the port for that purpose.

"One of the queer matters of the exchange was the fact that the officer who had charge for the Confederates was Hon. William H. Hatch, of Missouri, with whom I have served six years in the House of Representatives. Hatch was a Confederate colonel at that time and I recall him as a very soldierly personage indeed.

"I little thought as I passed under Hatch's eye, that day we exchanged prisoners in Savannah, that one day I should cast my vote for him as Speaker of the House of Representatives. But this country is full of surprises of that sort.

"Well," concluded Representative Tarsney, "that's the end of the story, and that's how I escaped, and why poor John France, with my name on his headboard, sleeps in my grave at Andersonville."

A MONUMENT TO KEY.

First Speech of the Silver Tongued Orator at Faneuil Hall.

Unhonored by his countrymen, beneath the soil of his native country in the cemetery of Frederick City, Md., have lain for many years the ashes of Francis Scott Key, whose hymn, "The Star Spangled Banner," has been the inspiration for thousands of heroic deeds. At last a movement is on foot to erect a suitable monument to his memory.

The Key Monument association of Frederick have asked the children of America, on Flag Day, June 14, to make this subject a part of their patriotic exercises. The Governor of Maryland has sent an official endorsement and appeal to all the other governors. The association desires to secure $100,000 for this purpose.

Diagnosed.

Regie Westend—I never kissed a girl in my life; what do you think of that?

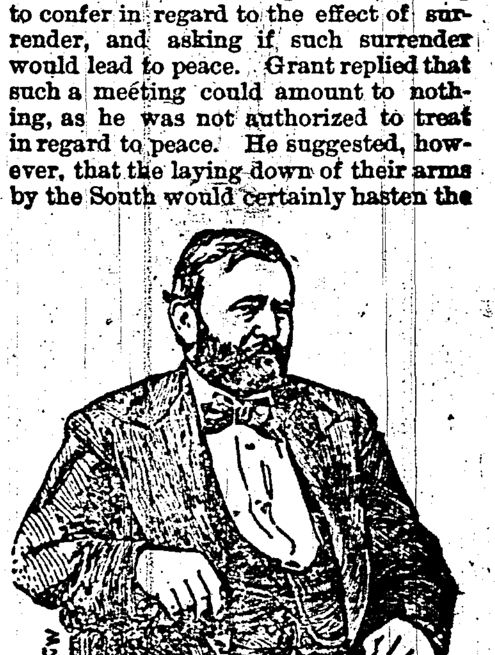
Van Pelt—Looks like paresis.

THE SURRENDER OF LEE.

Grant, in a Blouse and Without Arms, Received the Stately Southerner.

General Grant had a most peculiar temperament. In common and ordinary matters he always found it hard to interest himself. If it had not been for the war of the rebellion and the tremendous responsibilities that were thrown upon him he would doubtless have remained the obscurest man in the little town of Galena. As it was, when the name of Grant began to be talked about so much at the front there were many people in the town who were utterly unable to place him. They remembered that there was a person by that name who had modestly clerked in the tannery office and that was all. "Which Grant is it?" was the common question.

Most of the descriptions of the surrender of Lee at Appomattox that have been written, except that in Grant's memoirs, have had more or less of fiction mixed with them. At no time in General Grant's career did his wonderful common sense stand him in better stead than in the hour of victory. He always had such a direct way of arriving at the real thing to do, and, while he was very exacting of an enemy in the essentials, he was exceedingly liberal and considerate in small and non-essential particulars. To those who understood the situation it was apparent on the eighth day of April, 1865, that the surrender of Lee must come soon. Yet few were prepared to prophesy that it would come on the next day. That day Lee's command was approaching Appomatox, to find itself practically in a pocket. Union forces were in large numbers on both sides of the river. At midnight General Grant received a note from General Lee asking for a meeting to confer in regard to the effect of surrender, and asking if such surrender would lead to peace. Grant replied that such a meeting could amount to nothing, as he was not authorized to treat in regard to peace. He suggested, however, that the laying down of their arms by the South would certainly hasten the event and save thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of property. He pointed out the hopelessness of further resistance. On the morning of the 9th Lee made an attack on the Union cavalry, but finding that they were supported strongly by infantry, he sent a flag of truce and forwarded a note to Grant, asking an interview, in accordance with his note of the day before. General Grant was on the road near Appomattox Court House. He replied that he would move forward and meet Lee at any place he might designate.



GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT.
(From His Favorite Photograph.)

On the afternoon of the 9th the two generals and their staffs met at the famous McLean house at Appomattox. How plainly I recall that picture! The Confederate general Lee and his staff were in full uniform, with their swords at their sides. Grant was the most unostentatious appearing individual in the company. He did not have on the uniform of his rank, even; but he proceeded to prepare the document which, when signed, would practically end the war. It took about three hours to do all the business. The Confederates evidently expected that they would be called upon to deliver up their swords and side arms. General Grant had been very sick the night before, and that morning, with sick headache, but when he was informed that Lee would surrender he was immediately cured. The room where the negotiations went forward, and where the papers were prepared and signed was very plainly furnished and contained simply a table and some chairs. The surrender consisted, as everybody knows, of an exchange of letters. General Grant wrote a letter in duplicate addressed to General Lee and when it was finished handed it to him. General Lee slowly put on his spectacles and read it. He then proceeded to write a note addressed to General Grant, acknowledging the receipt of his letter and accepting the terms mentioned therein. During the progress of the negotiations, which lasted, as stated above, about three hours, there was a running conversation, often drifting far away from the subject in hand.

When the letters had been exchanged, which made the surrender complete, a general handshaking and introduction took place. The Union officers were presented to General Lee, and the Confederate officers to General Grant. Grant was not elated or excited in the least over the surrender. As he rode to his camp he heard the firing of salutes in celebration of the surrender. He sent immediately, ordering that it be stopped. The picture of that surrender scene has never been made yet. All who have attempted it have filled it with fictions. The contrast between the Confederate vanquished and the Union victors was very marked. General Grant wore his Union soldier's blouse and did not even have his sword. The Confederates were as clean and stylish as though on dress parade, with their full uniforms and arms. The unostentatious, natural, common sense way in which Grant got at this important business will always live as one of the most picturesque as well as remarkable events in history.

DECORATION DAY

IT'S lonesome, sort o' lonesome
It's a Sund'y day to me,
It 'pears like, mor'n any day I nearly ever see.
Yit with the stars and stripes above a-flutterin in the air
On ev'ry soldier's grave, I'd love to lay a lily thare.

They say, though, Decoration days is ginerly observed
'Most everywhares—espeshally by soldier boys that's served—
But me and mother's never went—we seldom git away.
In p'int o' fact, we're allus home on Decoration day.

They say the old boys marches through the streets in columns grand,
A-follerin the old war tunes they're playin on the band,
And citizens all jinin in and little children too—
All marchin under shelter of the old red, white and blue.

With roses, roses, roses—ev'rybody in the town
And crowds o' little girls in white—just fairly loaded down.
Oh, don't the boys know it from theyr camp acrost the hill?
Don't they see theyr com'ardes comin and the old flag wavin still?

Oh, can't they hear the bugul and the rattle of the drum?
Ain't they no way under heavens they can rickollect us some?
Ain't they no way we can coax 'em through the roses jest to say
They know that ev'ry day on earth's theyr Decoration day?

We've tried that, me and mother, whar Elias takes his rest
In the orchard in his uniform and hands acrost his brest,
And the flag he died fer smilin and a-ripplin in the breeze
Above his grave and over that the robin in the trees.

And yit it's lonesome, lonesome. It's a Sund'y day to me,
It 'pears like, mor'n any day I nearly ever see
Still with the stars and stripes above a-flutter in in the air
On ev'ry soldier's grave, I'd love to lay a lily thare.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

VON GRIFF'S SURRENDER.

BY SEWELL FORD.

[Copyright, 1895, by American Press Association.]

All who knew Von Griff, the baker, knew him to be a proud man. Perhaps his pride was so well known because he did not hide it. But concealment was something too subtle for the warm hearted, impetuous German. His likes and his dislikes were as easy to read as the big blue sign above his bakery door. Some there were among his customers whom he treated with open scorn. Yet they were not driven away, for Von Griff's bread was good.

There were several things of which Von Griff was proud, but his ever increasing bank account was not one of them.

Von Griff had a daughter. Rosie was her name. He loved Rosie, and he was proud of her. Von Griff also had a sword. It is not too much to say that he loved his sword, and it is but stating the bare fact to say that he was intensely proud of it.

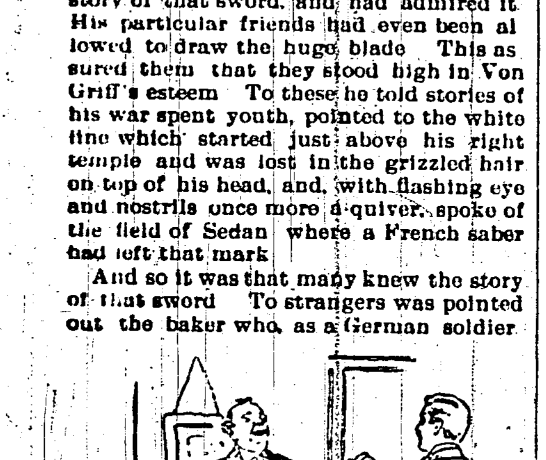
A picture of Von Griff's heart would have revealed two shrines. In one shrine would have been seen his daughter—in the other his sword.

None questioned him his pride in Rosie. There were those, however, who ridiculed his pride in his sword and scoffed at his love for it. The ridiculing and the scoffing took place apart from the presence of Von Griff.

The sword was a huge, wicked looking blade of steel in a brass bound, battered scabbard. It hung by day over the little desk at the end of the bakery counter. At night it was suspended on the wall of Von Griff's chamber and was the first object on which his eyes rested when he woke, as it was the last on which they closed when he lay down to sleep.

All who were friends of his knew the story of that sword, and had admired it. His particular friends had even been allowed to draw the huge blade. This assured them that they stood high in Von Griff's esteem. To these he told stories of his war spent youth, pointed to the white line which started just above his right temple and was lost in the grizzled hair on top of his head, and, with flashing eye and nostrils once more a-quiver, spoke of the field of Sedan, where a French saber had left that mark.

And so it was that many knew the story of that sword. To strangers was pointed out the baker who, as a German soldier,



"YOU—YOU—YOU VANT TO MARRY MINE ROSIE!"

had once met face to face a giant of the terrible Old Guard of Napoleon in deadly conflict and left him with his skull cleft in twain by a single stroke of that big sword. Doubters were shown the very sword and silenced.

When Von Griff left the fatherland, his sword was the greater part of his property. True, there was a tin trunk, and his good wife carried a few precious thalers which the passage money had not absorbed. He had not so much pride in the sword then. But as he prospered in the new land his pride grew, and he fixed it on the cherished blade, and when Rosie grew into a bright eyed, pink cheeked, fluffy haired beauty, she, too, shared in his pride. The hard-working mother had died just as the industry of himself and her husband began to bring [illegible] reward.

Von Griff's pride, as has been hinted, was not a purse born pride. Even after he owned two large tenements and two cottages he still lived over his store and wore the same gray clothes.

Simple were the habits of Von Griff. He loved to sit, on summer evenings, under the bakery awning, pipe in hand, and gossip with his neighbors. Sometimes he read—always of wars.

It happened that he was thus occupied one evening when Rosie, with sparkling eyes and flushed cheeks, came into the sitting room. He held a magazine in one hand and his long pipe in the other.

"Oh, Rosie, mine dear, come here. I vos reading somedings here, and I like you to finish id for me. Eh? That's a good girl."

"All right, papa, after I've"—

"Now, Rosie, now. Let dot vait und read me."

So Rosie, who was a good girl, proceeded to read. It was a story of Gettysburg's fierce fight. The tale was little to Rosie's liking, but she did not hesitate. As she read on and the story pictured that fearful three days' struggle on the hill tops, the warlike baker's blood was stirred. As the story detailed the slaughter in the bloody angle and in the wheatfield, and how Little Round Top was lost and captured again, his eyes flashed with excitement. But it was when the writer told of how, for hour after hour, the troops of both armies lay, face to the ground, while above them flew the iron storm from the opposing batteries, that he was stirred most. Von Griff told himself that not even on the historic field of Austerlitz was there such an awful cannonading. The description of the roar that seemed to shake the earth and sky as well reached him with full force. Had he not known the same terror himself? Heartily he agreed with the writer that the men who stood their ground there and waited during that duel of iron throated monsters until their turn came were indeed brave men and heroes.

"Rosie, dot vos grand, grand, grand!" he exclaimed when she had finished.

"Yes, I know, papa. But now I want you to listen to me. There's some one in the parlor who's coming in to say something to you, and I want you to be real nice to him."

Then she gave her father a kiss and a hug and tripped into the next room.

"Vot is dot you say, Rosie?"

Von Griff could not change the current of his thought so quickly, and Rosie's words were all but lost upon him.

On his mind was still pictured the field of Gettysburg when a young man came in from the parlor.

"Ah, dot vos grand, grand! Heroes dey were, heroes. Yes, und—vell, vell!"

He had realized that some one was present.

"Ah, Meester Fairfieldt. Vell, vot is id now? Vant to dake Rosie to some more dances, eh? My chracious, but you boys vill turn mine hair vite. Always vanting mine Rosie to go somevere."

"Mr von Griff," said Jack Fairfield, "I want to ask you something more serious than that this time."

"Vell, vell, oudt with it," said the unsuspecting baker.

"I want—sir, I—I"—

Jack hesitated in spite of himself while he groped for the carefully prepared speech. But it was gone. He could not remember a word of it, and there he was standing stammering like a schoolboy with a half learned lesson.

"Vell, vell," said Von Griff impatiently.

Jack made a last effort to recall that elusive speech and then blurted out, "I want Rosie, Mr. von Griff, for my wife."

"Vat?"

The word seemed to be the result of an internal explosion. The baker had leaned forward in his chair in an effort to rise quickly to his feet, but had failed. All this had added to the lurid color of his face and deducted from his lung power. He made another effort to rise and succeeded.

"Vat!" he exploded again. "You—you—you vant to—to marry mine Rosie!"

"Yes, sir," said Jack, half wondering whether the [illegible] was really going to explode or [illegible]. "She is willing, for I [illegible] her, and I came to get your consent."

"You—you did, eh? Hah! My consent! Vell, sir, you vill nefer get it—nefer. Vat, mine Rosie marry a jackanapes of a nobody! Mine Rosie!"—

"But, I'm somebody to Rosie," put in Jack, thinking a little argument might be a relief.

"To Rosie, eh? Hah! But vat are you? Who are you? Answer me dot. Who is your father?"

"You know my father, Mr. von Griff."

"Yes, I know him. He iss another nobody—a nobody, I dell you. Leaf mine house und nefer come here some more. Go avay quick!"

There seemed to be nothing for Jack to do but go. It was very plain that the baker was in no mood for argument, and, much as Jack wished to retort to the statement that he and his father were nobodies, he turned on his heel without a word and left the house.

Jack did not understand the cause of Von Griff's wrath. He looked upon it merely as the temporary ruffling of an old man's temper that a day would smooth out. But Rosie knew better. She fully comprehended the contempt in which her father held those whom he thought were of common clay and far outside the nobility of arms which he had constructed for himself. She knew that his pet project was to take her back to Germany and buy for her an army husband—a creature with waxed mustache, high boots, a clanking sword, and epaulets. She realized that her father's money would attract many such and that the giving of her hand in marriage would be only a question of how high a rank the fortune of the rich baker would bring. Rosie did not propose to be made a factor in any such bargain. How to escape it though, she did not know.

Von Griff, after a troubled night, began the day in a passion which was felt by every one within reach of his voice. At last he could contain himself no longer. Putting his broad brimmed brown hat solidly on his head, he started out to find Jack's father.

Now John Fairfield was as quiet and inoffensive as the baker was irascible and pugnacious. As a humble tinsmith, he worked steadily in his little [illegible] day after day, attracting no attention. He was retiring and slow spoken. He seemed to fill a chink in the social scheme—a chink in an out of the way corner. Yet he was not a morose man. He was something of a philosopher in his quiet way, and a cheerful sort of philosophy was his too.

When Von Griff stormed into the tin shop, Fairfield was giving a teakettle a new lease of life by the judicious application of solder.

"Meester Fairfieldt, you haf a son, haf you not?" abruptly began the baker.

"I have," said the tinsmith, suspending operations on the teakettle.

"Und I have a daughter," went on Von Griff. "Your son, Meester Fairfieldt, has asked me for mine Rosie to marry."

"Ah?" said the tinsmith, with a smile.

"Hah, yah!" exploded the baker. "For mine Rosie to marry. Meester Fairfieldt, your son is young. He knows noddings yet. He knows not dot he is a nobodies. See vat he does! He vants to marry the daughter of a Von Griff. Hah!"

The tinsmith smiled placidly at this tirade and put his iron in the blazing charcoal.

"A Von Griff," continued the baker, throwing out his chest and striking it with his clinched fist.

"Meester Fairfieldt, I vos a soldtier, und I fights me at Sedan und Metz. Who vos you?"

The tinsmith smiled and took up the teakettle. Turning his back on the baker, he held the kettle to the light and began a search for unwelcome holes. But the baker had not finished.

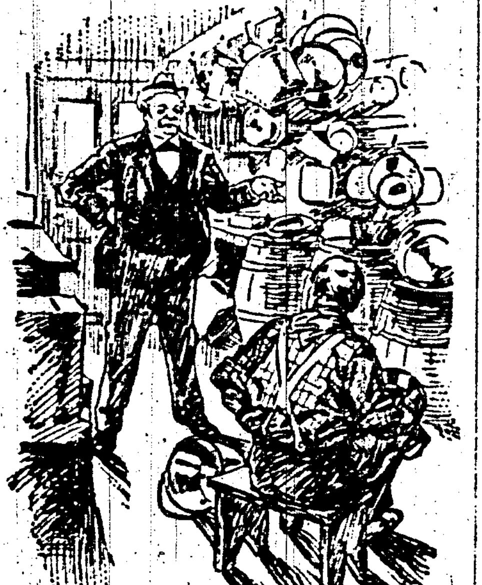
"Who vos you?" he repeated.

As the tinker did not answer, Von Griff replied to his own question.

"You—you vos—a—dinker—a tam dinker. Und tink you mine Rosie efer marry the son of a dinker? No, py chracious, never! Meester Fairfieldt, your son petter keep away from mine house. I haf spoken, und I am a man of my vort."

Having thus delivered himself Von Griff turned sharply on his heel.

"Well, I guess Jack can take care of himself," remarked the tinsmith quietly.



"MEESTER FAIRFIELDT," BEGAN THE BAKER.

The baker turned fiercely at the words, glared ferociously at the unruffled object of his anger, and then left the shop.

With many a chuckle Jack's father told him of the baker's visit, and added, "The next time you go courting Rosie Von Griff, you'd better wear a suit of chain armor, my boy."

But Rosie would not let Jack run any such risks. She made him promise not to go near her father until she should give him permission to do so, and to repay him she planned many ingenious meetings. So the courtship went merrily on in spite of Von Griff and his big sword.

May had almost gone and spring was fairly installed in winter's place when one day Rosie met Jack with reddened eyes and serious face.

"Why, Rosie, what's the matter? You've been crying."

"I know I have, and I'm going to make you cry, too," she said dolefully.

"Oh, now don't! Just think, wouldn't I look nice weeping?"

"Now, Jack Fairfield, you just stop making fun of me and listen. Something dreadful's going to happen."

"Well, what is it?"

"My papa is going—going—oh, Jack—he's going to take me to Germany and marry me off to an old army officer. There—how do you like that?"

"But he's not going to do anything of the kind."

"Yes, he is. We're to start in June."

"Then we'll be married tomorrow. I'd like to see him take you off to Germany then."

"Oh, Jack, I wouldn't dare do that. He would—oh, he would kill you! I shudder every time I see him handle his big sword now!"

"Nonsense, Rosie. He would do nothing of the sort. He might lose his breath and say things, but folks are not carved up nowadays by their fathers-in-law. Don't you worry."

Rosie insisted, though, that she would worry, but she admitted afterward that her father had not definitely decided when they should start, and that nothing had been said concerning the army officer.

A few days later Jack saw Von Griff, and he was tempted to go to him then, and tell him that he knew all about his plan to take Rosie off to Germany. The baker was standing out in the street before his store directing the work of two of his assistants who were tacking festoons of red, white and blue bunting on the awning. It was the afternoon of the day before Memorial day, and it was in honor of this that the patriotic baker was decorating.

But Jack saw Rosie looking from an upper window, and he contented himself with slyly throwing a kiss in her direction. Rosie hid herself from the view of her father below and threw one back.

When the parade of the veterans passed down the main street of the village the next day, Von Griff's bakery was resplendent with the national colors. What was lacking in taste was made up in lavishness. Flags little and flags big were tacked in rows across the front of the building. The awning posts were swathed in red, white and blue cambric, and there was a big red lettered motto painted on cotton cloth, which read:

"HONOR TO THE HEROES."

Von Griff, the author of all this display, stood under the awning looking happy, and beaming with suppressed enthusiasm.

With a martial roll of drums the parade came down the street. First came the grand marshal on a prancing big gray horse. Then came the local officials, in two open barouches, next the band, and behind, marching with heads erect and in as good time as rheumatism and age stiffened limbs would allow, came the veterans; some in full Grand Army uniform, with white crossed belts over blue suits and brass tipped helmets, and some with only the black slouched hat, ornamented with wreath inclosed post number and the cord and tassel, to denote that they were of those who had fought side by side with those whose graves they had just decorated.

The marshal of the day noticed Von Griff's patriotic display and determined to reward the spirit in which it had been made.

Reining in his gray steed, he wheeled and gave the order to halt. Then bringing the veterans to a company front up and down the street he roared as he waved his sword:

"Com-pan-ee, attention! Sa-a-a-a-alo-o oot!"

As each veteran swung his right hand up, palm outward, to his hat brim Von Griff, heart swelling and eyes dimmed, drew himself up to the most stiffly martial attitude which his corpulency would allow and returned the salute.

As the veterans again formed into fours and began to march on, Von Griff's gaze fell on a man in veteran's uniform marching modestly in one of the rear ranks. It was John Fairfield.

On the day following the parade the tinsmith was hard at work in his shop when in walked Von Griff.

"Meester Fairfieldt," began the baker, with his usual abruptness, "I am von idiot, und you are von hero. I came here to ask of you your pardons."

"Oh, that's all right," said Fairfield, with a laugh at the baker's earnestness and humility.

"Vill you shake mine handt?"

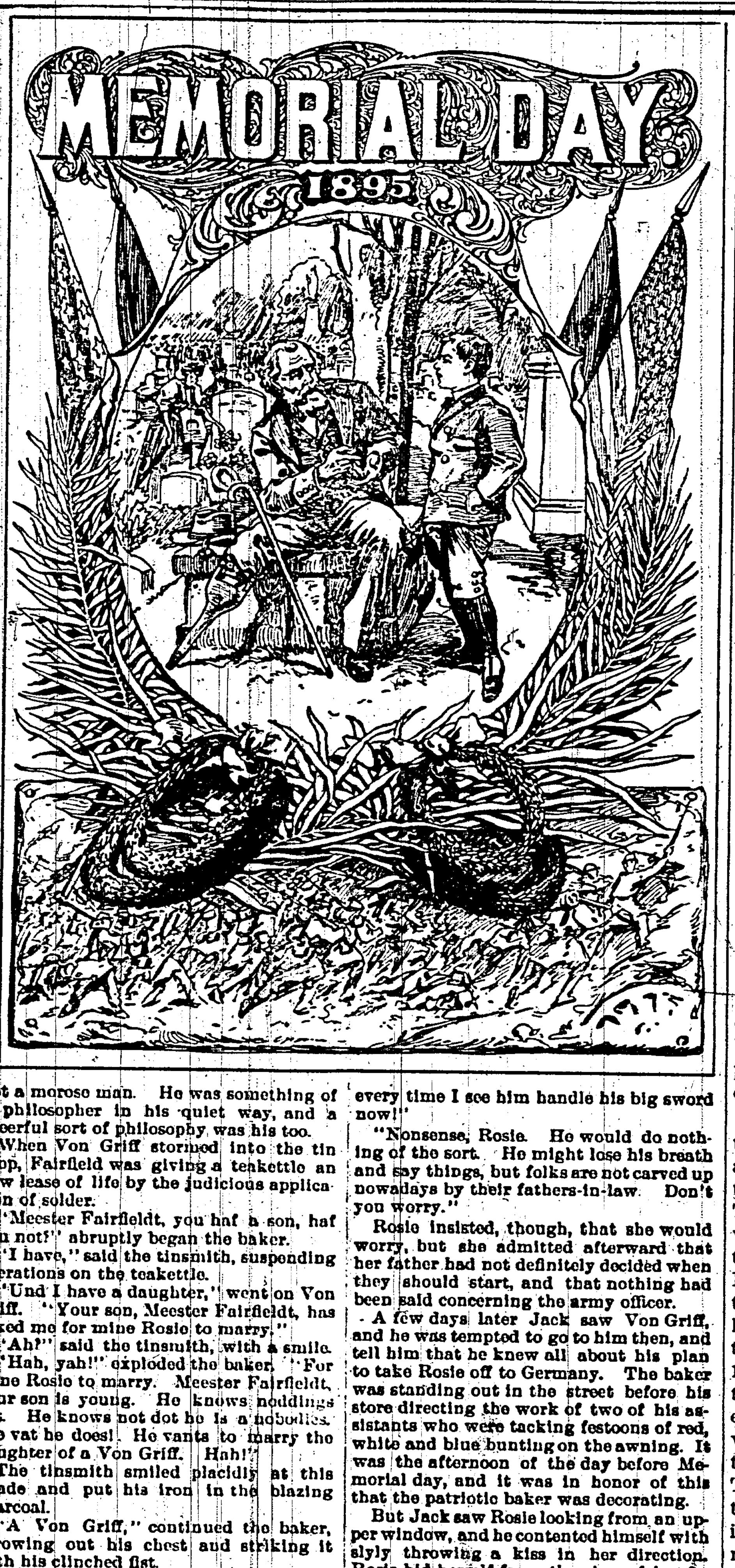
"Why, of course."

With due formality and solemnity the handshaking was accomplished. But the baker had not finished.

"Meester Fairfieldt," he continued, "yesterday I learn dot you vos a hero. Today I find dot you are also von gentlemans."

"Well, I never considered myself a hero, Mr. von Griff, but I thank you for the latter expression of your esteem," replied Fairfield, still with an amused expression on his face.

"But you are von hero," persisted the baker warmly. "Dey tell me how you fought at Gettysburg. Dot iss enough. Meester Fairfieldt, I vos a soldtier mineself, und I fight at Sedan, but I never fought in von grandt, von terrible struggle like you haf, und vonce more, Meester Fairfieldt, I salute you as von hero. As for your son, I vant you to say to him dot he iss as welcome in mine house as in his own, und dot when he iss ready vonce more to ask me somedings vich he vonce alretty does I vill be pleased to hear him."



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ABOUT PLAINFIELD.

What the New Jersey Contractor Says of This City.

The following very flattering article on the advantages of Plainfield as a business and residential place appeared in the New Jersey Contractor of last Saturday.

This city has the distinction of being the third in importance in the suburban district and is exceeded in population by Newark and Elizabeth only. The last census gives it 18,000. As well as enjoying the honor of being the most beautiful city in the State, Plainfield is among the few habitations that existed before the Revolutionary war, for it is on record that the first frame building was erected in 1735. It was from a high elevation on the neighboring mountain that General Washington used to look over the valley and observe the operations of the British army under General Howe. This spot is beautifully situated on the north side of a picturesque niche in the bold mountain, and has been marked by a tall white shaft that is easily discernible from passing trains.

About 100 years ago the population reached the century mark. A gain in population of over 3,000 is what the city has shown in five years, which speaks well for its attractiveness.

The city is established on a broad plateau, level as a floor, and a finer location could not have been chosen in which to develop a beautiful place of residence. The streets are wide and macadamized and the sidewalks are nearly all flagged. A drive about the city is like an outing in some park. The palatial residences, that are so numerous as to almost make the stranger marvel at the amount of wealth invested, are located back from the streets in the midst of green lawns, shrubbery and flowers, and no two are alike in their architectural designs.

Along the curbs great rows of grand old shade trees throw their welcome shadows o'er the highways in Summer. The city has electric light, gas and water. The important feature of sewerage was under discussion previous to 1894, and in that year a system was begun that will extend throughout the city.

As to the water it may be said that a subterranean river underlies the city that is as mysterious as it is wonderful and beneficial. It imparts a moisture through the gravelly soil that furnishes a never-failing supply to those using the artesian well system. It is from this silent river that the sparkling Netherwood water is drawn, and it has never failed, even during the most severe droughts.

The citizens of Plainfield are, for the most part, from the large cities, and are on the alert for everything that savors of city comforts and conveniences. The local government consists of a mayor and common council chosen from the best citizens by election. There is not a dark spot on the record of any official that has thus far served the community, and the financial standing of the city is assured.

And Plainfield is a well-known sanitarium. The Blue Ridge mountain range on the north shields it from the piercing winds of Winter, while the historic Short Hills on the east protect it from the salt air of the ocean. The air is so modified by these natural barriers that persons affected with throat and lung troubles get instant relief. The general healthfulness of the city at all seasons is undisputed.

The amount of business transacted has justified the organization of a Board of Trade. Stores of all kinds furnish all necessary articles for household use. A few of these stores are among the largest in the State.

Plainfield's public schools are of the best. She has also several private schools of sufficient reputation to attract pupils from all parts of the United States. Churches of all denominations, some of them extremely costly and novel in their style of architecture, are located at various parts of the city, and the divines presiding take high rank in their profession.

Socially the city has many resources, including several musical organizations, and an amateur dramatic club, which has included in its membership many well-known society women.

The commuters are furnished an excellent train service, included in which are club cars, given exclusively to commuters' clubs for friendly intercourse, card playing, etc. Between 30 and 40 trains per day stop here each way. Some of them run to New York in 45 minutes.

COLLEGE PRANKS.

A High School Graduate Made to Do Funny Things.

A recent pupil of the Plainfield High School, now at college in Boston, was the subject of the following playful notice the other day in The Herald of that city:

"W. E. C. Leonard of Boston University freshman class became a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity last evening.

"The form of initiation adopted by the Betas was, to say the least, unique, and of much interest to the public. Mr. Leonard is one of the college poets, and his verses have appeared at times in the University Beacon and much interest has been centered in his work. During the prize contest for the best articles in The Beacon Mr. Leonard carried off the greatest number of honors.

"Yesterday, as part of the initiation exercises, the poet was ordered to paste all effusions on an empty water pail, inside and out, and what remained of them on a piece of heavy cardboard. The pail he carried and the pasteboard was slung about his neck, and, with trousers turned up, Mr. Leonard paraded the streets until called into college, where he was compelled to cut up all manner of 'shines', for the benefit of the fair sex. On his way back to the clubhouse his jacket was turned wrong side out.

"During the evening Mr. Leonard was again taken in tow and placed in a conspicuous spot on Bowdoin street, where a tin pail was placed in his lap, a pair of blue goggles on his eyes and a placard stating that he was totally blind. The generosity of the public was shown in more ways than one, and the victim feels that begging is a lucrative business.

"After experiencing much more of a mysterious nature Mr. Leonard became a full-fledged Beta."

Real Estate Movements.

The following transfers were recorded in the County Clerk's office last week from Plainfield:

Adrian J. Hesre, Merced, Cal., to Fred W. Hoppel, Fanwood, lot Smith avenue and Prescott place, Plainfield; $1.

Rhoda Nail et ux to Adrain J. Hesre, Merced, Cal., lot Smith avenue, Plainfield; $1.

Mary G. Topping et ux, New York, to Charles Hyde, Plainfield, tract Plainfield, partly in township of Piscataway; $1.

Lotitia S. Penfield, Plainfield, to Wilber C. Fisk, tracts 16 acres along Green brook; $8,000.

Lizzie Keefe, North Plainfield, to James Flynn, lot Plainfield avenue, Plainfield; $900.

William J. Meschutt, Jersey City, to Hannah M. Meschutt, Plainfield, lots Front street, Plainfield; $1.

George T. Meschutt, Plainfield, to William J. Meschutt, Jersey City, lots Front street, $1.

Knights Templar Asylum.

A correspondent in the Elizabeth Daily Journal of Friday, wrote as follows of the trip of St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar, to Plainfield Thursday night:

> After the services we were escorted to their beautiful temple (second to none in the State) where a delightful banquet was spread. All the human heart could require was served, and the courteous fraters spared no pains to extend to their visitors every attention possible.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXVII. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1895. NO. 23.

"Support the Constitution, Which is the Cement of the Union; as Well in Its Limitations as in Its Authorities."—Madison.

WOMEN NEED TO VOTE.

And the World Needs It, Too, Says Dr. Lewis.

REASONS FOR SCHOOL SUFFRAGE.

Enthusiastic Meeting of Those Who Want to See Women Have a Voice in the Management of Schools—Aaron M. Powell, Dean Rodman and Prof. Maxson Speak on the Question.

The question of school suffrage for women has been agitated so much by the women of New Jersey that it seems as though their persistency is going to amount to something more than mere talk, and that before long it will be counted one of their duties to vote at the school elections. In Plainfield the women have not been inactive, but have been quietly at work, both personally and with petitions. Some time ago the Plainfield leaders planned for a public meeting where the voice and sentiment of those interested could be heard on the subject. Saturday night was the time set and a number of men and women met in Assembly Hall of the High School building for the purpose of discussion.

Mrs. David P. Hall, who is the recognized leader of the movement in Plainfield, presided and stated in a concise manner the object of the meeting, giving some valuable hints and suggestions that were well noted by those present. Mrs. Hall then introduced Aaron M. Powell who spoke substantially as follows:

There are many differences of opinion on the subject of woman suffrage, but to my mind they all seem to run in the same channel practically. Women have learned the alphabet and now want more, and it should not be denied them. This question will soon be submitted to our legislators, and then they will be given an opportunity to do something that will be a credit to them. For the second time the Supreme Court of New Jersey has deprived women of the right to vote in full. I want to give this item of testimony: I have been in touch with several localities in the South where women have taken an active part in attempting to gain the ballot in local affairs, and, at times they became grieved and discouraged, yet they were recognized in the end. I have found men who were very decided that women had been helpful in conducting public affairs.

We want the Constitution so amended as to give women the right they ask. God links together opportunity and responsibility, and we should do what we can and do it now. I was very much pleased to note in tonight's Evening Post, the fact that Mayor Strong had recognized the ability of women by appointing one as inspector of the Schools in New York. I hope that before his term of office expires he will put more competent women in the Board of Education.

New Jersey cannot afford to be left behind in the procession, and let us help them all we can. It is not the woman question, but the human question. Men need the help of women, and women the help of men. Dr. Parkhurst asked for woman's help and how grandly they responded.

Dr. Lewis was introduced and gave a few practical thoughts on opportunity and duty. He said in part:

God has settled this question of woman suffrage. We think we are doing something, when in fact it is God's work. Prof. Maxson and his excellent corps of teachers are doing more actual work along these lines than Dean Rodman and all the rest of the ministers together. Our educational system is at stake. I believe the time is coming when we will only have the common school and the actual university, and that all kinds of intermediate places for learning will be cut off and cease to exist. Women need school suffrage, and the world needs it, to promulgate high and lofty ideas. Women should open the door and walk in, embracing the opportunities that belong to them.

David P. Hall told of his experience while district school clerk of Fanwood township. He was very amusing and related graphically the many interesting experiences that he had. He told how it was before and after women were allowed to vote, noting the vast improvement when they were permitted a voice in school matters. While not a full suffragist Mr. Hall thought that school suffrage for women was the best possible thing.

Dean Rodman followed Mr. Hall and he, too, thought that school suffrage for women was a good thing.

The last speaker was Prof. H. M. Maxson, whose remarks indicated that he was heartily in sympathy with the movement. He gave some of his experiences which could be applied to the subject. The following resolution was presented by Isaac W. Miller and adopted:

> Resolved, That it is the sense of the meeting of the citizens of Plainfield, that it is desirable that the school suffrage be extended to women, upon the same terms as it is now exercised by men, and that our representatives in the Senate and Assembly be requested to use all honorable means to place an amendment to the constitution to that effect upon a speedy road to its submission to a vote of the people.

Mrs. D. P. Hall, Mrs. D. W. Pond, D. P. Hall and Dean Rodman were appointed a committee to go to Trenton and present the resolution together with the petition.

Mrs. Hall said that she thought that there would be several thousand names attached to the petitions now in circulation.

BETTER MAIL SERVICE.

Postmaster Hetfield Gets a Direct Pouch for the West and South.

Postmaster Hetfield has at last gained for this city increased mail facilities which it has never heretofore enjoyed, but which, nevertheless, as a post-office of this class, it should undoubtedly have had years ago. Heretofore all mail matter for the west, south and southwest has had to be transferred first to the New York city post-office and there re-worked, naturally entailing considerable loss of time to some very important mail matter. This fact has been very clearly understood by the present postmaster, and at his urgent request Superintendent R. C. Jackson, of the railway mail service, has issued an order for this post-office to pouch on the through fast mail via B. & O. R. R., leaving here at 5:30 p.m. As this train does not stop here it will be necessary to forward the pouch to Bound Brook for connection.

The mails which will be dispatched by this train are for southern, western and southwestern states, with the exception of the extreme northwestern. This mail will leave daily except Sunday, and will close at 4:45 p. m.

FIRST JUNE WEDDING.

Pretty Marriage in the German Reformed Church Yesterday.

A very pretty wedding occurred in the German Reformed Church on Craig place Monday afternoon at 3, when Miss Freda Sutterlin and George Hoffman were married. Miss Margaret Kirch was bridesmaid and Lafayette Rosenstiehl was best man. Miss Pauline Sutterlin, sister of the bride, and Fred Bach were witnesses to the happy event. The ceremony was performed by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Hauser. Miss Nettie Kreitling presided at the organ, and played the wedding march.

A reception was given at the bride's home on East Fourth street last night, which was attended by relatives and near friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman will reside in this city.

Graduation at The Chestnuts.

The class day exercises of the graduates from the Plainfield Seminary will be held Saturday June 8, at the Chestnuts. The reading of essays and conferring of diplomas will occur on the afternoon of Monday, June 10. The members of the graduating class are Misses Marion Henderson, Gertrude Haviland, Bertha McCullough Clark, Mary Whiton and Mabelle Phillips.

Plainfield Tennis Player Defeated.

The finals of the Decoration Day tennis tournament of the Hillside Tennis Club were played Saturday afternoon. Mr. Ward, of the South Orange Field Club, succeeded in defeating Fred K. Fish, Jr., the Plainfield representative, by the score of 6-3, 4-6, 6-0, 6-4. It was an exciting battle, but was witnessed by only a few, owing to the threatening weather.

Taken Suddenly Ill.

W. H. N. Cadmus and wife, of Brooklyn, came to Plainfield on Saturday to spend Sunday at the home of L. E. Cole, of 78 Duer street. During Saturday night Mr. Cadmus was taken ill and early in the morning Dr. Adams was summoned. His illness was the result of an overloaded stomach, coupled with the extreme heat. He wasable to return to his home today.

Excellent Scholars.

The following are the pupils who reached the standard of excellence in deportment and recitations during the fourth division of the school year in the Mt. Pleasant public school:

Florence DeForest, Sadie Terry, Hattie VanNest, Mamie Applegate, Sadie McClennan, Walter Boylan and Millie Boylan.

On The Half Shell.

Lawyer George Demeza and C. J. McNabb entertained a party of friends at a clambake at Violet View on Saturday afternoon.

THE APPEAL DISMISSED.

Exciting Time in Court at Elizabeth.

WATSON CASES WON BY THE CITY.

Deprived of His Witnesses, the Corporation Counsel Springs a Surprise, and Wrests Victory From the Jaws of Defeat in Both Cases—Mayor Gilbert's Act Enforced.

The proceedings in Court at Elizabeth Tuesday morning in the Watson liquor cases were decidedly sensational. Craig A. Marsh, counsel for the city, was informed by the police that the detective on whose testimony the city relied, had failed to attend court although he had been duly subpœnaed. It was supposed that the city would have to throw up the cases. Mr. Marsh said no; that he should move the cases just the same. The police were dumbfounded. How could the city win without evidence? Watson appeared in court with Lawyer John A. Frech of Somerville, and Public Prosecutor Fred C. Marsh, of Elizabeth. Mr. Frech, after the city moved the first case, applied for postponement. After heated argument, the Court refused to postpone. Craig A. Marsh then moved to dismiss the appeal on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction. He followed the motion with a long argument, the substance of which was as follows:

When Plainfield's charter was amended in 1874, the Legislature enacted that all convictions in the City Court should be reviewed by certiorari to the Circuit Court. That act was declared unconstitutional, and so all persons convicted before the City Court and jury, contrary to the intention of the Legislature, were allowed a new trial before a county jury on appeal. Mayor Gilbert this year directed the Corporation Counsel to draw an act that would be constitutional, and that would restrict the right of review in such cases to review by certiorari to the Supreme Court. This act had been duly passed and was now in full force, and hence Watson's only method of reviewing the two convictions was to take out a writ of certiorari in the Supreme Court. The Corporation Counsel said that he would be perfectly frank with the Court, and admit that on first considering the question he had thought that the act would govern future cases only; but upon more mature reflection he conceived it to be his duty to maintain that the act governs these cases as well as any to arise hereafter. He thus presented the arguments pro and con which he said would occur to the judicial mind and concluded by maintaining that the law had a retrospective operation, and was neither ex post facto since it did not relate to crimes, nor did it impair the obligation of any contract nor divest any vested right. It merely touched the remedy. He therefore moved that the appeal be dismissed.

Mr. Frech said that the question was one of the greatest importance, and one which he would like time to look into with his associate, Senator Marsh. He asked for time. Senator Marsh said he was to be in the case if there was a postponement to enable him to examine the case. He had not been spoken to until this morning.

The Court asked the Corporation Counsel if the act was to take effect immediately and he answered that it was. The act was produced and found to be as stated.

The Court thereupon granted the city's motion and dismissed Watson's appeal. The same decision was given in the second case.

The police were delighted and literally hugged the Corporation Counsel for turning what they thought was sure to be a humiliating defeat into a double victory for the city.

McCUTCHEN IS FAST.

Wins a Class A Event in Trenton at a 2:19 Gait.

Plainfield was well represented at the State meet of the L. A. W. in Trenton, Saturday. "Baron" E. T. Hand of the Crescent Wheelmen won the half-mile State Championship, cleverly nipping Ray Dawson of Boonton at the tape, and William N. McCutchen, riding for the Plainfield Bicycle Club from 120 yards, captured not only his heat of the Class A mile handicap, but also the final, beating a field of big men. The heat was run in 2:11 2-5 which, from 120 yards, is about a 2:19 gait, and the last quarter of the final was 31 seconds, a 2:04 pace. McCutchen certainly promises to equal any rider in the amateur class.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement of Miss Nellie Underwood of Central avenue to Mr. Parrott of Elizabeth is announced.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Board of Directors Hold an Important Meeting.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

Miss E. L. Adams Makes an Interesting Report for the Year, Which Shows That the Library Is Increasing in Influence—13,292 Volumes on Hand.

The regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Public Library and reading room was held Tuesday. The meeting was called to order at 8:30 o'clock, President Tyler in the chair. Present Directors, M. W. Tyler, J. B. Dumont, Rowland Cox, J. Evarts Tracy, W. H. Larrabee, and W. M. Stillman, were present. The minutes of the meeting of May 7th were read and approved.

It was moved and carried that the Treasurer's annual statement, and statistics furnished by the librarian, and other matters of the annual report be referred to the president and vice-president to make up the annual report of the library for the year ending May 31, 1895.

It was moved and carried that the report of the treasurer on the Babcock houses be received, and his actions thereto approved.

On motion the matter of the adjustment of the insurance policies was referred to the treasurer with power.

The annual report of the librarian was, on motion, referred to the Library Committee.

Miss Adams, in the opening of her report, speaks of the growth and usefulness which the library is attaining. She mentioned a number of gifts of especial value to the patrons of the library. As an evidence of how well the library was appreciated she said that she was constantly called upon to answer questions from all classes and ages. One of the needs of the library was a more complete set of reference books. A valuable factor in making the library efficient was the co-operation with the schools, and to the students a great deal of assistance was given in preparing essays and debates. During the year there had been 39,848 visitors to the building, as against 35,195 last year. There was some complaint about the ventilation of the reading rooms and particularly in the winter months.

With persons who were anxious to keep posted on current events reference books were in great demand. Forty school teachers had applied for cards.

In the home circulation a large increase was noticeable. The number of books added during the year was 965, against 465 last year. Miss Adams too occasion to thank the Daily Press for the open use of its columns to library matters.

The committee having charge of the matter of providing ways and means for housing books, reported an estimate of A. B. & W. J. Westervelt, of New York, to do the work for $3,450.

The treasurer reported the following bills, which, on motion, were ordered paid:

Plainfield Gas and Electric Light Co.	$ 9.86
Samuel H. Allen	40.80
Miss Adams	50.00
W. H. Williams	15.90
Miss E. E. Davie	30.00

The request of the assistant librarian for a two weeks vacation was, on motion, granted at such time to be most convenient for the library, to be determined by the librarian.

It was moved and carried that the application of the Sisters of Charity for library tickets as teachers in St. Mary's parochial school for the procuring of books for school use in that institution be granted, on their complying with the library rules governing the distribution of teachers' tickets.

A motion was made, seconded and carried that the salary of the librarian for the ensuing year beginning with July 1st, be fixed at $800.

The communication of the librarian as to the "two book system" was, on motion, referred to the library committee.

The librarian's report for the month of May was read and, on motion, ordered received and placed on file.

The librarian's report for year ending May 31st, 1895, was as follows:

Vols. on accession-book May 31st, 1894	12,327
" added by purchase	724
" " gift	194
" " binding	47
Vols now in library	13,292
No of periodicals received. (25 Babcock Scientific Library)	106
No. card holders	3,615
Cash received from fines and sales	$206.56
" " subs. of non-resid's	47.00
" " sales of finding lists	40.50
" " replacing volumes lost by borrowers	4.84

HOME CIRCULATION.

Fiction	15,124
Juvenile	5,733
Biography	1,359
Travel	2,098
Philosophy	160
Religion	340
Sociology	472
Philology	33
Natural Science	692
Useful Arts	302
Literature	2,044
History	1,460
General works	154
Fine Arts	502
Total	30,473

Visitors to building—59,848.

CHURCH STATISTICS.

Final Volume Sent Out Last Saturday.

COMPILED BY PLAINFIELD MEN.

The Work was Done Under the Careful Direction of Dr. H. K. Carroll, Assisted by Charles E. Buell—The Book is a Complete and Competent Church History of the United States.

The final volume of church statistics of the eleventh census of the United States, of 1890, comprising 812 pages, and embellished with colored maps which show at a glance the location of the people of various religious beliefs, was sent out from the office of the Secretary of the Interior, at Washington on Saturday, June 1, 1895.

The work of gathering and compiling the statistics, and preparing the histories of the 145 denominations of the United States, which goes to make up this publication, was done under the direction of Dr. H. K. Carroll, as special agent, and was completed June 30th, 18 3, since which time the volume has been awaiting the preparation of maps to accompany the tables, and has been in the process of printing. The importance of this publication is second to that of the population statistics, and has received the largest comment in both religious and secular papers.

The attempt had been made by each census during fifty years, to gather and publish the statistics of churches; but this is the first time that a success has been achieved. The tables and histories of the several denominations were first published in bulletin form and submitted to the officials, and representative men of each denomination for careful perusal, and, after receiving the full endorsement of these, as being in every way correct, the final volume, which has just been issued, was made ready for publication. The work is exhaustive in its scope, including all religious bodies in the United States, including the territories, and Alaska, that had a form of organization in 1890.

By having the ecclesiastical endorsement the statistics and histories of the denominations represented is received as authentic and reliable, and being taken just a century after the signing of the Constitution which made us a nation, the growth of the church element during that time is furnished as a basis from which to make computations of future growth. The work of gathering and compiling these statistics occupied three years. The expense of procuring the same being less than one-half of one percent. of the entire cost of the entire eleventh census, and not more than the cost of firing the salutes in the naval parade during the Columbian exposition.

The supervision of the details was entrusted to Charles E. Buell, of this city, of whom Dr. Carroll said, in a report on the work made to the Superintendent of Census:—"Charles E. Buell has been my able and faithful co-laborer, superintending the details with skill and efficiency. His experience in the tenth census has made his services invaluable."

Dr. Carroll proved himself to be the right man in the right place, being skilled in the most essential part, the various matters of church organization, and in church history, and especially competent to correspond with the officials of the churches to bring the results sought, and upon which so much depended. The plan for the schedules, involving the questions to be answered by the officials and representative men of all denominations, and upon which success might depend, is due to Hon. Robert P. Porter, Superintendent, and it proved to be the foundation of the success that was achieved.

Too much praise cannot be given for the faithful and efficient work of the clerks in compiling the statistics after they had been collected. Some idea of their faithfulness can be gained from the fact that several of them gave their services to complete the table after they had been dropped from the pay-roll, so interested were they in the success of the publication with which they had been so identified.

The publication just issued is a lasting tabulation that will be used as a book of reference by students of church matters during long years to come, and is a matter of general interest throughout the land. It is published for gratuitous distribution; but can be obtained only through a request from a member of Congress, or a United States Senator, or to the Secretary of the Interior, excepting requests from libraries and newspapers, which may receive attention without the accompanying solicitation of a Member or Senator.

—A special Western Union wire is being run into the Hotel Netherwood.

JUNE SCHOOL BUSINESS.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Education.

ROUTINE MATTERS TRANSACTED.

Vertical Penmanship System to Be Extended to All Primary Schools—Irving School Bonds Ordered Paid—Board Grants the Right of Way on East Fifth Street to Street Railway.

The regular June meeting of the Board of Education was held Tuesday evening, all the members being present except Mr. Lounsbury. A small batch of bills was presented and ordered paid.

Prof. H. M. Maxson presented specimens of vertical penmanship from the scholars of the Washington school, which the board were very much pleased with. They decided to extend the system to all primary grades.

Clerk Clark read a communication from the Fourth of July celebration committee, asking that the board appoint a committee to act with them. The board regretted their inability to comply with the request on account of the lateness with which it was received, but expressed themselves as heartily in favor of the project.

Collector Johnson, in a communication, reported $471.79 school money received for May.

A communication from the Mutual Life Insurance Company, giving notice that the $6.25 interest was due on the Irving school bonds, was received, and this, together with the principal, $1,000, was ordered paid.

Clerk Clark was authorized to advertise for bids for furnishing coal to the schoools, and the committee on buildings were empowered to look into the matter of changing the size of the grates in the furnaces with the idea of burning smaller coal, as a matter of economy. They were also instructed to have the furnaces put in condition for next year.

The board instructed the present secretary of the board to sign the petition on behalf of the board, giving the street railway the right of way on East Fifth street back of the Bryant School.

Corporation Counsel C. A. Marsh communicated to the board that it was not necessary to place fire escapes on the school buildings below the second floor, and according to a law passed in 1892 the matter was left with the governing body of the city. Mr. Lovell offered a resolution thanking Mr. Marsh for the several opinions he has rendered to the board. It was adopted unanimously.

Prof. Maxson stated that William Kiss, the truant and unruly scholar, had been taken before the Chief of Police and reprimanded, and that any further disobedience of the school laws would necessitate his being transferred to the Reform School. The secretary reported that the acceptances of all prize committees had been received.

The board decided to pay for the absence of all teachers during the year which was caused by illness.

The meeting then adjourned.

Soon to Be the Alumni.

The following are the names of th graduates who constitute the '95 class of the High school:

Frances Estelle Bailey, Valentine Laura Chandor, Edith Marion Darby, Helen Augusta Hazens, Mabel Force, Bertha Shotwell Thorne, J. Vanderveer Belknap, Thomas Dezelle Blair, Frederick Coriell, Henry Baldwin Drake, George Augustus Horne, Charles Burdette Morse, Robert Elwood Sebring, Laura Louise Emmons, Clara Augusta Force, Etta Raybert, Edward Osborne Clark, and Isaac Edward Titsworth.

First National Bank Alterations.

Mrs. L. Adams has been notified by the First National Bank officials to vacate the store which she is occupying in their building, by July 1st, at which time the proposed alterations in the bank quarters will probably be commenced. Mrs. Adams is negotiating for the rental of the store next to the City National Bank on the opposite side of the street.

Julia Magruder's New Novel.

Miss Julia Magruder, whose story of "The Princess Sonia," in the Century, is attracting such favorable comment, has given her new novel to The Ladies' Home Journal. It is called "The Violet" and deals with the question of second marriage. C. D. Gibson, the illustrator, is making a series of pictures for the novel.

Anxious to Wear Shoulder Straps.

Several boys from the High School and Leal's School went to Elizabeth to take the examinations for West Point and Annapolis. The examinations were held in Pingry's School.

KNEW THE COLONEL.

I was sojourning in the land of the far Southwest and contentedly loafing, as particularly suits the climate and a second lieutenant, when the office door was opened slowly and a head covered with an old Grand Army hat was thrust in. The eyes of the head peered around from under their ragged eyebrows and took on a look of keen disappointment. The lips moved but made no sound: then the head was withdrawn and the door almost shut. It opened again a very little way, and disclosed part of a blue clad figure some six feet in height.

Then it closed again and opened as before, only somewhat wider. I swung round in my chair and waited to see what would happen. The man came into the room, but kept one hand on the knob, to facilitate his escape, if necessary, it appears.

I held my peace and watched him. He was worse than unkempt; he was, in fact, about as seedy an individual as I have ever seen covered by a Grand Army coat; his eyes were red and his hand shook badly. I suspected at once what the trouble was, knowing the failing of his class.

I let him decide to speak first, however; but he took his time. Reconciling himself to the shutting of the door, and relinquishing his grasp on the knob at last, he took off his hat and sat at the extreme edge of the chair. He studied the window panes intently and chewed his tobacco in a meditative fashion. There were no telling how long this might last, so I faced about to my desk again and began to write.

Fully ten minutes elapsed before the silent figure gave any sign.

"I'm busted again," it began.

The announcement evidently called for no expression of surprise. I gave none.

"Yes?" I answered.

"Uh-hu."

I went to my copying again. Five more minutes.

"Where's the Colonel at?"

"He's sick."

"Oh! he is?" This in a tone of a child reading a primer. "What's the matter with 'im?"

"He's got the grippe."

"When's he coming back?"

"In two or three weeks, perhaps."

"Oh, damn!" Quite as you or I might mildly say "pshaw."

The veteran continued to look at the window and chew.

"I wanted to see the Colonel."

"Is there anything that I can do for you?"

"Nope." A resumption of the window and tobacco. "I'm busted again."

"So you said."

"I've been drunk, too."

"Well, you look rather like it."

"Do I?" He examined his hat and hands and boots. "I reckon I do." He smiled genially. "Queer, ain't it, how you most generally can tell."

"Very queer," I agreed.

"Now, I thought I looked pretty good, but I reckon I was off."

"You might be worse." I consoled him. "I've seen them look worse."

"Yes, so've I." His knowledge of the world was evidently as good as mine. The pause was repeated.

"I told you I was busted, didn't I? Well, what in blazes do you suppose I told you for?"

"I really can't say."

"Can't you, really?" I felt that I was the target at which fine, sarcastic arrows were being aimed. "Wasn't you ever busted?"

With a truthfulness far greater than might generally be felt, I replied that I had been, sometimes. Only a second lieutenant like myself can appreciate the honesty of my answer.

"Well, what do you generally want when you're in a hole?"

"Money."

"That's what I want."

The deduction was so logical and obvious that I felt like a child who had been given to reason on some such axiom as "Green apples make boys sick. John ate green apples. John is sick." The old soldier was evidently pleased with the impression he had made. I felt my nerves trembling and fell weakly into the net.

"I suppose you want me to lend you some?"

"Nope, but I want you to give me some."

"Oh, do you? Doesn't it strike you that you are a bit cheeky?"

"Nope. You're going to give me some, ain't you?"

"Well, I really can't see why I should."

"The Colonel does."

I did not doubt it; the Colonel's unusual poverty was ascribed in the regiment to just that sort of thing.

"The Colonel may have some reason for it. Besides, how do I know he does?"

"I say so." The tone was above dispute.

"Very good; but as I said, the Colonel probably has some reason for it. How often do you go on sprees?"

"When I get my pension."

"And do you spend every cent?"

"Generally; yep."

"And does the Colonel act as your paymaster whenever you are hard up?"

"Yep."

"Might I inquire why he supports you in the path of destruction?"

"Huh?"

"Why does he help you go to the bad?"

"It does him more good than it does me hurt, I guess."

The depth of the sentiment was appalling: moreover, it was exquisitely convenient. From a physical standpoint it might be true enough, but looked at from the view of temporal comfort, the argument was bad. The Colonel was not one deliberately and in cold blood to care for the cultivation of his soul; there must be some other reason and I said so.

"I reckon there is."

"What is it?"

"I done him a service once."

"May I ask what it was?"

"I jest kept his little brother from getting shot."

"How was that?"

"Oh, it's a blamed long thing to tell."

"Never mind; I want to hear."

"Well, will you give me a quarter if I tell you?"

"What will you do with it?"

"Get two drinks."

"All right; go on."

He sat even further upon the edge of his chair and held one shaky arm out straight. I wondered if he might be going to declaim or repeat some ancient verse.

"That's how I got that arm."

"What arm?" I inquired, looking at the member.

"That. Don't you see I can't bend it?" I noticed it now for the first time and he rose in my estimation. "The piece of shell cut through my arm and along in here," placing his palsied fingers on his side. "The Colonel set an awful lot of store by that brother of his. His name was Kingsley, and he wasn't more'n 18. He was a mighty fine feller, too, and they told a lot of stuff about his havin' a young wife up there in the North. They sez she was the very girl the Colonel was mashed on, too. I dunno how true it was, but I reckon it wasn't all lies, because the Colonel ain't never married, and onct when he had the fever he done a lot of talkin' about some woman named Dora, an' that was the name that Kingsley told me his wife had. The Colonel's a good hearted cus, ain't he?"

I replied with conviction that he was.

"If it had been me an' my brother, I'd have wanted him killed off, I guess; but the Colonel he like to have went crazy every time the youngest got in the hot part of a fight. He sez to him onct —I heard him—'If you should be shot, it 'ud jest end Dora'; and one time they got a letter sayin' that Dora had a little girl. The Colonel told Kingsley then that he'd have to take more care of himself than ever. Kingsley, he just laughed. He was a brave feller, kind of hot headed, and I guess he wasn't as much in love with his Dora as the Colonel was."

The story came to an abrupt end here. The veteran was thinking over his past. In course of time he went on:

"Onct, just before the baby was born, there was a fight and the Colonel couldn't make Kingsley stay where it was safe. He jest laughed and went right into the fuss as soon as he could get there. The Colonel, he was charging around like a hen that's hatched ducks and sees 'em swimmin'. But he couldn't get near his brother. He was by me for a minute and he sez to me to keep that fool boy out of trouble. 'Bout ten minutes later a shell busted near us and I got in front of Kingsley. That's all."

That was all. It certainly didn't sound like much, as the laconic old fellow put it. I looked at his face, which was to the last degree "battle scarred," as the soldiers say; at his nervous hands and wavering eyes, his filthy coat and shapeless hat. This was all that was left of a hero—a man who for a mere friend had risked death and endured worse than death. I admired a character I could not understand. Then, with the sophistry of my race and kind, the mighty virtue of small souls, I condemned his weakness.

He was disgusting: a dirty old drunkard, a beggar, too: a man who would ask for a dime to get a drink with; lost to all pride and sense of shame. It was men of his kind who gave old soldiers such a hard name: and then I remembered that it was men of his kind who had composed our army: who had "made a thoroughfare for freedom and her train"—a thoroughfare which no fifty by three hundred miles can measure—a thoroughfare for destiny and a pathway on eternity.

However, I came down to his mental level by degrees. He was quivering with anticipation and the hand of the good arm was lying on his knee, ready to be stretched out at a moment's notice. I assumed the air that went usually with the act of swearing men into Uncle Sam's service, and which is the nearest one to severe and unimpeachable virtue that a lieutenant can command.

"What makes you drink like that?" I felt that the role of reformer did not suit me.

"I like it."

"But why don't you try to stop?"

"Can't—now."

"You could have once?"

"Yep."

"Whatever made you start in?"

"The pain from the wound. I got drunk to stop it, and by and by, when it had stopped for good, I couldn't let up. Ain't you done askin' questions yet? I want that quarter."

Now, I have no doubt that I was guilty of an infringement of the laws of the State of California in assisting to promote drunkenness and disorder—if not legally, morally—and I also realize that the powers that be would have been justified in depriving me of the detail in that fair State which I thoroughly understood to be a very soft thing after the rigors of Montana weather, because I was helping one who drew the pension which the Government kindly gives to its disabled supporters, and who was the inmate of a soldiers' home, to bring discredit on his kind; but my conscience did not reproach me in the least for turning over to him enough of my month's pay to keep him gloriously drunk for a week, nor did it even when, two hours later, I saw him taken in a limp and senseless state to the station house. I told the Colonel and he paid the veteran's fine—for the thirty first time, he informed me.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Duty as Directed.

Dr. Pilllem—Did you administer the opiate at 9 o'clock, as I directed?

Mrs. Gamp (with a sniff)—That I did, sir. But it seemed a pity to have to wake the poor man out of the first sound sleep he's had in four days to give it to him!

HONORS TO THE DEAD.

The Graves of Veterans Are Decorated.

SERVICES AT SCOTCH PLAINS.

Roswell G. Horr Delivered a Patriotic Address in Music Hall—Glowing Tributes to the Men Who Cemented the Ties of Unionism—Mr. Horr Says All Should Cultivate Patriotism.

The celebration of Memorial Day by the G. A. R. and kindred organizations carried with it more significance this year than it has for some years past. For weeks plans have been formulating with the idea of making it the most successful ever held.

In the morning John Hand Camp, No. 28, S. of V., accompanied by the Plainfield Cornet Band, a delegation from the G. A. R. Posts and Women's Relief Corps, went to Scotch Plains, where they held special services over the grave of the late John Hand. When Scotch Plains was reached they were met by the Hook and Ladder Company and a large number of school children prettily dressed in white, the latter being in charge of Rev. Dr. Parks. They carried handsome bouquets of flowers that were used in decorating the graves. The party then marched to the Baptist Cemetery and took positions around John Hand's grave. After the band had rendered America in an effective manner the opening part of the service was taken up by Capt. W. C. Dobbins, after which Chaplain Raymond McVoy offered prayer. The members of the Camp then sang one verse of America. Rev. Mr. Braker was introduced and made a short patriotic address. He was followed by Dr. Parks who also made a few remarks. Both were excellent and impressed the large audience that was present.

A quartette consisting of H. J. Martin, L. A. Hummer, Charles Hummer and E. P. T. Smith rendered an impressive vocal selection, during which the school children decorated the grave.

A dirge was then played by the band after which three volleys were fired over the grave by the firing squad. The benediction was pronounced by Dr. Parks. A circuit was then made of the cemetery, and the graves of comrades were decorated with flowers by the children. The Camp and G. A. R. veterans marched from the cemetery and returned to Plainfield, the firemen accompanying them for a short distance.

At 12:45 the Grand Army posts and Sons of Veterans, and a delegation from Somerset Council, No. 104, J. O. U. A. M., met at Headquarters, and forming, followed out the line of march as arranged by Marshal Wm. Hand, who led the procession. They went down Park avenue to Fifth street, to Central avenue, to Front street, to Grove, to Linden avenue, to Somerset street, and when in front of the North Plainfield Public School, halted to witness the raising of the flag that was presented by Somerset Council a few days ago. From there they proceeded to Music Hall. The hall was filled with friends of the G. A. R., Sons of Veterans, and Woman's Relief Corps.

On the stage were seated a large number of children dressed in white and each hold holding a small flag. The services were in charge of Commander W. W. Coriell, assisted by Comrades Mague, Crosley, Randolph, M. C. Dobbins and C. B. Stephens. Dr. Lewis opened the services with prayer. The children, under the direction of First Sergeant H. J. Martin of Camp 28, rendered excellent vocal music. Mr. Martin deserves great credit for his efforts and the children also, for the excellent results. Ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr was then introduced and spoke interestingly to the veterans and their friends. He told in a realistic manner the origin of patriotism, and also of what should inspire each one to cultivate it. He told about the veterans who were receiving pensions, and said that there were ten deserving ones not geting pensions where there was one undeserving. His remarks in regard to the feeling in the South at the breaking out of the war were pointed truths not to be denied. He paid glowing tributes to Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and others, and briefly stated the important parts they acted in bringing to a successful close the severe fight which lasted for three years. At frequent intervals Mr. Horr was loudly applauded for the wit and humor, which he mixed with the more serious sides of his address.

Following the address, Prof. Wilson of Connecticut sang effectively a war song, which was followed by a selection by the children. An impressive and interesting dialogue was then given by Miss Sadie Smith, assisted by two little girls. "The Canteen" a beautiful recitation was ably given by Sergeant of Guard H. S. Thatcher, and brought home memories of the past to the veterans. Clarence Mills then rendered a medley on the violin that was well executed, and later he gave a recitation, entitled "The Gallant Fifth". After singing by the chorus the services closed with a beautiful tableau, entitled "Emancipation." During the rendition of the programme the Cornet Band gave several choice selections.

In one of the boxes, enjoying the services, were seated Mayor Gilbert, Councilmen Frost and Westphal, H. E. Bowen, and Justice Newcorn.

The Womens Relief Corps deserve unstinted praise for their earnest efforts to make the programme of yesterday the success that it was.

After the services the children marched to the Republican Association rooms, where they were treated to an abundance of ice cream and cake.

BASEBALL VICTORY.

The Y. M. C. A. Beat the Westfield Team by One Run.

An exciting game of baseball was played between the Plainfield and Westfield Y. M. C. A. teams Thursday morning on the grounds of the latter. The teams were evenly matched and the spectators, a number of whom went from this city, were filled with the sort of enthusiasm that is expressed in the indescribable language of the kranks, and which seeks to rattle and befuddle the players. The Westfield men had the best end of the game up to the last two or three innings, when the Plainfielders got down to work and pulled out by beating their opponents by a score of 11 to 10. The score follows:

Plainfield.

	Tb.	R.	1st b.	Sh.	Po.	A.	E.
Schoonmaker, 3b	5	4	4	1	1	0	1
Wyckoff, 1b	5	0	1	0	4	0	1
Freeman, 2b	4	0	3	0	1	6	0
McKelvey, ss	4	1	3	1	1	1	0
Miller, cf	4	0	1	0	3	1	2
Corey, p	4	1	3	1	2	4	0
Bogart, lf	4	1	1	0	3	0	1
Stevens, rf	4	3	4	0	0	0	0
Egan, c	4	1	1	1	3	1	0
Totals	38	11	21	4	18	13	5

2-base hits, 4; 3-base hits, 1; base on balls, 4; struck out by Earle, 8; passed balls, 5.

Westfield.

	Tb.	R.	1st b.	Sh.	Po.	A.	E.
Johnston, lf	5	1	2	0	3	0	1
Griswold, 3b	4	1	1	0	3	1	0
Randolph, c	4	1	3	0	2	1	1
Earle, p	4	2	2	0	2	6	2
Wherry, F., rf	4	2	3	0	2	0	1
Rogers, ss	4	2	2	0	1	1	1
Richardson, 1b	4	0	0	1	4	0	0
Wherry, E., cf	4	1	4	0	0	0	2
Bennett, 2b	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Totals	37	10	18	2	21	9	8

2-base hits, 5; base on balls, 3; struck out by Corey, 9; passed balls, 4.

THE MILBURN RACE.

Scott and Barnett Get the Time Prizes.

The Milburn-Irvington road race was won by F. M. Richt, of Brooklyn, in one hour, 14 minutes and 30 seconds. The time prize was won by Monte Scott of this city, one hour 12 minutes and 28 seconds, with A. H. Barnett, of Westfield, second, in one hour, 12 minutes and 29 seconds. Monte finished twenty-fifth and Barnett twenty-ninth.

Titus crossed the tape at ten miles in 28 minutes and 55 seconds, and seemed to be showing his pace. After riding two miles further he gave it up. It was the general impression that Titus would not finish the twenty-five miles, as he had been training down South on a track, and it was considered foolhardy for him to engage in a twenty-five-mile road race over a very hilly course without some recent training.

With Titus out of the race, Barnett and Scott went right in for the time prizes. Scott finished his first five miles in 13 minutes and 46 seconds, and the ten miles in 28 minutes and 9 seconds. At fifteen miles the contest had resolved itself down to about five riders for first place, Monte Scott covered his fifteen miles in 42 minutes and 48 seconds.

Scott was leading Barnett at twenty miles, and his time, 57 minutes and 58 seconds, made it evident that no records would be broken.

Postoffice Change.

C. F. Gullberg, of the railway postal service of the B. & O. between New York and Washington, was called in temporarily by Postmaster Hetfield yesterday to help him out during the absence of Joel D. Hedden, the mailing clerk. Mr. Gullberg is a son-in-law of Augustus M. Frazee, and is laying off on account of an attack of rheumatism. It is hoped that Mr. Hedden, who has been in his present position for nearly ten years, will soon be able to return.

Very, Very Dear

is that experience which people pay for when they purchase eye glasses from those who know nothing about their adjustment; every penny of such investment may mean the future outlay of many dollars. To save expense and injury to your sight, be sure to get your glasses of an experienced optician, such as you are sure to find in daily attendance at Collier's, 103 Park avenue.

—Rev. B. T. O'Connell, of Bound Brook, who is well known here, was recently surprised by the presentation of $200—a token of the esteem in which he is held by his parishioners.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Osgood,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

Dr. J. F. Kincheloe,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

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"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

United Hospital and Dispensary,
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Storing furniture—It must be true what everybody says, for those who have seen the rooms in our New Storage Building, put up expressly for storing furniture, at 88, 90 and 92 Bank street, say that it is the finest in the State for cleanliness and low rates.

TELEPHONE 530.

AMOS H. VAN HORN, Limited,

73 Market st., Near Plane st., Newark, N. J.

QUEER ACCIDENT.

W. R. Cock Fractures His Kneecap While Riding a Bicycle.

W. R. Cock of 235 East Fifth street and his friend, Clifford Wharton, went out for a bicycle ride yesterday afternoon. Before he left he told his sister that if he did not return early not to worry as he might make a call.

They went as far as Westfield and while riding along slowly, Mr. Cock felt a sudden snap in his right leg, and was unable to use it. He was taken to a house near by and Dr. Harrison of Westfield was called. He found that the knee cap was fractured. The injury was bandaged. A little later a carriage was procured and he was brought to Plainfield, and at his own request was taken to Muhlenberg Hospital. He then notified his sister, which was about 10 last evening.

Dr. Endicott is in attendance and today Mr. Cock is resting quietly and has little pain, though he suffered considerably while riding to Plainfield.

He thinks that his right leg has become weakened through bowling.

Mr. Cock is one of the founders of Muhlenberg Hospital and the only one now living. He is at present secretary of the Board of Governors.

Can't Wear Shoulder Straps.

A law was made by legislators of New Jersey last Winter making punishable by a fine of $500 the wearing of shoulder straps by any organization except the National Guard or State Militia. It was enacted for the reason that bicycle clubs, and in fact all sorts of clubs were wearing them. It also affects the organization of the Sons of Veterans, and they have been compelled to remove them.

It is hoped that next Winter the Sons of Veterans will be allowed to replace them, and an effort will be made to secure the enactment of such a law.

NOTES BY THE WAYSIDE.

Haddenham Advocates That Main Sewers Be Built By the County.

[BY HADDENHAM.]

All this pother about sewerage, which by the way grows in extent, is suggestive. We have passed the time when Municipal Government was mere patching and tinkering, and have reached the day when it must be recognized as something to be based on scientific principles. It has always seemed to me that the main sewers of the counties should be done by the State. All that a town would need to do then would be to drain within its own limits, and carry its outlet to the most convenient channel. It would be cheaper and in all respects more complete than the present system. The chief difficulty rests on the lack of legislators with honesty enough, and brains enough to carry it out. But is that inseparable?

I was called upon a short time ago by a young girl, about sixteen years of age, who wanted to collect a bill. She was bright, and is said to be one of the foremost pupils in a Grammar School, not far outside the limits of Plainfield, where she has been through all the grades. As the account was small, and I happened to have a few pennies in my pocket, I asked her to receipt the bill. After some gymnastic exercises, which seemed necessary to get a good light and then a firm grip on the pencil, she wrote: "payed New Jersey"! Can anybody offer me a reasonable explanation of such a phenemena? Twenty years ago, perhaps, the late Richard Grant White often discussed with me about our public school system, in which we both took interest, as estimated by results. He once told me he had been trying for two or three years to find out how it was that most of the children could never be got to spell or to speak correctly, and he had given up the task in despair. It is equally true and nearly as puzzling today.

CAN FLEE FROM WRATH.

Mr. Nelson, Though, Feels Sorry for Dunellen.

THE OBJECTORS ARE EXCITED.

Dr. Brakely Says Plainfield's Cheek is Appalling—Mr. Nelson Gets Sarcastic and Calls Plainfield Pinch Gut—Dunellen Residents Are Going to Petition the Council.

That Dunellen is very much interested as to where Plainfield locates her sewage beds, was evidenced Friday night when a meeting called by the Borough Commissioners was held in the W. C. T. U. rooms. There was a large attendance of citizens and property owners, who have become thoroughly aroused over the subject. John Moynihan, who is a member of the Sewer Committee, called the meeting to order and made a statement as follows:

"Last Fall Plainfield threatened to locate their sewer beds near Dunellen. You appointed a committee to go to Plainfield and present our side of the case, and we thought that we had succeeded in persuading them not to locate near us, but it seems not, and now they have decided to come to our very doors. I think it is only a question of time when Plainfield will have to go to tidewater with their sewage, but before they do, will probably expend from $75,000 to $100,000 in experimenting. We ought to be able to raise a reasonably strong protest. The Plainfield Councilmen claim the system to be harmless, but they have not demonstrated it to me. You all understand the matter as well as I do and something should be done."

By a vote of those present John Moynihan was elected chairman and George Day secretary. Opinions were then asked for in regard to the subject under consideration.

Alfred B. Nelson read a petition that was being circulated among Plainfield citizens protesting against the location of the sewage beds as intended. Residents of Clinton and Grant avenues had been seen by him and he asserted that a number of signatures had been secured. Mr. Nelson then spoke as follows: "Plainfield is with us, as I have not found but one man who is in favor of the filtration system. The Plainfield people people say it's an outrage for us to allow the beds to be located on the property purchased, and would not blame us if we should take up arms against them. The land has cost them nearly $25,000 and they have not put one penny of expense on it. I have the plans of every intermittent filtration plant in the country and know a little about the system. Framingham is cited by the Plainfield Councilmen. They have a population of 6,000 and it cost them $145,000 to put in the system, while Plainfield with her 13,000 inhabitants has been told that the plant will cost them $10,000. It costs Framingham $6,000 a year to maintain their system while Plainfield is informed that a man and one boy is all that is necessary to look after their system. You know what a boy's work is? Our friend, Mr. Frost, says there will be no solid matter; it will probably be the first case of the kind. For Plainfield there will be about 8,000 tons of solid matter."

Mr. Nelson here drifted from his line of thought and related a funny story. Continuing he said:—"A number of years ago Plainfield was called Pinch Gut, and today she claims to be the richest city, per capita tax, this side of the Adirondacks, but she is still Pinch Gut. I suppose there will be no solids in the sewage matter, that people will be flocking from all directions to get a drink of the pure stream that will empty in the beds. In talking with a man tonight from Lincoln, England, where the same system is used, he told me that when the wind blew from the direction of the beds, the stench was terrible. When the proposed beds are located in Plainfield instead of people residing in that vicinity you will find goats and geese, as they will be the only ones able to stand the atmosphere. I can flee from the wrath to come, but you who own property will probably have to stay and suffer."

Secretary Day moved that Mr. Nelson be instructed to draw up a petition for Dunellen people to sign. The motion was carried, and the instructions followed out.

Mr. Craig stated that Councilman Frazee was decided as to which was the best course to pursue, and that was tide-water; and that the latter had been told by Councilman Moore, previous to the last Council meeting, that if the sewage beds were located as intended it would be the means of depreciating the value of property fully 25 per cent., and yet Mr. Moore went to the meeting and voted for the beds.

Fred Wilcox said that in talking with a Plainfield man, who owned property near the proposed beds, he told him that he would take $2,000 or $3,000 less than he originally asked.

Dr. Brakely was asked for his opinion, and said that Plainfield's cheek was appalling. No words could express his indignation. These bon tons who only sleep in Plainfield would not be affected, and they did not care how the others suffered. He remarked that Councilman Frost had said "That the Plainfield sewers would be his monument", when someone in the audience replied, "That he probably would be buried under it."

Dr. Brakely then made a motion, which was carried, that Mr. Nelson present the petition with the Dunellen signatures to the Council at the stated meeting.

Those present then signed the petition that had been prepared, and the meeting adjourned.

FROM THE SEWAGE BEDS.

Councilmen Return From Framingham More Satisfied Than Ever.

The Councilmen who went to Framingham, Mass., Thursday to investigate the sewage beds of that place returned home this morning. The party was composed of Councilmen Ginna, Fisk, Westphal, Moore, Consulting Engineer Farquar and R. H. Higgins.

The gentlemen made a thorough inspection of the workings and effects of the intermittent filtration system and return home convinced that Plainfield is doing the right thing in adopting this plan of sewage disposal.

Councilman Westphal was seen by a Press reporter this morning, and was very enthusiastic over his trip. He said that he was convinced beyond a doubt that there were no evil effects from the operation of sewage beds, and that the Dunellen citizens who had become so wrought up over this matter, did not know what they were talking about.

Mr. Westphal brought home a bottle of the raw sewage as it comes direct from the mains, and a bottle of the clear water which is the outflow; also a small quantity of earth from a field over which the sewage has flowed for six years. The party drank a quantity of the clear outflow which was apparently as good as any water. In fact, the Massachusetts Board of Health states that it is much better than the water the city of Boston uses.

The specimen water and earth are on exhibition in the windows of The Daily Press.

Mr. Westphal stated that he brought everything from the beds except the odor, and an effort was made to find that, but without any results.

TO WASHINGTON ROCK.

Wise Young People Who Went Where It Was Cool.

The young people of Monroe Avenue Chapel were wise in taking to the mountains yesterday and thus escaping the intense heat that made it very disagreeable for those who remained in the city. The objective point was Washington Rock, which they reached about 2 in the afternoon and remained till 7:30 in the evening. During their stay various games were played to pass the time away, and later all partook of excellent refreshments.

Those in the pary were: the Misses Lottie Beekman, Georgia Beekman, Neal Beekman, Frazee, Aldrich, Ackerman, Adams, Stassord, Ada Wenzel, Bertha Wenzel, Elenore Wenzel, Mr. and Mrs. Bronard, Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, Rev. Mr. O'Donnell, and Messrs. Neuman, S. Beekman, Hayes, Saums, Aldrich, and Frank Fulton.

Women Who Want to Vote.

Just now, there are flying about in this town, and indeed all over the State, a thousand or more copies of the petition asking that School Suffrage be restored to the women of New Jersey. This petition will be presented to the Legislature at Trenton next week, and it is strongly hoped that they will take favorable action on it.

"No one has refused to sign for me", said a lady who is one of the canvassers for Plainfield; "and one conservative gentleman said 'Sign that petition? Yes indeed, I would go a long way to sign it." All who are interested in the cause of education, and who is not, should attend the meeting at High School Hall on Saturday evening of this week, when many well-known speakers will give the reasons why women should have a voice in school elections, and will tell how well school suffrage for women has worked in our own State (in the rural districts) and elsewhere.

Ladies Aid Elect.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Congregational Church held their annual meeting yesterday for the election of officers for the coming year, with the following result: President, Mrs. Gambling; secretary, Mrs. B. T. Barnes; treasurer, Mrs. E. Laing; directors, Mrs. Boss, Mrs. Batson; board of managers, Mrs. Hand, Mrs. Force, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. Nomer, Mrs. Weseman, Mrs. VanAlstyne, Mrs. Morgan.

Arrangements were made for a voluntary sociable to be given June 14.

—The home of Mr. and Mrs. John McCarthy, of Evona, has been made happy by the advent of a bright little boy.

ADMIRABLE INSTITUTION

What the Muhlenberg Hospital Has Done For a Year.

THEY ARE ALMOST FREE OF DEBT.

Treasurer's Report Shows That They Owe $150—All Legacies Will Be Preserved Intact As Memorials of the Donors—New Operating Room Completed and Equipped.

The Board of Governors of the Muhlenberg Hospital held their annual meeting on Monday evening, listened to reports of the past year and elected officers and committees for the coming year.

One hundred and seventy-seven patients have been cared for in the Hospital, and the average time of their stay there has been twenty-four and one-half days. That is, there has been an average of twelve patients in the Hospital every day throughout the year. Of all these, but sixty-five have paid anything; the other one hundred and twelve having received board, nursing, medicine and medical and surgical attendance free. What the latter means no one but the doctors themselves can fully understand; but persons who have had in their own families such severe cases of illness as abound in the Hospital, and have enjoyed the services of the faithful and talented members of the Hospital staff of physicians will have some idea of what a contribution those physicians make every year to the sick and needy.

The treasurer's report gave receipts and disbursements as follows:

Receipts.	
Donations	$2,997
Hospital Sunday	447
Woman's Auxiliary Board	898
Nurses fees	8
Patients	1,300
Interest from Burlingham fund	104
Money borrowed	150
Disbursements.	
Various expenses	$1,400
Medicine	573
Provisions	1,798
Salaries and wages	2,241
Paid on mortgage	400

leaving the Hospital in debt $150.

The new operating room has been completed and equipped at a total cost of about $2,600, and is paid for. Among the furnishings of the operating room two of the most important articles are a combined hospital-wagon and stretcher, presented by W. R. Cock, and an operating table, which, like the stretcher, is of the very latest and most improved construction, presented by Miss Elizabeth R. Cock.

A training school for nurses has been established and is now in complete operation with four pupil nurses.

In March the Hospital received a legacy of $500 from the estate of the late Joanna K. Craig. Within a few months $1,900 will be received under the will of William R. Clarkson, and some real estate and a small sum of money from the estate of Henry F. Stites of Scotch Plains. In reference to the treatment of these and future legacies the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all funds received as legacies by the Hospital be preserved intact as memorials of the respective donors, and that only the income therefrom be used for the support of the Hospital.

Though a foundation is thus laid for an endowment of the Hospital, yet, as the treasurer's report shows, considerable debt for current expenses has already been incurred, and it will be larger before the Summer is ended, while current receipts during this season are small.

The officers and committees are now as follows: President, Edward B. Clark; vice-presidents, Chas. Schipper and Samuel Huntington; secretary, William R. Cock; treasurer, George H. Goddard; managing committee, Messrs. Erickson, Cock, Huntington, Case and Goddard; finance committee, Messrs. Wood, Lowe, Bull, Whiton and Schipper.

TO OPEN DUER STREET.

J. C. Dyer Will Make No Effort to Defeat the Plan.

A determined effort will be made to secure sufficient signatures among borough residents to permit the opening of Duer street from the Babcock Building to Craig place. The work of circulating the petitions is in the hands of John Vetterlin, who will commence the work next week.

The work has been deferred in the past owing to the objections made by J. C. Dyer, who owns the house on Craig place that will have to be removed to allow the extension to be made.

Mr. Dyer was seen by a Press representative this morning, and he said that he should interpose no objections to the opening being made, except that he should want reasonable compensation for the removal of his house and purchase of the property. He said he had come to this conclusion after having found that with all the people he had talked with about the matter, all had advised him not to attempt to defeat the proposed opening, for it would be a good thing for borough and city.

WHAT BOYS CAN DO.

An Instructive Exhibition in the Boys Club Last Night.

The Manual Training Department of the Boys Club, held its first annual exhibition Thursday, at their rooms corner of Park and North avenue, and was a decided success. In the main clubroom, four tables were filled with specimens of the boys work, some of which were marvels of skill, considering the age of the young artisans. There were, for instance, some nice specimens of carved work which attracted everyone's attention; they were exhibited by George Apgar who is only 15 years old. A gate, designed and drawn by scale, afterwards executed in a first-class manner, called for many favorable comments; this was made by a 15 year old, John Butcher, who also exhibited a well made window frame. A small table, and a small step-ladder by Willie Skinner came in for a good share of praise. Pen trays, paper knives, boats, picture frames, match safes, (in shoe shape) dumb-bells, Indian clubs, and many other articles were exhibited by other boys, some of whom were: Tunis Hewitt, M. O'Keefe, C. W. Beitter, W. Lawler, J. Taylor, G. Killoran, Dan O'Keefe, F. McIntyre, W. Connett, Elmer and Harry Hoffman, Joe Berry, Peter Galbraith, Raymond Johnson, and many others.

In the Manual Training rooms, the work benches were filled with boys busy with various articles in course of formation. They were plied with questions by the numerous visitors, in regard to their work, and in their answers showed the thorough instruction they had received by Olaf Sangstad.

Every one of the many visitors expressed their interest in the work exhibited, and one gentleman even bought one of the articles as a souvenir.

GIRLS CLUB OPENED.

A Place for Recreation and Instruction for Young Women.

The reading room of the Girls Club, on West Second street near Madison avenue, was formally opened last night, under the auspices of the Ever-Ready Circle of King's Daughters.

The rooms, with piano, chairs, tables covered with books, papers and games, pictures, lamps, and a profusion of flowers, presented a very pleasant and homelike appearance.

At 8:30 every chair was filled, and a little entertainment was given. First came a piano solo by Miss Clyde Burnett, "The Prophetic Bird", by Schumann; then a recitation by Miss Mary Luckey, "Briar Rose". Miss Violet Irnell followed with a violin solo, "Polish Dance", by Kulawiak, accompanied on the piano by Miss Burnett. The next number was another piano solo by Miss Burnett, "Dance Caprice", by Grieg, after which Miss Luckey recited "How she entertained her sister's beau", which kept her hearers laughing from beginning to end.

Miss Lillian Estelle Oakley, President of the Ever-Ready Circle, then said a few words, explaining to the audience that the reading room would be open from 7:30 to 9:30 every evening except Sunday, through the Summer, and that girls were cordially invited to go there, where they would find good books and magazines, entertaining games, the piano always open, and some one to welcome and make them feel at home. She then asked those who would enjoy these privileges to sign their names in the register in order that the Circle might know how many were interested. She spoke of the intention to open classes in cooking, sewing, etc., in the Fall, and closed by inviting all present to remain while refreshments were served.

Other members of the Circle served lemonade and cake, and a social time was enjoyed by all, the King's Daughter and their friends endeavoring to make their guests enjoy themselves and feel at home.

At the close of the evening, the register showed a long list of names and addresses.

The rooms will be open, in future, every evening except Sunday.

The young women are very grateful for all the gifts that have been sent them, especially for the piano, and for the kindness of The Daily Press in allowing them the use of its columns. There are still, however, many things that they greatly need; especially would they be grateful for two or three lamps, and for some comfortable chairs.

Music For Young Men.

The young men's symphony orchestra, conducted by Prof. Conde, has been secured for the men's rally to be held at the Y. M. C. A. Building on Sunday, June 2. E. L. Suffern will deliver the address. A welcome is extended to all men.

—The condition of Mrs. Fred W. Yates, on whom a difficult operation was performed a few days ago, is still critical.

—The Joint Memorial Detail will probably meet next week to settle all business regarding the Memorial Day celebration.

EXPLOITS OF A VENTRILOQUIST.

Mr. Hartley Writes of More of His Wonderful Practical Jokes.

Herman Weiss keeps a small tinware and crockery store. Desiring to replenish my culinary wares, I called on him to make selections a few nights ago.

"Harry, wait on this gentleman," Weiss called to his assistant. At the same instant I called as from the cellar; "Harry, Harry, come down here and let me out."

"Where are you?" shrieked the lad.

"In the cellar."

"How did you get there?"

"None of your business; come down here and let me out."

"No, I won't."

"Go down," said Weiss to his clerk, "and see who's there."

"Not I. He might do me up."

Weiss was in a quandary. He resolved to rid himself of his unwelcome visitor. Now thoroughly aroused, but fearing to venture down into the cellar himself, he called to the supposed intruder: "How did you get down there?"

Desiring to bring Weiss's voice up to its highest pitch, I replied as from below: "I can't hear you."

"How did you get down there?" fairly shrieked Weiss, as he threw himself on his hands and knees and bent close to the floor in order to make himself heard.

"Go hang yourself," came the voice from below. I had now thoroughly aroused his ire.

"We will see," he said, "who will hang. Harry, go get a policeman."

And forthwith Harry went. The enraged Weiss in his excitement wanted to tender me $3.75 in change for a $2 bill. I waited long enough to see the lad return with a big policeman. Together they repaired in haste to the cellar. I could hear the lad say, as they proceeded on the way:

"You'll hear him call you. He just told me I was a big fool."

Some idea of the extent to which victims may be carried when once under my control may be gleaned from the following incident, true in all its details:

Half a dozen Italian boys selling their "first editions" stood under the shadow of big St. Paul's on Vesey street, New York. Tony Manoli, Angelo and Michael Rossi, Jim Bertoli and Frank Romalo were the names of the five principal actors in the scene. It was midday. The lads were gazing curiously through the big iron fence bars, upon the grand old weather beaten tablets under which rest the bones of long departed folk of Revolutionary times. Suddenly a voice, as from the old church, called:

"Hey, Tony, bring me in a last edition."

The affrighted lads looked at each other in alarm. The more venturesome Tony cried out in answer:

"Where-a you are?"

"I am locked in here. Go and tell the policeman to let me out."

Tony was somewhat reluctant to do as he was bidden. The small lads all have an inherent fear of "de copper," so he replied mournfully:

"I'm afraida da cop."

"Go getta one," urged his companions, while one of them turned to me and asked:

"Wouldna you, Mist?"

"Who wants a paper?" I asked of Tony.

"A deada man. I tinka he mus-a be alive."

"Tony! Tony!" called the voice from the big edifice. "Let me out! I want to get out. I have been here seventy-five years and I am tired."

A crowd had now collected, but those in the rear could hear nothing, as the conversation I carried on was in the low, sepulchral tone. The lads appeared to be under a spell, and not a soul knew the cause of the disturbance.

"He mus-a be hungry." "How he get dere?" "Some-a bod mus-a let-a him out." "It's a big-a shame," they variously observed.

I called from the same spot: "Tony."

"What," he replied quickly, his face a picture of seriousness.

"Go over to the —— building and tell Mr. R. to come here, right away. Tell him to let me out."

"What-a you name?"

I gave the name of a friend of Mr. R.

"All right," the lads chorused, and off they dashed for Mr. R.

Imagine my surprise to see Mr. R. ten minutes later with a crowd of eager and panting urchins at his heels, making for the spot with great haste. I tried to retreat without being observed, but the quick eye of my friend detected me in the act. The joke dawned on him at once, and taking me by the arm he led me to the nearest "grocery" to top off the event.

C. A. HARTLEY.

The Quakeress Was Appreciative.

One is reminded these hot days of the story of the dainty and demure old Quakeress who didn't dare to express her feelings, and her neighbor in the street car who did. The atmosphere of the car was at the point which, did the thermometers name such a degree, would be termed "sweltering."

The soft cap and kerchief and the sweet smile of the Quakeress were apparently untroubled by such mundane matters as heat. Presently, a big, fat, puffing man entered the car. His countenance looked as if it had been well buttered, his breath came in quick, hard pants, and he was rubbing his handkerchief all over his face and neck.

As he took his seat beside the quiet Quakeress he ejaculated:

"Blankety, blank, blank, blank, dash it, dash, dash, dash, dash, blank, dash, dash, blank, dashety, blankety."

At which the dear old Quakeress turned to him and said: "Thank thee."

Will Appear in the Next Issue.

"That last poem of Jones' has the right ring," said the editor.

"How so?"

"When I opened it a silver dollar dropped out!"—Atlanta Constitution.

In 1871 it was decided that a bankrupt could not sit in the House of Lords.

IN THIS LAND OF THE FREE.

Points That Excel in Interest Those of Any Country Under the Sun.

The other night, before a small audience in a church in one of the side streets of New York, a lecturer gave a vivid account of a tour he recently made in a region which has not been visited by everybody, and is neither in the Alps nor in the Himalayas. The lecture was illustrated with stereopticon views. He started out from a huge edifice, the picture of which made a deep impression upon those who saw it, and the description of which was truly eloquent.

He then gave a view of a banqueting palace on wheels, not a thing of the fancy, but one which actually exists. It raised wonder. He next presented a picture of an old house of singular historical interest, which was once inhabited by a wretch whose name is familiar even to school children. His words were thrilling. Then came a far famed university, a renowned city, a towering shaft that rises over a celebrated battlefield, a landscape of unsurpassed beauty, an edifice the like of which were hard to find, the headquarters of a military commander who figured in a sanguinary war, the domicile of a patiotic goldsmith whose name is romance, an ecclesiastical edifice, lovely gardens, an athenæum such as Athenæus never saw, a museum of superlative architecture, and other spectacles not less fascinating or surprising.

His tour was not through Italy or Spain or any part of France, or any other distant country upon which so many lecturers like to dilate as they stand near a stereopticon. It was a jaunt from New York to Boston, starting at the Grand Central Station and ending at Bunker Hill.

It is a melancholy fact that there are Americans who neither know nor appreciate the features, the traditions, the beauteous scenery, the notable, the architectural and monumental spectacles, the old institutions, the Revolutionary episodes, the history or the life of their own unequaled country.

There are Americans who can babble for a week about what they have seen in England, or Switzerland, or Sicily, but who couldn't tell you any more about their native country, or even about picturesque New York, than if they were Comanches who had spent their lives in scalping pale faces.

The school boys and girls ought to make it their business to get all the available knowledge possible of the United States, as well as of Rome and Greece. Youngsters! can't you somehow find out a good deal about the great and wonderful land you live in?

Spoiled His Good Work.

Mr. X. is a contractor of philanthropic tendencies. He attends the meetings of his workingmen; he goes to call on them regularly twice a year, and if a workman is about to leave he always wants to know the reason why.

Hence, when a short while ago his bookkeeper told him that Pat Mulcahey was going to leave, Mr. X. immediately requested the pleasure of Pat's company in the inner office.

"Well, well, Pat," he began, "what's this I hear about your leaving? What's the matter? Haven't I always treated you well?"

"Indade you have, sorr," replied Pat.

"Well, what's the trouble?"

"It's that domned boss Smith. Shure yisterday he took me away from me hod an' bricks, an' sint me out on a hill that was covered wid rocks. He put me on the top, with a shteel rod in me hand.

"'Drill a hole there,' says 'e.

"An' I squatted down wid a hammer an' the rod, an' I worruked fer two hours makin' a foine, nate hole. An' then, will you beleve it, sorr, a domned fool came along, an' filled the hole wid powdher an' blue it all to smithereens, an' I'll not do that fool thrick ag'in."—Boston Budget.

An Indian's Ruse.

"It was back in the 70's, when the Cheyennes were troublesome in the Nation. I was in the 6th Cavalry and a party were out after the reds. Our major charged a band of Indians and captured a lot of ponies. They turned out to be Wichitas, and I was sent to the agency near Fort Sill to report and turn them over to the owners.

"When on my way back I was met by a lot of Wichitas, and we parleyed, then they joined us. The next day we saw a band of over 100 Cheyennes in war paint.

"They were for killing us, but the chief of our party persuaded them to let us go. We went to a gulch quite a distance away, and, I supposed, to camp. Our leader piled a lot of sunflower stocks over the fire, and I asked what for. 'Make heap smoke. Fool Injun.' He then got his ponies and we took our horses and ran as fast as we could for about ten miles. The wily Indian was afraid that if we waited there we would be killed by the Cheyennes.

"The band surrounded that spot, guided by the smoke, as I learned later, but our Wichita friend had fooled them with his clever ruse."—Kansas City Journal.

This Without Warning.

"I think," said the Cheerful Idiot, "that it will not be long before the fellow who was arrested for the murder of that man Saturday will be convicted."

"*Do you think he is going to confess?*" asked the landlady.

"Oh, no," said the Cheerful Idiot; "I base my idea on the fact that the confinement in prison may tell on him."—Indianapolis Journal.

What's in a Name.

Although it is not difficult for a man to induce the Legislature to change his name, it is seldom that advantage is taken of this liberality. People seem to have an affection for their names, no matter how homely or grotesque they may be.

The new canal uniting the North and the Baltic seas is the consummation of a thought which originated [illegible] years ago.

The Constitutionalist.

A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED AT

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Terms—$2.00 per year.

A. L. Force, Publisher and Proprietor.

Attorney-General Olney is likely to succeed the late Mr. Gresham as Secretary of State.

Elizabeth is rejoicing over the running of the first trolley car on her streets last Monday.

The State convention of the Prohibition party will be held at Newark the 13th and 14th of this month.

Muscular Christianity, to the front again. The winner of the great Irvington-Milburn race yesterday is a member of the Y. M. C. A.—Elizabeth Journal.

The young ladies of Westfield threaten to boycott every young man in that town who plays ball with the female nine on Friday of this week. The girls of Westfield are of the right kind.

The movement under way to close the barber shops in this city on Sunday is in the right direction. Even working six days a week the tonsorial artist has a hard life, and it is too much to ask of him to labor half a day on Sunday.

The deadlock in the Common Council in New Brunswick is beginning to get serious. Here it is 100 degrees in the shade, and the dispensers of the amber-colored and foam-bedecked fluid are without licenses permitting them to minister to the parched tongue and throbbing head, owing to the reform officials suspending public business, because they are unable to come to an agreement in filling municipal offices.

The Cranford Chronicle this week advocates the establishment of a borough government for Cranford, and in reference thereto says.

> Why does not Cranford get in line, now that the legal conditions regulating the change are so easily complied with?
>
> But one reason occurs to us, and the mere stating of it should awaken a purpose to destroy its potency. Cranford, as a borough would no longer be the plaything of Elizabeth capitalists and politicians. Its affairs would probably be managed with an eye single to Cranford interests. Its officials would probably be men of oak, able to withstand the winds blowing from the County Seat rather than reeds, which can only hope to exist by meekly bowing whichever way the stronger power ordains.

The appointment of Corporation Counsel Craig A. Marsh of Plainfield by Judge McCormick to defend Freehill, alias Sloane, the alleged slayer of Policeman Alfred E. Jewell, of Rahway, meets with general approbation from members of the bar and the public generally. The man will be on trial for his life, and his defender should be a man of intelligence and have the respect and confidence of not only the court but the public at large. Such a man is Craig A. Marsh. Mr. Marsh has never been known to desert a client or leave a case where there was a scintilla of a chance to win.—New Jersey Contractor.

The Union County Collector's annual report, which is published in the leading papers of that county, presents to taxpayers of that county an interesting statement in detail of the county's entire business for the past fiscal year. It shows, among other things, that the Board of Freeholders continues to pay off the county's indebtedness at the rate of about $25,000 a year—the last year's payment amounting to $26,000. It also shows that by economic and business-like methods, the Board has the snug sum of $23,000 on hand with which to commence business for the current year. No county in this State has a better Board of Chosen Freeholders, and almost nineteen out of the other twenty wish they had a Board equally as good. Union county certainly sets Middlesex county a good example.—New Brunswick Home News.

The right of way for a new pipe line is being purchased through our county, and of course every one is delighted. It shows an improvement in business, competition in carrying, and gives the farmers on whose lands the right of way is purchased good prices for the privilege. In Tioga county, in an adjoining State, $20 per rod is paid, and our farmers of course should have as much. That is not as near tide water as we are. One thing the farmers should be on guard, and that is to require money, not promises. We have heard where they made promises, paid $1 and got the permit or deed, and then the promise as to the balance was not kept. Cash in hand is the motto, and then sign.—Somerset Democrat.

Parties representing a syndicate similar to the above have been in North Plainfield seeking signatures for a few days past. When the Democrat says that $20 per rod has been paid for right of way in another state they should understand that land in the county they mention you can purchase an acre of ground at that price. A rod is only sixteen feet, remember.

The street railway extension petition came in with the cold wave. It is to be hoped that it will not go out with it.

There should be but little, if any, opposition from the residents of North Plainfield to the Watchung avenue extension project which will be considered by the Borough Council at their meeting on Friday evening. With this thoroughfare opened up where it is proposed, a vast improvement will have been gained on both sides of the brook.

In many portions of Middlesex county the township authorities are having proper sign boards placed along the country roads designating the points to which they lead. The man who proposed this move should have a medal. Not a medal, however, on account of his originality, because the system was in vogue when the present generation of public officials were wearing knee pants, but because he has a realization of how perplexing it is for a stranger to pick his way at a point where a highway diverges into several directions.

The game of baseball between the Westfields and the Arlingtons of this city at Drake Park, Westfield, Saturday, was won by the Westfield team by a score of 16 to 12. The Westfield team has now defeated the three amateur Plainfield teams. The game with the Stars, the women's baseball team, is scheduled for Friday of this week. The Westfield young ladies say that they will refuse to recognize any of the young men who attend the game.

The Crescents of this city have made an alteration of their club with the following result: P. Winn, third base; M. Heffern, right field; D. Kane, catcher; T. Lyons, short stop; W. Shannon, left field; P. Townly, centre field; W. VanHorn, pitcher; S. Weineiger, second base; A. McGinley, first base; W. Townley, pitcher and centre field. They will play the Flemington Athletic Club on the afternoon of July Fourth on the Crescent grounds and on July 6th they will play the South Orange Athletic Club of Newark. T. Lyons is captain and W. VanHorn manager.

The Boys Club nine went to Westfield to play Saturday afternoon. Although the opposing nine were a much older team, yet in the four innings which were played before the storm stopped the game, the Boys Club led by a score of 10 to 11. The features of the game was the pitching of Larry Doyle, a catch by Tunis Hewitt, and a foul fly by Harry Thomas, which seemed to have a reserved seat in the sky, and came back to earth very reluctantly; and a hit by Willie Parsons. A return game will be played at an early date.

The Monroe Avenue and Hope Chapel teams played their first game of the season on their grounds on West Front street Saturday afternoon. The playing was excellent. Littell struck out 9 men and Muir 2. Only 5 innings were played. The teams and the score follows:

Monroe Chapel.		Hope Chapel.
A. Taylor	catcher	Firstbrook
D. Littell	pitcher	Muir
S. Saums	first base	Meyer
S. Beekman	second base	Eddy
C. Manning	third base	Connor
B. Randolph	shortstop	Young
C. Randolph	left field	Owens
H. Pound	centre field	Brown
W. Kriney	right field	Wilson

Score by innings.

Monroes	7	11	8	1	x—27
Hope Chapel	3	0	0	6	4—13

Umpire—Walter Arthur.

A great game of ball was played last Saturday afternoon on Crescent Oval between the Y. M. C. A. and Cranford teams. The features of the game was Schoonmaker's three-base hit; Freeman's work at second-base, Davis's work in centre-field and the battery work of Corey and Townley. The teams and the scores by innings are as follows:

Y. M. C. A.		CRANFORD.
Corey	pitcher	F. Cox.
McKelvey	short stop	Howell.
W. Townley	catcher	Bolich.
Davis	centre field	Maroney.
Freeman	second base	Rice.
Stevens	right field	Miller.
Wyckoff	first base	C. Cox.
Miller	left fiield	S. Cox.
Schoonmaker	third base	Rosencrantz.

Y. M. C. A.	0	1	0	1	2	0	5	0	5—14
Cranford	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1—3

Umpires—Clarence Thorn, Plainfield; Frank Rice, Cranford.

—The members of the Y. M. C. A. enjoy the fine bathing in the pool these hot days and a crowd is almost always present.

—Cards are out for Miss Kenyon's reception to be given to her graduating class at the Chestnuts, Tuesday evening, June 11.

Constipation

Is the most common form of Dyspepsia.

Dr. Deane's

Dyspepsia Pills

(white wrapper), one after each meal, cure the most obstinate cases. They contain no mercury, do not purge nor gripe, and impart a natural healthful tone to the stomach and bowels.

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to be, for the relief and cure of all sorts of lameness, stiffness, and congestion resulting from taking cold.

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Allcock's Corn Shields,
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Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

Brandreth's Pills

are a safe and effective remedy for irregularity of the bowels.

CYCLING COMMENT.

Miss Arline Crane, of West Eighth street, now rides a new Cleveland Swell Special purchased from the Martin Cycle Company.

An outbreak between the League of American Wheelman and its Class B racing men is momentarily expected. The action of the league in the professional ranks at the opening of the racing season, and the reported dictatorial methods pursued by the Chairman of the L. A. W. Racing Board in governing the racing class, is reported to be the cause of the impending trouble. Sanger and Titus who were entered at the meet in Trenton Saturday, after leaving Plainfield went to Sprinfield to go into training, both feeling that they were unable to compete in the Mercer County Wheelmen's events. The Trenton people made a protest to Chairman Gideon about the absense of these riders, which was a violation of the racing rules of the L. A. W. Chairman Gideon threatened to suspend them for not filling their entry at Trenton, but such action has not yet been taken. The racing men are very indignant at the threat of the Racing Board, and rumors of trouble are numerous. Should the Racing Board suspend a number of the leading Class B riders at this time, a likely result will be a combine of the riders supported by their employers, who will refuse to allow them to race at any of the circuit meets, and as a result the racing season will be spoiled.

What is expected to be the largest century run ever held is by the Race Committee of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New Jersey. The run will take place on July 6 from Newark to Asbury Park over the following route: Start from Washington Park, Newark, at 5 a. m., and proceed via Belleville, Passaic, Paterson, Montclair, Orange, Elizabeth, Westfield, Plainfield, New Brunswick, Matawan, Keyport, Red Bank, Little Silver and Long Branch to Asbury Park. Three-quarters of the distance is over macadam road. The entrance will be $1.50, including badge and survivor's medals. Several desirable prizes will be offered, namely, sterling silver cup, value $100, to the club having the largest number of survivors; sterling silver cup, value $50, to the club having the second largest number of survivors. The checking will be done by the number system, the checks being dropped in boxes at the several places selected by the committee. There will be eight checking places. Plainfield and New Brunswick will be dinner stops. An even pace will be maintained throughout, from ten to twelve miles being the rate. Entry blanks and any information pertaining to the run can be obtained by addressing A. H. Chamberlain, secretary of Race Committee, Associated Cycling Clubs of New Jersey, Lock Box 55, Rahway.

LEGISLATURE IN SPECIAL SESSION.

Committee of Inquiry Charge That There Have Been Grave Fraud.

Trenton, June 4.—The Legislature convened in special session at noon today. The Legislative Committee of Inquiry into State House frauds do not mince words, and charge openly that there has been gross fraud practised in furnished supplies, stationary and other contracts by which the State, they say, has been robbed right and left.

The report was submitted with many suggestions of laws to prevent future frauds.

Free Public Library.

Monthly bulletin of new books added during May:

Hooker, R. M. and Lewis, A. H., Plainfield, N. J., Illustrated; Jackson, H. H., Between Whites; N. J. Geol. Survey, Report on Water Supply; Reclus, E., Africa, 4 v; Reclus, E., Asia, 4 v; Reclus, E., Europe, 5 v; Reclus, E., North America, 3 v; Reclus, E., Oceanica; Reclus, E., South America, 2 v; U. S. Bureau of Education, report of the commissioner for 1891-'92, 2 v; U. S. Dept. of Labor, Slums of great cities; U. S. War Dept. Annual report of the Chief of Ordnance, 1894; Wertheimber, L. Muramasa blade.

'76 SPIRIT IN THE AIR.

Organization of the Fourth of July Committee.

ALL ARE FULL OF PATRIOTISM.

Mayor Gilbert Says That He is Heartily in Favor of The Observance of This Great Natal Day—Representatives Present From All Civic Organizations—J. W. Murray Chosen for Chairman.

One not acquainted wiih the details for the proposed Fourth of July celebation in this city, has no idea of the amount of enthusiasm and energy that has been bottled ready for an explosion, and those who attended the preliminary meeting of the committees from the various lodges, which was held in Red Men's hall last Tuesday, were even surprised themselves to see such a large representative gathering of prominent citizens. The meeting was called to order by Wm. Newcorn, chairman of the committee from Miantonomoh tribe of Red Men, who took the initial step in the proposed celebration. He stated the call and objects of the meeting and then suggested that those present elect a chairman.

V. W. Nash was chosen for that position and A. E. Kenney, secretary. Mr. Newcorn was then called upon and explained in detail his idea of the affair, which was to have a large parade in the afternoon, a mass meeting in the evening, followed by a display of fireworks.

The matter of selecting permanent officers was then brought up and it was very hard to settle on those who should be at the head. Some desired that the present officers act, while others wished Mayor Gilbert to serve in that capacity, with Mayor Hegeman of the borough as first vice-chairman. Mr. Gilbert seemed to be the choice. In the meantime John W. Murray's name was mentioned for the chairmanship. Mr. Gilbert finally found it necessary to speak, and he said in part as follows:

I am amazed, exceedingly amazed, at the large representation of Plainfield's secret societies here tonight. I have lived in Plainfield thirty years, been in politics a little, but had no idea of your strength. Had I known it, I probably would have been around to see you. It is well to be patriotic, and I will hold up both hands to help any patriotism there may be evident. What you want, however, is cold wisdom—mixed in with patriotism. This celebration will cost a good deal of money, and you should count the cost. You want a good begging committee. This affair won't run itself. It will be necessary to raise at least $1,000 to start with, to make it the splendid success it deserves, and if you appoint a good committee I will give $100 to start it off.

I am a very busy man and my wife complains, and justly too, about my being away from home so much. You must not ask me to be chairman of the committee. I remember being in court one time, and was asked what my business was. I replied that I was in several, vice-president of a bank, president of Music Hall Association, trustee of a church, and Secretary of the Clearing House. The man asking the question replied, that he "thought I was kind of a Poo Bah".

Mayor Hegeman also made a few remarks declining the position offered, stating he could not possibly attend to it. In spite of the determined effort to secure the two men at the head of the committees, they positively refused to serve.

Secretary A. E. Kenney, acting in accordance with a motion, read the list of societies present, and the chairmen responded for the lodge represented.

All were heartily in favor of the idea of the celebration, and with a few exceptions all were ready to join in. The others were obliged to report back to their societies.

The following officers were finally chosen: President, J. W. Murray; first vice-president, V. W. Nash; second vice-president, S. St. John McCutchen; third vice-president, George Rockfellow; secretary, H. C. Runyon; assistant-secretary, J. D. Anderson; treasurer, W. F. Arnold.

The chairman then appointed the following committee of five to fill any vacancies that might occur: Mayor Alexander Gilbert, Charles Ulrich, J. E. Flannery, H. Liefke, and William Newcorn.

T. J. Carey, G. Q. Packer, W. H. Brokaw were appointed a committee to notify the officers elected, who were not present.

After the whole affair had been well ventilated, and a considerable amount of wit and humor enjoyed, the meeting adjourned to meet Monday evening, June 10, at 8 o'clock.

IN DESPAIR.

A PEN PICTURE.

Many Women Will Recognize It.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

"Oh, I am so nervous! No one ever suffered as I do! There isn't a well inch in my whole body! I honestly think my lungs are diseased, my chest pains me so; but I've no cough. I'm so weak at my stomach, and have indigestion horribly. Then I have palpitation, and my heart hurts me. How I am losing flesh! and this headache nearly kills me; and the backache —Heavens! I had hysterics yesterday. There is a weight in the lower part of my bowels, bearing down all the time; and there are pains in my groins and thighs. I can't sleep, walk, or sit. I'm diseased all over. The doctor? Oh! he tells me to keep quiet. Such mockery!

Inflammatory and ulcerative conditions at the neck of the womb can produce all the above symptoms in the same person. In fact, there is hardly a part of the body that can escape those sympathetic pains and aches.

No woman should allow herself to reach such a perfection of misery when there is positively no need of it.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound acts promptly and thoroughly in such cases; strengthens the muscles of the womb, heals all inflammation, and restores that unruly organ to its normal condition. Druggists are selling carloads of it. Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., will gladly and freely answer all letters asking for advice.

Mrs. E. Bishop, 787 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., suffered all the above described horrors. Now she is well. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured her. Write her about it.

THE best investment in real estate is to keep buildings well painted. Paint protects the house and saves repairs. You sometimes want to sell—many a good house has remained unsold for want of paint. The rule should be, though, "the best paint or none." That means

Strictly Pure
White Lead

You cannot afford to use *cheap paints.* To be sure of getting Strictly Pure White Lead, look at the brand; any of these are safe:

"Atlantic," "Jewett,"
"Brooklyn."

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each can being sufficient to tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade; they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination of perfectly pure colors in the handiest form to tint Strictly Pure White Lead.

A good many thousand dollars have been saved property-owners by having our book on painting and color-card. Send us a postal card and get both free.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York.

HIGH SCHOOL GAMES.

Final Arrangements Made for the Events of Saturday.

The High School Athletic Association is making great preparations for their semi-annual games, which take place on Saturday at the Crescent Oval. The committee of arrangements announce the following order of events:

10 yard dash; putting shot, 12 pound; 1 mile bicycle race; 440 yard run; running high jump; quarter mile bicycle race; pole vault; 2 mile bicycle race.

Captain William Hand will run his stages to the grounds, starting from the corner of North and Park avenues instead of Front and Park as previously announced.

A. Titsworth & Company will have charge of the refreshment stand.

The officials of the day will be:

Referee, George Taggart; track judges, N. W. Titsworth, H. Heinrich, Casper Kirkner; clerk of the course, Frank L. C. Martin; assistants, Carlos C. Gallup, Albert Woltmann, Edgar I. Serrell; announcer, J. Fritts; timers, Walter B. Rittenhouse, Richard Stevens, J. Hervey Doane; starter, George Schoonmaker; field judges, Fred. W. Walz, Charles H. Angleman, Wesley Abbot; committee of arrangements, Charles B. Morse, chairman; Lewis H. Rand, Carlos C. Gallup, Edgar I. Serrell and George P. Smith.

Coming Marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Oppie, of Griggstown, have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mary, to Walter S. Timmis of this city. The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride Tuesday, June 18th. Mr. and Mrs. Timmis will sail for Europe on one of the Cunard liners shortly after their marriage and will visit the home of Mr. Timmis's parents. On their return they will reside in Plainfield.

Expert Testimony from Mr. Dunham.

The city of Dunkirk, New York, is engaged in a law suit involving the location of the streets in a large section of the city, and the mayor and corporation counsel have called upon F. A. Dunham, of this city, to act as consulting engineer and expert witness in the matter. Mr. Dunham had the necessary surveys made last week and is attending the trial which is now in progress at the county seat.

SWODY WINS.

The Street Railway Company Mulcted $100 in a Funny Action.

In the Common Pleas Court at Elizabeth Thursday the case of Valentine Swody against the Plainfield Street Railway was tried.

It will be remembered that this case was brought into Justice Newcorn's Court about two months ago. Swody secured a verdict of $75 for damages to a horse resulting from an electric current charging water in a gutter in front of J. K. Arnold's grocery store on Somerset street, into which the horse stepped. The company then took the case to Elizabeth, claiming Swody was not entitled to any damages. The case occupied most of yesterday and was tried for all it was worth on both sides. After the action had been called it was learned that two important witness for Swody were absent.

For a few minutes counsel for Swody was placed in an embarassing position, for, as the case stood, he would surely have been non-suited. Judge Coddington, counsel for the plaintiff, looked around the room and saw present J. A. Karet, who is a graduate of the London University of Science.

He was asked if he knew anything about electricity, and replied that he did. He was put on the stand and proved many valuable points for the justness of the verdict for Swody. He was cross examined severely but maintained his testimony with clearness. Previous to the case being summed up it looked as if the company would win.

In his final argument Mr. Coddington was eloquent and convincing. As he made point after point he would clinch each with undeniable evidence, leaving no grounds for his opponents to fight on.

The company was represented by Depew & Parker of Newark. The jury after a half hour deliberation brought in a verdict of $100 and costs for Mr. Swody, which was $25 more than was secured in the justice's court. They will now have to pay the costs of both trials.

MR. BARKALEW'S FAST WALK.

The Freeholder Sprinted Four-and-a-Half Miles to Catch a Train.

Freeholder L. [illegible] Barkalew, of the borough, has a record for pedestrianism since Wednesday last. On that day he and Freeholder Lutkins, as a committee, went to North Branch to inspect work being done on a bridge at that point. Freeholder Lutkins was fortunate enough to secure a ride to Somerville in a farmer's rig while Freeholder Barkalew was left behind at North Branch with no train for this city until 8 p. m. If he could have reached Somerville in an hour's time he would be able to catch a train which would bring him home by 6. He started off pacing the railroad ties. He was bound to cover the four-and-a-half miles in an hour or bust his suspenders. He arrived at the Somerville station just as the train was pulling out of the depot and succeeded in swinging himself on to the last car, thoroughly exhausted, and arrived in this city as soon as his partner, Freeholder Lutkins.

BIG FIRE IN NEWARK.

Ballentine's Brewery Loses $225,000 By Flames.

Newark, June 4.—A big fire which could be seen for many miles around this city, destroyed several of the buildings of P. Ballentine & Sons' brewery this morning.

The massive eight-story brick structure on Front street and the Passaic River, with its wealth of grain, is a total loss, with the exception of the charred walls.

The fire was only got under control at 10 o'clock this morning. It is calculated that the total loss will be about $225,000. The insurance is about $50,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers from Plainfield were recorded in the County Clerk's office last week:

Randolph M. Steele, Plainfield, to Chas. W. McCutchen, lots Madison avenue, $3,200.

Chas. S. Kissam et ex., Plainfield, to Virginia M. Stockton, lots book, 21, Randolph road, $6[illegible]0.

Randolph M. Steele, et al., to John W. Murray, Plainfield, lots Steele avenue, $5,000.

John H. French et. ux, Plainfield, to Hulda M. Vail, lots West Seventh street, Plainfield, $[illegible],300.

Contracts Filed.

The following contracts from Plainfield were filed in the County Clerk's office last week:

Ellen L. Knowlton with Apgar, Staples and Titsworth, additions house, 150 West Fifth street, Plainfield, $460.

C. Chapot & Sons with J. Manning & Son, Plainfield, carpenter, etc., house near Clinton avenue station, $7,275.

Estate of Geo. F. Babcock with Wm. Pangborn, house Plainfield, mason, $1,395.

1162	Advocate Pub. Co.	"	16 50
1163	E. R. O'Reilly	Salaries	83 32
1164	S. R. Ryno	"	25 00
1165	B. Holmes	Incidentals	200 00
1166	S. R. Ryno	"	27 50
1167	Kuepper & Zaenker	"	20 25
1168	Wm. Howard	"	83 35
1169	Wm. M. Oliver	"	110 00
1170	Michael Durning	"	35 00
1171	J. W. Hilderbrant & Co.	Jail	65 50
1172	Michael Bender	"	50 96
1173	H. J. Schmidt	"	5 80
1174	Jno. Klippel	"	6 75
1175	E. S. E. Newbury	"	44 14
1176	Charles Cordes	Bridges,	8 00
1177	William T. Kirk	"	36 57
1178	F. P. Bullman	"	18 50
1179	W. W. Wendell	"	45 15
1180	B. Boyle	"	33 10
1181	George E. Brown	"	31 00
1182	Hans Lambertson	"	4 38
1183	Jacob Gerlach	"	7 75
1184	James O. Van Fleet	"	37 05
1185	J. B. Crane	"	24 00
1186	W. F. Day	"	16 25
1187	G. M. Fox	"	9 37
1188	Louis Quien	"	8 00
1189	George Wahl	"	28 00
1190	Adolph Muller	"	1 00
1191	Samuel Badgley	"	11 75
1192	James L. Badgley	"	6 00
1193	William P. Denman	"	24 00
1194	James G. Moore	"	150 00
1195	William T. Kirk	"	38 91
1196	Henry Edwards	"	20 00
1197	Frank Murphy	"	38 50
1198	James F. Ahern	"	87 50
1199	T. Eustice	"	35 00
1200	A. J. Collins	"	5 00
1201	C. H. French	"	14 30
1202	William Tooker	"	25 00
1203	Albert Murrick	"	7 67
1204	F. L. & A. Heidritter	"	27 50
1205	John Van Pelt	"	15 00
1206	Philip Feltman	"	15 00
1207	L. C. Wurst	"	158 80
1208	James J. Brennen	"	90 00
1209	James J. Brannen	"	65 00
1210	Joseph H. Hill	"	169 98
1211	George F. Fox	Elections,	22 00
1212	John Schnidler	"	3 00
1213	John M. Isenmann	"	21 00
1214	Robert B. Herron	"	21 37
1215	Daniel Tarbush	"	21 37
1216	J. A. Potter	"	21 36
1217	A. H. Miller	"	21 36
1218	Excelsior Hook & Lad. Co.	"	30 00
1219	Isaac Martin	"	3 00
1220	H. G. Looker	"	30 00
1221	George C. Bunnell	"	3 00
1222	George W. Heath	"	24 38
1223	R. R. Brant	"	27 38
1224	Richard Hurley	"	23 25
1225	F. L. Voelner	"	33 76
1226	Michael Werckerle	"	29 25
1227	James J. Lane	"	29 25
1228	Michael J. Turley	"	29 25
1229	Charles Schnepel	"	30 75
1230	James J. Geilick	"	27 00
1231	George H. Wenke	"	28 13
1232	F. C. Hess	"	3 00
1233	A. V. Lutz	"	3 00
1234	Zerman K. Norman	"	1 50
1235	Charles H. Schmidt	"	387 60
1236	John C. Blore	Public Buildings,	1 34
1237	Williams & Bassett	"	9 00
1238	Elizabeth Gas Co.	"	87 75
1239	D. A. Woodhouse	"	9 28
1240	Elizabeth Moran	"	25 00
1241	E. T. Earl	"	8 00
1242	Suburban Elec. Co.	"	11 11
1243	Suburban Elec. Co.	"	7 96
1244	Suburban Elec. Co.	"	12 43
1245	Suburban Elec. Co.	"	7 17
1246	Suburban Elec. Co.	"	8 75
1247	William B. Tucker	"	25 84
1248	E. P. Edwards	"	34 10
1249	J. F. Hubbard	Members Pay,	62 25
1250	Noah Woodruff	"	52 00
1251	W. H. Swain	"	22 00
1252	Frederick Miller	"	22 00
1253	W. H. Hulskamper	"	78 00
1254	George W. Littell	"	28 00
1255	Geo. M. Morrell	"	22 00
1256	W. H. Barton	Com. Expenses,	5 00
1257	Noah Woodruff	"	13 20
1258	J. F. Hubbard	"	13 75
1259	W. H. Swain	"	9 70
1260	F. L. Graves	"	15 50
1261	F. L. Graves	"	7 50
1262	Frederick Miller	"	22 50
1263	J. W. Hilderbrant & Co.	Jail,	45 85
1264	Michael Bender	"	63 94
1265	Henry Sauer	"	18 40
1266	H. J. Schmidt	"	5 30
1267	James O. Brokaw	"	28 02
1268	E. S. E. Newbury	"	45 72
1269	George H. Horning	Coroner,	14 00
1270	George H. Horning	"	58 66
1271	George H. Horning	"	44 50
1272	George H. Horning	"	86 69
1273	William Howard	Incidentals,	57 10
1274	E. R. O'Reilly	Salaries,	41 66
1275	S. R. Ryno	"	25 00
1276	The N. J. State Hospital	Lunacy,	7,810 38
1277	Alexander Maguire, agent	Election,	30 00
1278	Emil Wessinger	"	3 00
1279	H. M. Looker	"	22 87
1280	David M. Potter	"	18 75
1281	S. S. Woodruff	"	35 00
1282	G. H. Koester	"	3 00
1283	Jas. W. Fink	Co. Road Repairs,	50 00
1284	George Kyte	Court,	1,179 51
1285	H. W. Knight	"	110 00
1286	James Ritchie	"	75 00
1287	L. S. Hyer	"	60 00
1288	J. Williams Crane	"	65 00
1289	T. F. McCormick	"	391 67
1290	William Howard	"	83 24
1291	Edward Newburger	"	150 00
1292	Samuel Morgan	"	10 00
1293	E. B. Kelly	"	11 89
1294	William R. Frazee	"	9 60
1295	John McNamara	"	5 00
1296	John Keron	"	255 00
1297	M. W. Boyle	"	7 50
1298	Robert Walpole	"	14 00
1299	Robert Walpole	"	7 18
1300	Samuel Morgan	"	3 58
1301	Samuel Morgan	"	5 60
1302	Isaac A. Bunn	"	6 00
1303	William H. Sault	"	5 00
1304	H. J. Schoppe	"	30 00
1305	Henry Smith	"	5 00
1306	John H. Sheridan	"	5 00
1307	James H. White	"	13 00
1308	Amos Moffett	"	7 00
1309	Emil Wersinger	"	8 08
1310	Emil Wersinger	"	6 92
1311	S. Cahill, Jr.	"	5 00
312	Daniel Donogan	"	8 00
1313	Joseph Denman	"	4 20
1314	Joseph Denman	"	2 60
1315	Henry C. Corsa	"	18 18
1316	V. W. Nash	"	3 15
1317	John Kennedy	"	8 80
1318	John Kennedy	"	12 20
1319	Joseph E. Mosher	"	17 90
1320	W. R. Mattox	"	14 80
1321	Jacob Scullen	"	15 54
1322	Charles K. Moore	"	41 84
1323	Philip Feltman	Bridges,	16 50
1324	J. J. Brennen	"	148 00
1325	Louis Quien	"	16 00
1326	William R. Ogden	"	10 00
1327	Frederick Myer	"	8 50
1328	J. J. Brennen	"	50 00
1329	David Busch	"	22 30
1330	D. D. Smidley	"	5 00
1331	George W. Heath	"	3 00
1332	Louis Quien	"	9 75
1333	John M. Knapp	"	5 00
1334	John Nestor	"	3 00
1335	Joel Moffett	"	20 83
1336	James Coles	"	8 00
1337	Sparkman & Seager	"	2 50
1338	C. C. Bailey	"	5 00
1339	James B. Woodruff	"	13 00
1340	A. M. Drake	"	8 00
1341	L. E. Burgmiller	"	6 50
1342	Frank Murphy	"	45 00
1343	Adam Gerlach	"	500 00
1344	William T. Kirk	"	200 00
1345	Harrison M'f'g. Co.	Stationery,	2 75
1346	The Smith Premier Type Co.	"	7 20
1347	Advocate Pub. Co.	"	4 25
1348	John C. Rankin Co	"	31 95
1349	E. A. Veghte	"	13 50
1350	F. W. Runyon	Publication	50 00
1351	Advocate Pub. Co.	"	25 00
1352	Elizabeth Daily Herald	"	25 00
1353	D. M. Smythe	"	25 00
1354	Daily Leader	"	25 00
1355	Elizabeth Daily Journal	"	25 00
1356	Lewis S. Hyer	"	25 00
1357	Summit Record	"	25 00
1358	Jas. W. Fink	County Road Repairs	50 00
1359	Wahl & Hetfield	" "	10 87
1360	Victor Mravlag	Coroner	50 00
1361	P. Casey & Son	"	15 00
1362	H. J. Schmidt	Jail	8 35
1363	E. B. Grier	"	62 50
1364	Jno. Klippel	"	7 84
1365	Michael Bender	"	51 56
1366	J. W. Hilderbrant	"	50 03
1367	Jas. O. Brokaw	"	14 26
1368	The Vienna Pressed Yeast Co.	"	5 38
1369	Rosa Hook	"	75 00
1370	John C. Blore	"	337 50
1371	E. S. E. Newbury	"	50 84
1372	W. R. Coddington	Salaries	75 00
1373	E. M. Wood	"	375 00
1374	Elizabeth Daily Journal	Incidentals	18 50
1375	Elizabeth Daily Journal	"	54 75
1376	Wm. Howard	"	118 46
1377	S. Rusling Ryno	"	104 00
1378	Jno. Keron & Son	"	292 00
1379	Henry Krouse	Committee Expenses	35 00
1380	A. E. Decker	"	4 00
1381	E. D. Badgley	"	4 45
1382	A. S. Clark	"	4 00
1383	Henry Krouse	Members Pay	58 50
1384	A. S. Clark	"	64 00
1385	W. H. Hulskamper	"	36 00
1386	W. H. Swain	"	18 00
1387	E. D. Badgley	"	25 45
1388	Frederick Miller	"	32 00
1389	C. W. Smith and Co.	Bridges	10 55
1390	Edward Brandt	"	2 75
1391	Adam Gerlach	"	41 15
1392	J. W. Hope	"	57 43
1393	J. W. Hope	"	21 24
1394	J. M. Bachman	"	12 01
1395	D. L. Billwiller	"	5 85
1396	Wm. R. McCloud	"	2 25
1397	J. H. Doremus	"	25 25
1398	D. W. Day & Son	"	21 80
1399	D. W. Day & Son	"	32 62
1400	W. H. Dean	"	5 21
1401	Geo. V. Muchmore	"	18 89
1402	Jno. B. Hatfield	"	5 25
1403	George Conger	"	50.00
1404	Philip Feltman	"	15 50
1405	Jas. J. Brennen	"	118 00
1406	Jno. W. VanPelt	"	166 60
1407	Duncan Bros.	"	177 00
1408	Elizabeth Gas Co.	Pub. B'ld'gs	51 05
1409	The Rapid Cleaning Cartride Works	"	7 20
1410	C. Pardee Works	"	15 25
1411	The Suburban Elec. Co.	"	16 94
1412	The Suburban Elec. Co.	"	9 45
1413	The Babcock & Wilcox Co	"	29 65
1414	The Babcock & Wilcox Co	"	23 10
1415	The N.Y. & N.J. Teleph. Co	"	19 60
1416	The N.Y. & N.J. Teleph. Co	"	46 60
1417	The N.Y. & N.J. Teleph. Co	"	24 55
1418	The N.Y. & N.J. Teleph. Co	"	1 40
1419	Brucklacher Bros.	"	12 24
1420	A. & F. Clark	"	11 00
1421	Kirtland, Andrews & Co.	"	21 00
1422	J. S. Keimig & Co.	"	28 74
1423	John C. Blore	"	1 80
1424	John C. Blore	"	25 00
1425	Thos. B. Budd	"	43 52
1426	Wm. B. Tucker	"	51 90
1427	E. P. Edwards	"	38 68
1428	John R. Rankin	"	8 75
1429	Alex. Kerr	"	28 35
1430	Alex. Kerr	"	132 13
1431	Advocate Pub. Co.	Court	5 25
1432	Elizabeth Daily Journal	"	49 50
1433	Noah Woodruff	"	9 50
1434	John L. Titus	"	17 64
1435	John Dixon	"	2 80
1436	Oliver Conlon	"	5 00
1437	Wm. J. Walsh	"	12 50
1438	Wm. J. Walsh	"	45 00
1439	H. J. Schoppe	"	14 80
1440	H. J. Schoppe	"	35 00
1441	H. J. Schoppe	"	12 50
1442	Samuel Morgan	"	2 00
1443	Samuel Morgan	"	45 00
1444	Samuel Morgan	"	12 50
1445	Henry Smith	"	45 00
1446	Henry Smith	"	12 50
1447	Wm. H. Burnett	"	54 00
1448	Wm. H. Burnett	"	15 00
1449	Jno. Seeland	"	45 00
1450	Jno. Seeland	"	12 50
1451	Jno. McNamara	"	45 00
1452	Jno. McNamara	"	12 50
1453	Robert Walpole	"	59 50
1454	Robert Walpole	"	17 50
1455	Jas. H. White	"	58 50
1456	Jas. H. White	"	16 25
1457	Wm. H. Sault	"	12 50
1458	Wm. H. Sault	"	45 00
1459	John H. Sheridan	"	12 50
1460	John H. Sheridan	"	45 00
1461	Jas. L. Bodwell	"	15 00
1462	Jas. L. Bodwell	"	60 00
1463	Gustave H. Koester	"	7 54
1464	Jno. Keron & Son	"	58 15
1465	Frank H. Dunn	"	101 15
1466	Geo. C. Tenney	"	21 70
1467	H. W. Knight	"	50 00
1468	H. W. Knight	"	110 80
1469	H. W. Knight	"	80 00
1470	Jas. Ritchie	"	75 00
1471	J. Wms. Crane	"	70 00
1472	Lewis S. Hyer	"	70 00
1473	T. F. McCormick	"	391 67
1474	F. C. Marsh	"	67 02
1475	F. C. Marsh	"	1,500 00
1476	Wm. Howard	"	203 16
1477	Geo. Kyte	"	1,418 94
1478	Louis Quien	Bridges	18 50
1479	Louis Quien	"	21 00
1480	Charles Parse	"	35 00
1481	E Muddell & Son	"	2 75
1482	Wm. T. Kirk	"	20 29
1483	Philip Feltman	"	14 00
1484	Fred'k Heyd	"	7 50
1485	David Busch	"	20 83
1486	James J. Brennen	"	146 00
1487	E. M. Wood	Salaries	125 00
1488	S. Rusling Ryno	"	50 00
1489	B. Holmes	Incidental	200 00
1490	Louis Quien	Co. Road Repairs	8.00
1491	Louis Quien	" "	13 00
1492	Jas. L. Badgley	" "	1 90
1493	Benj. King	" "	16 75
1494	Jas. W. Fink	" "	50 00
1495	Jas. W. Fink	" "	45 89
1496	W. H. Swain	Members' Pay	16 00
1497	W. H. Hulskamper	"	28 00
1498	Thomas H. Smith	Committee Exp	10 00
1499	H. J. Schmidt	Jail	5 70
1500	J. W. Hilderbrant & Co.	"	46 85
1501	Michael Bender	"	66 85
1502	James O. Brokaw	"	14 77
1503	E. S. E. Newbury	"	45 60
1504	Williams & Bassett	Public Buildings	6 00
1505	Hahne & Co.	"	2 49
1506	Thomas B. Budd	"	13 48
1507	William Henry	"	2 75
1508	John C. Blore	"	25 00
1509	The Suburban Elec. Co.	"	9 10
1510	The Suburban Elec. Co.	"	5 86
1511	Wm. B. Tucker	"	144 55
1512	The Standard Pub. Concern	Publica'n	25 00
1513	P. E. Tufts, P. M.	Incidentals	5 00
1514	Wm. Howard	"	45 80
1515	P. Casey & Son	"	15 00
1516	George Kyte	Court	2,919 30
1517	E. A. Veghte	"	20 85
1518	Louis Quien	"	18 00
1519	James Ritchie	"	75 00
1520	William Howard	"	2 00
1521	H. W. Knight	"	100 00
1522	J. Wms. Crane	"	70 00
1523	Lewis S. Hyer	"	80 00
1524	T. F. McCormick	"	391 67
1525	F. C. Marsh	"	250 00
1526	H. J. Schoppe	"	45 00
1527	Isaac A. Bunn	"	15 00
1528	Isaac A. Bunn	"	84 00
1529	Oliver Conlon	"	12 50
1530	Oliver Conlon	"	70 00
1531	Wm. J. Walsh	"	30 00
1532	Wm. H. Burnett	"	30 00
1533	John McNamara	"	25 00
1534	James L. Bodwell	"	30 00
1535	Henry Smith	"	25 00
1536	Wm. H. Sault	"	25 00
1537	John H. Sheridan	"	25 00
1538	Samuel Morgan	"	25 00
1539	James H. White	"	35 75
1540	Robert Walpole	"	38 50
1541	John Seeland	"	25 00
1542	F. M. Tiernan	"	4 56
1543	George M. McDonald	"	3 00
1544	Emil Wersinger	"	8 25
1545	John Kennedy	"	80
1546	John Kennedy	"	7 00
1547	Max Rapps	"	9 20
1548	George Kyte	"	552 43
1549	William Howard	"	8 82
1550	H. J. Schoppe	"	27 50
1551	Edward Newburger	"	150 00
1552	James Ritchie	"	75 00
1553	H. W. Knight	"	23 90
1554	H. W. Knight	"	60 00
1555	Fred'k C. Marsh	"	50 35
1556	Fred'k C. Marsh	"	250 00
1557	Lewis S. Hyer	"	55 00
1558	J. Wms. Crane	"	55 00
1559	T. F. McCormick	"	391 67
1560	T. F. McCarthy	"	20 00
1561	John C. Blore	Pub. Buildings	2 18
1562	Wm. B. Tucker	"	18 85
1563	Dennis Long	"	5 50
1564	Charles W. Irwin	"	112 50
1565	Charles W. Irwin	"	90 00
1566	Joseph G. Ogden	"	4 10
1567	The Suburban Elec. Co.	"	13 30
1568	The Suburban Elec. Co.	"	5 52
1569	Elizabeth Gas Co.	"	76 50
1570	Frank R. Allen	Bridges	8 00
1571	Frank Murphy	"	38 25
1572	Philip Feltman	"	16 50
1573	David Busch	"	11 46
1574	Wm. R. Ogden	"	11 25
1575	John W. Van Pelt	"	66 66
1576	The S. L. Moore & Sons Co.	"	26 01
1577	William Howard	Incidentals	156 98
1578	E. M. Wood	"	7 60
1579	Terrell & Cole	"	35 00
1580	A. M. Runyon & Son	"	35 00
1581	Charles B. Holmes	Coroners	55 24
1582	The Smith Premier Type Co.	Stationery	12 70
1583	John C. Rankin Co.	"	40 95
1584	Noah Woodruff	Committee Exp	10 75
1585	J. M. Roll	"	26 25
1586	L. W. Tathern	"	4 25
1587	W. H. Swain	"	19 20
1588	James C. Ogden	Members' Pay	42 25
1589	George W. Littell	"	24 00
1590	W. H. Swain	"	24 00
1591	Fred'k Miller	"	30 00
1592	Noah Woodruff	"	34 00
1593	J. M. Roll	"	67 10
1594	G. C. Hinchman, Treasurer	Lunacy	7,755 24
1595	Wahl & Hatfield	Co. Road Repairs	6 45
1596	James W. Fink	" "	20 25
1597	James W. Fink	" "	50 00
1598	Henry J. Schmidt	Jail	3 95
1599	John Klippel	"	7 15
1600	J. W. Hilderbrant & Co.	"	42 75
1601	James O. Brokaw	"	15 68
1602	John C. Blore	"	2 00
1603	Michael Bender	"	52 05
1604	Henry Sauer	"	15 44
1605	E. S. E. Newbury	"	40 40
1606	B. Holmes	Schools,	109 50
1607	S. R. Ryno	Elections,	35 00
1608	William Howard	"	31 52
1609	C. A. Smith & Co	"	35 50
1610	C. A. Lehman	"	53 70
1611	E. M. Wood	Salaries,	125 00
1612	S. R. Ryno	"	25 00
1613	Freie Press Print Co.	Publication,	50 00
1614	F. W. Runyon	"	25 00
1615	Elizabeth Daily Journal	"	25 00
1616	Lewis S. Hyer	"	25 00
1617	A. L. Force	"	100 00
1618	Advocate Pub. Co.	"	25 00
1619	E. B. Grier	Jail,	62 50
1620	Michael Bender	"	50 42
1621	Rosa Hook	"	75 00
1622	John C. Blore	"	337 50
1623	H. J. Schmidt	"	3 10
1624	James O. Brokaw	"	13 74
1625	E. S. E. Newbury	"	44 85
1626	J. W. Hilderbrant & Co.	"	42 85
1627	James W. Fink	Co. Road Repairs,	50 00
1628	Wahl & Hatfield	"	11 76
1629	James W Fink	"	11 57
1630	William Howard	Elections,	58 18
1631	Wm. B. Tucker	Public Buildings,	4 55
1632	John C. Blore	"	50 00
1633	James G. Ogden	"	26 25
1634	N. Y. and N. J. Telephone Co.	"	85
1635	N. Y. and N. J. Telephone Co.	"	21 70
1636	N. Y. and N. J. Telephone Co.	"	23 45
1637	N. Y. and N. J. Telephone Co.	"	4 45
1638	Oliver & Carter	"	160 50
1639	Chas. W. Irwin	"	90 80
1640	Suburban Elec. Co.	"	15 68
1641	Suburban Elec. Co.	"	4 80
1642	F. F. Glasby	"	125 93
1643	Freie Press Print Co.	Incidentals,	11 25
1644	William Howard	"	63 33
1645	D. K. Ryno	"	30 00
1646	D. K. Ryno	"	35 00
1647	S. R. Ryno	"	39 65
1648	E. R. O'Reilly	"	288 03
1649	Henry Krouse	Com. Expenses,	16 80
1650	W. H. Hulskamper	"	14 50
1651	E. D. Badgley	"	7 75
1652	Frederick Miller	"	8 50
1653	Frederick Miller	Members Pay,	14 00
1654	Henry Krouse	"	56 00
1655	Christ Ehrlich	"	54 40
1656	H. H. Hulskamper	"	68 00
1657	G. W. Littell	"	42 00
1658	E. D. Badgley	"	31 75
1659	Elizabeth Daily Journal	Courts,	10 00
1660	Freie Press	"	10 75
1661	Freie Press	"	48 00
1662	William Howard	"	168 08
1663	Henry J. Schoppe	"	30 00
1664	James Ritchie	"	75
1665	H. W. Knight	"	70
1666	F. C. Marsh	"	250 00
1666	J. Williams Crane	"	60 00
1667	Lewis S. Hyer	"	55 00
1668	T. F. McCormick	"	391 67
1669	George Kyte	"	731 06
1670	John Keron	"	267 00
1672	George Conger	Bridges,	50 00
1672	Sparkman & Seager	"	28 00
1674	R. Eustice	"	3 60
1675	Dennis Long	"	52 50
1676	L. C. Wurst	"	10 00
1677	L. C. Wurst	"	75 00
1678	Standard Oil Co.	"	4 04
1679	David Busch	"	10 41
1680	Philip Feltman	"	15 00
1681	John F. Wahl	"	2 00
1682	S. R. Ryno	Salaries	25 00
1683	E. M. Wood	"	125 00
1684	E. R. O'Reilly	"	166 66
1685	W. R. Coddington	"	75 00
1686	Daily Leader	Pub.	25 00
1687	A. S. Clark	Committee Expenses	2 10
1688	J. F. Hubbard	"	20 45
1689	J. A. Haliday	"	6 00
1690	F. W. Westcott	"	21 00
1691	S. R. Ryno	Incidental acct	44 50
1692	A. S. Clark	Members Pay	36 00
1693	John Farrell	"	38 50
1694	Jno. A. Haliday	"	46 00
1695	F. W. Westcott	"	90 00
1696	J. F. Hubbard	"	92 50

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1894-1895.

For Court Account	$37,000 00
" Jail "	6,500 00
" Lunacy "	31,000 00
" Members Pay, Salaries, etc	9,500 00
" Coroner's Account	1,000 00
" Elections "	11,500 00
" Stationery "	3,000 00
" Publication "	2,500 00
" Incidentals and Schools	7,500 00
" Hospitals	3,000 00
" Bond Account	25,000 00
" Interest and Coupons	23,550 00
" Interest on Temporary Loans	1,450 00
" Repairs to County Roads	15,000 00
" Public Buildings	7,500 00
" Bridges and Culverts	21,000 00
	$208,000 00
Less Assets in cash	20,000 00
Total to be raised by Taxation	$188 000 00

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTY MAY 7TH, 1895.

LIABILITIES.	
War Bonds due 1895 to 1900	$88,000 00
Freshet Bonds 1882 due 1895 to 1900	25,000 00
" " 1889 " 1901 " 1908	42,000 00
County Road Bonds	350,000 00
Total	$505,000 00
ASSETS.	
County Land and Building	$200,000 00
Cash on hand	21,618 44

E. M. WOOD, County Collector.

HENNESSY WAS ELEVATED.

Being an Incident Related to Support a Philosophical Proposition.

"Inherent in every person," said Frederick Upham Adams, "is a great talent for superintending. Man is naturally a 'boss.' The ability to be bossed is an acquired habit." Besides being chief smoke inspector Mr. Adams is strongly addicted to esoteric philosophy. "I recall an instance illustrative of this proposition," continued Mr. Adams as he sought a match. "Up Elgin way the section gang was out repairing the track. There were seven men in the outfit, including the section boss. It was pay day, and the executive had to go to Elgin to the pay car and get the money for his men. 'Hennessy,' he said to one of the men, 'kape an eye on the b'ys while I'm gone.'

"Section Boss Casey had turned the curve and was beyond view by the time Hennessy had his pipe alight and was ready to discharge the functions of boss.

"'Fwat are yez doin, Mick?' he asked of his friend and late his equal, one Durkin.

"'Cuttin wades,' replied Durkin.

"'Kape on cuttin them,' said Hennessy.

"'For why are yez packin that guage about, Misther McDermott?'

"'I'm seein is the thrack straight.'

"''Tis a good thing the gauge is better capable of measurin than the eye av yez since the day Jim Casey gev ye the wallop. An be sure ye kape them paralll.'

"'Fwat are ye thryin to do with the push buggy, McGinnis?' and the dignitary turned his superior gaze on the man who was taking liberties with the running gear of a wheelbarrow.

"'It's oilin it I am,' returned McGinnis, with humility.

"'Drop it, man; drop it. There's a job for the masther mechanic. Take that bar and tamp up thim ties. Fwat th' 'ell does any man av the name of McGinnis know about machinery?'

"Then," said Mr. Adams, "Hennessy sat on the hand car and cursed his slaves for two hours, at the end of which time Casey returned with the pay."—Chicago Times-Herald.

She Was Very Desperate.

The actions of a pretty girl attracted the attention of the passengers on a Market street car yesterday.

When she entered the car, there was nothing specially noticeable about her and she was not more noticed than any of the other female passengers. But it was not long before her peculiar actions had made her the observed of all observers. She was apparently in great distress and seemed to be laboring under great excitement. Her movements gave the impression that she was struggling to restrain herself from doing something desperate. Her face was flushed and one hand clutched the corner of her cape while the other was moving restlessly up and down the inside.

When the excitement had reached its highest point and all eyes were on her, she suddenly drew forth a knife and turned it toward herself.

It flashed upon the horrified passengers that she was going to stab herself and four or five gentlemen sprang toward her

The one behind her grabbed her arm and another caught her hand. Her excitement immediately vanished and her face broke into ripples of laughter as she said, "If you won't let me do it, one of you must pay my fare or cut my cape so I can get my purse; it has slipped into the lining."

When the conductor came forward, five very sheepish gentlemen each offered him a nickel for the young lady.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"Flattery, if persisted in, is a weapon which never fails to bring down its game."

FERN SONG.

Dance to the best of the rain, little Fern,
And spread out your palms again,
And say: "Though the Sun
Hath my vesture spun,
He had labored, alas, in vain!
But for the shade
That the Cloud hath made,
And the gift of the Dew and the Rain!"
Then laugh and upturn
All your fronds, little Fern,
And rejoice in the beat of the Rain!

—John B. Tabb.

THE POSTMISTRESS.

Working hours were over in the Great White canyon. Mary Verner pulled down the little window of the postoffice of which she was the mistress, swept the contents of the narrow counter into a drawer, which she locked; then pinning a broad leaved hat above the brown curls that clustered about her brow she passed out of her log cabin into the fresh, sweet, evening air.

As she reached the low fence which ran before her house a hurried footstep sounded through the gathering gloom, and a man's voice said:

"Is that you, Mary, my girl? You look little more than a ghost under the shadow of those bushes."

The girl—young and slender and graceful as a fawn—ran out into the lonely road.

"You've kept your promise, dearest, and come to see me," she cried as she threw herself into the arms of her lover.

Reuben Halse kissed the red lips so frankly offered him before he spoke.

"Yes, Mary, I've kept my promise, but I've come to say 'Goodby.'"

"'Goodby — goodby?' You're going away? You're going to leave me—your sweetheart—your wife that is to be?" She clasped her arms closely about him and trembled like a leaf.

"My dear little girl, don't cry—don't grieve. You've been my sweetheart, faithful and true, but we can never marry."

The strong man's voice broke and died into silence.

"Go on. Tell me the worst," sobbed the girl in his arms.

"Listen, dear. You know that lately things have gone wrong with me. The bit of money I've saved for our wedding in the fall was stolen, and then the cabin I'd built for you down by the Blue Pools was burnt. Still there was the farm stock and your little purse of savings left, but the drought has killed the stock, and—oh, Mary, how can I tell you?"

Mary drew apart from her lover and steadied her trembling form against the garden fence.

"Some one has robbed you of the money I gave you. Oh, my poor boy!" She stretched forth her pitying hands toward the man before her, who only bowed his head and shuffled his feet in the thick white dust.

"Tell me, Reuben; tell me how it happened. Ah, surely you are not thinking I shall blame you for such a misfortune!" and once more she crept to his side.

But Reuben thrust her from him.

"'Twas no misfortune. 'Twas a crime. Your little savings, those few coins you've starved and scraped to keep, lie there."

He pointed with his lean, brown hand down the canyon to where, amid a dense mass of foliage, a few lights twinkled.

Mary staggered.

"Down there? At Ffolliott's?"

"Aye, lass—at Ffolliott's! I lost it all at faro last night."

For a moment no sound but the evening breeze whispering among the creepers and bushes and the harsh note of a night bird broke the silence. Then a woman's voice, tender and low and full of tears, murmured, "Rube, dear Rube, I forgive you."

Reuben Halse flung his arms above his head and gave a bitter cry.

"Don't, Mary, don't! I'd rather you would strike me."

The stars twinkled their diamond eyes on the man and the girl as they said farewell; for Reuben had settled to leave the canyon that night.

"Bill Redfern, One Eyed Sammy and Joe the Portuguese are going too. We're all broke and may as well starve out there," and he waved his hand toward the wide forest land of Arizona, "as in this canyon here. Don't sob so, my girl. You'll break my heart. I'm not worth a tear from your pretty eyes or a choke in your white throat. But, Mary, you might pray for me sometimes, and when you're married to a good chap as don't go to Ffolliott's and neglect his farm for the tables and the bar think of me, who loved you, but was not worthy to have you."

One kiss on her brow, then a clatter of galloping hoofs, and Mary Verner was free to go back into her log cabin and sob out her heart till the dawn.

Reuben Halse and his companions had been gone from the Great White canyon for a week. Mary's cheeks, never very full of color, had grown pale and heavy, and blue lines beneath her large eyes told of sleepless nights and many tears.

Yet Paul Harding, Beauty Paul, as he was called in the canyon, thought he had never seen Mary look so lovely as he clattered up to the door of the postoffice one morning and asked the young postmistress if there was anything for him.

He watched, with his handsome dark eyes, her small, white fingers go through the letters lying on the counter before her.

But she finally shook her head.

"Nothing for you today."

Yet Paul seemed loath to go. He pulled his long, tawny mustache, jingled his spurred boots upon the floor and continued to stare through the pigeonhole window at the girl as she flitted about her usual business.

"Anything I can do for you?" she asked him presently.

"No," Paul said slowly, taking in every detail of the girl's pretty figure, clad in a cotton frock of gentian blue. "But might I speak to you one minute privately?"

"You can say what you've got to say where you are."

He stared silently, first at his boots, and as his eyes wandered up they lit on the snowy shelves of bright and simple utensils and shining saucepans which lined the walls.

"How differently you keep your place from what a man's shanty is!"

But she staid his compliments.

"You live down by the Blue Pools, don't you?"

"Yes, next to Reuben Halse till his place was burnt out and he came to my shanty. I saw Rube three days back."

"You saw Rube?" Mary clasped her hands above her heart.

"Yes. He and his chums passed through Long Tom's ranch. I've been out there this two months past helping him brand and count the cattle. Rube told me that you and he had parted and the reason why. He asked me to look after you a bit. You see, we've been good pals, and I'd like to do him a turn now he's gone under. You will let me look after you now and again, won't you, for Rube's sake?"

The handsome cowboy, straight as a dart, tall and strong as a giant, clad in the picturesque rough clothes of his calling, bent like a reed before the tiny blue clad figure of the postoffice mistress, who laid a slender white hand in his great palm and lifted her violet eyes to his dark ones.

"Surely, Paul Harding, for Rube's sake, you may look after me when I can't look after myself."

With that soft glance burning into his brain and those gentle words pulsing in his ears Beauty Paul swung himself into his peaked saddle and sent his horse full speed down the hill to Ffolliott's saloon.

It was for Rube's sake that the following Sunday Paul dressed himself in his best, brought a little two wheeled cart gay with bells and bright colors to Mary's door and asked her to drive out with him.

The day was fair, and Beauty Paul amused her with stories of Rube, and when they came to an end he told her of his own home in the heart of a green county in England. He made her laugh with his tales of college life and shudder with his descriptions of the campaign in Egypt which he had gone through. Only he did not tell her how he, an English gentleman and gallant officer, came to be loafing and drinking and gambling away his days and his health in Great White canyon. Paul Harding—degraded as he was and lacking in reverence for women—at least had too much respect for the little postmistress to tell her that black page in his life.

The day was an entire success, but it left a bitter after taste in Mary's mouth when she heard the next morning that Paul had spent the night at Ffolliott's drinking and brawling till dawn.

The next Sunday Mary shut herself within her log cabin, and neither the blue sky nor the gay cart and smartly caparisoned hose nor Beauty Paul himself could wheedle her out. She would not be seen, she said sternly, with one of Ffolliott's lot. She, however, relented and forgave him on his promise to amend for her sake.

As weeks and months went by and the green of the canyon changed to red and gold Paul found that if he was to "look after" Mary he had to give up the saloon.

And indeed for a space Ffolliott's knew him not till one October morning his allowance—the money which bought his family freedom from his disgraceful presence—arrived from England. For the next week Ffolliott's was a pandemonium, with the Beauty as a presiding demon.

Mary heard of it and refused to speak to or look at him. Then it was that he flung himself before her one day and prayed her to save him from that from which he was powerless to save himself—from drink and dice and bad companions. And she did what other good women have done before her and will do again. She placed her hand in his, and with her heart full of Rube Halse she promised to marry Paul—for his soul's sake.

All through that long, bitter winter she held to her promise. At Christmas he broke from her control, and she did not speak to him for days, but she ended by forgiving. When he was with Mary, he vowed to reform, not to set foot in Ffolliott's again, never to taste another drop of whisky nor look again at a card. But once beyond the sound of her low once, the touch of her small hand, and his resolutions melted like the winter snows.

The eve of their marriage day arrived and with it Paul's allowance from England. The occasion and the opportunity suggested a carouse, and Paul informed the "boys" he would be standing treat at Ffolliott's that night for the last time. The bar was soon crowded, for the Beauty was just the song singing, yarn telling, whisky drinking scamp who would be popular among the wild crew, especially as he stood treat so long as the bartender would stand him.

Paul was full of liquor. He had drunk Mary's health with every man in the place, and he was also full of luck for once in a way. A pile of gold lay before him on the table, and he was just proposing another round in Mary's honor when big Bill Redfern strode in and was greeted with a shout of "Hello, Bill! You back? What luck, pard?"

"Luck, my lads? I leave luck to fools and deadbeats. I've been working, and thank God I've worked for something. I've put my sweat and muscle into the ground, and I've struck ore. None of your dust or pockets, but a vein as broad as an ox's back and as long as a river, and so I've come back with Rube"—

Paul looked up with a start. His eyes flashed, and he seemed to grow sober in a moment as the situation presented itself. Here was he drunk in a gambling hell on the eve of his marriage with Mary, and Rube had come back.

"What did you say?" he muttered.

"I said Rube and I had come back. But don't let me disturb the game."

"The game is up!" cried Paul, with an oath, as he struck the table and made the money jingle.

"Had bad luck, eh?" said Bill. "Sorry for you."

"Keep your sorrow to yourself and your partner, Reuben Halse."

"Come, come," said Bill good humoredly, "have a drink. I'm standing treat, and, as to Rube, here's his health and Mary's."

"I'm standing treat!" shouted Paul, springing up. "Have a drink with me!" And with this he flung his liquor in Bill's face and made a rush at him.

A pistol flashed, a pale blue puff of smoke died in the hot air, and Beauty Paul lay stone dead on Ffolliott's floor.

Some of them went up to the postoffice to break the news to Mary. There was a light in the window, and by it they saw Rube and she sitting talking. Quietly and with bowed heads they left the cottage and returned to Ffolliott's without fulfilling their mission.

Next day a rough and ready jury, having considered all the circumstances of the case and with due appreciation of Bill Redfern's prowess as a dead shot, decided that Paul had courted on purpose a certain death, and they returned a verdict of "suicide while of unsound mind."—Chicago Times.

Bass Cheeks a New Delicacy.

Bass cheeks are the latest gastronomical London novelty. They do not figure on cafe menus yet, and are found only at the most gorgeous private dinners. This dish is very expensive, because it takes about a ton of bass to furnish a small dish of cheeks. The cheek of a bass is a tiny nugget of the tenderest and most delicately flavored meat, found in the lower part of the head on either side. This is lifted out and the remainder of the bass is tossed away.—New York World.

An Amendment.

First Little Girl—I'm goin to have a tea party tomorrow. Will your mamma let you come?

Second Little Girl—I fink she will, if you'll call it a hot milk an water party.—Good News.

SWIMMING IN SAMOA.

How the Dusky Kanaka Maidens Enjoy Themselves at Christmas.

Existence in Samoa is something different from what is understood by "real life." Each village has a chief maiden sacred as a queen bee, very beautiful and attended by dwarfs and hunchbacks, as in the fairy tales. There are also water fairies. Here is an account of them on Christmas morning, from a lady's book on "In Stevenson's Samoa:" "As soon as we arrived all Lau Lil's cousins and nieces, who happened to be visiting her, came rushing down from the house, and in a minute had shaken off their pretty holiday dresses and wound bright colored lavas round their bodies with such cunning and art that no matter how strongly the river might be running, or in what vicissitudes they might find themselves, the utmost decorum and propriety were maintained. Soon the fun began, pretty, bright eyed, brown skinned girls climbing up on the branch of a huge tree and turning somersaults, one after another, into the deep, rushing river below.

"They precipitated themselves into the water every way, except head foremost, with which method they were enchanted, and asked us again and again to repeat our diving. And they worked hard trying to do likewise, but always turned somersault or made some gyration infinitely more difficult in their efforts to take an ordinary dive. There was great laughter and merrymaking at these water pranks. Sometimes one would catch a large prawn and pursue another in the water, holding up the monster, with its great antennae stretching out eight inches or more.

"This morning Lau Lil suggested we should try who could sit longest on the bottom of the river. None of us could stay down at all. Then our hostess disappeared below. When the water cleared, we could see her calmly sitting on the shingle and twisting her masses of black curling hair on the top of her head. It seemed an age to us spectators before she rose and came smiling to the surface, not the least disturbed or out of breath, and when asked how she did it answered:

"'Oh, I just put big stone in my lap.'"

THE FOLLIES OF FASHION.

Men as Reckless as Women In the Matter of Healthful Clothing.

Leaving out of the question for the present the costume of women, we may call attention to that of man. At the present time it is the fashion to leave the chest more exposed than any other part of the body. In the front the waistcoat is open over the lower part of the throat and in place of being made of uniform thickness at the back there is only a mere lining.

But the exposure is much worse when man assumes evening dress. During the daytime when a man is going about in the open air on his business or pleasure he wears thick woolen clothes, with stout boots and warm socks or stockings. At night he puts on very thin clothes, a vest which is positively no protection whatever, very thin shoes, possibly silk stockings, relinquishes his gaiters and goes out in the open air without the possibility of efficient protection on his way to a concert, a theater or a dinner party, and then, as our contemporary The Lancet says, congratulates himself that he is not as those silly women who go about with the upper part of their chests bare.

Speaking with medical authority, The Lancet adds:

"We are certain, however, that men catch cold from wearing evening dress far more than women do, and it behooves all who go out in the evening to keep the legs and feet warm as well as the upper part of the body and to wear an extra vest to make up for the practical disappearance of the waistcoat."

There is no denying the absolute truth of these very sensible remarks. The follies of fashion are not confined to women, and consequently both sexes have to pay the penalty for indulging in them.—London Queen.

Old Japanese Timepieces.

Both Japan and China have long since well earned the sobriquet of the "Lands of Opposites," and they are just as "opposite" in the matter of timepieces as anything else. The Japanese have two styles of clocks—the so called "long clock," with hands fastened to a slide regulated by a descending weight which marks time on a long, narrow, upright dial, and the "round clock," with stationary hands and movable dial. In case of the "long clock" it is necessary to "set" it according to the varying lengths of the days, and for this purpose six dials are furnished with each clock. These are lengthened or shortened according to the time of year, and some are made so that the pointer or hand also, which moves downward during the day, starts upon an upward trip as soon as the sun sets. All of the round clocks are provided with a spring attachment, which only needs to be touched at sunset in order to make the dial run backward during the hours of the night.—St. Louis Republic.

Etiquette of the Table.

Although in America we have no hereditary aristocracy to dictate rules of conduct or what constitutes elegance of manners, there are persons of native refinement and good taste who have had experience of other lands and peoples who may be trusted as examples, writes Mrs. Burton Kingsland in The Ladies' Home Journal. These have their "shibboleths," their criterions of breeding, that are well defined. A man that takes mashed potato with his terrapin and orders a large cup of coffee with milk at the conclusion of his dinner may be a more worthy member of society, a finer specimen of mankind than the "gilded youth" of fashionable circles, but he would not be regarded as a man of refinement, hardly as a gentleman, by the privileged classes either here or in Europe.

The Catbird.

One of the most maligned of all birds is the catbird. Here is a case of give a dog a bad name and hang it. The popular opinion is that the catbird is a flirt, a thief, jealous and all that is mean; instead of that he is a beautiful singer, and most interesting and useful and helpful to other birds. Says Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller: "I saw one of these birds take charge of two orphans and bring them up. Another one I knew had built her nest in a honeysuckle that clambered about the trellised entrance to the house. If a cat appeared anywhere around, the catbird would fly to the window of my room and follow me until I had driven the marauder off the premises."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Reliable Guest.

Proprietor—Seems to me you were rather careless to give the best room in the house to an utter stranger without baggage.

Hotel Clerk—Oh, he's all right. He's worth $1,000,000 at least. He's here as defendant in a suit for breach of promise—damages to the plaintiff's injured heart $200,000.—New York Weekly.

COUNTY COLLECTOR'S REPORT

OF

UNION COUNTY, N. J.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 7, 1895.

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to herewith submit my report of moneys received and disbursed by me as County Collector for the year ending May 7, 1895.

The amount of taxes as levied by the Board of County Assessors and raised by each City and Township for the year 1894 was as follows:

Cities—	State School.	County.
Elizabeth	$43,462 02	$88,013 07
Plainfield	18,709 80	38,009 20
Rahway	7,931 98	16,002 75
Townships—		
Clark	665 83	1,347 70
Cranford	2,190 98	4,295 29
Fanwood	1,957 00	3,961 68
Linden	4,638 87	9,393 78
New Providence	683 76	1,384 65
Springfield	858 65	1,737 60
Summit	3,912 16	7,922 37
Union	4,558 70	9,231 11
Westfield	3,280 00	6,040 80
	$92,838 84	$188,000 00

In addition to the above there was assessed against the cities and townships named below the following amounts for interest on their portion of county road bonds:

City of Elizabeth	$38 07
City of Rahway	173 73
Clark Township	193 89
Cranford Township	306 81
Fanwood Township	312 41
New Providence Township	108 47
Summit Township	190 82
Union Township	1,212 96
Westfield Township	651 05
Linden Township	527 70
Springfield Township	283 19
Total	$4,000 00

Union county in the apportionment of the State School Fund, received an amount equal to the amount paid to the State School Fund.

In addition thereto it received from the special State appropriation the sum of $4,386 94, which was divided between the cities and townships as follows:

Elizabeth	$2,364 63
Rahway	405 07
Plainfield	666 95
Clark Township	21 47
Cranford Township	99 56
New Providence Township	55 44
Springfield Township	52 14
Summit Township	204 07
Union Township	150 99
Fanwood Township	79 03
Linden Township	120 32
Westfield Township	167 27
	$4,386 94

Total amount of receipts from all sources	$441,590 49
Total disbursements	419 972 05
Balance	$21,618 44

Which is on deposit in the banks to the credit of the County Collector.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last year	$20,846 46
State school appropriation	4,386 94
State school tax	92,838 84
Taxes from cities and townships, including $4,000 tax for interest on road bonds	284,838 84
Taxation of railroads and canals for 1894	1,572 01
Temporary loans in anticipation of taxes	8,000 00
From sale of county road bonds	25,000 00
Accrued interest on same	128 13
Miscellaneous accounts	3,979 27
Total	$441,590 49

RECEIPTS AS SHOWN BY MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

Received from Joseph T Mead, lunacy, account of Adelaide Helvety, to May 15, 1894	$32 00
Received from J. F. Hubbard, lunacy, account of Alexander D. Snow to May 4, 1894	85 13
J. H. and I. N. Faulks for permit to open county roads	10 00
J. C. Blore, jail fees, $21 83, sale of old barrels, $1 70	23 53
John B. Woodruff, lunacy, account of J. L. Woodruff to July 1, 1894	18 00
George H. Bruce, justice fines	13 00
Joseph T. Mead, lunacy, account of Adelaide Helvety	31 00
Abner and William B. Stiles, lunacy	60 00
Charles K. Moore, justice fines	50 00
Noah Woodruff, justice fines	7 00
George W. Littell, from sale of old bridge material	28 00
E. R. Collins, justice fines	3 00
Noah Woodruff, from sale of old bridge material	6 00
J. C. Blore, fines, $19.98; sale old barrels, $4 44	24 42
John H. Tier, from sale of old bridge material	6 00
Joseph F. Mead, lunacy, account of Adelaide Helvety	31 00
E. D. Badgley, old bridge material	3 50
L. E. Hart, justice fines	10 00
J. B. Woodruff, lunacy account, J. L. Woodruff to October 1, 1894	18 00
H. A. Rath, for permit to open the county roads	10 00
F. M. Tiernan, justice fines	45 00
George H. Bruce, justice fines	7 00
Mr. Stiles, lunacy	142 00
Anthony Farley, lunacy	100 00
E. D. Badgley, old bridge material	3 70
The Campagnie Generale Translantique, rebate on ticket found on body of G. Farole	28 00
E. B. Kelley, justice fines	13 20
J B. Woodruff, lunacy, account of J. L. Woodruff to January 1, 1895	18 00
Joseph T. Mead, lunacy, account of Adelaide Helvety	31 00
J. C. Blore, jail fees, $17.76, old barrels, $3.90; old mantel, $2	23 66
E. R. Collins, justice fines	1 00
John B. Woodruff, lunacy, account of J. L. Woodruff	18 00
George Kyte, Sheriff fines, costs and Prosecutor's fees	2,781 69
D. G. Hetfield, lunacy, account of Katie Hetfield	100 00
E. R. Collins, justice fines	1 00
William Howard, old bridge material	24 50
J. G. Cook, old bridge material	16 00
Goodliffe & Hoffmeier, for permit to open county roads	10 00
J. C. Blore, jail fees	13 32
J. C. Blore, old barrels	1 69
F. M. Tiernan, justice fines	5 00
F. F. Glasby, account of fines	125 93
Total miscellaneous receipts	$3,979 27

DISBURSEMENTS.

Court account—		
Salary, T. F. McCormick, judge	$4,700 00	
Salary F. C. Marsh, Prosecutor	3,000 00	
Salary F. H. Dunn, clerk grand jury	300 00	
Salary H. W. Knight, stenographer	1,204 10	
Salary L. S. Hyer, judge	800 00	
Salary J. Williams Crane	705 00	
Salary James Ritchie, court crier	900 00	
Salary Edward Newberger, court interpreter	600 00	
Salary John Keron, court officer	936 00	
Juries, constables and other expenses	24,000 70	
		$37,145 80
Jail account—		
Warden's salary	$1,350 00	
Matron's salary	300 00	
Jail physician's salary	250 00	
All other expenses of jail	2,580 71	
		$4,480 71
Lunacy account		$31,277 40
Members' pay		4,182 09
Committee expenses		812 46
Salaries		2,599 96
Elections		11,425 67
Stationery and record books		1,114 45
Publication		2,860 75
School superintendent's salary and expenses		1,040 28
Public buildings		8,432 91
Coroners		476 14
Burial of soldiers, and headstones		588 12
William M. Oliver, county clerk's fees		1,727 78
William Howard, county clerk's fees		525 02
Insurance county buildings		827 83
Legal expenses		1,231 74
Postage and other petty expenses		1,231 74
Bridges—		
City of Rahway	$783 90	
City of Plainfield	1,255 58	
City of Elizabeth	4,279 36	
Townships—		
Clark	107 27	
Springfield	1,362 20	
Fanwood	425 50	
Cranford	1,427 13	
Union	2,255 07	
New Providence	1,077 61	
Westfield	1,948 29	
Summit	2,410 33	
Linden	4,163 10	
		$21,495 51
State school orders (appropriation)		$4,386 94
State school tax to the State		92,838 84
Bonds		26,000 00
Coupons and interest on registered bonds		21,760 00
School orders		92,838 84
Amount paid townships their portion of railroad and canal tax, 1894		1,572 01
Amount paid Hospital in Elizabeth		2,000 00
Amount paid Hospital in Plainfield		1,000 00
Repairs to county roads		14,695 31
County road construction		22,823 68
Temporary loan repaid		8,000 00
Interest on temporary loans		296 96
		$419,972 05

No.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount claimed and paid.
1	George Kyte	Court,	$605 52
2	R. V. Lindabury	"	250 00
3	Summit Herald	Publication,	25 00
4	George Ktye	Court,	2,591 91
5	Noah Woodruff	"	15 20
6	W. R. Mattox	"	2 60
7	F. C. Marsh	"	250 00
8	Robert Walpole	"	98 00
9	H. W. Knight	"	80 00
10	Isaac A. Bunn	"	90 00
11	E. R. Collins	"	30 76
12	Augustus B. Crane	"	2 40
13	Frank H. Dunn	"	101 00
14	E. A. Veghte	"	18 00
15	Charles Jacob	"	28 80
16	George Neill	"	14 05
17	Max Rapps	"	9 70
18	Max Rapps	"	3 15
19	Charles K. Moore	"	24 05
20	John Kennedy	"	9 70
21	John Kennedy	"	70 00
22	John Kennedy	"	3 18
23	William Walsh	"	72 50
24	William Walsh	"	4 45
25	John H. Lamb	"	70 00
26	John H. Lamb	"	5 00
27	Oliver Conlon	"	70 00
28	Emil Wersinger	"	51 00
29	John B. McGrath	"	98 00
30	J. B. McGath	"	7 00
31	William H. Sault	"	70 00
32	John H. Sheridan	"	70 00
33	Samuel Morgan	"	70 00
34	Samuel Morgan	"	4 40
35	Henry J. Schoppe	"	16 55
36	Henry J. Schoppe	"	62 50
37	Amos Moffitt	"	105 00
38	James L. Bodwell	"	75 00
39	Louis Quien	"	15 00
40	Zerman Norman	"	12 85
41	James Ritchie	"	75 00
42	H. W. Knight	"	100 00
43	Lewis S. Hyer	"	120 00
44	T. F. McCormick	"	391 67
45	Louis Quien	Bridges,	24 00
46	Frank Murphy	"	48 75
47	Louis Quien	"	16 00
48	Michel McGrath	"	18 25
49	William Buchanan	"	15 00
50	William H. Brokaw	"	4 07
51	John M. Ledley	"	159 70
52	James Coles	"	218 00
53	Louis Quien	"	5 00
54	Kasper Fuchs	"	9 50
55	Frank Eller	"	5 75
56	Carey & Brennan	"	199 00
57	William T. Kirk	"	346 02
58	William T. Kirk	"	400 00
59	Christopher Quin	"	8 00
60	Carey & Brennen	"	58 00
61	John Kemp	"	88 50
62	Hans Lambertson	"	46 25
63	Louis Quien	"	8 55
64	Louis Quien	"	49 00
65	Philip Feltman	"	16 50
66	S. Rusling Ryno	Salaries,	25 00
67	William T. Day, Jr.	Elections,	30 00
68	J. Potts & Son	Jail,	191 72
69	W. J. Whelan	"	9 25
70	Thomas B Smith	"	5 15
71	John McGrath	"	53 10
72	George Peters	"	10 63
73	Michael Bender	"	65 24
74	Advocate Publishing Co.	Stationery,	14 75
75	Cook & Hall	"	29 00
76	John C. Rankin & Co	"	30 00
77	John C. Rankin & Co	"	128 00
78	John C. Rankin & Co	"	5 50
79	Noah Woodruff	Members pay,	40 39
80	E. D. Badgley	"	85 75
81	W. H. Swain	"	30 00
82	Elizabeth Moran	Public Buildings,	25 00
83	Oliver & Carter	"	158 75
84	John M. Tufts	"	45 73
85	Mar. D. Wilson	"	2 92
86	Elizabeth Gas Co	"	38 25
87	E. D. Badgley	Committee Expenses,	8 75
88	W. H. Barton	"	5 00
89	W. H. Swain	"	10 80
90	Noah Woodruff	"	8 90
91	Philip E. Tufts	Incidentals,	2 00
92	William M. Oliver	"	287 25
93	George C. Ford	"	35 00
94	R. J. Woodruff, Jr.	County Road Repairs,	25 50
95	J. H. R. Corbet	"	4 77
96	Michael Keating	"	10 50
97	J. H. R. Corbet	"	58 33
98	Edward Mahlone	"	9 37
99	Fox & Bonnell	"	3 37
100	Robert J. Daly	"	28 13
101	Michael Gordon	"	10 50
102	James Garvey	"	9 37
103	David Burke	"	10 50
104	Daniel Baehr	"	9 37
105	John Butler	"	10 50
106	Thomas Nelligan	"	9 37
107	Joseph Derammes	"	23 63
108	Wahl & Hatfield	"	71 00
109	Hilpot & Ayers	County Roads,	13 60
110	Louis Quien	"	127 00
111	Louis Quien	"	40 00
112	Louis Quien	"	34 00
113	Louis Quen	"	47 00
114	Louis Quien	"	71 00
115	Louis Quien	"	34 50
116	A. F. Huffman	Bridges,	42 08
117	George H. Bruce	Court,	4 15
118	John H. Sheridan	"	17 50
119	Edward Newburger	"	150 00
120	Samuel Morgan	"	17 50
121	Oliver Conlon	"	17 50
122	Amos Moff	"	24 50
123	William H. Sault	"	17 50
124	Isaac A. Bunn	"	18 00
125	Emil Wersinger	"	21 00
126	Amos Moffett	"	7 00
127	Henry J. Schoppe	"	40 00
128	James Ritchie	"	75 00
129	Herbert W. Knight	"	90 00
130	Lewis S. Hyer	"	80 00
131	J. J. Hoff	"	17 28
132	J. J. Hoff	"	6 76
133	George Kyte	"	339 14
134	William Walsh	"	17 50
135	Emil Wersinger	"	14 10
136	J. Williams Crane	"	100 00
137	John H. Lamb	"	17 50
148	T L McCormick	"	491 66
139	John B. McGrath	"	24 50
140	John Kennedy	"	15 00
141	Robert Walpole	"	24 50
142	Robert Walpole	"	7 00
143	D. W. Day & Son	Bridges,	14 25
144	Charles Parse	"	28 00
145	Frank Murphy	"	48 55
146	James Coles	"	14 50
147	John F. Lightfoot	"	6 00
148	James L. Badgley	"	5 50
149	A. M. Stiles	"	71 88
150	Philip Feltman	"	15 50
151	David Busch	"	34 30
152	John Jordan	"	4 50
153	L. C. Wurst	"	10 80
154	L. C. Wurst	"	32 57
155	Louis Quien	"	8 00
156	Louis Quien	"	7 75
157	Bernard Doyle	"	21 00
158	William T. Kirk	"	301 88
159	James W. Hope	"	120 18
160	Chris. Quin	"	12 00
161	Adam Garlach	"	258 40
162	Adam Gerlach	"	21 10
163	Adam Gerlach	"	41 25
164	Adam Gerlach	"	37 50
165	Louis Quen	"	15 75
166	J. F. Hubbard,	Committee Expenses,	12 10
167	John A. Halliday	"	6 80
168	W H. Swain	"	11 20
169	A. S. Clark	"	3 50
170	Hillpot & Ayres	County Roads	3,315 00
171	Louis Quien	"	20 90
172	Louis Quien	"	2 50
173	Louis Quien	"	40 00
174	Louis Quien	"	268 00
175	Patrick Seery,	County Road Repairs,	1 50
176	James Carroll	"	45 00
177	Wahl & Hatfield	"	12 33
178	John H. R. Corbet	"	58 33
179	S. Rusling Ryno	Incidentals,	36 50
180	W. M. Oliver	"	365 46
181	C. D. Ward	"	84 90
182	W. K. McClure	"	30 00
183	P. Carey & Son	"	15 00
184	P. Sheridan, P. M.	"	22 00
185	Henry J. Schmidt	Jail,	3 55
186	Thomas B Smith	"	3 75
187	Michael Bender	"	49 72
188	James O. Brokaw	"	16 64
189	Elizabeth Sauer	"	15 92
190	J. W. Hilderbrant & Co	"	55 20
191	E. S. E. Newbury	"	10 61
192	E. S. E. Newbury	"	37 36
193	J. Potts & Son	"	11 66
194	J. F. Hubbard	Member's pay,	76 25
195	William Howard	"	70 05
196	Frederick Miller	"	40 00
197	W. H. Swain	"	36 00
198	John A. Haliday	"	32 00
199	Elizabeth Moran	Public Buildings,	25 00
200	John H. Sheridan	"	47 00
201	Joseph G. Ogden	"	88 34
202	Oliver & Carter	"	23 75
203	Jacob Bucklacher	"	18 01
204	Elizabeth Daily Journal	Publication,	146 40
205	Daily Leader	"	146 40
206	Lewis S Heyer	"	140 40
207	F. W. Runyon	"	146 40
208	Summit Record	"	146 40
209	A. L. Force	"	146 40
210	Advocate Publishing Co	"	140 40
211	Herald Publishing Co	"	146 40
212	Union County Standard	"	25 00
213	S. Rusling Ryno	Salaries,	25 00
214	B. Holmes	Schools,	200 00
215	John C. Rankin & Co	Stationery,	76 25
216	John C. Rankin & Co	"	127 00
217	Cook & Hall	"	10 00
218	G. C. Hinchman, treasurer	Lunacy,	7,622 33
219	S. W. Reese & Co	Incidentals,	5 00
220	George H. Horning	Coroners,	17 15
221	Joseph W. Cory	Bridges,	3 50
222	J. S. Irving	"	49 50
223	William F. Smith	"	7 00
224	C. C. Winkle	"	40 00
225	C. O. Mulford	"	21 84
226	William R. Ogden	"	10 00
227	Darling & Armstrong	"	270 00
228	Charles K. Moore	Court,	14 64
229	Henry C. Corsa	"	3 18
230	E M. Wood	Salaries,	250 00
231	Elizabeth Gas Co	Public Buildings,	28 20
232	John A. Etheredge	Elections,	3 00
233	William Chamberlain	Roads,	1,000 00
234	S. Rusling Ryno	Salaries,	25 00
235	E. M. Wood	"	125 00
236	E. R. O'Reilly, M. D.	"	125 00
237	W. R. Coddington	"	75 00
238	J. H. Green	Elections,	30 00
239	George W. Littell	Member's pay,	88 00
240	Noah Woodruff	"	58 00
241	J. M. Roll	"	86 25
242	W. H. Swain	"	82 00
243	Wm. H. Hulskamper	"	62 00
244	James C. Ogden	"	68 45
245	Frederick Miller	"	22 00
246	A. S. Clark	"	72 60
247	Noah Woodruff	Committee Expenses,	21 04
248	J. M. Roll	"	19 00
249	W. H. Swain	"	14 20
250	W. H. Barton	"	16 00
251	F. A. Dunham	Stationery,	30 00
252	Cook & Hall	"	2 50
253	John C. Rankin & Co	"	248 00
254	John C. Rankin & Co	"	15 35
255	John C. Rankin & Co	"	18 65
256	Ross Hook	Jail,	75 00
257	John C. Blore	"	1 58
258	E. B. Grier	"	63 50
259	Michael Bender	"	49 58
260	J. O. Brokaw	"	12 44
261	John C. Blore	"	337 50
262	J. W. Hildebrant & Co	"	59 35
263	T. B. Smith	"	7 50
264	Jonas E. Marsh	"	10 16
265	Henry J. Smith	"	6 25
266	E. S. E. Newbury	"	12 10
267	E. S. E. Newbury	"	37 12
268	Terrill & Cole	Incidentals,	35 00
269	D K Ryno	"	70 00
270	W. M. Oliver	"	322 26
271	Elizabeth Daily Journal	Publication,	25 00
272	Advocate Publishing Co	"	25 00
273	F. W. Runyon	"	25 00
274	Lewis S. Hyer	"	25 00
275	Summit Record	"	25 00
276	D. M. Smythe	"	25 00
277	William Chamberlain	County Roads,	1,648 35
278	Hillpot & Ayers	"	2,400 00
279	Louis Quien	"	169 00
280	Louis Quien	"	94 00
281	Louis Quien	"	110 50
282	William B. Tucker	Public Buildings,	29 03
283	M. Byrnes	"	232 12
284	R. G. aggren	"	13 00
285	W. B. Tucker	"	28 36
286	E. P. Edwards	"	26 70
287	N. Y. and N. J. Telephone Co.	"	21 95
288	N. Y. and N. J. Telephone Co.	"	1 00
289	N. Y. and N. J. Telephone Co.	"	38 35
290	N. Y. and N. J. Telephone Co.	"	21 90
291	Elizabeth Moran	"	25 00
292	Oliver & Carter	"	23 75
293	J. Christman & Son	"	33 00
294	Louis Quien	County Road Repairs,	59 50
295	Elizabeth Daily Journal	"	4 80
296	J. H. R. Corbet	"	58 33
297	T. F. McCormick	Court,	391 67
298	F. C. Marsh	"	208 31
299	George Wright	"	19 50
300	John Keron	"	414 00
301	L. S. Hyer	"	45 00
302	H. J. Schoppe	"	32 50
303	James Ritchie	"	75 00
304	J. Williams Crane	"	50 00
305	H. W. Knight	"	120 00
306	George Kyte	"	382 29
307	William R. Frazee	"	4 00
308	L. C. Wurst	Bridges,	7 00
309	L. C. Wurst	"	16 00
310	John Skillen	"	7 29
311	Philip Feltman	"	16 50
312	Carey & Brennen	"	38 00
313	Carey & Brennen	"	76 00
314	William H. Weldon	"	102 69
315	John T. Moore	"	48 55
316	John T. Moore	"	99 65
317	George Congar	"	50 00
318	T. Eustice	"	38 16
319	A. M. Stiles	"	49 00
320	A. M. Stiles	"	41 00
321	James Moffett	"	41 95
322	G. H. Koester	"	30 75
323	Robert Woodruff, Jr	"	3 50
324	J. F. Lightfoot	"	8 00
325	William T. Kirk	"	86 00
326	D. F. O'Rourke	"	30 00
327	D. F. O'Rourke	"	627 40
328	W Delaney	"	25 04
329	Frank Murphy	"	47 75
330	William T. Kirk	"	335 00
331	William Chamberlain	"	674 95
332	William Chamberlain	"	47 75
333	William Tompkins	"	3 50
334	James G. Moore	"	17 00
335	James G. Moore	"	417 00
336	Alexander Cummings	"	100 00
337	C. Gabriel	"	12 00
338	James B. Woodruff,	"	23 38
339	Hans Lamberston	"	33 75
340	Thomas Burke	"	8 00
341	Kasper Fuchs	"	9 75
342	Kaspar Fuchs	"	4 50
343	John Maxwell	"	73 20
344	D. W. Day & Son	"	40 00
345	D. W. Day & Son	"	27 95
346	D. W. Day & Son	"	46 78
347	D. H. Totten	"	9 25
348	V. G. Smythe	"	3 18
349	C. W. Smith & Co	"	34 76
350	William A. Smith	"	3 25
351	Samuel A. Moore & Sons Co	"	203 18
352	Adam Gerlach	"	48 00
353	Charles Odell	"	40 75
354	J. B. Crane	"	9 25
355	John F. Shanley	County Roads,	3,609 81
356	E. M. Wood	Salaries,	125 00
357	S. R. Ryno	"	25 00
358	E. R. O'Reilly	"	41 66
359	James Ritchie	Court,	75 00
360	T. F. McCormick	"	391 67
361	George Kyte	"	339 93
362	C. A. Swift	"	7 25
363	E. R. Collins	"	11 88
364	George H. Horning	Coroner,	19 28
365	J. F. Hubbard	Committee Expenses,	13 75
366	J. M. Roll	"	5 80
367	John A. Halliday	"	5 80
368	W. H. Barton	"	14 00
369	E. D. Badgley	"	9 30
370	W. H. Swain	"	16 60
371	J. F. Hubbard	Member's pay,	74 25
372	J. A. Halliday	"	40 00
373	E. D. Badgley	"	86 90
374	William Howard	"	97 10
375	Christopher Eorlich	"	65 90
376	George M. Morrell	"	32 00
377	George M. Morrell	"	22 00
378	George M. Morrell	"	12 00
379	George M. Morrell	"	16 00
380	W. H. Swain	"	38 00
381	George Littell	"	68 00
382	Louis Quien	County Roads,	19 65
383	Hillpot & Ayers	"	3,500 00
384	James Carroll	"	49 00
385	Louis Quien	"	172 50
386	James W. Fink	Co. R'ds Repairs,	50 00
387	William Chamberlain	"	1,500 00
388	Louis Quien	"	39 50
389	William M. Oliver	Incidentals,	398 81
390	D. K. Ryno	"	35 00
391	P. E. Tufts, P. M.	"	7 00
392	Advocate Publishing Co	"	6 50
393	S. R. Ryno	"	33 75
394	Michael Bender	Jail,	62 76
395	E. S. E. Newbury	"	15 40
396	Williams & Bassett	"	48
397	Thomas B. Smith	"	10 00
398	Vienna Pressed Yeast Co	"	6 25
399	H. J. Schmidt	"	7 10
400	J. W. Hilderbrant & Co	"	78 84
401	E. S. E. Newbury	"	38 87
402	J. O. Brokaw	"	16 03
403	Advocate Publication Co	Publication,	59 75
404	Union County Standard	"	25 00
405	Herald Publishing Co	"	29 80
406	John C. Rankin Co	Stationery,	44 50
407	Elizabeth Moran	Public Build'gs,	25 00
408	M. D. Wilson	"	38 25
409	J. S. Kiemig & Co	"	14 88
410	Thomas B. Budd	"	41 08
411	Thomas B. Budd	"	140 00
412	Joseph G. Ogden	"	29 75
413	Kirtland & Andrews	"	491 16
414	Bruchlacher Bros	"	18 63
415	William B. Tucker	"	53 90
416	Alexander Kerr	"	777 90
417	William B. Tucker	"	268 56
418	William T. Kirk	"	487 50
419	Philip Feltman	Bridges,	15 50
420	John J. Jordan	"	18 00
421	John W. Van Pelt	"	133 83
422	James J Brennen	"	40 00
423	E. P. Edwards	"	15 00
424	E. P. Edwards	"	48 50
425	E. W. C. Vanderveer	"	14 83
426	G. E. Ludlow	"	30 00
427	C. C. Winkle	"	38 68
428	Everett & Pierson	"	183 85
429	Diederick Kreis	"	183 40
430	Charles J. Fox	"	101 11
431	Charles J. Fox	"	167 99
432	Philip Jahn	"	139 00
433	William T. Kirk	"	159 64
434	E. M. Burnett	"	10 70
435	G. S. Doty	"	13 75
436	James B. Woodruff	"	22 18
437	William Buchanan	"	41 45
438	William T. Kirk	"	893 50
439	Theodore Gray	"	99 43
440	C. B. Ten Eyck	"	10 00
441	S. P. Debbie, agent	"	14 50
442	S. P. Debbie, agent	"	11 25
443	S. P. Debbie, agent	"	11 25
444	George Wahl	"	208 00
445	A. C. Doty	"	8 00
446	John Maxwell	"	42 88
447	John Maxwell	"	56 88
448	John Maxwell	"	11 00
449	D. W. Day & Son	"	16 60
450	D. W. Doty & Son	"	22 85
451	Gustave Deinlein	"	206 90
452	Charles Badgley	"	40 00
453	John Tyson	"	76 50
454	A. M. Trowbridge	"	3 85
455	D. W. Day & Son	"	9 25
456	P. J. Fleming	"	65 76
457	Frank Murphy	"	97 00
458	John Duffy	"	23 75
459	Christopher Digan	"	23 00
460	F. W. Happel	"	7 00
461	John M. Ledley	"	30 00
462	G. H. Koester	"	32 50
463	George A. Clark	"	5 00
464	George A. Clark	"	10 00
465	Julius Beck	"	14 75
466	James W. Fink	"	26 25
467	John B. Metzinger	"	2 25
468	John Foss & Co	"	4 50
469	John Paynter & Son	"	36 70
470	John M. Bachman	"	60 87
471	Charles Odell	"	34 06
472	John Conrad, Jr	"	20 00
473	Adam Gerlach	"	28 50
474	John Conrad	"	3 50
475	Lewis W. Haviland	"	9 75
476	Thomas Gallagher	"	28 00
477	Charles Odell	"	60 00
478	Gerrith F. Roll	"	47 00
479	D. K. Ryno	Incidentals,	15 00
480	Warren Fo'nd'y & Mach'e Co	Bridges,	226 20
481	S. R. Ryno	Salaries,	25 00
482	E. R. O'Reilly	"	41 66
483	John T. Moore	Bridges,	137 61
484	John T. Moore	"	33 52
485	John T. Moore	"	18 27
486	William Westervelt	"	84 00
487	William Westervelt	"	14 50
488	Fentin Hebbits	"	210 00
489	William H. Brokaw	"	25 58
490	James G. Moore	"	400 00
491	Christopher Quinn	"	35 00
492	John Campbell	"	7 00
493	A. J. Collins	"	7 00
494	Julius Beck	"	17 50
495	R. Drake	"	74 12
496	C. W. Schomp	"	3 00
497	Frank Murphy	"	46 00
498	George V. Muchmore	"	31 43
499	J. W. Hughes	"	534 75
500	W. Delaney	"	10 00
501	B. Doyle	"	47 00
502	Alfred Winans	"	37 00
503	John A. Lee	"	141 38
504	Michael Maloy	"	25 00
505	J. B. Crane	"	60 96
506	J. W. Hope	"	35 95
507	J. W. Hope	"	90 37
508	Louis Quien	"	8 00
509	Louis Quien	"	25 00
510	Louis Quien	"	28 00
511	V. G. Smythe	"	2 51
512	Frank Eller	"	10 00
513	Frank Eller	"	10 00
514	James Reily	"	6 57
515	James Reily	"	10 00
516	William R. Ogden	"	10 00
517	David Busch	"	33 30
518	John H. Sheridan	"	45 00
519	Samuel Moore & Sons Co	"	1 89
520	N. J. Dry Dock Co	"	4 98
521	Philip Feltman	"	15 00
522	James J. Brennen	"	75 00
523	Elizabeth Gas Co	Public Buildings,	76 35
524	Oliver & Carter	"	23 75
525	Thomas B. Budd	"	163 00
526	Thomas B. Budd	"	30 95
527	T. F. & H. C. Sayre	"	6 12
528	E. P. Edwards	"	67 42
529	E. P. Edwards	"	117 16
530	William B. Tucker	"	120 01
531	Central Gas and Elec. Fix. Co	"	30 40
532	D. B. Provost	"	180 00
533	Elizabeth Moran	"	25 00
534	H. V. Butler & Co	"	188 00
535	Alexander Kerr	"	165 27
536	John C. Blore	"	2 15
537	Joseph Higgins	"	74 00
538	Charles W. Irwin	"	804 90
539	George Smith	"	74 00
540	Joseph G. Ogden	"	51 75
541	John C. Rankin	Stationery,	41 00
542	John C. Rankin	"	48 75
543	John C. Rankin	"	18 50
544	Noah Woodruff	Member's pay,	62 00
545	Frederick Miller	"	44 00
546	F. W. Westcott	"	72 50
547	Henry Krouse	"	152 00
548	W. M. Oliver	Incidentals,	344 00
549	B. Holmes	"	200 00
550	Cook & Hall	"	2 50
551	George H. Horning	Coroner,	72 27
552	George H. Horning	"	43 35
553	George Kyte	Court,	863 63
554	William H. Sault	"	1 30
555	George Wright	"	35 88
556	H. J. Schoppe	"	20 00
557	T. F. McCormick	"	391 67
558	L. S. Hyer	"	35 00
559	J. Williams Crane	"	35 00
560	H. W. Knight	"	60 00
561	James Ritchie	"	75 00
562	Cook & Hall	"	42 00
563	Edward Newburger	"	150 00
564	Henry Sauer	Jail,	12 96
565	E. S. C. Newbury	"	14 40
566	J. W. Hilderbrant & Co	"	59 37
567	Michael Bender	"	50 52
568	J. O. Brokaw	"	13 04
569	H. J. Schmidt	"	5 85
570	Thomas B. Smith	"	8 75
571	E. S. Newbury	"	28 74
572	A. S. E. Decker	Committee Expenses,	5 50
573	Noah Woodruff	"	17 05
574	F. W. Westcott	"	19 55
575	Henry Krouse	"	40 70
576	A. S. Clark	"	4 00
577	W. H. Barton	"	7 00
578	Hillpot & Ayers	County Roads,	1,706 65
579	Louis Quien	"	172 50
580	James W. Fink	Co. Road Repairs,	54 50
581	Wm. Chamberlain	" "	3,261 56
582	Wm. Chamberlain	" "	269 25
583	Louis Quien	" "	31 50
584	Wm. Chamberlain	" "	196 20
585	Summit Record	Publication,	25 00
586	Daily Leader	"	25 00
587	N. J. State Hospital, quarter ending Nov. 15, 1894	Lunacy,	8,089 46
588	W. R. Coddington	Salaries,	75 00
589	E. M. Wood	"	250 00
590	S. R. Ryno	"	25 00
591	E. B. Grier	Jail,	62 50
592	E. E. Newbury	"	14 49
593	Michael Bender	"	64 92
594	J. W. Hilderbrant & Co	"	78 59
595	James O. Brokaw	"	14 25
596	William Ball	"	25 50
597	J. E. Marsh	"	81 05
598	H. J. Schmidt	"	8 60
599	Thomas B. Smith	"	6 00
600	John C. Blore	"	337 50
601	Ross Hook	"	75 00
602	E. S. E. Newbury	"	27 80
603	George Kyte	Court.	644 25
604	L. S. Hyer	"	95 00
605	H. W. Knight	"	30 00
606	J. W. Crane	"	95 00
607	T. F. McCormick	"	391 67
608	James Ritchie	"	75 00
609	J. H. White	"	6 50
610	Henry Smith	"	47 50
611	Henry Smith	"	5 00
612	S. Cahill, Jr.	"	47 50
613	S. Cahill, Jr.	"	5 00
614	Robert Walpole	"	66 50
615	Robert Walpole	"	7 00
616	M. W. Boyle	"	50 00
617	M. W. Boyle	"	5 00
618	H. J. Schoppe	"	47 50
619	H. J. Schoppe	"	5 00
620	John H. Sheridan	"	47 50
621	John H. Sheridan	"	5 00
622	Samuel Morgan	"	50 00
623	Samuel Morgan	"	5 00
624	William H. Sault	"	5 00
625	William H. Sault	"	47 50
626	Frank H. Dunn	"	101 40
627	W. R. Mattox	"	8 40
628	John McNamara	"	5 00
629	John McNamara	"	47 50
630	J. L. Nees	Bridges,	11 50
631	William T. Kirk	"	32 70
632	C. J. Fox	"	65 68
633	Isaac Winans	"	5 00
634	Everett & Pierson	"	188 00
635	John Schmidt	"	17 50
636	J. B. Crane	"	36 00
637	M. W. Mollow	"	22 50
638	Louis Quien	"	13 00
639	Louis Quien	"	8 00
640	Adam Gerlach	"	339 50
641	Adam Gerlach	"	38 50
642	Adam Gerlach	"	494 50
643	Samuel Clark	"	13 02
644	Frank Sohl	"	10 00
645	James Horner	"	3 00
646	Michael McGrath	"	18 00
647	Frank Murphy	"	47 00
648	A. J. Koester	"	25 00
649	A. J. Koester	"	14 00
650	William T. Kirk	"	88 05
651	C. W. Schomp	"	97 50
652	Wm. T. Kirk	"	37 64
653	Henry Brown	"	11 50
654	Wm. Allen	"	11 30
655	Chas. Brandt	"	14 00
656	Jas. B. Woodruff	"	10 00
657	O. S. Pierson	"	20 00
658	O. S. Pierson	"	2 75
659	W. T. Kirk	"	42 15
660	James Coles	"	280 00
661	Jno. Tobin	"	22 00
662	A. J. Collins	"	6 00
663	James M. French	"	14 55
664	Geo. Conger	"	50 00
665	Philip Feltman	"	17 25
666	Jas. J. Brennen	"	134 00
667	Jas. J. Brennen	"	50 00
668	L. C. Wurst	"	67 00
669	L. C. Wurst	"	325 70
670	John Lapp	"	478 80
671	Jas. W. Fink	County Road Repairs	50 00
672	Louis Quien	" "	49 50
673	Wm. Chamberlain	" "	5,799 26
674	Wm. Chamberlain	" "	186 55
675	Wm. Chamberlain	" "	154 80
676	Louis Quien	County Roads	119 50
677	Wm. T. Kirk	"	121 20
678	Elizabeth Daily Journal	Elections	30 00
679	Noah Woodruff	Committee Expenses	4 90
680	J. F. Hubbard	"	15 90
681	W. H. Swain	"	33 20
682	J. Martin Roll	"	42 00
683	Jas. C. Ogden	Members Pay	54 90
684	Noah Woodruff	"	34 00
685	J. F. Hubbard	"	86 25
686	W. H. Hulskamper	"	98 00
687	W. H. Swain	"	64 00
688	Geo. W. Littell	"	70 00
689	A. S. Clark	"	84 00
690	J. M. Roll	"	120 25
691	Advocate Pub. Co	Publication	25 00
692	Elizabeth Daily Journal	"	25 00
693	L. S. Hyer	"	25 00
694	D. M. Smythe	"	25 00
695	India Alkali Works	Public Buildings	8 54
696	Protection Eng. Co. No. 1	"	50 00
697	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co	"	80
698	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co	"	21 35
699	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co	"	40 25
700	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co	"	21 20
701	Central Gas & Elec. Fix. Co	"	8 60
702	Elizabeth Moran	"	25 00
703	The Suburban Elec. Co	"	24 88
704	John J. Slater	"	16 00
705	Spicer & Hubbard	"	68 00
706	D. A. Woodhouse	"	10 44
707	The Babcock & Wilcox Co	"	22 58
708	The Elizabeth Water Co	"	62 50
709	Wm. B. Tucker	"	31 80
710	J. C. Pope	Incidentals	12 00
711	G. R. Ryno	"	23 30
712	Elizabeth Daily Journal	"	
713	Geo. McGhee	"	273 12
714	M. W. Halsey	"	246 66
715	Wm. H. Meeker	"	246 67
716	J. C. Pope & Co	"	185 00
717	Geo. Wilcox	"	112 00
718	Rahway Mutual Ins. Co	"	87 50
719	B. Holmes	"	130 78
720	F. A. Dunham	Stationery	15 00
721	Advocate Pub. Co	"	4 00
722	Albert Merrick	Bridges	20 00
723	O. Bonnell	"	45 81
724	Dennis Long	"	5 00
725	J. S. Irving	"	22 82
726	J. J. Carey	"	35 00
727	J. J. Carey	"	70 00
728	Washington Eng. Co. No. 3	"	21 25
729	Jas. J. Carey	"	12 00
730	Central N. J. Herald	Publication	25 00
731	Summit Record	"	25 00
732	Union Co. Standard	"	25 00
733	Elizabeth Daily Leader	"	25 00
734	E. D. Badgley	Members Pay	33 45
735	E. D. Badgley	Committee Expenses	9 45
736	Geo. Kyte	Court	1,364 95
737	Jas. L. Bodwell	"	6 00
638	Jas. L. Bodwell	"	87 00
739	Geo. Wright	"	6 40
740	Jas. H. White	"	61 75
741	H. J. Shoppe	"	25 48
742	Jno. H. Lamb	"	22 00
743	P. E. Tufts, P. M.	Incidentals	5 00
744	P. Casey & Co	"	15 00
745	J. C. Pope & Co	"	61 66
746	G. C. Korn	Public Buildings	2 75
747	Elizabeth Gas Co	"	38 10
748	C. A. Smith & Co	"	105 50
749	Albert Smith & Sons	"	15 00
750	Suburban Elec. Co	"	5 43
751	The Suburban Elec. Co	"	46 94
752	C. A. Lehmann	"	134 60
753	E. C. Beitel	"	3 50
754	E. C. Beitel	"	2 50
755	Adam Young	Elections	30 00
756	F. A. Pope	"	30 00
757	F. W. Hand	"	30 00
758	V. W. Nash	"	30 00
759	F. F. Chase	"	30 00
760	H. G. Adams	"	30 00
761	Geo. W. Moore	"	31 40
762	J. J. Rafferty	"	24 01
763	L. F. Wadsworth	"	24 00
764	R. C. Coriell	"	24 00
765	O. P. Vosseller	"	23 25
766	J. H. Tier, Jr.	"	23 25
767	Chas. Giese	"	3 00
768	S. W. Wakefield	"	22 51
769	G. Thorn	"	27 90
770	W. L. Gloak	"	22 51
771	M. H. Cleaves	"	18 39
772	J. J. Angleman	"	22 51
773	Fred F. Beekman	"	16 51
774	S. R. Hope	"	3 00
775	F. Vandervoost	"	20 62
776	A. E. Stover	"	22 12
777	A. Mulford	"	23 62
778	J. H. Doane	"	22 12
779	L. G. Timpson	"	24 82
780	Wm. Messerschmidt	"	24 82
781	N. Myers	"	3 00
782	David Hand	"	24 08
783	Geo. D. White	"	21 00
784	W. P. Spangenberg	"	17 88
785	Alfred Cocks	"	19 88
786	Edward Willis	"	19 88
787	J. B. Gutteridge	"	19 88
788	Dennis Carney	"	3 00
789	W. S. Marsh	"	12 00
790	J. F. Sheppard	"	22 51
791	Cadwallader Jones	"	3 00
792	F. D. Fuller	"	26 96
793	B. F. Coriell	"	29 41
794	F. M. Bacon	"	21 50
795	M. M. Dunham	"	11 25
796	F. M. Dunham	"	23 26
797	Wm T. Newman	"	23 63
798	M. R. Flynn	"	23 63
799	J. H. Searing	"	23 63
800	J. F. Casey	"	22 88
801	Ab'm Angleman	"	28 58
802	C. A. Angleman	"	29 83
803	T. A. McCarthy	"	33 23
804	P. J. Revelle	"	23 63
805	J. W. Dixon	"	23 63
806	J. B. Martin	"	23 63
807	J. R. Phillips	"	25 88
808	J. B. Higgins	"	20 63
809	Edw. Schriner	"	3 00
810	J. F. McMurray	"	152 80
811	John Stelle	"	19 13
812	Thos. Thompson	"	19 13
813	Geo. Cordes	"	19 13
814	Fred. Ritter	"	19 13
815	Aug. Ritter	"	15 63
816	E. L. Smith	"	14 63
817	A. C. Russel	"	3 00
818	B. King	"	30 00
819	R. C. Plume	"	20 54
820	N. R. Foster, Treas	"	30 00
821	Wm. R. Buckley	"	30 53
822	J. E. Goodman	"	21 38
823	G. A. Clark	"	21 38
824	Jno. Schmidt	"	22 13
825	C. H. French	"	14 62
826	Randolph Drake	"	21 07
827	Stephen S. Price	"	30 01
828	E. S. E. Newbury	"	33 01
829	John A. Etheredge	"	30 01
830	L. F. Mulford	"	30 01
831	John F. Crist	"	24 01
832	W. H. Roll	"	[illegible]
833	W. T. Day, Jr.	"	17 43
834	A. L. Burnett	"	13 50
835	J. F. Wahl	"	21 50
836	J. M. Wilcox	"	15 75
837	William Woodruff	"	18 00
838	A. M. Drake	"	21 50
839	George Wilcox	"	35 00
840	H. F. Barrell	"	3 00
841	Patterson Woldron	"	18 00
842	A. J. Koster	"	23 80
843	A. J. Lauenstein	"	18 00
844	Charles W. Schomp	"	15 00
845	D. S. Jeakens	"	15 00
846	T. L. Stearns	"	3 00
847	T. D. Sickley	"	20 63
848	John Schomp	"	20 63
849	W. C. Griffin	"	12 00
850	W. F. Byland	"	30 03
851	J. W. Hughes	"	20 63
852	J. V. Murphy	"	3 00
853	Richard Phair	"	23 63
854	Thomas Baird	"	46 30
855	J. J. McGrath	"	25 83
856	R. J. Muldowney	"	23 63
857	J. H. Kelly	"	20 63
858	R. S. Shapter	"	34 73
859	F. C. Kelly	"	20 03
860	John H. Pheasant	"	23 67
861	John B. Sheridan	"	20 63
862	T. J. Scott	"	22 87
863	H. B. Coggeshall	"	22 87
864	D. T. Magie	"	22 87
865	O S. Bogert	"	22 87
866	Alexander Cummings	"	[illegible]
867	J. B. Woodruff	"	18 37
868	William A. Keddie	"	3 00
869	A. M. Woodruff	"	30 00
870	A. C. Halsted	"	18 00
871	A. C. Halsted	"	22 30
872	James A. Long	"	21 02
873	S. D. Ball	"	18 75
874	Dennis Long	"	18 00
875	D. B. Wade	"	22 87
876	George M. Miller	"	22 87
877	John Leyser	"	28 87
878	T. C. Faitoute	"	22 87
879	A. P. Morris	"	19 18
880	L. A. Dutcher	"	3 00
881	William Thompson	"	[illegible]
882	Joseph Sanford	"	[illegible]
883	A. M. Woodruff	"	[illegible]
884	H. P. Manning	"	21 95
885	Charles D. Reese	"	26 83
886	H. B. Miller	"	27 58
887	F. B. Kurzhals	"	22 89
888	F. R. Pennington	"	27 58
889	R. D. Kane	"	29 08
890	George W. Peek	"	19 89
891	H. E. Ferris	"	28 70
892	Charles E. Smith	"	7 13
893	L. C. Theis	"	16 88
894	Thomas O'Neill	"	27 90
895	Edward White	"	25 50
896	John C. Hall	"	19 50
897	I. I. Ross, Town Clerk	"	22 50
898	I. I. Ross, Town Clerk	"	60 00
899	William E. Hurly	"	36 34
900	John H. Stephen	"	24 38
901	D. J. Bunn	"	24 38
902	J. J. Coffey	"	27 88
903	William H. Clarkson	"	20 38
904	A. J. Halliday	"	21 75
905	George V. Audelfinger, Jr.	"	23 63
906	Thomas Wrinston	"	23 63
907	James H. Putnam	"	27 18
908	L. H. Clark	"	23 25
909	F. C. Hill	"	24 37
910	H. P. Ryno	"	19 50
911	Thomas Healy	"	23 85
912	W. T. Dunham	"	21 00
913	S. T. Gibbons	"	31 51
914	William H. Way	"	22 52
915	William H. Freeman	"	25 52
916	J. D Trussler	"	25 02
917	George L. Reed	"	25 02
918	James H. Brunt	"	28 02
919	Joseph R. Rollison	"	25 02
920	H. H. Gabrielle	"	27 13
921	W. T. White	"	23 63
922	W. B. Bennett	"	23 63
923	D. B. Clark	"	23 63
924	H. B. Bunn	"	22 63
925	William H. Miller	"	24 13
926	S. R. Ryno	"	217 50
927	David Farren	"	31 50
928	Albert Leisner	"	33 01
929	John J. Clancy	"	37 51
930	J. D. Leary	"	31 51
931	J. O'Neill	"	34 50
932	John Bartlett	"	34 50
933	Luke Matson	"	3 00
934	Dennis Long	"	2 67
935	J. J. Carey	"	32 69
936	William L. A. Roehner	"	31 12
937	John Desmond	"	3 00
938	E. R. O'Brien	"	30 75
939	William W. Moore	"	31 75
940	Frank Rea	"	30 75
941	D. J. Egan	"	33 75
942	William J. Kenely	"	33 75
943	L. J. Park	"	30 75
944	M. O'Laughlin	"	3 00
945	A. Loventz	"	33 75
946	Robert Higgins	"	30 75
947	Charles Wear	"	31 75
948	Charles L. Gillies	"	30 75
949	J. J. Franklin	"	30 75
950	James McGann	"	27 75
951	Wm. McCracken	"	3 00
952	Edw. Grace	"	34 16
953	J. McDonough	"	31 51
954	James McLaughlin	"	29 26
955	Michael Connaughton	"	25 51
956	D. J. Cunningham	"	28 51
957	Wm. J. Campbell	"	3 00
958	Thos. F. Mackessy	"	28 51
959	Patrick O. Neill	"	9 00
960	Aug. Wolf	"	26 63
961	James Rea	"	29 63
962	Daniel Haggerty	"	26 63
963	Wm. A. Walsh	"	21 38
964	I. P. Cresmer	"	33 95
965	Jos. Denman	"	3 00
966	L. H. Hand	"	33 75
967	G. B. Lester	"	28 50
968	T. A. Brady	"	30 00
969	J. J. Higgins	"	26 00
970	R. N. Hand	"	31 50
971	J. F. McDonald	"	26 25
972	Jas. H. Wind	"	3 00
973	H. F. Robinson	"	32 25
974	J. B. Adams	"	30 00
975	David Kirk	"	28 50
976	Jas. Powers	"	28 50
977	John Whelan	"	31 50
978	C. E. Pountney	"	27 75
979	Frank Cavanagh	"	3 00
980	Isaac M. Littell	"	26 73
981	A. S. Coleman	"	24 38
982	C. J. Daley	"	24 38
983	Wm. Moser, Jr.	"	29 38
984	R. J. Daly	"	26 63
985	John A. Lutz	"	23 63
986	John A. Lutz	"	1 50
987	Wm. Barry	"	3 00
988	Frederick Hand	"	28 13
989	Jno. J. Slifer	"	25 13
990	Jeremiah Canty	"	25 13
991	Wm. J. McManus	"	25 13
992	Wm. J. Lenox	"	25 13
993	Frank Lehman	"	3 00
994	Robert McConnell	"	25 13
995	Robert McConnell	"	1 89
996	Jas. Seymour	"	28 00
997	Edward Baldwin, Jr.	"	27 00
998	Thos. B. Smith	"	30 00
999	P. J. Connell	"	27 00
1000	H. T. Scheckler	"	27 00
1001	Frank McNeirney	"	30 00
1002	Jno. P. Smith	"	3 00
1003	V. T. L. Meyer	"	27 00
1004	Wm. E. Arlett	"	27 00
1005	D. F. Collins	"	30 00
1006	L. E. Meyer	"	27 00
1007	Chas. E. Richards	"	30 00
1008	John Heiney	"	3 00
1009	H. H. Walker	"	29 63
1010	Robert Murray	"	29 63
1011	P. W. Tolan	"	33 63
1012	J. H. Geiger	"	29 63
1013	J. T. Styler	"	29 00
1014	P. N. Noll, Jr.	"	30 00
1015	J. E. Lucas	"	3 08
1016	Frank Ohrenberger	"	29 63
1017	J. W. Mead	"	29 63
1018	C. F. Peters	"	29 63
1019	D. R. Rogers	"	32 60
1020	Henry Conrad	"	28 50
1021	Geo. Frank	"	28 50
1022	Jos. Higgins	"	3 05
1023	Wm. W. MacIndoe	"	33 75
1024	Thos. G. Moore	"	33 75
1025	Jas. Sweeney	"	36 75
1026	P. J. Lynch	"	32 38
1027	J. D. E. Ritter	"	32 37
1028	H. D. Blair	"	33 20
1029	H. D. Wolcott	"	3 08
1030	T. S. Payne	"	28 88
1031	C. W. Smith	"	31 88
1032	John H. Lamb	"	32 88
1033	J. P. Clark	"	28 83
1034	Wm. H. Williams	"	34 15
1035	Geo. A. Mooney	"	30 75
1036	Frank C. Ogden	"	30 75
1037	Jno. A. Glogher	"	30 75
1038	Jno. C. Luster	"	29 20
1039	Wm. H. Knowles	"	31 58
1040	F. J. McCloud	"	33 10
1041	Jno. C. Winans	"	3 03
1042	Henry Hartman	"	29 68
1043	L. C. Wurst	"	33 83
1044	Jacob Kuehler	"	31 13
1045	L. J. Sauer	"	29 65
1046	Alex. Kaufman	"	27 75
1047	A. V. Lutz	"	27 70
1048	T. H. Kieper	"	3 05
1049	F. A. Price	"	27 75
1050	F. D. Morse	"	27 75
1051	T. F. Coleman	"	27 70
1052	T. C. Lathrop	"	29 00
1053	L. W. Clarkhuff	"	27 05
1054	M. D. Wilson	"	24 70
1055	John Maynes	"	3 05
1056	Wm. A. Miller	"	30 75
1057	H. C. J. Smith	"	27 75
1058	H. L. Cook	"	29 25
1059	F. J. Schears, Jr.	"	27 70
1060	S. M. Meeker	"	25 50
1061	A. M. Richards	"	29 50
1062	Michael Couhig	"	3 05
1063	T. K. Wheeler	"	27 75
1064	Alfred Conger	"	32 25
1065	S. J. Holland	"	27 70
1066	P. A. Dougherty	"	30 00
1067	Wm. M. Parker	"	25 50
1068	W. O. Richards	"	29 50
1069	Jos. Schaffner	"	3 05
1070	Thos. A. Doe	"	23 25
1071	Geo. W. Hall	"	27 75
1072	J. H. R. Corbet	"	23 25
1073	Thos. J. Tevlin	"	23 20
1074	F. A. White	"	19 75
1075	Geo. V. VanArsdale	"	21 70
1076	E. R. Merrill	"	3 03
1077	J. C. Calvert	"	28 13
1078	Wm. J. Angell	"	28 13
1079	Wm. J. McNamara	"	31 13
1080	Jno. F. Nugent	"	28 13
1081	Jos. Lawler	"	26 13
1082	Frank G. Payne	"	28 10
1083	Edward Dillon	"	3 05
1084	Jas. J. Manning, City Clerk	"	094 90
1085	Central N. J. Herald	"	45 00
1086	D. M. Smythe	"	5 40
1087	Summit Record	"	14 50
1088	Wm. M. Oliver	"	65 52
1089	L. S. Hyer	"	21 60
1090	F. W. Runyon	"	20 00
1091	S. R. Ryno	"	35 60
1092	S. R. Ryno	"	50 00
1093	Wm. M. Oliver	"	717 17
1094	Wm. T. Kirk	Bridges	589 00
1095	Wm. Chamberlain	Co. Rd. Repairs	831 90
1096	Wm. Chamberlain	" "	202 35
1097	F. L. & A. Heidritter	" "	12 50
1098	Jas. W. Fink	" "	50 00
1099	Louis Quien	" "	26 00
1100	Geo. Kyte	Courts	2,945 04
1101	Wm. M. Oliver	"	168 24
1102	Wm. Howard	"	5 00
1103	T. F. McCormick	"	391 66
1104	H. W. Knight	"	60 00
1105	H. W. Knight	"	149 40
1106	Jas. Ritchie	"	75 00
1107	F. C. Marsh	"	36 30
1108	J. Wms. Crane	"	105 00
1109	L. S. Hyer	"	105 00
1110	S. D. Ball	"	4 30
1111	Jno. McNamara	"	60 00
1112	James White	"	81 25
1113	Amos Moffett	"	7 00
1114	Amos Moffett	"	150 50
1115	Samuel Morgan	"	2 30
1116	Samuel Morgan	"	62 50
1117	Wm. H. Sault	"	60 00
1118	Henry Smith	"	60 00
1119	H. J. Schoppe	"	50 00
1120	Jas. L. Bodwell	"	42 00
1121	Michael W. Boyle	"	62 50
1122	Isaac A. Bunn	"	132 00
1123	Isaac A. Bunn	"	6 00
1124	Robert Walpole	"	84 00
1125	Edward R. Kelly	"	30 29
1126	Geo. H. Bruce	"	18 35
1127	Wm. R. Mattox	"	6 50
1128	Wm. R. Mattox	"	4 60
1129	Wm. Newcorn	"	5 50
1130	E. R. Collins	"	20 99
1131	V. W. Nash	"	23 95
1132	Oliver Conlin	"	07 50
1133	Jno. H. Sheridan	"	60 00
1134	S. Cabill, Jr.	"	60 00
1135	John H. Lamb	"	1 30
1136	W. M. Oliver	"	84 00
1137	Victor Mravlag	Corner	50 00
1138	Jno. A. Haliday	Committee Exp	6 13
1139	W. H. Swain	"	14 00
1140	Henry Krouse	"	39 85
1141	W. H. Barton	"	10 00
1142	P. J. Bindenberger	"	19 00
1143	John H. Tice	"	20 50
1144	Roger Clogher	Public Buildings	4 00
1145	Brucklacher Bros	"	8 53
1146	Jos. G. Ogden	"	24 00
1147	Williams & Bassett	"	9 00
1148	Wm. B. Tucker	"	17 60
1149	Jno. R. Rankin	"	1 25
1150	Elizabeth Moran	"	25 00
1151	Alex. Kerr	"	10 50
1152	W. H. Swain	Members Pay	48 00
1153	Frederick Miller	"	50 00
1154	Henry Krouse	"	38 00
1155	Jno. A. Haliday	"	56 00
1156	Wm. Howard	"	25 10
1157	Chr. Ehrlick	"	50 65
1158	John H. Tier	"	98 00
1159	Hillpott & Ayers	County Roads	2,519 62
1160	Louis Quien	"	123 50
1161	Jno. C. Rankin & Co	Stationery	94 10

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall st., New York.

SEWAGE BEDS ASSURED

But Little Opposition to the Proposed System.

HOW THEY WORK ELSEWHERE.

The Ordinance Advanced to Second Reading and Ordered Engrossed—Allen Hazen, an Authority, Sets Aside the Fears Entertained by Dunellen Residents—Rev. Mr. Martine Discussed the Question From a Moral Point of View, and Mr Nelson Talked Sarcasm—Other Business of the Council.

The only opposition in the Common Council Monday to the progress of the ordinance authorizing the purchase of the necessary land for the sewage beds, was from a half dozen Dunellenites, whose voices and pens have been raised against the proposed system of sewage disposal for this city for the past year.

The residents of that little borough have become greatly agitated thereat and as a consequence sent this committee to the council to present the petition protesting against the establishment of the intermittent filtration system. A few minutes after eight o'clock the ran guard of the delegation wandered into the council chamber and pre-empted seats in the corner furtherest from the door. Here they set for a half hour, during which time three more of their friends came in at different intervals and joined the little cluster. They were having a conference of wise looks and whispered words all to themselves when President See called the council to order. Councilman Fisk immediately moved that the regular order of business be dispensed with and that the sewer ordinance be taken up for consideration. This was adopted, and Mr. Fisk followed with another motion that an opportunity be given to those who desired to be heard in favor of or in opposition to the proposed ordinance.

Rev. Mr. Martine, of Dunellen, arose and said that he had been requested by his fellow citizens to come to this meeting and oppose such action as was proposed to be taken. Mr. Martine said that the great trouble he had in speaking at that time was that he had been requested to come at so late an hour that he wasn't exactly prepared to talk effectively. If he had been notified some time ago that he was wanted to talk on this subject he said he would have brought along scientific arguments. But unfortunately for him and for his remarks, so far as having any effect on the councilmen were concerned, his scientific facts were left at home. Mr. Martine was resourceful, and so long as he did not have the scientific facts at hand he applied moral arguments to the question.

Mr. Martine had heard a good deal about the Framingham sewage beds, all of which had been more or less favorable to the system as proposed in this city. However, he thought that if he could investigate the beds he could bring home the worse side of them, and then a great many people would change their minds. The establishment of the system in this city, he considered, would be a nuisance.

From the moral point of the subject he directed a question at the councilmen asking them how they would like to have their neighbors do the same to them that they propose doing to Dunellen. Mr. Martine closed his remarks by reading and presenting a petition from Dunellen residents protesting against the construction of the beds, on the ground that it would destroy the value of property, contaminate their water supply and do other bad and ruinous things. The petition had 372 signatures.

Alfred E. Nelson followed Mr. Martine. Mr. Nelson is celebrated as the man who has been writing the series of articles in The Dunellen Call in opposition to the plans of disposal proposed for Plainfield on Plainfield land.

From the start his arguments were sarcasm. He had talked along this line for a few minutes, when Councilman Frost suggested to the president that Mr. Nelson confine himself to a discussion of the merits of the subject. The president so suggested. This broke the Dunellen authority and advisor all up. He stood for a moment at loss for something to say. Just then he noticed that he carried a formidable looking document in his hand, which proved to be a petition from Plainfield residents who were following out the same lines of opposition as the Dunellen petitioners. He talked about there petition for a moment or two when he caught up the line of thought Mr. Frost had made him lose, and reiterated substantially what he has published in his letters. One of his new thoughts was that a man only needs a nose to locate sewage beds in a town where they have been established. Mr. Nelson concluded by presenting the petition, in which the signers ask for a tide-water disposal.

Mr. Frost said that since the sewer system was started the best of advice in every phase of work had been hired. By doing this the city had been able to steer clear of the costly obstructions and experiments which had characterized like work in Westfield and elsewhere. It was therefore along this same line that the services of Albert Hazen was secured.

Mr. Hazen was introduced by Mr. Frost and spoke as follows:

This question of getting rid of the sewage from our cities is one of the problems which is attracting the attention of growing cities, not only in America but in all parts of the world, and it is a difficult question, there is no doubt about that. One of the first, I think the first, method of solving it was to turn the sewage into the nearest water course or stream. That method of getting rid of the sewage in some cases is fairly satisfactory where the rivers are large and the cities upon their banks not too frequent, the sewage is carried away rapidly, and in case the water in the rivers is not used for drinking purposes below, there is no very serious effects from it. I might mention St. Louis, New Orleans and many other cities which discharge their sewage in that way.

There are other cities that are able to turn their sewage into tide-water. New York is a case in point, where the very strong tide from the North and East rivers remove the sewage with considerable rapidiiy and I believe there is no great complaint. In Boston where there are very strong tidal currents the sewage was formerly discharged in the harbor and afterwards grew to be a nuisance, and the city gave up that form of discharge some years ago and built at an expense of many millions of dollars a system to carry the sewage of the city down to some islands at the mouth of the harbor some six miles below the city, and in that way it is carried out to sea where it does not return and cause any offense.

In the case of inland cities and towns which are not upon large rivers other methods of sewage disposal are employed and other means have been devised to meet these cases. Among these, one of the prominent methods is chemical precipitation. This was used to a limited extent in this country. Worcester, Mass., where the sewage of about 100,000 inhabitants is treated before being discharged; then East Orange, N. J., a neighbor of these parts, and there are a number of other small places in America. In Europe the process is more extensively used. In the central part of England where the country is almost covered up with great cities, where land is held at a very high price, so that it is hardly possible to obtain ample, and where the land is not adapted to the work of purification, this process, at best, is an imperfect process. It removes the solid matters—but not the matters in solution—the germ of disease, consequently it is only adopted as a last resort where other methods of treatment cannot be used to advantage.

The other processes of treatment, the leading processes, are intermittent filtration and broad irrigation. These processes that I may consider as two processes, are really one. The principle involved in the two are exactly the same, the difference is that in broad irrigation the sewage water is utilized for the growing of crops, while in intermittent filtration is to treat the largest quantity of sewage with the minimum area without very much regard to crops. The principle is the same.

This is the process which is regarded as the best for sewage treatment the world over. It is very extensively used in Europe and has been used quite a good deal in this country. Berlin, with over two millions of people, uses broad irrigation upon sandy farms which surround the city, and upon a material which is not very different from that which you propose for use in Plainfield.

In the South of England broad irrigation is very extensive, and in Birmingham and other great cities, where, by chemical precipitation, the effluent is put upon areas of land which are so small they would not, in themselves take all the sewage of the city, this process is the best process to be employed when the conditions are favorable. And one by one of the cities that formerly used other processes have given them up and have substituted land treatment.

In this country the condition for sewage disposal are somewhat different from those of Europe. When Worcester was wrestling with its sewage problem nine years ago they sent their expert, Mr. Allen, to Europe to study the question, and he found the European winters—England, France and Eastern Germany, were less severe than in Massachusetts and he argued, and correctly, that the fact of the less severe winters in England did not interfere with the land treatment, and that was one of the arguments which led Worcester to adopt chemical precipitation instead of land treatment. It was a short time after that the State of Massachusetts wished to investigate the problem of sewage disposal on quite a thorough scale, so at Lawrence in 1887 an experimental station was established to investigate the various processes of sewage treatment. Experiments were made with broad irrigation and intermittent filtration and chemical precipitation. I had the good fortune to be the one to take charge of the work there and retained that position for five years and over, up to the commencement of the World's Fair. Experiments were made there with different materials—with gravels, sands, soils, to see what results could be obtained with the different materials, to determine the laws which govern the process and the general rules which could be used elsewhere. We found that the process of applying to suitable material could be successfully carried out through our winters. We found that under favorable conditions effluents could be obtained so pure that I have very often drank of them and then in preference to the water supply of half the great cities of the United States. I have drank of the effluents of the sewage in Paris and other European cities and have never observed any ill effects.

We found that while these excellent results could be obtained under suitable conditions there were other materials with which corresponding results could not be obtained. There are materials which will not purify sewage, or at least will only purify it at such a low rate that it is not to be thought of.

I have spent today examining the land which it is proposed to use for treating the sewage of Plainfield, and which is the subject of the ordinance now before the council. The land, so far as I have been able to examine, on the ground without making as yet a more thorough test as I should like to make and hope to make later, it seems to be well adapted to the purposes for which you propose. It is a sandy material, and the sand in places is finer than could be desired but it is not so fine as to preclude obtaining first-rate results from it. It seems that if care is taken in preparing the surface, looking after the underdraining, and various other matters of detail, that if this is done you may expect with entire confidence to obtain results from it that will be satisfactory.

In regard to the nuisance which may be produced from it I may say that with five years experience at the Lawrence Experimental Station where my office was practically surrounded by areas which were used for sewage purification — some of them were managed to get the best results and some under extreme and unusual conditions not to get the best results—I never observed any unfavorable effect upon my health.

At Chicago I had charge of the sewage disposal there. It was by chemical precipitation and more likely to produce odor. My office was in the same area building where the sewage was treated. As we had to keep open twenty-four hours in the day I had a sleeping room there.

At Berlin, a city having about one hundred times the population of Plainfield, the farms are in such good condition that they have located the convalescent hospitals and other city institutions around the farms, and I have never heard any objections on the part of the people from living there, and there is quite a large population—people who carry on the farms, etc., and the health of the people living on these farms compares very favorably with the health of the people living in the city, as a whole.

In Paris they irrigate the land almost up in the gardens, and in England the farms are repeatedly put in between the villages, quite close together, and I have been astonished repeatedly to suddenly come upon irrigation where I did not expect it.

Regarding the art of applying sewage to land, the land is always kept in such condition that the sewage soaks rapidly away and they grow crops on the land, and if you were not aware of the existence of disposal beds you would only think they were raising better crops there than usual.

We have in Massachusetts as a result quite a number of these disposal beds. The first of them was South Framingham, where the conditions are unusually favorable and which has been in operation with great satisfaction to all parties interested. The last time I was there one man spent a part of a day taking care of it, and the crops were sold for several hundred dollars—way above the expense of operation. Marlborough and Gardner have been put in operation more recently and are giving quite as good results.

I wish to assure you, gentlemen, that I think that your committee on sewers are on the right track; that they have selected a piece of land which can be used for the purpose which is intended, and so far as I had opportunity to examine is the best land for the purpose, and that I think you can apply your sewage to this land and treat it and purify it and see that it will not be the cause of any offense, and if carefully and properly done, with the management you will secure, it will not be any cause of offense to the people.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hazen's talk Mr. Fisk moved that the ordinance be placed on second reading. Mr. Frazee moved that the motion be laid on the table. The motion was lost, Messrs. Frazee and Moore voting aye. On motion the bill was ordered engrossed.

After this regular order of business was returned to. A number of petitions and communications were received.

The Plainfield Street Railway Company asked for franchises for running cars over the following streets:

1—From the present terminus of the road on Watchung avenue through Watchung avenue to East Fifth street, through East Fifth street to Richmond street, through Richmond street to Putnam avenue, and through Putnam avenue to Woodland avenue, through Woodland avenue to South avenue, through South avenue to the station of the C. R. R. of N. J. at Netherwood.

2—From the present terminus of the road in Watchung avenue, through Watchung avenue to East Third street, through East Third street to Richmond street, through Richmond street to North avenue, through North avenue to the city line at the Township of Fanwood.

3—From the present terminus of the road in Front street at Grant avenue through Front street to the city line at Dunellen.

4—From the present terminus of the road on Watchung avenue through Watchung avenue to Fourth street and through Fourth street to Grant avenue.

A petition was received from the officials of the First M. E. church asking that the council appropriate sufficient money to place the town clock in running order.

Councilmen Westphal, Frazee and Ginna were appointed a committee to represent the council on the general committee Fourth of July celebration.

The recommendation of Robert Mc Cormick for special policeman by Mayor Gilbert was confirmed.

The police department was voted $75 for the purchase of new uniforms.

The city treasurer was authorized to borrow $1,500 for current expenses; also $10,000 at 4½ per cent. interest, to be used in payment of sewer work.

Liable to Be a Crash.

One of the immense plate glass windows of the post-office has settled and any heavy jar is liable to loosen it and cause a great crash.

It costs a dollar

and a few cents more a year for a family of five to eat

H-O Hornby's Oatmeal

in preference to the cheaper kinds. The difference is made up in satisfaction. Nothing is like it. Nothing equals it.

Steam Cooked That's Why.

H-O {Hornby's Oatmeal} Company, N. Y.

FERRIS' GOOD SENSE Corset Waists

Quality, Workmanship, and Shapes, unequaled.

Over A MILLION Mothers, Misses, and Children, wear them.

Modern ideas of healthful dress are perfected in this Corset Waist. For sale by all leading retailers.
Children's, 25c. to 75c. Misses', 50c. to $1.00. Ladies', $1.00 to $2.00.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Townsend's
Marble and Granite Works,
30 Somerset st., North Plainfield.

If you have not engaged your work I should be pleased to do it for you.

I buy only first-class Marble and Granite and do not sell unless at prices that will enable me to put up the work with credit to myself and justice to the parties purchasing.

I employ no agents and therefore am enabled to make a reduction in the price of my work to the customer, of the commission generally paid to agents.

I am under a very small expense in running my shop, myself and my son doing the larger portion of the work, and we personally attend to the setting of all work, and look upon business in this light, that Good Work and Good Material, at Fair Prices, is a standing advertise for my business, which will tend to build up trade, and I feel safe to warrant that no dealer can sell you the same work and same stock any cheaper than I can.

Hoping to be favored with your patronage, I am yours respectfully,

J. E. TOWNSEND, Manager.
Branch yard, Westfield, N. J.

W. B. CODINGTON,
Counsellor-at-Law,
Commissioner of Deeds, Master-in Chancery, Notary Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

GEORGE W. DAY,
General Auctioneer.
Sales of Personal Property solicited. P. O. Box 132, Dunellen, N. J., or address in care of Constitutionalist. Terms reasonable.

ALBERT HEDDEN
Livery & Boarding Stables
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SKIN GRAFTING A FAD

A LITTLE BOY'S PATRIOTISM CAUSED THE LOSS OF MUCH CUTICLE.

Society Girls and Business Men, Little Children and School Teachers of Montclair all Contribute a Piece to the Patchwork.

There is a little boy in Montclair, N. J., who had such a jolly Fourth of July celebration last year that he hasn't got over it yet. He nearly burned himself up with firecrackers and the wounds wouldn't heal.

The only thing the doctors could do for the little boy was to try skin grafting—that is, picking out nice, clean, fresh little bits of skin from people's arms and getting it to grow on the sore places. And ever since last Fourth of July the doctors have been doing this. It seems wonderful to relate that they have skin grafted no less than 11,000 little pieces of skin on him, and it will take 5,000 more to entirely heal the burns.

This little boy's name is Freddy Griffith, and he lives at No. 87 Forest street. His father, Mahlon Griffith, isn't a rich man. Freddy is twelve years old.

Like a good little, patriotic boy, he spent the glorious Fourth last year setting off fireworks, but he saved his choicest stock for evening. This consisted of a pocketful of red, white and blue cartridges which he intended to fire from a toy pistol. How it happened he has never been able to tell to this day, but about 9 o'clock that evening he put his left hand into his trousers pocket, when suddenly there was a tremendous explosion. All of the cartridges had exploded in his pocket at once.

His friends think that he must have forgotten a piece of lighted punk with which he had been setting off firecrackers and dropped it in among the cartridges. At any rate, the various explosives set fire to his clothing and he was terribly burned about the lower portion of the abdomen and body. His limbs were burned from the groin down to the knees. He was also severely burned about the thighs. The flesh was burned completely off the left hand and wrist. At first it was thought that the unfortunate little fellow could not possibly recover.

The first operation was performed in August last, and the Griffith home was besieged with men and women, boys and girls, of all ranks and conditions of life, anxious and eager to be operated upon for the benefit of the little sufferer. At that time Fred was not able to be out of bed. He lay with supports under his body in such a position as to keep the injured parts from coming in contact with anything that might irritate the burns.

The volunteers first bare their arms. Dr. Halsey then gives the arms an antiseptic wash, in order that every particle of dirt may be removed. It would not do for even an infinitesimal particle of foreign matter to remain on the graft when it is applied to the boy's wounds. This shows how exacting nature is. Then the doctor shaves the surface of the arm that he is going to operate on. By this means the cuticle is brought to its virgin whiteness and loses even its growth of tiny hairs. Then the operator takes a small pair of pincers, so delicate that the points can scarcely be distinguished with the naked eye, and with a quick motion raises a piece of skin. This he nips off with a pair of scissors.

As fast as he gets the grafts he throws them into a glass dish containing diluted salt and water, which serves to cleanse them and keep the vitality in them. The grafts range in size from one thirty-second of an inch in length and breadth to one-half an inch, but very few pieces as large as the latter have been cut.

While Dr. Halsey procures the grafts Dr. Case puts them on the boy's wound. The cuticle that has been grafted upon the boy has been taken from over two hundred persons. It became a very proper fad among the young society people in Montclair to contribute skin for the cure, and swell young women vied with swell young men in proffering their fair arms to be operated upon. It also speaks well for the health and vitality of the residents of Montclair that the physicians never found it necessary to refuse any volunteer on account of ill health, bad blood or anything else.

The skin grafting symposiums took place every Sunday and every Thursday. Now that the cure is so nearly completed the doctors only work on Sunday. Fred is now able to sit up in an invalid's chair, and during the operation is not under the influence of anaesthetics. When asked by a reporter if he will play with fireworks again, he said: "You just bet I will! What would Fourth of July be without fireworks? But," he added, "I'll be more careful next time."—N. Y. World.

The Uncertain Public.

"There seems to be a limit to the power of kings after all," said Emperor William, morosely. "I don't like to acknowledge that I'm vanquished, but I'm very much afraid I'll have to."

"What is the matter, your highness?"

"I'm a little bit disappointed, that's all. The Napoleon revival and the Trilby craze both prosper beautifully, but my Aegir fad doesn't seem to get along worth shucks."—Washington Star.

A doctor has discovered the curious fact that the skull of a man who has died from delirium tremens contains an alcoholic gas. A small opening in the skull soon after death permits this gas to escape, and it can be ignited, and burns with a bluish flame.

His Views.

"What are your views on the higher criticism, Doctor?" asked the inquisitive passenger.

"I am not a doctor," replied the ministerial looking passenger, "I am an actor. But as regards the higher criticism, I fully believe in it. The gang in the gallery knows more about a play than anybody else."—Indianapolis Journal.

FORESTS TURNED TO STONE.

An Insight to the Mighty Operations of Nature Which Produced It.

The Yellowstone National Park is called the Wonderland of America, and since the destruction of the New Zealand geyser area, it is, perhaps, entitled to be called the wonderland of the world, for within its limits the most varied of nature's workings may be observed. Its hundreds of hot springs and geysers, its precipitous cañons and rushing cataracts, its snow capped mountain peaks and mirrored lakes, making it of surpassing interest. The lover of natural scenery may linger long over its beauties and its wonders.

From the geological point of view it is also of great interest, for here may be found rocks that range in age from the most ancient of which we have any knowledge to those in process of formation at the present moment. The superheated waters of the hot springs and geysers hold a large amount of rock making material in solution, which is deposited about the openings of the springs on the cooling of the waters, and in this way building up a mass of great magnitude.

These springs and geysers are constantly breaking out in new places, often on the borders or in the forests of living trees. The trees are killed at once by the hot water, and on becoming withered and dry, begin soon to take up the rock making solution by which they are bathed, and thus to pass into the fossil state.

Conditions similar to these, or at least favorable to the preservation of fossil forests, appear to have existed from a remote time, for there is evidence to show that the fossil forests were preserved before the most active of the hot spring phenomena were inaugurated. These fossil forests are located in the northeastern corner of the Yellowstone National Park, at a place known locally as Amethyst Mountain or Fossil Forest Ridge.

This is really a mountain some ten miles long and rising nearly or quite 2,000 feet above the level of the valley. If it were possible to cut a section down through this mountain, as a slice is cut from a loaf of bread, there would be found a succession of at least fifteen fossil forests one above another. That is to say at some remote day, geologically speaking, there grew a great forest which was covered up by the ejected material from a great volcano, rivaling in size Mount Etna, that is known to have existed some miles to the north. The trees were entombed in an upright position, and under the action of silica charged waters were fossilized. The action of the volcano ceased and quiet was restored for a sufficient length of time for a second forest to be developed above the first. Then came a second outburst from the volcano, and this forest was buried and fossilized like the first, and so in turn have the dozen or more forests flourished and been engulfed.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S GOODNESS.

Her Acts of Consideration to Old Friends and Schoolmates.

Mrs. Cleveland is very kind to all her old classmates at Wells College, but she is more than kind to those of the number who are obliged to support themselves. At the Pure Food Exposition in Washington last fall a classmate gave lessons in cooking. She was a guest during the ten days of the exposition at Woodley, the President's country place.

"The President's carriage," writes the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record, "brought her to her duties every morning and carried her out again after the close of the exhibition at 11 o'clock p. m.

"Mrs. Cleveland was a regular attendant on the classes, which, of course, made them fashionable. The cooking room was decorated with flowers from the White House conservatory every morning, and nothing was left undone by the President's wife to promote the success of her classmate."

Miss Catherine Willard, the niece of the apostle of temperance, Miss Frances Willard, was a roommate of Mrs. Cleveland at Wells College. She has a remarkable contralto voice and supports herself by singing. While she was visiting Mrs. Cleveland circulars were sent from the White House to the society people announcing that Miss Willard would give three concerts at the residence of Secretary Lamont under the patronage of the President's wife, to which season tickets of admission would be furnished applicants upon the receipt of $10.

For several days after the sending out of the circulars carriages filled with fashionable women rolled up to the entrance of the President's house. A large audience greeted Miss Willard at her concerts.

Sublime Self-Sacrifice.

"You look pale," said the sharp nosed girl.

"I feel pale," sighed the fluffy girl. "But I am happy, anyway. You know that stingy little Chollie Tapetie? Well, he did open his heart enough to take me to the food show, and, of course, I sampled the samples. What are samples for? And after I had eaten this and drunk that and the other till I just couldn't stand any more we started home. Then he thought he saw his chance. So he asked me to have some ice-cream."

"And did you accept?" asked the sharp nosed girl.

"Accept? I ate three plates. With cake. And lemonade.

Discriminating Wisdom.

A correspondent thinks he has discovered a discrepancy in the Bible because one verse says, "Answer a fool according to his folly lest he be wise in his own conceit," while another verse says, "Answer not a fool according to his folly lest thou also be like unto him." Solomon probably had in view the fact that there are two kinds of fools, each kind requiring different treatment.—Albany Times-Union.

THE BICYCLE RACES.

A Great Day at the Crescent's Oval.

NO RECORDS WERE BROKEN.

The Track Was in Good Condition, and the Atmosphere Clear, But No Fast Time Was Made—Baron Hand Lowered the Track Record—Cabanne Won the Scratch Race.

Though the track was in the best of condition and weather just hot enough for fast racing, the National Circuit meet on the Crescent Oval Thursday afternoon was not a record breaker. That is, it was not a record breaker among the contestants, but with the attendants it was. Over 6,000 were in attendance. Before one o'clock Park avenue was lined with a constant stream of humanity wending their way towards the oval, and as the time neared 2:30 that thoroughfare became one vast panorama of humanity moving on bicycles, in carriages, in carryalls and on foot. At the oval grounds the crowd surged through the gates in on to the grounds, and scattered about. The reserved seats in the grand stand had all been sold long before the gates were opened, and yet hundreds clamored to get in to the structure, only to be driven back into the open space around the track. By two o'clock every bit of seating room had been pre-empted on the bleachers, and those who arrived after that hour were forced to secure "S. R. O." around the upper end of the racing course. Old Sol shot out his scorching rays in a manner that will give the laundries lots of work. The thermometer registered 97 degrees in the shade, and what it was outside can be better imagined than told. People fanned themselves until they were exhausted, wiped themselves with handkerchiefs until they could wring a stream of water from them, and then—well some, more bold than the rest, said things that would have have been better if left unsaid, while others kept mum and just thought—and you know how much people can think when they are roasting.

In the training stalls in under the grand-stand the scene was one of activity. Here the racers, with the assistance of their trainers, were getting themselves into condition for the events in which they were to contest. The odor of witch hazel and various other muscle invigorating liniments were dominant. Some were just donning their riding costumes, others were coming in from the track where they had been practicing, others stood gathered in little clusters gossiping about their chances of winning and other phases of track talk.

The programme announced the races to commence at 2:30, but it was fifteen minutes later before they were started, owing to the delay in the arrival of the L. A. W. officials from the Milburn road race.

The scheduled events were preceded by Albert Shock, champion long distance rider of the world, riding an exhibition mile in 2:51 1-5.

The summaries and details of the races follows:

ONE-MILE NOVICE—CLASS A.

First heat—Won by H. A. Sanders, unattached, New York city; V. F. Green, P. H. S. A. A., second; R. Behrman, Madison Wheelman, third. Time 2:41 1-5.

The riders started out at a good pace with Green in a good position at the rear. A. Garrigues set the pace with the rest well bunched behind. On the last lap, Bahrman shot out of the bunch with the rest following close behind. At the short turn E. V. Lorton of this city fell.

Green worked his way to the front and gained the lead by a splendid spurt, only to be be caught at the tape by Sanders, who won by an inch.

Second heat—Won by S. W. Johnson, Jr., Bushwick Wheelmen, Brooklyn; J. Nounenbacker, M. B. C., New York city, second; L. E. Blackwell, Jr., Harlem Wheelmen, New York city, third. Time 2:34.

J. H. VonGlalur, Jr., Harlem Wheelman, set an easy pace at the start with the other riders riding abreast. The speed was gradually increased until Johnson left the bunch never to be caught, crossing the tape in front of all the rest. Blackwell was close behind but was passed on the homestretch after a hard fight.

Third heat—Won by William Pearing, unattached, New York city; B. L. Johnson, unattached, Somerville, second; William E. Havens, Crescent Wheelmen, third. Time 2:51 2-5.

Havens started out as pacemaker, but soon fell back with the rest, and all loafed for the first two laps. J. Beckett tried to run away from his field but was soon caught and passed. P. Young fell on the short turn. The racers came down the finish like a whirlwind with R. Tomlinson of Plainfield, fifth.

Fourth heat—Won by C. J. Bird, Elizabeth Athletic Club; C. J. Carpenter, Elizabeth Athletic Association, second; E. W. Goff, Somerville, third. Time 2:35. J. M. Andrevette set the pace for two laps, but fell on the last. Bird won easily, while Carpenter and Goff fought for second place.

Final heat—Won by S. W. Johnson, Jr.; E. L. Johnson, second; C. J. Bird, third. Time 2:53 2-5. Sanders set a slow pace with the rest bunched, Green and Havens together. S. W. Johnson, Jr., made another of his long spurts and won the race easily. Green got fifth by a length, while Havens remained with the rear bunch.

TWO-THIRD-MILE SCRATCH—CLASS A.

First heat—Won by George B. Cobb, Jr., Harlem Wheelmen; W. D. McGurn, Harlem Wheelmen, second; George Rice, Star Athletic Club, Newark, third. Time 2:07. A regular loaf, McGurn leading them, only ended at the long turn on the last lap.

Second heat—Won by Elmer Hodgson, unattached, Lyndhurst; R. L. Afner, Allen Wheelmen, Philipsburg, second; E. W. Heyer, Bridgeport Wheelmen, third. Time 1:44 3-5. Another very poor exhibition of riding, except at the lap when a very pretty race occurred.

Third Heat—Won by L. G. Hoppe, Liberty Wheelmen, Brooklyn; C. B. Jack, Reading, Pa., second; F. B. Egelhoff, Prospect Wheelmen, Brooklyn, third. Time 1:40 2-5. F. F. Goodman and J. A. Baldwin led out at a fast clip and held the lead until the second lap when they fell back. Hoppe won by two lengths after a magnificent rush, while the Riverside Wheelman did not secure a place.

Final Heat—Won by L. G. Hoppe; Elmer Hodgson, second; E. W. Heyer, third. Time, 1:37 1-5. A time limit of 1:50 was put on the race, and the riders set a hot pace. C. B. Jack led, but was passed on the long turn by the three first men in a very pretty manner. Hoppe won by two lengths.

TWO-THIRD MILE SCRATCH—CLASS B.

Won by L. D. Cabanne, Spalding team; H. H. Maddox, Sterling team, second; W. J. Helfort, Globe team, third. Time 1:40. Cabanne led the bunch with Maddox following closely. After a hard tussle, Cabanne succeeded in leaving Maddox and won by a wheel.

ONE-MILE HANDICAP—CLASS A.

First Heat—Won by B. L. Jacobus, Montclair Wheelmen; Thomas A. Cuming, Crescent Wheelmen, second; J. A. Powell, N. Y. A. C., third; E. C. Johnson, Harlem Wheelmen, fourth; W. C. Roome, N. J. A. C., fifth. Time, 2:50. Roome started from scratch and after some good riding caught the leading bunch and secured fifth place. Cuming held second place for two laps, and managed to finish there. Johnson made a strong effort to outspurt the others, but was forced back to fourth place.

Second Heat—Won by Elmer Hodgson, unattached, Lyndhurst; C. B. Jack, Reading, Pa., second; W. D. McGurn, Harlem Wheelmen, third; J. G. Johnson, Harlem Wheelmen, fourth; Wm. M. McCutchen, P. B. C., fifth. Time 2:18 1-5. McCutchen and Havens took the lead and held it until the third lap, when Gregory went to the front and carried the bunch on, only to be dropped far in the rear at the finish. J. S. Broadnax, Harlem Wheelmen, fell on the far turn.

Third Heat—Won by J. M. Baldwin, Newark; E. W. Heyer, Bridgeport Wheelmen, second; L. G. Hoppe, Liberty Wheelmen, Brooklyn, third; G. C. Carpenter, E. A. C., fourth; J. W. Tilford, Riverside Wheelmen, fifth. Time, 2:16. E. A. Bofinger started from scratch, but could not overcome the large lead of his competitors. S. C. Crane led the pace, tor most of the distance, but fell to the rear in in the final spurt.

Final heat—Won by Powell, Jacobus second, Jack third. Time, 2:19 2-5. All rode their hardest and Bofinger from scratch could not overcome the lead. On the last lap E. C. Johnson, Tilford and J. G. Johnson fell and E. C. Johnson was seriously injured. Cuming tried hard to keep the lead, but the pace was too hot and he secured sixth place by two lengths.

ONE-MILE SCRATCH—CLASS B.

Won by L. D. Cabanne, Spalding team; A. I. Brown, Sterling team, second; M. T. Carter, Sterns team, third. Time, 2:38 2-5. Sanger led a rather slow procession which was brought to an end by a spurt by Cabanne and Brown. Sanger followed suit but was unable to catch them, while Carter pushed in and secured third place.

ONE-MILE HANDICAP—CLASS B.

Won by W. J. Helfert, Globe team, 100 yards; I. A. Silvie, Riverside Wheelmen, 120 yards, second; H. R. Steenson, Stearns team, 80 yards, third. Time, 2:10 3-5. M. F. Carter, 140 yards, and C. Gans, 160 yards, led with a rattling pace. Cabanne from the 20-yard mark tried hard to catch the leading bunch and did so, but the effort was too much and he failed to get a place. Helfert won by six inches after a tremendous spurt.

TWO-MILE HANDICAP—CLASS A.

Won by R. L. Asner, Allentown Wheelmen, 190 yards; C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich Wheelmen, Brooklyn, 200 yards, second; Geo. B. Cobb, Jr., Harlem Wheelmen, 110 yards, third. Time, 4:56 2-5. A. J. Riley, 240 yards, and S. W. Johnson, Jr., 250 yards, set a merry pace with W. C. Roome, N. J. A. C., scratch, as last man. The pace was too great and Roome gave up the attempt to catch the leaders. A little loafing enabled C. K. Granger, 35 yards, to catch up with the foremost bunch and then the riders closed up until the last lap when Asner won by half a length in an exciting finish.

It was next announced that E. T. Hand of the Crescent Wheelmen and the Spalding team would attempt to break the track record of 2:09 3-5 made by Monte Scott last Summer. He was paced by two tandems, the Beam Brothers and Goodman and Granger, alternately. He was picked up in good form and finished close behind the tandem. The timekeepers announced his time as 2:09 2-5, one-fifth of a second better than the track record.

NEW YORK TIMES WINNER'S RACE—CLASS A.

Won by L. G. Hoppe, Liberty Wheelmen, Brooklyn; R. L. Asner, Allentown Wheelmen, second; B. L. Jacobus, Montclair Wheelmen, third. Time, 3:33 3-5. Five riders started in this event, which proved a most disgraceful exhibition of racing. The first two laps were ridden at a four-minute gait with Asner pacing. Then at the last the riders finished in a burst of speed, Hoppe winning without trouble.

THE COUNTRY COUSIN.

Monroe Avenue Chapel Thespians Make Their Friends Laugh.

"The Country Cousin" and "The Bridal Wine Cup" were the titles of two dialogues given in Monroe Avenue Chapel last Thursday in an entertainment arranged by the Ladies Aid Society.

After a piano solo by Stephen Haff, the curtain was drawn for the first scene of "The Country Cousin". Miss Philips as the hostess and Miss Brower as her friend were seated together discussing plans for a party when Stephen Aldrich, the English servant, brought Miss Philips a letter which announced the coming of a girl cousin from the country. The hostess, knowing very little of country girls, decided, contrary to the advice of her friend, to write a letter to her cousin telling her she would be out of place at the coming party and therefore not to come.

The next scene represented the home of the country cousin, which part was splendidly acted by Miss Lottie Aldrich, with Mrs. Aaron Brower as her older sister. The letter was received and the two sisters were horrified at its harshness. Then the younger sister resolved to go, but in the most outrageous costume possible and with manners still worse.

The third scene was in New York again and at the home of Miss Philips. She and her friend were again discussing the party when Kate, the country cousin, arrived. Miss Aldrich's costume and actions brought down the house and completely horrified the hostess and her friend. But to add to their dismay, the servant announced a distinguished count that was visiting in New York. After another very laughable scene Kate recognized the count as Bill Jones, the butcher at her home who had disappeared. The supposed count exposed Kate's disguise also and, after declaring his real name, left for his old home. A general reconciliation then took place, after which Adam Neuman, as the father of the hostess, appeared and escorted his niece to dinner.

"The Bridal Wine Cup" was presented. It was in one scene only. Miss Emma Haff made a very pretty bride with Willard Haff as the groom. James A. McGee took the part of the bride's father. The other characters were taken by the Misses Philips, Mrs. Haff and Clifford Pierson. The bride was asked to throw aside her principles for once and pledge herself in wine, but before she would drink she told the story of her only brother who died from the effects of wine. The father and the husband both wept at the last and then thanked her for saving them from drinking also. Then one of the guests, Clifford Pierson, stepped forward and solemnly said that the toast should be drunk with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood, etc.

The audience departed well satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

Pleasant Affair.

The second annual festival given by the Fourth Ward Athletic Club in the T. A. B. Hall Wednesday evening, was a success, both socially and financially. Dancing began at 9 and was kept up until an early hour the next morning to the musical strains of O'Reilly's orchestra. The committee in charge was composed of P. J. Reville, President; P. J. Mack, Secretary; D. J. Kieffe, Treasurer.

Rapid Transit for Elizabeth.

Elizabeth will have rapid transit a week from next Monday, when the traction company will begin to operate its system in the city with electricity. The inauguration of this important change will be celebrated with a big feast to which prominent citizens of Newark and Elizabeth will be invited, together with the city officials of both places.

THE BANK BURGLARS.

Three Noted Crooks Who Are Thought to Have Done the Work.

Joseph Killoran, Charles Allen, and Harry Russell, three noted and daring crooks and burglars, were arrested in New York Thursday on the charge of committing post office robberies.

The inspectors who made the arrests say they have indubitable proof of the guilt of the men, and there is not the slightest doubt that it will send them to prison, where most of them have been before. In fact they are known as clever "crooks", and it has been only recently that they decended to robbing postoffices. Their regular enterprise is the robbing of banks and there is a belief that they form the band which stole $22,000 from the First National Bank, a few weeks ago.

The men were taken before Commissioner Shield and held in $5,000 bail each for examination on Monday. They are now in Ludlow Street Jail. The three prisoners have been in New York for several days, though it was only in tne last two days that they were located. They took their arrest coolly and denied their guilt.

A Press reporter called at the First National Bank this noon and was told that none of the officials had gone to New York to attempt to identify the men.

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FOR SCHOOL SUFFRAGE.

Presentation of Reasons Why Women Should Vote.

As there is a lack of information regarding the effect of the recent decision of the Supreme Court (in the Vineland School Case handed down November 8, 1894) concerning school suffrage for women in New Jersey, and the voice which they still have at school meetings, we give the official opinion of the Hon. A. B. Poland, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mr. Poland says:

"The decision of the Supreme Court as to the right of women to vote at School Meetings was that under the Constitution women are not permitted to vote for election of members of Boards of Education. They may however vote on all other questions that come before school meetings, such as the voting a tax or authorizing the issuing of bonds."

It is also the law of the State that women can hold the position of School Trustee. (Laws of 1894; Chapter CCCXXXV, Part IV.) "No person shall be eligible to the office of Trustee unless He or She is above twenty-one years of age, and is a resident of the District and can read and write."

The women of New Jersey have exercised the privileges of School Suffrage for seven years, to the general satisfaction of all who are interested in the welfare of the Public Schools, and in the promotion of good order at the School Meetings, but since the decision of the Supreme Court was made, there has been a general disposition manifested on their part to stay away from School Meetings, or, if present, not to take part in the proceedings. It would appear that such course on their part was due in a large measure to the mistaken idea that their rights as voters were swept away by the decision in the Vineland case. To prove that this course is contrary to the wishes of those interested in school matters, we cite a paragraph from a recent report of one of the Boards of Education of our State, composed entirely of men:

"A matter which has caused the Board very great regret is the decision of the Supreme Court" in the Vineland case. "From the time when the franchise was first exercised by the women of this Township, there has been a decided improvement in the character of our meetings. * * * The presence of the women has had the effect of imposing restraint upon any unruly tendencies, and our meetings have been characterized by decorum and a strict regard to the rules of business."

It would seem that the women of the State have a peculiar and special claim to School Suffrage. The watchful eyes of the women should be upon the school, the other home of their children. No mother would wish to admit that her interest in her child ceases at the school door. Politics are beginning to creep into the management of school affairs in some places, and are threatening to do so in others. Will not the women of New Jersey arouse themselves to the importance of conscientious and wisely directed oversight of the schools? Let them attend school meetings and exercise the important rights that the law still gives them.

The women can see to it by their votes on appropriations that their children are not crowded into insufficient and unsafe school accommodations, that modern, well ventilated and well lighted school houses are constructed, that sufficient money is raised by taxation to maintain the the schools on a proper basis, and in this way that the women teachers who constitute nine-tenths of the working force, are paid adequate wages. True, the Vineland decision takes from women the power of electing the school officers who have the appointment of the teachers, but to supply the School Boards with sufficient funds to employ teachers of ability, is going some distance towards the achievement of the same end.

In order that the Vineland decision be not followed by others on the same line, or by acts of the Legislature which may take away from women the important school rights they still possess, let them above all, sign the petition for constitutional amendment, to be presented to the Legislature in June, and in that way seek to secure full school suffrage beyond the reach of danger, upon the same terms as men. In no other way can absolute safety be secured. Let women use all their influence with the voters in their towns and cities, with their representatives in Trenton in support of this important measure. Let them secure signatures from members of the several Boards of Education in the State, from all who are interested in the cause of education, from teachers, from recent graduates who are ever imbued with the importance of the cause. Let them not confine their efforts to the public schools. Get signatures from teachers and patrons of private schools as well. The children taught in the private schools are but a handful, compared to the great number of public school children enrolled in our public school system, and it is these children who will create the moral tone of the communities in which they live.

Exercise your present rights constantly, and in order to maintain them work as you never worked before, to obtain by Constitutional Amendment an assurance of safety for what you have and for the restoration of what has been taken away from you by the Supreme Court's construction of the Constitution.

Approved by the Executive Committee of the N. J. State Woman Suffrage Association.

JUNIOR ENDEAVORERS.

Annual Meeting of the Trinity Reformed Church Organization.

The annual meeting of the Junior Christian Endeavor Society of Trinity Reformed Church was held Wednesday afternoon, at which time the following programme was carried out:

Singing; prayer, closing with Lord's Prayer, in which all joined; singing; roll call; singing; secretary's report; annual remarks by Mrs. Schenck and the Superintendent, Miss Berg; pledge repeated in concert; singing; the Mizpah Benediction.

After the programme refreshments were served, and a social time enjoyed until 5:30. The membership of the society is 73, with an average attendance of 45. The boys and girls have been faithful in attending the meetings, and have taken much interest in them. There is a great deal of talent and energy in the society, and they hope next year to do more and better work. The officers for this year are: President, Theodore Hazell; vice-president, Eva Donovan; seeretary, George Reynolds; treasurer, Martie Anthony; missionary treasurer, Anna Hazell.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

Miss Mamie Eriksen of South avenue, Netherwood, is visiting friends in New York city.

Thomas Lyons of Philadelphia is spending a few days with friends and relatives in this city.

Mrs. George C. Theissen, of Greenville, spent Wednesday with Mrs. J.C. Bovey of Stone street.

Clarence A. Brower, of New York, is visiting Alfred E. Cole, of the Highland farm, East Front street.

Mrs. Charles Westphal spent Memorial Day with her daughter, Mrs. George Gray, of Brooklyn.

Mrs. John Force of West Fourth street spent Memorial Day at her former home in New Brunswick.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis F. Dunn and Randolph Dunn, of Roseville, are visiting R. F. R. Huntsman of Westervelt avenue.

Mrs. E. K. Miller returned to her home on LaGrnade avenue Wednesday after a week's visit with relatives in New York city.

Mrs. C. Allinson, who has been visiting Mrs. Wm. Lewis Brown of Belvidere avenue, returned to her home in Trenton on Wednesday.

Mrs. E. Hurst Brown and her daughter, Miss Isabella, of the "Woodside", Netherwood, are visiting friends this week in Philadelphia.

Miss Jennie Hunter, of New York, and Miss F. W. Perry of Fairhaven, Conn., are the guests of Miss Helen Warmen of Grove street.

Walter Thorn of New street has accepted a position in the factory office of the Lawrence Cement Company at Eddyville, on the Hudson.

Miss Cole of Summit spent a pleasant Memorial Day with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Stephens of East Second street.

Miss Caroline Washington Barnes, a great grandniece of Geo. Washington, and a noted beauty, was a spectator at the Irvington-Milburn road race.

Mrs. T. H. May, who has been visiting friends in New York for the past six weeks, spent Decoration Day with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bovey of Somerset street. Mrs. May returned to New York this morning, accompanied by her little niece, Miss Alice Demarest of Stone street, where they will remain two weeks with friends in Harlem.

DUNELLEN.

Mrs. Agnes Dickason is visiting friends in Brooklyn.

Mrs. A. N. Randolph spent yesterday in Bound Brook.

Miss Eva Giles of Port Richmond, S. I., is the guest of Mrs. Joel Giddis.

Charles Dickason spent Decoration Day with John Matthews in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Duncan of Perth Amboy is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Howard Giles.

Mrs. Mary C. Laing has left for Salem, where she expects to spend the Summer months.

Judson Titsworth, who has been visiting his father, I. D. Titsworth left this morning for Newburg.

Mrs. E. G. Anthony returned to her home yesterday after spending several days with friends in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Smith and daughter, Miss Hattie, spent yesterday with Mr. Smith's parents at Bound Brook.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Delightful Opening of the Hillside Club Yesterday.

Plainfield never presented a lovelier appearance than it did Thursday, and the Hillside Tennis Club grounds made an especially pretty picture, decorated for the Memorial Day tournament. Although the temperature was above ninety degrees all day this fact did not dampen the enthusiasm of the tennis experts, although it may have dampened their costumes. The Hillside Club had invited four neighboring tennis clubs to send two expert players each to participate with six representatives of the home club in a tournament for the honors of the day and handsome prizes. The South Orange Field Club named C. A. Gould and Holcombe Ward; the West Side Tennis Club of New York, Hunt Allen and Robert Allen; the Jersey City Tennis Club, F. C. Ferris and C. Harmsbad; while the Bergen Point Tennis Club sent but one player, H. Howard; A. B. Wadsworth, unattached, was secured to fill the vacancy. The Hillside Club was represented by H. D. West, C. S. West, F. K. Fish, Jr., L. H. Fish, C. F. Walz and R. A. Beebe. Playing began at 2 and continued with an intermission for lunch until 6, with the following results:

Preliminary Round—Beebe beat Howard by default; Harmstad beat Hunt Allen, 8-10, 6-2, 6-0; L. H. Fish beat Gould, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4; Ward beat H. D. West, 6-1, 6 1; Walz beat Robt. Allen, 6-2, 6-0; F. K. Fish, Jr., beat Wadsworth, 6-3, 6-2; Ferris and C. S. West drew byes.

First Round—Harmestad beat Beebe, 6-3, 6-2; Ward beat L. H. Fish, 8-6, 7-5; F. K. Fish, Jr., beat Walz, 6-4, and default; Ferris beat C. S. West, 9-7, 6-1.

Semi-Final Round—Ward beat Harnestad, 6-3, 6-3; F. K. Fish, Jr., beat Ferris, 6-2, 2-6, 6-2.

When the time came for the final round to be played by Messrs. Ward and F. K. Fish, Jr., Mr. Ward was unable to play, the heat having been too much for him, and he proposed to default the match and accept second place, leaving Mr. Fish winner of the Tournament. This Mr. Fish preferred not to do, and proposed an adjournment, so that it was arranged that the final round shall be played at 4 p. m. Saturday.

The outcome of the day's playing proved very satisfactory to friends of the home club.

Clarence Hobart, champion double of the United States in 1893 and 1894, drove over from Summit and was an interested spectator of a portion of the tournament.

The teas given by the Hillside Tennis Club are always a success and attended by a large number of the society people, and the tea given yesterday afternoon was largely attended and very successfully carried out. The guests were received by Mrs. A. H. Atterbury, assisted by Mrs. Dr. E. Hedges, Mrs. J. W. Reinhart, Miss Whiton and Miss Kenyon, who served tea, lemonade and cake on the lawn adjoining the club-house.

Among those present were:

Miss Florence Abbott, J. L. Anthony, F. H. Andrews, Charles F. and Mrs. Abbott, Charles W. Barbon, William Gordon Burbon of Philadelphia, John Bushnell and the Misses Bushnell, John F. Baker, Mrs. and Miss Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Brownie, Miss Bowen, Mr. Bogart, the Misses Clark, Miss Carter of Montclair, the Misses Davis, A. W. Duxbury, Miss Evans, F. K. Fish, Miss Elizabeth Fish, Miss Fannie Fish, Miss Alice Fish, Miss Hattie Gardner, Mr. Goddardi Mrs. C. L. Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. C. Glenny, Fred Huntington, Doctor B. Van D. Hedges, Clarence Hobart of Summit, Doctor E. W. Hedges, Miss Ethel Harte, the Misses Harriott, Miss Kane, Miss E. Kenyon, Mrs. Kerr, Miss Leonard, Miss Mollie Lawrence, Mr. Middledith, Miss Maud Middledith, Miss Ada Marsh, Miss Anna Miller, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Martin, Geo. P. Mellick, J. E. Morse, Miss Morse, Mrs. J. L. Miller, Miss Miller, Mr. and Miss McClure, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Norman, Miss Norman, Miss Newton, Mr. Opdyke, Miss Lucille Prettie, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Pierson, Will Runyon, Miss Mary A. Reinhart, Mr. and Mrs. Constantine P. Ralli, Rev. Doctor W. R. Richards, G. Harry Squires, Miss Sloan of Philadelphia, Miss Schuyler, Mrs. W. Palmer Smith, Miss Tayler, W. B. Wadsworth, Mrs. Wadsworth, Lute Waring, E. L. Walz, E. L. Walz, Jr., J. A. P. Wharton, Jno. W. Whiton, Miss Mary Whiton, Miss Minnie Wood.

Taken as a whole the tournament and Tea was a success, and reflect credit upon the management of the Club.

WON BY ONE BIRD.

George Squiers Outshoots Jack Benner by a Score of 18 to 17.

George Squiers again showed his ability as a crack shooter yesterday afternoon, when he defeated John Benner, of Fanwood, in a match of 25 birds each, at $50 a side, by one point. This is the third match Squiers has won by one point. He drew a hard lot of birds but notwithstanding this came out in good shape.

The score follows:

G. Squiers—1 0 1 0 2 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1
2 1 1 2 0 1 1 2 1 1 0 2—18
J. Benner—2 2 1 2 1 2 1 0 0 2 2 2 1
0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 1—17.

Referee—Neaf Apgar. Scorer—J. Darby.

About Plainfield.

Geo. W. Hand, editor of the Mount Holly News, attended the National Circuit meet in this city on Thursday, and writes as follows to The Press about Plainfield: "I found it to be the prettiest place which I have ever seen in this country. A wheelman residing in Plainfield is certainly in paradise, and your roads are all that could be desired."

REFRESHING COOLNESS.

Young Ladies Serve Ice Cream to Perspiring Humanity.

When the temperature is above ninety degrees, ice cream is especially enjoyable, and so it was at the strawberry and ice cream festival in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church last evening. The room looked very pretty with the artisticly decorated booths and the charming waitresses and other assistants. The committee in charge was chairmaned by Mrs. H. A. Pope, and her energetic efforts were seconded by Mrs. William Dunn, Mrs. Jennie Abbott, Miss Blish, Miss Bittenbender and Miss Flora Petrie.

The booths were under the direction of the following: Flower table—Misses Nora Williams, Edith Lane, Luella Mills.

Lemonade well—Miss Etta Blish.

Candy table—Misses Wood, Benson, Bessie Blair, Pansy Herring.

Fan table—Misses Lillian Glenn, Edith Pruden.

Six booths representing each day of the week were filled with articles for sale appropriate to the day.

They were as follows: Monday—Miss Bond; Tuesday—Miss Kittie Glenn; Wednesday—Miss Nellie VanWinkle; Thursday—Miss Maag; Friday—Miss Estelle Bittenbinder; Saturday—Miss Lizzie Bittenbinder.

The committee was in charge of the kitchen, while the good things were passed by the following—Misses Eleanor T. VanDeventer, Grace E. Overton, Helen Boice, Margaret Cave, Evelin Searing and Jessie Pruden.

Despite the extreme heat quite a number were present and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

THE METHODIST SOCIAL.

Vincent Chapel Was Cool and People Enjoyed Themselves.

A good-sized audience was present at Vincent Chapel last evening, and thoroughly enjoyed the church social which was in charge of Mrs. L. M. French. The chapel was quite comfortable, making it possible for those in attendance to appreciate the efforts of those who entertained.

The programme was opened with a tenor solo by L. S. Bond, accompanied by Miss Sharp on the piano. It was well rendered and Mr. Bond's voice was very pleasing.

Miss Mary Luckey then recited "Awfully Lovely Philosophy", which was enjoyed. Miss Luckey is an elocutionist of no small ability, and she gives promise of being one of the best. Later she gave a very amusing sketch, entitled "How She Entertained Her Sister's Beau". She was obliged to respond to an encore.

Miss Alice Carroll sang a very pretty solo, that was fully appreciated. Miss Grace Carroll was the accompanist.

Dr. Barnes then announced that the programme was concluded and invited all to retire to another room where cake and cream was on sale, and his advice was that all purchase.

A neat little sum of money was realized from the sale.

WILL CONTEST.

Effort to Set Aside the Will of Sarah M. Adams.

Sarah M. Adams, a maiden lady, residing at Martinsville, died last March leaving considerable real-estate and personal property. She made three wills during a period of a very few months, and by the last one left all of her property to three heirs. There were fifteen heirs in all, and when they learned that she had made a will in that manner they opposed the admitting of it to probate, on the ground that she was mentally incapacitated to make a will; it was claimed that two years before her death she had an attack of paralysis, and was obliged to remain in bed in a helpless condition, and as a consequence was very forgetful. At times she was unable to converse intelligently and attend to ordinary business matters.

Those opposed to the will employed Reed & Coddington to file objections to it and yesterday it came up in the Orphans Court at Somerville. There was a very large number of witnesses on both sides. The case will probably occupy several days. J. A. Griggs of Somerville represents the executors. It is also claimed by those in opposition that there was undue influence exercised in the making of the document.

Electrical Experiments.

A. B. Clemens, formerly of Plainfield, and now of Newark, will make some electrical experiments for the members of the Junior Department of the Y. M. C. A., and their friends at the Association Building on Monday, June 3, at 7:15 p. m.

Street Improvements.

The excellent work that is being done on Somerset street by Borough Street Commissioner William Emmons is highly commendable. Yesterday the crushed stone was rolled down, and is fast getting in good condition.

TO RESCUE PEARY.

MRS. PEARY'S LONG SOJOURN IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

Six Months of Darkness, Then Days of Bright Sunshine for 24 Hours. Wants to Save Her Spouse. She Will Lecture in Order to Raise the Funds.

While the warm spring sun is brightening the land and making it a bower of fragrant blooms, it seems strange to think of any one being in the barren wastes of rocks and perpetual snows. But this is just where Lieutenant Peary is spending the month of flowers, and where, unless a ship is sent to his relief, he will be destined to pass one more year.

In July, 1893, Lieutenant Peary and his wife left Philadelphia for the Arctic regions and in the September of the following year the wife returned to her home in this country, leaving her husband to spend the winter at his camp in the North. This winter Mrs. Peary has been at the home of her mother in Washington, where she and her baby are still living, waiting for the return of her husband and trying to raise money to charter a ship and go to his rescue. In describing her experience in the Arctics, Mrs. Peary said:

"Our first voyage was in June, 1891, when we started from Brooklyn on the Kite. But it was July when we came to the shores of Greenland, and a very desolate appearance they presented. Not a tree was to be seen, only a sparse undergrowth of low bushes and a wall of harsh, rocky cliffs frowning down on the tumbling sea.

"Mr. Peary had been unfortunate enough to break his leg on the voyage and had to be carried on a litter to the shore, where we had a tent erected and lived in it until a kind of cabin was built. It was now warm, for three months of the year in Greenland are very pleasant.

"The strangest of the new conditions which we had to face was the long day, for from the time we landed until in the fall it was a continuous bright sunshine that flooded the fields during twenty-four hours. It was hard to go to bed with a bright light out of doors telling you that it was day, but we were obliged to get rest and would make our meal times just as if the day was regularly divided as it is here.

"In November the weather grew very cold and as soon as the water froze over the Esquimaux came over in their sleds. I must say that of all nations of the earth these people are the most benighted. There is no religion among them; they have no written language and no morality, according to our ideas of that virtue.

"Men trade off their wives as they would a horse, and obligations of a husband to his wife are unheard of in this land. If a man fancies another man's wife he will go and make an offer and the husband only feels complimented at the tribute paid to the charms of his spouse. I do not think that in the whole of Greenland there is a person who has ever indulged in the luxury of a bath, and you cannot imagine a more filthy people.

"The days began to grow shorter, and by the 26th of October the sun had disappeared for a six months' stay. We were left in darkness, and had to do all our work by lamplight.

"My husband's wish is to come back to America this summer, but I do not see how we can send for him unless we can raise enough money to charter a vessel. It is for this object that I lecture. Of course, I dislike to appear in public, but I think it is my duty to do something for the relief of Mr. Peary, for if he does not get back this fall he will be compelled by the giving out of his provisions to spend the winter among the Esquimaux.

"When he gets home I think he will resume his old post in the navy, for he is now simply on leave and really under the orders of the Secretary."

Mrs. Peary is a very young and handsome woman, with a well rounded figure, hazel eyes, brown hair that waves into a soft bang and a clear complexion. The baby is a pretty little thing with flaxen hair and blue eyes, and has for a playmate an Esquimaux girl of about eight.

Endowment of Universities.

The noble gifts of Seth Low, John D. Rockefeller, Leland Stanford and others to our great colleges and universities are examples of wise generosity that make the world think better of its rich men. If the rich are to get richer and the poor poorer as the world goes onward to the end of destiny, what better method of helping to restore the equality can be found or suggested than the dissemination of knowledge among all the people? The endowments of our great institutions of learning might advantageously run less toward splendid buildings and more toward free scholarship.

The noblest gift to any college in this land was the Prince-Greenleaf bequest to Harvard in 1885, aggregating over $800,000 for the help of poor scholars. We hear much of scholarships, but in reality the end aimed at is not reached. A young man must have a "pull," as we say in politics to acquire a scholarship. Gentlemen, make these scholarships more easy of attainment for the poor young men of the country. The bone and sinew comes from the backwoods. Make it easy for that bone and sinew to get an education and we shall become the finest race on earth.

Too Valuable to Waste.

Weary Wiggins (handing dipper)—You look dry. Here's a drink of water.

Wayside Husks (waving the dipper away)—What's the use of spoiling a good thirst like I've got?—Chicago Record.

Caution.

Bank Cashier—The receiving teller is leading a double life.

Bank President—Reduce his salary a half. One life is enough for a teller.—Detroit Tribune.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Tribute to the Composer of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Two years after the attempted hanging of Garrison—on the 8th of December, 1837—this same Boston mob came together again, this time in Faneuil Hall, the old cradle of liberty, to put down a handful of abolitionists who had convened there to announce the killing of Elijah P. Lovejoy by the patriotic people of Alton, Ill. After the reading of the resolutions, drawn by William Ellery Channing, a storm of hisses swept through the house, and in the midst of the storm the attorney general of Massachusetts mounted the platform and began to denounce the resolutions. They were incendiary, he said; they were treasonable. Lovejoy had "died as the fool dieth," and the Alton rioters were a patriotic band, worth to rank with the "orderly mob" who in 1773 had thrown overboard the tea in Boston harbor.

Wendell Phillips was there. He was only 25 years of age and had never spoken in public, but now he elbowed his way through the dense throng and clambered up the steps of the platform. As he stepped to the front his manly beauty and perfect self-possession drew to him instant attention, and with his utterance a deep stillness fell upon the noisy assemblage. "When," he said, "I heard the gentleman [the attorney general] lay down principles which placed the rioters, incendiaries and murderers of Alton side by side with Otis and Hancock, with Quincy and Adams, I thought those pictured lips [pointing to the portraits along the walls] would have broken into voice to rebuke this recreant American, this slanderer of the dead. For the sentiments he has uttered on soil consecrated by the prayers of Puritans, the blood of patriots, the earth should have yawned and swallowed him up." Then, standing face to face with that mob, which had come expressly to break up the meeting, he poured forth a torrent of indignant eloquence which sent the crowd away enthusiastic upholders of the liberty that had been trodden down at Alton. Such was the magic of his tongue, such the remarkable power by which in a moment he could create a crowd of "orderly conservatives" into as many "howling fanatics."

This was the first brand that Phillips threw upon the great bonfire that was to be extinguished only in the blood of 500,000 of freemen. There arose an army of agitators, but none of such transcendent ability as Phillips. More even than Garrison he became the leader of the Abolitionists, and like the big gray horse that Rosecrans rode through his campaign in West Virginia, he always managed, no matter how rapid the march, to keep fully a length ahead of the remainder of the battalion.—Edmund Kirke.

Epigrams By Lincoln.

We cannot escape history.

Let none falter who thinks he is right.

If slavery is not wrong, then nothing is wrong.

Come what will, I will keep my faith with friend and foe.

All that I am, all that I hope to be, I owe to my angel mother.

There is no grievance that is a fit object of redress by mob law.

This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it.

I authorize no bargains for the Presidency, and will be bound by none.

For thirty years I have been a temperance man, and I am too old to change.

No man is good enough to govern another without the other's consent.

I believe this Government cannot permanently endure half slave and half free.

Gold is good in its place, but living, brave and patriotic men are better than gold.

This Government must be preserved in spite of the acts of any man or any set of men.

Nowhere in the word is presented a Government of so much liberty and equality.

Slavery is founded in the selfishness of man's nature—opposition to it in his love of justice.

If I live this accursed system of robbery and shame in our treatment of the Indians shall be reformed.

Understanding the spirit of our institutions to aim at the elevation of men, I am opposed to whatever tends to degrade them.

The reasonable man has long since agreed that intemperance is one of the greatest, if not the greatest of all evils among mankind.

The purposes of the Almighty are perfect, and must prevail, though we erring mortals may fail accurately to perceive them in advance.

I protest against the counterfeit logic which concludes, because I do not want a black woman for a slave I must necessarily want her for a wife.

Phillips' Red Hot Retort.

The Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, relates that he was once listening to a vehement arraignment of the slave traffic by Wendell Phillips in Philadelphia when a clergyman arose and said to the orator: "Sir, if you really believe these things you are saying, why don't you go South and save them?" To which Phillips replied in tones of thunder: "And you, sir—you profess to save souls from hell—why don't you go to hell to save them?"

Prohibition.

Drummer—Give me a glass of beer!

Connecticut Restaurant Keeper—Can't do it. It's ag'in the law; but here's some darned good up-country cider!

Drummer—No: thank you. I want to get only mildly refreshed—not plum full.—Puck.

Proceedings of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Union County.

[OFFICIAL.]

Adjourned meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union, held on Tuesday, May 7, 1895, at 2:30 p. m.

The following members were present, viz.:

Director Hubbard, Badgley, Clark, Ehrlich, Haliday, Farrell, Hulskamper, Krause, Littell, Miller, Ogden, Roll, Tier, Westcott, Woodruff—15.

Absent—Freeholders Morrell and Swain—2.

The minutes of previous meeting (reading of bills omitted) were, on motion, approved as read.

Freeholder Roll moved that the rules be suspended, and that the payment of bills be proceeded with. Adopted.

The following bills, audited and approved, were read, and on motion ordered paid, viz:

Publication—Daily Leader, $25.

Committee Expenses—A. S. Clark, $1 10; J. F. Hubbard, 20 45; J. A. Haliday, 6; F. W. Westcott, 21.

Incidental—S. Rusling Ryno, $44 50.

Members Pay—Addison S. Clark, $36; John Farrell, 38 50; J. A. Haliday, 46; F. W. Westcott, 10; J. F. Hubbard, 92 50.

Freeholder Haliday moved that a recess be taken until 3:45 p. m. Adopted.

Upon re-assembling after recess the following members were present, viz.:

Director Hubbard and Freeholders Badgley, Clark, Ehrlich, Haliday, Farrell, Hulskamper, Krause, Littell, Miller, Ogden, Roll, Tier, Westcott, Woodruff—15.

Absent—Freeholders Morrell and Swain—2.

COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

From the State Charities Aid Association:

To Captain Hubbard, Chairman Board of Freeholders of Union County:

Dear Sir—I am requested by the Board of Managers to express to you the feeling of satisfaction that we find in the condition of the Union County jail.

The management is in every respect admirable; the warden has shown himself at all times thoroughly in sympathy with the work. He is kind, humane, and in many difficult cases has shown good judgment and discretion.

The standing committee on jails of our association desire me to express to you their entire satisfaction with the management and condition of the jail.

In our annual report to the Governor and Legislature it was a great pleasure to speak in approbation and praise of the entire system governing the Union County jail.

As general secretary, I desire to express my pleasure in being able to concur in the above. Signed,

Yours respectfully,
Emily E. Williamson,
General Secretary.

On motion of Freeholder Miller received and placed on file.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

From Committee on Jail Inspection:

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county of Union:

Gentleman: In compliance with the rules of the board the committee on jail inspection herewith respectfully submit their annual report for the year ending May 1st, 1895.

Together with that is a carefully prepared report by the warden of the receipts, expenditures, number of prisoners, ages, sexes, nationalities, commitments, discharges and cost of maintenance for each prisoner per day, etc.

Receipts amount to four thousand, four hundred and eighty dollars and sixty-six cents ($4,480 66.)

Expenditures for all purposes, viz: Salaries, provisions, medical attention, clothing, supplies, miscellaneous, etc., four thousand, four hundred and eighty dollars and sixty-six cents ($4,480 66.)

Number of prisoners in custody at beginning of year, 54; committed during year, 740; discharged, 736; remaining, 58; total number of days's board of prisoners, 20,549. The average cost per prisoner is twenty-two cents per day.

During the year the prisoners are daily employed about the buildings in cleaning and attending the furnace, storing coal, and being generally useful.

The very limited expenitures and general good management of the county jail is wholly due to the efficient services of the warden, matron and deputy warden, who have conducted proceedings agreeably to the entire satisfaction of your committee.

It affords your committee great pleasure to say that the management and general condition of the jail has been highly commended by the State Charities Aid Association, through its efficient secretary, Mrs. B. Williamson, Jr., and also by the Grand Jury of the county, as expressed in a very complimentary resolution, dated January 18, 1895. This condition, in the opinion of your committee, is highly creditable to the county, and, no doubt, gratifying to the board.

Your committee would further report that at their meeting on May 1st Dr. Robert J. Montfort was unanimously appointed physician in the county jail at the usual compensation.

Signed, Respectfully submitted,
John H. Tier, Henry Krause, Noah Woodruff, Committee.
Elizabeth, May 2d, 1895.

Report of John C. Blore, Warden.

In connection with my report I would like to state that the general health of the prisoners has been very good during the year, and the jail physician, Dr. E. B. Grier, was prompt in his attendance, and in every respect satisfactory.

With many thanks to the committee on jail inspection for their co-operation with me in the charge of my duties as warden and with special thanks to the director for his assistance and advice in all matters pertaining to the general good management of the county jail, I remain, Respectfully yours,

John C. Blore, Warden.

Attached to the foregoing was a statement of all the statistics in the management of the jail for the past year.

On motion of Freeholder Roll received and ordered spread on the minutes

From Committee on discharge of Prisoners.

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county of Union:

Gentlemen—Your committeee on discharge of prisoners beg leave to report that they held regular meetings during the year for the purpose of granting a deduction in the sentence of prisoners for good conduct while under confinement in the jail, upon the recommendation of the warden and approval of the presiding judge of the common pleas, as provided by law, and in each case when the allowance was asked it was granted. The number discharged was 280. All of which is respectfully submitted. Signed,

Henry Krause, J. Martin Roll, F. W. Westcott, Committee.

On motion of Freeholder Miller received and ordered to be spread on the minutes.

From the County Physician:

To the Honorable the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union:

Gentlemen—I herewith transmit to your honorable body my second annual report for the year ending May 1st, 1895. I have investigated 131 cases during the past year; number of deaths due to steam railroad accidents, 26; number of suicides, 11; number of deaths due to violence other than railroad cases, 9; deaths due to drowning, 12; number of stillbirths, 8; deaths due to natural causes, 65; total, 131. Number of inquests ordered, 5; total amount expended for inquests, $426,03.

Signed, Respectfully submitted,
E. R. O'Reilly, M. D
County Physician.

Attached to the foregoing was a detailed statement of each case as investigated.

On motion of Freeholder Clark received and ordered to be spread on the minutes.

From the Committee to settle with the sheriff:

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders:

Gentlemen—Your committee to settle with the Sheriff beg leave to report that they have audited bills to the amount of $16,867.81. Of the above amount the Sheriff has paid the County Collector's fees and fines. Signed.

F. W. Westcott, John H. Tier, E. D. Badgley, Committee.

On motion of Freeholder Farrell received and ordered spread on the minutes.

From the Committee on Public Buildings:

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders:

Gentlemen—Your committee on public buildings and grounds would respectfully report that during the year ending May 7th, 1895, the amount expended for the following purposes is as follows, viz: For the renovating of the County Clerk's office, the Surrogate's office, jail, the painting of the outside of public buildings, and for the making of general repairs on the public buildings, also the supplying of fuel, gas and water, electric lighting, etc., has been $8,432.91. Signed,

Respectfully submitted,
James C. Ogden, John Farrell, John A. Halliday, Committeee.

On motion of Freeholder Littell received and spread on the minutes.

From the Committee on Lunacy:

Elizabeth, May 3, 1895.

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders:

Gentlemen—The committee on lunacy would respectfully submit the following:

Your committee have visited the asylum, according to law, and find our patients are well cared for. At this time we have 190 patients in the asylum.

Residence of Patients—Elizabeth, 116; Rahway, 21; Plainfield, 23; Westfield, 6; Springfield, 4; Linden, 4; Summit, 6; Union 6; New Providence, 3; Cranford, 1

The number of patients who died during the year were thirteen—13.

Number of patients discharged were eleven—11.

The total cost of maintenance of the county patients for the last year has been $3,177.40. Signed,

Respectfully submitted,
Fred Miller, F. W. Westcott, A. S. Clark, Committee.

On motion of Freeholder Haliday received and spread on the minutes.

To be continued.

Mrs. Atterbury's Tea.

Mrs. Albert H. Atterbury gave a pleasant afternoon tea on Saturday. Receiving with her Miss Atterbury, of Trenton, Mrs. Irving Brown, Mrs. Charles B. Corwin, Miss Whiton and Miss Kenyon. A large number of guests were present although the heat was intense.

The refreshments were served by Thomas Toombs, steward of the Country Club.

An Unusual Occurrance.

A Plainfielder who was at New Germantown last week says that on Friday there was a vivid display of lightning, accompanied by heavy thunder, but no rain fell. An unusual occurrence was that a very large tree standing in the Lutheran Cemetery was struck by the lightning and completely shattered.

To Be Ordained.

A number of Plainfield people have received invitations to attend the ordination of Roger A. McGinley, of Fanwood, and well-known in this city, to the priesthood at St. Patrick's Cathedral in Newark on Saturday, June 8. He will say his first solemn mass at at Church of the Holy Cross in New York on Sunday, June 9.

A Charitable Man.

Commissioner of Alms Vanderbeek desires to acknowledge through The Press the receipt of some money by one of the city's most progressive citizens for the benefit of a certain poor family in this city, and thanking the gentleman for his kindness and confidence. Money so donated will be faithfully expended.

Old Glory Did Wave.

Stephenson R. Hope, janitor of the Bryant school, says that Old Glory did wave at half-mast from that building on Decoration Day, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Demise of James Conneely a Shock to His Many Friends.

The sudden death of James Conneely, at his home on Madison avenue, Tuesday afternoon, was a severe shock to his many friends. He had been apparently in good health, excepting a slight trouble with his heart, and Tuesday he remained at home. Dr. Fritts called in the morning and told Mrs. Conneely that there was nothing serious about the indisposition of her husband. He was called later but was not at home.

In the early part of the afternoon Mr. Conneely sent one of his sons to the First National Bank to make a deposit. As he was coming down the bank steps he was met by Walter Hetfield, Jr., who told him his father was dead.

Dr. Manning, who lives near Mr. Conneely's home, was sent for, but life had left the body when he arrived.

A widow and five children, three girls and two boys, survive him.

The funeral services will be held Friday morning at St. Mary's church.

Mr. Conneely came to this country from Ireland in 1864, and immediately took up his residence in Plainfield, where he worked for a number of years for the late John Taylor Johnston. Fifteen years ago he engaged in the liquor business, which was his occupation until death ensued.

Mr. Conneely was a member of the Exempt Firemen, and Catholic Benevolent Legion. At one time he was an active member of No. 2 Engine Company.

While at Peekskill, N. Y., Mr. J. A. Scriven, a prominent manufacturer of New York City, purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Such good results were obtained from its use that he sent back to the druggist from whom he had obtained it for two more bottles of the same remedy. When you have a cough or cold give this preparation a trial and like Mr. Scriven you will want it when again in need of such a medicine. It is a remedy of great worth and merit. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North aves, T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

Sometime ago I was troubled with an attack of rheumatism. I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm and was completely cured. I have since advised many of my friends and customers to try the remedy and all speak highly of it. Simon Goldbaum, San Luis Rey, Cal. For sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North aves, T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

While in Topeka last March, E. T. Barber, a prominent newspaper man of La Cygne, Kansas, was taken with cholera morbus very severely. The night clerk at the hotel where he was stopping happened to have a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and gave him three doses which relieved him and he thinks saved his life. Every family should keep this remedy in their home at all times. No one can tell how soon it may be needed. It costs but a trifle and may be the means of saving much suffering and perhaps the life of some member of the family. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North aves, T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

I have two little grandchildren who are teething this hot summer weather and are troubled with bowel complaint. I give them Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and it acts like a charm. I earnestly recommend it for children with bowel troubles. I was myself taken with a severe attack of bloody flux, with cramps and pains in my stomach, one-third of a bottle of this remedy cured me. Within twenty-four hours I was out of bed and doing my housework. Mrs. W. L. Dunagan, Bonaqua, Hickman Co., Tenn.

For sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North aves., T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

Bible Class to be Organized.

The Bible Class to be taught by William D. Murray will be organized at the Y. M. C. A. Building on Tuesday, June 4, at 8 p. m. An outline study of one of Paul's Epistles will be given each evening. All young men are invited to be present at the organization of the class.

High School Field Day.

Entry blanks for the Plainfield High School field day may be had at the following places: The Plainfield Cycle Company, the Eldridge Cycle Company, F. L. C. Martin's, Barker's drug store, and 551 West Front street.

The closing of the entries has been postponed until Wednesday, June 5.

Massive Floral Production.

Mrs. E. C. Morse, of Chatham street, has a rosebush in her front yard, standing five feet high, which is a marvel of floral production, having at present 424 full blown roses on it, and unfolded roses too numerous to count.

School Days Soon to Be Over.

The children of Miss Fawcett's school and kindergarten will have their closing exercises for the year in the Park club-house next Monday evening.

IS THIS THE MAN?

Messrs. Runyon and Laire Think They Can Identify the Bank Robber.

In connection with the arrest of parties in New York last week who it is thought had something to do with the First National Bank robbery, Lawyer H. C. Runyon and W. R. Laire of this city went to New York on Saturday and visited the Tombs at the time the prisoners were eating their mess. Mr. Laire, after looking over the prisoners picked out a man whom he thought was the one who was seen hanging around his store for two days. His name is Killoran, and his appearance is now changed from what it was at the time of the bank robbery.

Mr. Laire will go to New York again to look at him when his general appearance will be changed to correspond with the way he looked when he is supposed to have been in this city.

Mr. Runyon also feels quite positive that Killoran is the man whom he saw in the bank during the noon hour when the package of currency is supposed to have been taken from the bank and who attracted the attention of Cashier Runyon and Clerk Vail with a lot of papers while his accomplices committed the theft.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube be restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destored forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflammed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness, caused by catarrh, that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

SUMMER EXCURSION BOOK.

The Most Complete Publication of Its Kind.

The passenger department of the Pennsylvania railroad company will, on June 1st, publish its annual summer excursion route book. This work, which is compiled with the utmost care and exactness, is designed to provide the public with short descriptive notes of the principal summer resorts of eastern America, with the routes for reaching them and the rates of fare. There are over four hundred resorts in the book, to which rates are quoted, and over fifteen hundred different ways of reaching them, or combinations of routes are set out in detail. The book is the most complete and comprehensive handbook of summer travel ever offered to the public.

Its 210 pages are enclosed in a handsome and striking cover, in colors. Several maps, presenting the exact routes over which tickets are sold, are bound in the book. It is also profusely illustrated with fine half-tone cuts of scenery along the lines of the Pennsylvania railroad and elsewhere.

Any doubt as to where the summer should be passed will be dispelled after a careful examination of the contents of this publication.

On and after June 1st may be procured at any Pennsylvania railroad ticket office at the nominal price of ten cents, or, upon application to the general office, Broad Street station, Philadelphia, by mail for twenty cents.

FIRST BOROUGH ELECTION.

Citizens of Fanwood Will Elect Their Commissioners June 20th.

The election of the Borough Commissioners of Fanwood, made possible by the special election creating a borough government a short time ago, will be held in the club house on South avenue on June 20th. Seven commissioners will be elected, of which two will be for one year, two for two years, and three for three years.

Crop Prospects.

In the weekly New Jersey crop bulletin of the weather service, the following reports from Union county are printed:

PLAINFIELD—All crops are doing fairly well, but grass needs more rain as the hot weather has dried up the ground. Fruit is in good condition and very little injury from recent frost is reported. Rainfall, 1.13 inch; highest temp., 99 degrees. JOHN NEAGLE.

WESTFIELD—Fine growing weather; warm, with sufficient rain and sunshine to force crops forward rapidly; red, white and crimson clover in bloom, also raspberries, blackberries and wild cherries. Heard a belated 17-year locust June 2d. D. C. CRANE.

Bothered by Flower Thieves.

William Palmer Smith, of Belvidere avenue, Netherwood, owns the piece of property, opposite his handsome residence on the same avenue, which he has converted into a pretty park. He has been much annoyed by persons picking the flowers, and otherwise making themselves at home on these private grounds. Lately Mr. Smith has placed several signs in the park, requesting that no flowers or shrubs be picked on those premises.

BAMBERGER'S.

"THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE."

147-149 Market Street, Newark,

In Housefurnishing Department,

A complete line of "Summer Comfort" goods, all reliable makes

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

some of which are:

Gas Stoves Gas Ranges Window Screens
Screen Doors Refrigerators Ice Chests
Oil Stoves Oil Ranges Garden Hose and Reel
Lawn Mowers Lawn Benches Water Coolers

and many other articles. Mail orders promptly filled and goods delivered free

L. BAMBERGER & CO.

147-149 Market Street, Newark.

DIED.

MUNN—Saturday, June 1, 1895, at the residence of her daughter Mrs. A. T. Slauson, 215 East 9th st., Mary Warner Munn, widow of the late Wm. N. Munn, of New York.

HODGES—At Cranford, N. J., Saturday, June 1, 1895, Charles W. Hodges.
Funeral services from his late residence at Cranford, Monday, June 3, at 2:30 p. m.
Interment in Plainfield.

STITES—Died, June 1, 1895, Sarah Ann Stites, wife of Harrison Stites, age 65.
Funeral services Wednesday, June 5, from residence, Warrenville 2 p. m., and from Mt. Bethel Church at 3 p. m. Relatives and friends invited.

MUNN—Entered into rest, at the resicence of her daughter, Mrs. A. T. Slauson, Plainfield, N. J., Mary Warner, widow of the late William H. Warner of New York and daughter of the late Benjamin Wells of Philadelphia, Pa.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite Coal Used Exclusively, Insuring Cleanliness and Comfort.

Station in New York foot of Liberty Street.

Time Table in Effect May, 12, 1895.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield 2 14, 3 37, 5 38, 6 05, 6 29, 6 59, 7 28, 7 30, 7 58, 8 00, 8 15, 8 27, 8 31, 8 48, 9 32, 10 04, 10 27, 10 59 a m; 12 06, 1 18, 2 07, 2 30, 3 12, 3 51, 4 48, 5 29, 6 40, 7 03, 8 30, 9 23, 10 17, 11 28, p.m. Sunday, 2 14, 3 37, 6 05, 8 01, 8 52, 10 08, 10 59, 11 16, a m; 12 33, 1 45, 3 30, 5 36, 7 11, 8 23, 8 32, 10 17, p m.

Leave New York, Foot Liberty St., at 4 30, 6 00, 7 15, 8 00, 8 40, 9 10, 10 00, 11 45, a m; 1 10, 1 30, 2 30, 3 30, 3 45, 4 00, 4 30, 5 00, 5 15, (except Saturdays) 5 30, 5 45, 6 00, 6 15, 6 30, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 15, 10 00, 10 15, 11 30, p m; 12 15, 1 00, night. Sunday, 4 30, 7 15, 9 00, 9 15, a m; 12 00 m; 1 00, 2 30, 4 00, 5 30, 7 00, 9 00, 10 00, p m; 12 15 night, 1 00 a m

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at 5 38, 6 29, 6 59, 7 28, 7 30, 8 00, 8 48, 9 32, 10 04, 10 27, a m; 12 06, 1 18, 2 07, 2 30, 3 12, 3 51, 4 48, 5 29, 6 40, 7 03, 8 30, 10 17, 11 28 p m. Sunday 8 01, 8 52, 10 08, 11 16 a m; 12 33, 1 45, 3 30, 5 36, 7 11, 8 23, 8 32, 10 17 p. m.

Leave Newark at 6 15, 7 18, 7 55, 8 39, 9 03, 10 05, 11 35, a m; 1 15, 1 35, 2 20, (Saturdays only) 2 50, 3 35, 4 05, 4 40, 5 04, 5 34, 5 50, 6 20, 7 15, 7 35, 8 40, 10 05, 11 25, p. m. Sunday 7 30, 9 05, 9 35, 11 35 a m; 1 10, 2 35, 4 05, 5 40, 7 20, 9 25, 10 20 p m.

Passengers for Newark please change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield 5 45, 7 10, 8 16, 9 54, 11 00 a m; 12 46, 2 11, 2 32, 3 45, 4 36, 5 05, 5 14, 5 34, 6 04, 6 19, 6 38, 7 12, 7 34, 8 21, 10 26, 11 23, p m; 12 38 night. Sunday 5 45, 8 28, 9 55, a m; 2 03, 3 43, 5 14, 6 35, 10 15, 11 14 p m.

Leave Somerville at 6 00, 6 30, 7 00, 7 25, 7 35, 7 48, 8 20, 9 05, 9 48, 11 40 a. m; 12 50, 1 48, 2 05, 3 25, 4 25, 5 03, 6 35, 8 07, 8 45, 11 05 p. m. Sunday at 8 25, 9 45, 10 35 a m; 12 08, 1 20, 5 10, 6 45, 8 03, 8 05, 9 40 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 5 45, 8 16, 9 54 a m; 12 46, 2 11, 5 05, 5 14, 6 38, 8 21 p. m. Sunday at 5 45, 8 28, a m; 2 03, 6 35 p m.

Leave Easton at 6 05, 7 00, 8 53, a m; 12 32, 3 42, 7 00, p. m. Sunday at 7 15, 10 52 a m; 6 40, 7 30 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield at 9 54 a. m.; 5 05 p. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

5 45 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua.

7 10 a. m.—For stations to High Bridge, connecting for stations on High Bridge Branch.

8 16 a. m.—For Flemington, D. L. & W. R. R. Easton, Bangor and Mauch Chunk.

9 54 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch D. L. & W. R. R., Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Shamokin, Nanticoke, and Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c. Through coach to Williamsport.

12 46 p. m., way for Easton, connecting at Junction for stations on D. L. & W. R. R.

2 11 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre and Scranton, with buffet parlor car to Mauch Chunk.

5 05 p. m., way for Easton, connecting with High Bridge for stations on High Bridge Branch.

5 14 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem Bangor, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Tamaqua, Shamokin. (buffet parlor car to Scranton.)

6 19 p. m.—For Flemington.

6 38 p. m.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, and Harrisburg.

8 21 p. m.—For Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown.

5 45 a. m. Sundays—For Easton.

8 28 a. m. Sundays—For Easton.

2 03 p. m. Sundays—For Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6 35 p. m. Sundays—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c., and at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, ETC.

Leave Plainfield at 3 37, 8 00, 10 27, a. m., 1 18, 3 51, 5 29, p. m. Sunday, (except Ocean Grove) 8 52 a. m.; 3 30 p. m.

For Perth Amboy, 3 37, 5 38, 8 00, 10 27, a. m., 1 18, 3 51, 4 48, 5 29, 7 03, p. m., Sundays 8 52 a. m.; 3 30 p. m.

For Atlantic City, 3 37 a. m.; 1 18 p. m.

For Freehold, 3 37, 8 00, 10 27 a. m.; 1 18, 3 51, 5 29 p. m.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia, 5 45, 8 44, 9 46, 10 44 a. m.; 2 17*, 5 34*, 6 45, 8 21, 9 37*, 10 53, p. m. 1 17 night. Sundays—5 45, 9 55 10 44 a. m., 4 55, 6 45 p. m. 1 17 night.

For Trenton, 5 45, 8 44, 9 46, a. m. 12 46, 2 17, 5 34*, 6 38*, 8 21, 9 37* 10 53, p. m., 1 17* night. Sundays—5 45, 9 55 a. m., 4 55, 5 14*, 6 35*, p. m. 1 17 night.

For Baltimore and Washington at 8 44, 10 44 a. m. 5 34*, 6 45 p. m., 1 17 night. Sundays, 10 44 a. m., 5 14*, 6 45 p. m., 1 17 night.

For Chattanooga, New Orleans and all points South, with through vestibuled sleeping cars via Shenandoah Valley Line, at 5 34* p. m. Sunday 5 14* p. m.

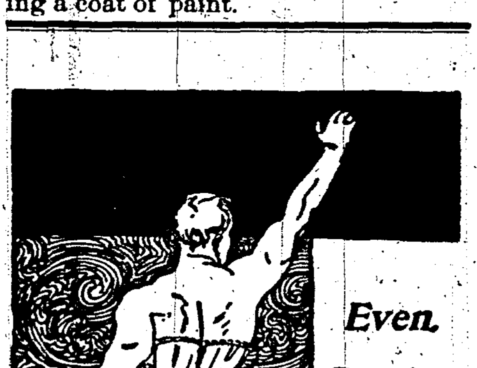
For Buffalo, Chicago and all points West, week-days at 9 54 a. m., 8 21 p. m. Sunday 6 35 p. m.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook.

Through tickets to all points at lowest rates may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.

J. H. OLHAUSEN,
General Superintendent.
H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

—The Netherwood station is receiving a coat of paint.



Even Sandow cannot break a Ball's Corset.
It is as supple as the skin, and is guaranteed.

I. LEDERER.

There is one DRESS STAY that
Won't melt apart,
Can't cut through the dress,
Don't stay bent.
It is
BALL'S PEERLESS.
All lengths; all colors.
Seely Edsall, Putnam & DeGraw,
I. Lederer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Standard Railroad of America.

Protected throughout by the Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

On and after May 26, 1895.

Trains will leave Elizabeth as follows:

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia 12 25 p. m. daily, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Dining Cars, for Pittsburg, Northern and Eastern Pennsylvania.

6 36 p. m.—Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car, daily, for Pittsburg, Chicago and Cleveland, daily except Saturday, for Toledo, Williamsport, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

8 24 p. m.—Southwestern Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car, daily, to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Memphis. Dining car Altoona to Richmond.

8 42 p. m.—Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily, for Pittsburg, Columbus, Chicago and Toledo, daily except Saturday, for Cleveland.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South—1 00, 9 05, 9 36 a. m., 9 39 p. m. On Sunday, at 1 00, 9 05, 9 36 a. m., and 9 41 p. m.

For Baltimore only, 1 37 p. m., week-days.

For Newark and New York—3 02, 5 34, 5 46, 6 17, 6 45, 7 01, 7 20, 7 49, 7 57, 8 06, 8 28, 8 42, 8 47, 9 17, 9 41, 9 48, 10 20, 10 38, 10 49, 11 07, 11 48, a. m., 1 13, 1 20, 1 56, 2 24, 2 40, 2 45, 3 27, 3 47, 4 43, 5 15, 5 36, 5 48, 6 08, 6 27, 6 48, 6 58, 7 07, 7 25, 7 59, 8 17, 9 10, 9 50, 10 03, 11 03, and 11 56 p. m. Sundays, 3 02, 5 34, 7 51, 8 45, 9 20, 9 47, 10 12, 10 38, 10 49 a. m., 12 35, 1 44, 2 33, 2 45, 3 45, 4 38, 5 34, 5 48, 7 05, 7 12, 7 25, 7 58, 8 50, 9 15, 10 16, 11 46, and 11 56 p. m.

For New York only, 6 10 a. m. daily.

For Philadelphia—1 00, 6 57, 7 59, 9 05, 9 36, 11 43 a. m., 12 35, 1 37, 3 33, 5 08, 6 36, 7 46, 8 42, 9 39 p. m., Sunday, 1 00, 6 59, 9 05, 9 36, 10 41 a. m., 5 40, 6 37, 7 47, and 9 41 p. m.

For Atlantic City—2 25, p. m., week-days, with through buffet parlor car, Sunday 6 59 a. m.

For Cape May—1 37 p. m. week-days.

For Rahway—1 00, (1 43 daily except Monday) 6 44, 7 10, 7 59, 8 54, 9 46, 9 50, 10 59, 11 43 a. m., 12 46, 1 11, 1 37, 2 48, 3 20, 3 39, 3 59, 4 38, 4 53, 5 22, 5 39, 6 00, 6 06, 6 12, 6 17, 6 27, 6 45, 6 52, 6 59, 7 20, 7 46, 8 14, 8 55, 9 54, 11 02, 11 45 p. m., and 12 27, night, week-day. Sundays, 1 00, 1 43, 6 59, 8 43, 9 49, 10 25, 10 41, and 11 47 a. m., 12 50, 1 50, 2 47, 3 28, 4 50, 5 20, 5 40, 7 21, 7 27, 7 47, 8 14, 8 47, 9 16, 10 14, 11 00, and 11 55 p. m.

For New Brunswick—1 00, 6 57, 7 10, 7 59, 9 05, 9 36, 9 50, 11 43, a. m., 12 35, 1 37, 2 48, 3 59, 4 38, 5 08, 5 40, 6 06, 6 45, 7 46, 9 89, and 11 02 p. m. Sundays, 1 00, 6 59, 9 05, 9 49, 10 41, a. m., 12 50, 1 50, 5 40, 7 47, 9 16, and 9 41 p. m.

For Woodbridge—(1 43 a. m., daily except Monday) 6 44, 9 46, 10 59, a. m., 12 46, 3 20, 4 53, 5 44, 6 12, 7 20, 9 54, p. m., and 12 27, night, week-days. Sundays, 1 43, 10 25, 11 47, a. m., and 10 14 p. m.

For Perth Amboy—(1 43, a. m., daily except Monday,) 6 44, 9 46, 10 59, a. m., 12 46, 3 20, 4 53, 5 44, 6 12, 7 20, 7 36, 9 54, and 12 27 night, week-days. Sundays, 1 43, 10 25, and 11 47 a. m., and 10 14 p m.

For East Millstone—7 10 a. m., 12 35, 2 48, 5 40 p. m. week-days.

For Trenton—1 00, 6 57, 7 10, 7 59, 9 05, 9 36, 11 43 a. m., 12 35, 1 37, 2 48, 5 08, 6 36, 7 46, 8 42, 9 39 p. m. Sundays, 1 00, 6 59, 9 05, 9 36, 10 41 a. m., 5 40, 6 37, 7 47, and 9 41 p. m.

For Lambertville, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, via Trenton—7 59 a. m., 2 48 and 6 36 p. m., and 5 40 p. m., Sunday.

For Flemington—7 59 a. m., and 2 48 p. m.

For Freehold via Monmouth Junction—7 59, 11 43 a. m., 4 38, 5 08 p. m. week-day.

For Jamesburg via Monmouth Junction—7 59, 11 43 a. m., 4 38, 5 08 p. m. week-days; 9 05 a. m. Sundays.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points on New York and Long Branch R. R.—9 46 a. m., 12 46, 3 04, 4 12, 5 44 p. m., and 12 27 night, week-days. Sundays, 10 25 a. m., and 5 44 p. m., do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.

For Seaside Park, Island Heights, and Toms River—9 46, 12 46 p. m., week-days.

For Boston—8 46 p. m., daily.

For Brooklyn, N. Y.—All through trains connect at Jersey City with boats to Brooklyn annex, affording direct transfer to and from Fulton street, avoiding double ferriage and journey across New York city.

Leave New York for Elizabeth—(1 00 daily except Monday) 6 00, 6 30, 7 20, 8 10, 8 30, 9 00, 9 10, 10 10, 11 00 a m., 12 00 noon, 12 10, 12 30, 1 00, 2 10, 2 30, 3 00, 3 20, 4 00, 4 10, 4 30, 4 40, 5 00, 5 10, 5 20, 5 30, 5 40, 5 50, 6 00, 6 10, 6 20, 6 40, 7 00, 7 30, 8 15, 9 15, 10 15, 11 00, 11 50 p. m., 12 15 night. Sundays, 1 00, 6 15, 8 00, 9 00, 9 45, 10 00, 11 00 a. m., 12 00 noon, 1 00, 2 00, 2 45, 4 00, 4 30, 5 00, 6 30, 6 45, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 30, 10 15, 11 00 p. m., and 12 15 night.

S. M. PREVOST,
General Manager.
J. R. WOOD,
General Passenger Agent.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXVII. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1895. NO. 24.

"Support the Constitution, Which is the Cement of the Union, as Well in Its Limitations as in Its Authorities."—Madison.

DIATHERMANCY, 95° F.

Class Exercises of Graduates at the Chestnuts.

EVOLVED THROUGH THE HEAT

An Entirely Original Sketch Written and Presented By Girl Graduates—The Scene of Action Was in the Coming Century—Knowledge Gained By Electrical Application.

They counted themselves happy who were so fortunate as to be invited to the class exercises of the graduates of '95 at the Plainfield Seminary on Saturday evening. Not a hint had been given that the exercises were any other than the stereotyped performances of such occasions, until the pretty programmes in blue and gold, the class colors, were put in the hands of the guests. They read as follows:

Diathermancy. 95 Degrees F.
Dramatis Personæ.
Mrs. VanHypotenuse, aged grandmother, Mary K. Whiton
Granddaughters.
Inductor Polarization.....Mabelle C. Phillips
Latifolia Cassiopeia........Bertha McC. Clark
Marionite Cassiopeia...Marion L. Henderson
Electra VanHypotenuse....Gertrude Haviland
Nineteenth Century Girl........Nancy Lawson
Time, A. D. 2000.

The guests gasped, "What is it all about? Dia!-Dia!-Thermancy!-Dia-Through-Thermal pertaining to heat!" That was the first clue that came to the investigating mind, with the remembrance that at the time this class of '95 was struggling with its exercises, the thermometer stood for days in the neighborhood of 95 degree.

The acting alone of this play would have been creditable, but in addition, the fact that the play was written by the class, made the entertainment worthy of the highest praise.

The first scene revealed a morning room in the house of Mrs. Van Hypolenuse, who attired as a venerable dame, gathered the morning news from a phonograph. Some hints of changes in the times were given by the accounts of balloon expeditions, the election of a woman President, and buildings 157 stories high. The phonographic communication was followed by the entrance of three granddaughters, attired in sleeveless, Grecian draperies.

While waiting for instruction from Inductor Polarization, the conversation revealed the fact that knowledge was no longer gained by the slow methods of the nineteenth century, but by the application of electrical apparatus to the fingers. instruction on any subject could be infused into the mind. The aged grandmother disapproved of the new methods and in a reminiscent mood told of her class in the Plainfield Seminary in 1895. She was the only survivor of the class. One had become a Sister of Charity, one had married the Czar of Russia, another had married a Chinese mandarin, and the other, after graduating from college, had written 700 books. A dose of instruction in mathematics was then given one of the girls, who recited glibly a lengthy geometrical proposition.

The harping of the grandmother on the friends of her youth creates a desire on the part of the granddaughters to see a nineteenth century girl, and Inductor Polarization is prevailed upon to call one from the past. With dim lights and weird incantations, accompanied with sweet strains of music, there is evoked by a loud explosion and effective red lights, a beautiful creature who declares herself to be a C. D. Gibson girl. From the tip of her white parasol to the hem of her gown, eleven yards in width, she represents the extreme of style and is a wonder to the simply clad girls of A. D., 2000. A book she carries excites their curiosity and she is persuaded to read from its pages. The story of Gallagher charms them all, and even the Inductor tries to finish the tale and learn the fate of the hero, when the reader disappears.

The last scene represents the young girls attired in costumes of the nineteenth century, which they have found in an old trunk with a book, which they are vainly trying to read. The efforts to master the contents are very amusing as they endeavor to do it with the aid of the paras-sol and the donning of a leghorn hat. Even Inductor Polarization fails to infuse the ability to read with his electrical apparatus. The entrance of the grandmother, who declares the book to be Gallagher, makes the whole party wild to learn the art of reading, and she proceeds to teach them the alphabet.

The closing tableau shows the class spelling with large letters NINETY FIVE.

The class song followed and this was charmingly sung.

Well rendered music by pupils filled the pauses between the scenes.

The following very complimentary notice was given Billy Keeler of the Baltimores in the last issue of The Sporting Life: "Keeler is on an even keel all the time. He just simply attends to business in an earnest, conscientious manner, whatever the others may be doing. Nothing appears to affect him. He is the most evenly balanced player that ever appeared on the field. Every day is alike, and that is of the very best. He is so quiet and modest with all his excellence that to praise him is a real pleasure.

The Y. C. C. A. baseball team have the following games scheduled to be played at the Crescent Oval on Saturday afternoons: June 15th—Y. M. C. A., Orange vs Y. M. C. A., Plainfield. June 22d—Woodbridge vs. Y. M. C. A., Plainfield. June 29th—Westfield vs. Y. M. C. A., Plainfield. July 4th—Arlingtons, Rahway vs. Y. M. C. A., Plainfield. All of these games will be played at the Crescent Oval on Saturday afternoons at 3:30 p. m. A small admission fee will be charged to cover the expenses of the team.

PARSIMONIOUS UNCLE SAM.

Wants To Cut Down the Expenses of the Local Postoffice.

Postmaster Hetfield has found it necessary to issue an order that the carriers' window be closed at seven o'clock on Saturday evenings, which is a half hour earlier than has been the practice. The department at Washington has notified Mr. Hetfield that he will have to reduce the overtime bills of carriers, and the closing of the carriers' window is one of the means to that end which he has adopted. The department also orders that if carriers cannot deliver all mail on the last delivery in the allotted time they must return to the office and hold it until morning.

Condition of the Crops.

The following crop reports from Union county were published in the Weekly Crop Bulletin of the New Jersey Weather Service this week:

CLARK TOWNSHIP—The early part of week gave excellent growing weather, the latter part has been most too cold for rapid growth; a splendid rain on the 5th; grass will be a good crop; strawberry growers are beginning to pick in large quantities.

ELIZABETH—A favorable week for all vegetation; all crops looking well; a fine rain on 5th was of great benefit; potato bugs plentiful; corn has come up well and is making a fine growth; clover will soon be fit to cut; oats making a heavy growth of straw. Rainfall 0.98 inch.

PLAINFIELD—The fine shower on the 5th helped crops very much, as it was needed; crops in general are fair; corn needs warmer weather; cherries will yield about half a crop; hay is very good in some parts and scant in others. Ave. temp., 70.5; rainfall, 1.10 inch.

Homeward Bound.

Pierre Mali and family, who have been spending the past few months in Belgium, Mr. Mali's native home, sailed Saturday last from Antwerp, on the steamship Friesland and are expected to arrive in this city on Tuesday next. They will remain at their summer residence on East Front street until October.

West End Park Improvements.

W. J. Buttfield has commenced the erection of another house on the property recently purchased by him in West End Park, making three fine dwelling that Mr. Buttfield has erected at that point. Utzinger & Kline have the contract for the carpenter work.

Worthy Workers.

Edna Smith and Aimee L. Emmons, two bright little misses, will hold an ice cream and strawberry festival for the benefit of the fresh air fund on the vacant lot at the corner of Craig place and Grove street, adjoining the residence of Dr. Adams, on Friday evening, June 28th.

To Address the Congress of Religion.

Rev. Dr. Henry K. Carroll, of North Plainfield, editor of the Independent, will deliver an address on "Religious Progress in the United States," at the Pan-American Congress of Religion and Education, which will be held at Toronto, Ont., July 18th to 25th.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube be restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destored forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflammed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness, caused by catarrh, that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

BRIGHT LITTLE SCHOLARS.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF MISS FAWCETT'S SCHOOL.

The Pupils Show Careful Training and Well Developed Minds—A Large Attendance of Parents and Friends.

After the Christmas holidays are over, then the school children long for the summer vacation, and now to the pupils in Miss Fawcett's school and kindergarten, it is here.

The closing exercises were held at the Park club, last Monday, before an admiring throng of parents and friends. At one end of the room the pupils were gathered together. They were:

Willer Ryder, Mary Neal, Helen Adams, Virginia Hegeman, Sadie Howell, Laura Osgood, Grace Osgood, Arthur Reed, Harold Hegeman, Joe Osgood, Ralph Hallock, Neal Compton, William Barlow, May D. Thompson, Alice Barlow, Jessie Hockridge, Nellie Hockridge, Elfleda Dunham, Genice Hanigan, Evelyn Lock, Blanche Heideloff, Sophie Barlow, Louise Saunders, Ray Hooley, Mabel Hooley, Margaret Townsend, Ruth VanVliet, Mary Barlow, Edith Taft, Frank Lock, Martin C. Fawcett, Regie Fawcett, Charlie Lyman, Raymond Lyman, Sam MacDonald.

Shortly after 7:30, the programme began with a march by the pupils and a concert recitation of Scripture. A prayer was next sung and the school sang the selection, "The Roll Call," Miss Blanche Hiedeloff singing the solo part. Miss Lillian A. Force acted as accompanist throughout the evening in her usual excellent manner.

Then followed the recitation "Jerry," by Miss Eugenia Hanigan, and the French recitation "Le ned de fauvette," by Miss Laura Osgood. "The Chicken," a laughable little dialogue, was rendered in a delightful way by Miss Ruth VanVliet and Miss Mabel Hooley.

The kindergarten next showed their friends some of their many games, many of which called forth the laughter and applause of the audience.

Miss Virginia Hegeman gave a French recitation "Pigeon vole," which was loudly encored. This was followed by "The Reason Why," by Miss Margaret Townsend.

Miss Blanche Hiedeloff next displayed her talent singing in the selection of "The Merry Brown Thrush."

A very graceful and beautiful wand drill was led by Miss Eugenia Hanigan, at the close of which Master Charles Lyman brought out an American flag while he recited "The Red, White and Blue" in his most impressive manner.

That humorous recitation, "The Owl," was next given by Miss May D. Thompson, one of the afternoon class. Miss Alice Barlow, another of the same class, gave a piano solo.

A dialogue entitled "The Record of the Hours" was most amusing. Harold Hegeman made a splendid "Father Time," while Miss Sophronia Barlow played her part well as "Day." The "Hours" were taken by the following:

Ray Hooley, Louise Saunders, Ruth Van Vliet, Blanche Heideloff, Mary Neal, Joe Osgood, Arthur Reed, Ralph Hallock, Neal Compton, William Barlow.

"Les lunettes" a French selection. was recited by Miss Eugenia Hanigan.

A French song, "Le chant de l' ecolier," was prettily sung by Misses Barlow and Hiedeloff, and Masters Hegeman and Bartow. A recitation, "Whose Afraid in the Dark," by Ralph Hallock, and other games of the kindergarten, were followed by the little dialogue, "Playing Grown Up", which was acted out by Miss Louise Saunders and Miss Ray Hooley in a manner that brought down the house.

The drill by the school formed a very pretty picture, with the little girls in their white gowns moving about before the more brilliant costumes of the audience.

The dainty story of "Little Christel" was told by Miss Sophronia Barlow, and after the song "Good Night" by the primary department the exercises came to an end.

The audience was then invited to examine some of the work of the children, which was on exhibition in an adjoining room. Here were a number of drawings made under the instruction of Mlle. Clara S. Hellwig, which, considering the age of the pupils, were exceedingly well done.

North Plainfield is to be congratulated in having Miss Fawcett's school within its limits. Miss Fawcett is assisted at her work of instructing the children by Miss J. V. Harriott, teacher in the English branches, Mlle. Cillier, French teacher, and Mlle. Hellwig, drawing teacher.

The school will reopen for the fall term on September 12th.

The Trolley Conductor.

The Plainfield trolley conductors are a uniformly well selected lot of men for their particular vocation. They all have open countenances, are open hearted and will always meet you with an open hand.—Der Somerset Bote.

FLOWERS PORTRAYED.

Successful Presentation of the Flower Queen.

PRETTY WAY OF TELLING A STORY.

A Vision of Floral Beauty, Set Off By Pretty Costumes, Jovial Faces and Sweet Voices—Large Audience in Vincent Chapel Who Were Nicely Entertained—The Participants.

To speak of June, instinctively calls to mind a vision of flowers; and so it was most fitting that the cantata "The Flower Queen" should be given in Vincent chapel, Tuesday evening.

On entering the room, the platform called forth attention by its great change; instead of the blank walls, it looked a perfect bower. Evergreens were artisticly arranged at the back and along the sides, while ferns and daisies decorated the front. In the centre, a chair was placed, but was completely hidden by a covering of roses.

The programme opened with an instrumental trio by Mrs. F. A. Pollock, piano; F. A. Pollock, flute; and J. S. Petrie, violin. The selection, Treisluitz Overture, Weber, was rendered in a manner to bring forth hearty applause.

The cantata opened with a chorus, "We are the Flowers," and then as the singers retreated from the stage, L. S. Bond, as the Recluse, entered. After his solo, "Here Would I Rest," a semi-chorus sang in the distance, "Rest Thee Here." In the duet, "We Are Nature's Artless Minstrels," by Misses Elizabeth D. Hooker and Lucie P. Davis, the Recluse obtained his first glimpse of the Flowers, and in his enchantment he sings, "Sing On, Sweet Flowers." Then all the Flowers appear and the question arises, who shall be the Queen? Miss Bessie Martin, as the Crocus, states her claim, but before it can be recognized, Miss Lucie P. Davis, as the Carnation, springs forward and denounces her as a pretender and declares she should be the Queen. Heliotrope and Mignonette, Misses Eleanor T. VanDeventer and Maud French, sing of their own beauties in a duet, and then Miss Philips, as the Geranium, and Miss E. D. Hooker, as the Sunflower, each claim the throne.

The Violet, Miss Cora Shepherd, and the Lily, Miss Gertrude Sharp, in a duet, add their claims. The Daisy, Miss Isabel Edwards, the Buttercup, Miss Emma Line, the Dandelion, Miss Helen Harned, the Rose, Miss Elizabeth Hooker, and the Tulip, Miss Carrie Mulford, each have their say, and then a chorus of Poppies soothe the rest of the Flowers to sleep. A good-night song and the first part is over.

In the interlude, another instrumental trio, Second Nocturne, Behr, was greatly enjoyed by all. The audience was also favored by listening to the rendering of that pathetic story, "Brier Rose," by Miss Mary A. Luckey. Miss Luckey is a pupil of Miss Addie Parker Jackson, whose efficient instruction added to Miss Luckey's talent, forms a most enjoyable combination, as was shown by the vigorous applause last evening.

The second part opened with a solo by Miss Hooker, with flute obligato by A. Pollock. After a good morning from all the Flowers, the question of the choice of queen was again brought forward. Miss Edna Harris, Miss Winnie Carroll, and Miss Hazel Martin told of the reasons why they should be made queen, but at last the question was put to the Recluse, and he was asked to decide. Then in the solo, "Tis Hard to Choose, Mr. Bond finally decided in favor of the Rose. After grand preparations, the coronation takes place, and Miss Hooker, now queen, thanks her subjects in the solo "Filled With Thanks."

And now the Recluse decides to return again to usefulness and contentment, and all unite in a finale chorus.

The costumes of the Flowers were very pretty, being trimmed with the flower represented by the wearer.

The chorus of Flowers consisted of the following: Misses Gertie Sharp, Cora Shepherd, Elsie Horne, Eva Jenkins, Alice Jenkins, Eleanor T. VanDeventer, Lucie P. Davis, Mamie T. Steiner, Mildred Terrill, Maud French, Edna French, Edna Harris, Reta Pond, Isabelle Edwards, Cora Harris, Carrie Mulford, Bessie Martin, Hazel Martin, Emma Line, Louise Norry, Winnie Carroll, Helen Harned, Corrinne Mulford, Edna Moore, Florence Simonds, and Miss Philips.

After the entertainment was concluded many of the audience adjourned to the church parlors, where ice cream and cake furnished a pretext to completely bankrupt the audience. During the evening a little excitement was caused by a bat who presisted in circling about the room to the terror of many of the gentler sex and the delight of the boys.

The most essential part of a successful entertainment is an energetic committee, and the "Flower Queen" seemed specially favored in this direction. The committee, under whose management the cantata was given, consisted of Mrs. D. E. Davis, chairman; Mrs. L. M. French and Mrs. J. R. Joy. The stage was under the successful control of the following committee: Mrs. N. Y. Hull, chairman; Miss Laura Mulford, Miss Susie Jackson, John McNorton and David S. Dunavan.

The other important part of the entertainment, the refreshments, were under the care of the following committee: Mrs. Noah Pike, chairman; Mrs. L. M. French, Mrs. O. L. Jenkins, Mrs. S. C. Baker, Mrs. C. E. Horne, and Mrs. Charles Rugg.

The waitresses were the Misses Alice Jenkins, Eva Jenkins, Mamie Steiner, Edna French, Maud French, Elsie Horne and Edna Harris.

Mrs. Metta Horton Cook, of Brooklyn, acted as conductor in the cantata, and to her well directed efforts much credit is due.

Miss Elizabeth Dwight Hooker, of Elizabeth, the soprano soloist, is the possessor of a very fine voice, which added much pleasure to the entertainment.

After the ice cream had vanished and midnight approached the happy crowd wended their way home—well pleased with the entire entertainment.

ANENT THE GOVERNORSHIP.

GOSSIP ABOUT UNION COUNTY POLITICIANS AT TRENTON.

The Suave Foster Voorhees Is a Busy Man—John Kean, Jr., is Dignified, But the Grass Don't Grow Under His Feet.

The following gossip concerning Union county men appeared in the Trenton correspondence of the Jersey City News Tuesday:

Mr. Voorhees is, without doubt, the busiest man in the Legislature. His mail is larger than any one else's and hardly a citizen who visits the State House, no matter what his race, creed or previous condition of servitude, but must shake hands with Foster Voorhees and whisper something in his ear.

Every crank who thinks he has a reform machine takes it to the Union Senator and bores him with his idiotic ideas, while every man or woman who thinks he or she has a grievance rushes to the Elizabeth man for redress. He never loses his temper and listens to all with a semblance of rapt attention at least, and although three or four may be talking to him at once, each one is impressed with the idea that it was to him alone the Senator was listening. It is not to be wondered at that Foster Voorhees is the most popular man in the Republican party.

That other honored son of Union, Hon. John Kean, Jr., was also on hand. He had no legislative duties to claim any of his attention and he let no grass grow under his feet. He was here, there and everywhere, now talking to this member, now to that leader, shaking hands with every one and assuming that air of dignity and wisdom which has done as much as anything to cause many to declare most emphatically that he will be the next Govervor of New Jersey.

COMMERCIAL PALACE TRADE.

Mr. Edsall's Business is Growing Steadily and He is Satisfied.

The first month in the second year of the Commercial Palace has just closed, which enables the proprietor to make a comparison throughout the entire establishment of the amount of business done this month corresponding with that of a year ago.

The result shows and increase of fully 75 per cent. Mr. Edsall has just put on a second delivery wagon, and will soon be obliged to add the third in order to meet the necessities of his increasing trade. Mr. Edsall says his expectations for the first year have more than been met, and he feels greatly encouraged to make still greater advances in the future. Plainfield people appreciate good things, and Mr. Edsall's remarkable enterprise is not an exception to this rule.

May Be Locked All Summer.

The New Brunswick Common Council has adjourned until next Monday night. The new bill in the Legislature affecting the deadlock in the Common Council may be passed over the Governor's veto and become a law. If this is so the Democrats threaten to contest. The Democrats of the Common Council will secure an order from the Supreme Court restraining the mayor from voting in Council. This will put the case over until next fall, and the Council will lie in deadlock all summer.

JUVENILES DEFT FINGERS.

THE SEWING SCHOOL GIVES AN ENTERTAINMENT.

The School Has Become An Important Factor, With Gratifying Results—Display of Exhibits.

The sewing school organized at Reform hall last February by Mrs. Geo. F. Opdyke has become an important factor, and the children have done excellent work. Miss Pessinger, the superintendent, has been faithful with the girls and the result of their labor is most gratifying. This was attested last Tuesday when a large number of people gathered to enjoy the excellent entertainment provided under the direction of Miss May Thompson. The children marched from the basement to the upper hall, and as they entered singing "Onward Christian Soldiers," it was an inspiring sight to all.

Mrs. Opdyke made a few remarks in opening, in which she explained the objects and character of the girls work. She also stated that the boys were being taken care of in the manual training department, under the direction of John Dalziel and Frank Patience, and that their work for the first three months was most creditable.

The literary and musical programme was then rendered as follows, frequent and hearty applause being accorded each number:

Speed On, choir; The Lost Child, Jennie Smith; Selfish and Lend a Hand, Erna Arnold; What Grandmother Says, Mamie Mehl; A Useful Possession, May Smith; Wishes, three girls; Song, Lillie Zeisz and Lena Mills; Blind Man's Dog, Tessa Gayes; Five Little Chickens, Carrie Weiss; Contentment, Leah Hammond; He Did n't Think, Clyde Slater; acting charade, six girls; song, Sunny Land, three girls; tableau, Sewing School; The School Ma'am, Cathie Riker; song, And He Whistled Up a Tune, Jennie Smith; Baby Brother, Julia Grisly; The Leaves in the Wind, Grace Murphy; song, Helen Geider; dialogue, The Several Kinds of Girls; piano solo, Jennie Smith; Mary's Little Lamb, Mamie Filper; Little, Oh Dear, Annie Holder; song, Laura Anderson; Some Little Drops of Water, Mandeline MacIntyre; When Mamma Was a Little Girl, Gertrude Coddington; Why Pearlie Cried, Edna Kennedy and Lillie Conover; How Lulu Takes Care of Kitty, Daisy Bogart; The Inventor's Wife, Dottie Anderson; Wildwood Flowers, choir girls; The Queer Scholar, Marian Englehart; How Should Little Maidens Grow, Sadie Sweeney; piano solo, Laura Anderson; tableau, The Distant Star, Miss C. A. Dunlap.

Those present then went down stairs and examined the work of the past few months, and were highly pleased. After books had been presented to each class, the happy event came to an end until next fall.

DAYS OF STUDY ARE OVER.

FAREWELL RECEPTION OF GRADUATES AT THE CHESTNUTS.

The Class of '95 Handsomely Entertain Their Friends—The Rooms Tastefully Decorated With Flowers.

The Class of '95, for the last time, gathered with their friends at the Seminary last Tuesday. The rooms were tastefully decorated with flowers, and the chandeliers were hung with roses and delicate greens. The guests were received in the drawing room by Miss Kenyon and Miss Arnold, assisted by the graduates, Misses Gertrude Haviland, Marion Henderson, Mary Whiton and Mabelle Phillips. The guests were again welcomed by Miss Clark and Miss F. E. Kenyon in the dancing hall, when, until past twelve o'clock, all enjoyed the friendly chat, good floor, and fine music furnished by Professor Conde. L. VanBuren was floor manager.

Among those present were: Mrs. A. W. Haviland, Mrs. J. J. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Henry Opdyke, Mr. Whiton, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Butt, of Georgia, Miss Hurd, of Dover, Miss Bessie Titsworth, the Misses Haviland, Miss Middledith, the Misses Shreve, Miss Patterson, Miss Faber, the Misses Tracy, Miss Bousquet, of Iowa, the Misses MacCready, Miss Suffern, the Misses Bushnell, Miss Clapp, Messrs. Howard Foster, of New York, Henry Wallace Shreve, of Trenton, George Ryder, C. Faber, E. Patterson, M. Sykes, H. Turrell, E. Rushmore, C. Dupee, A. Beebe, J. Middledith, A. West, E. Field, Hubbard, and Fish.

Would Be Quite a Walk.

There is a possibility that the fireworks display on July Fourth will be given on some of the vacant property just off Park avenue below the Baptist church.

JUSTICE CAUGHT NAPPING.

Judge Irving Signed His Own Death Warrant for a Dollar.

A prominent lawyer of New Jersey tells a story of New York city judges of forty years ago that always fetches a smile. Judge John T. Irving, the upright and conscientious brother of Washington Irving, is the hero of the alleged incident. It occurred in the days when judges received a fee of $1 for every paper they signed.

One day two prominent New York lawyers, so the story runs, were in Judge Irving's court when he was busily engaged in signing papers. There was a long line of lawyers filing slowly in front of his desk, and as each passed up his papers he at the same time laid down a corresponding number of dollars. The judge would glance at the papers, make a scrawl on each and take up the next package, the pile of greenbacks growing steadily as the line of lawyers thinned out. One of the two lawyers looking on said to his companion:

"I have the highest respect for the judge's integrity, but I'm satisfied he doesn't know half the time what he is signing. Why, watch him. It is impossible for him to get half of an idea of what is on the paper. If he examined each one closely he'd never get done; but he should be more careful, nevertheless."

The other lawyer declared the judge caught at a glance the important sentence or phrase of each.

"Well, I don't believe it," exclaimed the other. "I feel sure. in spite of better intentions. that that one dollar fee acts as incentive and causes his honor to slight his work, and I'm going to prove what I say."

With that he strode out of the room, and presently returned with a legal form signed by the sheriff, and which set forth that on such and such a day and at a certain hour and in a certain place, Irving was to be hanged by the neck until he should be dead. The lawyer then took his place in the line filing before the judge's desk. When it came his turn he held up the paper, folded between his fingers in a nonchalant manner, and laid down his $1 with the other hand.

His honor unfolded his paper and hurriedly plunged his pen. in the ink. There was a splutter and a scrawl, and Judge Irving had signed his own death warrant. That night the lawyer went to a social gathering, which Judge Irving was to attend, with the death warrant in his pocket. When he found himself in a corner with the judge he said:

"Judge, I was watching you signing papers to-day and I couldn't for the life of me understand how you can read them all. Do you really read them?"

"Why, certainly. It's a matter of habit, you know. I have acquired it by years of practice. I can at a glance detect the really important sentence or word."

"Well," said the lawyer, producing the death warrant and folding it in such a manner that the name of Judge Irving only was visible, "is that your signature?"

The judge put on his glasses, stared at the paper an instant, and then declared it was his signature. The lawyer then unfolded the paper and handed it to the judge. The latter read it and turned crimson.

After that the signing of papers in Judge Irving's court was as long and tedious a process as it had been rapid and careless before.

FASHION IN FIJI.

It Gives as Much Concern to the Ladies There as Elsewhere.

Fijian women have a most affectionate disposition, although, like all semi-civilized people, they are extremely sensitive and ready to take offense at the veriest trifles. Their skins are usually of a bright dark brown, smooth and glossy as polished marble, and many, while young, possess handsome features and most symmetrical forms; but unfortunately their natural grace speedily disappears after marriage—at least among the common people, who have no attendants to relieve them in the heavier duties of the household. While unmarried their hair, picturesquely adorned with hibiscus and other flowers, is permitted to fall in thin plaits down the back of the neck. This is regarded as a sign of maidenhood. After marriage the plaits are cut off and not allowed to be worn again.

In Suva and Levuka the women generally wear a blouse shaped pinafore of thin white cotton; but in their homes or in the interior districts they are content with the sulu, a kind of loin cloth made from the bark of the native mulberry tree, and wrapped two or three times round the body. The manufacture of this cloth, called tappa, is one of the leading industries in Fiji, the bark being beaten with wooden mallets into thin sheets, which are joined together as required. When taking part in the meke-meke, or native dance, the girls wear a short, thick petticoat of dried grass, adorned with black and yellow tappa streamers, the bodies remaining bare from the waist upward. The hair is decorated with flowers and frequently frizzed and plaited in a fashion somewhat resembling that depicted in Assyrian sculptures.

Unfair Advantage.

"Jack is a hateful fellow."

"Why?"

"He said he would marry some other girl if I refused him."

Natural.

Bibbs—Who was the man you gave a quarter to at the hotel this morning?

Gibbs—An old literary friend of mine; author of "How to Get Rich in the South."

The oldest known plant used for food is asparagus.—Boston Herald.

WITTY SAYINGS.

Unique Entertainment at the First Presbyterian Church.

Witty sayings are usually enjoyed when read, but to have them acted out is a new departure in the line of entertaining, but such was the programme at the Christian Endeavor sociable held in the First Presbyterian church last evening. After allowing their audience time to get settled, the folding doors into one of the class-rooms were opened, and the first of the scenes shown. Their titles were as follows:

They were religious; Very, very funny; The day after Christmas; Why she named her Japan; A modern tongue; Frank, but not flattering; A complex question; A difficult lesson; Seeking information; A difficult combination; Snapped up; Fake Prodigy; Wild enough for anything.

A piano duet by Misses Flora Petrie and Olive Newell was thoroughly enjoyed during one of the intermissions.

After the entertainment had closed, the committee passed ice-cream and cake, while all tried to become better acquainted with each other. The enterprising social committee consisted of Mrs. Remson, Misses Mary Luckey, Edith Pruden, Margaret Cave, Helen Boice, Pansy Herring, Emma Havens, Margaret Vermeule, Evelin Searing, Mrs. Fraley, Miss Abbott, Guernsey Nevins and Frank Flannery, and all deserve great credit for the novel and most pleasing entertainment they provided, and the excellent manner in which the evening passed off.

Marriage of Miss Goddard.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth W. Goddard of Newton Centre, Mass., to Daniel A. Heald, of Orange, occurred Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock at the home of the bride. Miss Goddard is a sister of G. H. Goddard, of East Ninth street. Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Goddard attended the wedding, and will return home tomorrow, enroute they will stop at Amherst to see their son, Frederick, who is a student at Amherst college.

Trolley Preachers.

The trolley has been put to a new use in Passaic county. On Monday night a part of men and women connected with the Passaic Street Mission in Passaic, chartered an electric car on the New Jersey Electric Railway, and went by way of Paterson to Singac and back. Wherever they saw a group of people on the sidewalks or rural roadsides the car was stopped, and the evangelists sang hymns and exhorted the bystanders to seek salvation.

Would Make a Nice Showing.

Manager Mills of the United States Express company is desirous that the company be represented in the Fourth of July parade, and would like very much to secure the use of the United States Express company's handsome wagon that was on exhibition at the World's Fair. As soon as Mr. Mills is assured that the parade will take place, he will write to headquarters asking that the wagon be loaned for that day.

A Double Funeral.

Two very sad deaths occurred at Passaic this week. They were Rebecca and Anna Newman, both sisters, the latter dying on Tuesday and the former yesterday. Both young ladies are well known in Plainfield and their friends will be grieved to hear of their demise. They were active church workers who led exemplary Christian lives. The double funeral will be held Sunday.

Too True.

An exchange says: "If a doctor makes a mistake, he buries it; if a merchant makes a mistake, he never tells it; if a lawyer makes a mistake, he crawls out of it; but if an editor makes a mistake, he puts it on a sheet of paper for the world to look at."

The Census Workers.

Miss Eudora Grant is now busily engaged in the City Assessor's office copying the results of the census enumerators. It will probably be two weeks before the latter conclude their work.

This Solves the Dunellen Objections.

As an evidence of the reputation we bear for good water, we learn that all the drinking water used in the Central building in New York city, is supplied daily in cans from this place.—Dunellen Call.

Mr. Thorn May Move.

Edward P. Thorn, of this city, is considering an offer to take charge of the cafe at the Grand Opera House, Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street, New York city.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Grace Daniels, of this city, to Alfred Tabb, of New York city. The wedding will take place this month.

Rahway is talking about celebrating the glorious Fourth. Rahway patriotism should be corked up and sent over to Plainfield, where it can perform the function of being an echo to the thunderous siz bangs of Plainfield's fire-crackers.

CYCLING COMMENT.

For violating rules Jay Eaton, of Elizabeth, has been declared a professional by the L. A. W. racing board.

Charley Murphy has not given up the idea of trying a mile straightway with an engine as pacemaker. Yesterday he said he hoped to be able to complete the arrangements before the week is over.

Will R. Pitman, the veteran wheelman of this country, suggests that at the national meet of the L. A. W. to be held at Asbury Park, the veterans of the League of American Wheelmen lead the parade on the old ordinary wheels.

A match race between Arthur A. Zimmerman and John S. Johnson, the professional wheelmen, seems likely to take place this season, in spite of Zimmerman's recent refusal to meet Johnson. The latter's challenge to meet all comers, Zimmerman in particular, in a series of races for the world's championship, has finally resulted in Zimmerman agreeing to ride Johnson a series of match races for a $5,000 purse.

It has been decided that Walter Sanger and Charles W. Murphy will ride a series of match races, best two out of three one-mile heats, at Manhattan Beach on Saturday, June 29th. The race will be held under the auspices of the Kings County Wheelmen. C. M. Murphy recently lowered the one-mile competition record, and is consequently looked upon as a winner, as Sanger is reported to be in poor shape.

The Board of Governors of the Crescent Wheelmen have called a special meeting of the club to be held next Wednesday evening. It will be an important meeting from the fact that the committee appointed to secure new club quarters will make a report and some action taken toward that end. The treasurer will also make a report on the Decoration Day meet, and plans for the Fourth of July celebration will be discussed.

W. H. Beegle, chairman of the Race Committee of the National bicycle meet to be held at Asbury Park in July, has received the following telegram from Tom Eck, Johnson's manager, relative to the challenge issued by Zimmerman, champion bicyclist of the world: "Johnson will hold Zimmerman to his challenge, per American Wheelmen. I posted forfeit in good faith. Zimmerman not posted his money and challenge for $5,000 is unreasonable. Will not ride at Asbury Park." Zimmerman has declared all along that he will not race for less than $5,000 a side. Why Johnson will not race at Asbury Park is something prominent wheelmen can not understand, as the track is one of the best in the country. The Race Committee will confer with Zimmerman, tonight.

The action of the League of American Wheelmen in expelling John S. Johnson, the Minneapolis racer, from the amateur ranks and allowing other class B riders to continue in the amateur ranks is being severely condemned by members of the organization.

It is the unanimous opinion that at least eight of the leading racing men riding under the auspices of the L. A. W. are equally as guilty as Johnson of violation of the amateur rules, and that their expulsion must speedily follow or else the Racing Board of the league will be bound to offer some explanation of its conduct in taking action upon the Johnson case and allowing the other riders to continue in the L. A. W.

The Board of Education are advertising for sealed proposals from coal dealers to furnish necessary fuel for the public schools during the coming year. The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids. The Board should reject all bids received from dealers who are not residents of this city, even though some may be lower than those that may be submitted by the home merchants. Last year the contract for supplying coal was awarded to an out-of-town firm, which was a manifest injustice to the coal dealers of this city who pay taxes here and whose expenditures materially help Plainfield's prosperity. The policy of going out of town to buy coal for the sake of saving a few dollars is not a good one. Let Plainfield dealers supply the fuel for Plainfield schools.

In the case of Benny versus O'Brien the court reversed the opinion of the court below and laid down the principal that children born in the United States of parents domiciled here, are citizens of the United States whether such parents are naturalized or not, except in case the children are born of parents in the diplomatic service. This case grew out of the councilmanic election in Bayonne in which Benny, who was born in this country of unnaturalized parents, was declared elected by one vote over O'Brien, a naturalized citizen. O'Brien contested Benny's legal right to hold office and in the Hudson County Court and Justice Lippincott decided that Benny was not an American citizen and therefore not eligible to the office. This opinion is reversed by this last decision.

A PASTOR BICYCLED.

Rev. Mr. McKelvey's Congregation Make Him a Present.

A reception and a surprise were given to Rev. J. O. McKelvey of Warren chapel by the Ladies Aid society of that chapel on Thursday. In the first part of the evening a programme was provided which consisted of a vocal solo by Miss Margaret Swain, a recitation by Miss Teal, and a vocal solo by Miss F. May Grant. Then L. N. Lovell, the superintendent of the Sunday-school, arose and in a few appropriate words presented Mr. McKelvey with $10 to apply to the purchase of a bicycle. A reply in Mr. McKelvey's usual witty manner followed, after which Miss Grant sang another selection.

The rest of the evening was given up to sociability and conversation while light refreshments were passed by the committee. A large number attended.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.

A Bright Little Boy Loses His Life in a Sad Way.

A fatal burning accident, in which the bright three-year-old son of Charles VanPelt, a farmer living near Union Valley, lost his life, occurred Wednesday morning.

Mrs. VanPelt left the child alone in the house for a few minutes, while she went out into the garden to pick some strawberries. After she left the house it is supposed the little one commenced playing around the stove, and in some manner his clothes became ignited. His father was attracted by the screams of the child and rushing to where he was, found his clothes to be enveloped in a mass of flames. With the assistance of an older son Mr. VanPelt finally succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until the child had been horribly burned about the arms and body. Dr. Cory of New Providence and Dr. Jones of Basking Ridge were summoned, and they, together with the parents, did everything possible to alleviate the sufferings of the little fellow, but he was unable to survive the injuries and yesterday morning death ensued. The funeral was held this morning.

No New Temple of Justice.

The Passaic County Board of Freeholders held its monthly meeting Tuesday, and again dashed the hopes of those persons who are anxious to have a new court house built on the site, which the county bought three years ago, in the tract known as Colt's Hill. The committee on the subject announced "No report," and when later Freeholder Feurstein tried to force a test vote on the question, he was shut off by the passage of a motion to adjourn. The board's first step would be to apply to Judge Dixon, of the Circuit Court, for the appointment of commissioners, who, under a law passed by the Legislature last winter, would have power to bond the county to the extent of $200,000 for the building.

To Do Away With Grade Crossings.

The Jersey Central have decided to build bridge crossings in Elizabeth. The work to be done includes the depression of Jefferson avenue, Madison avenue, Catherine street, Spring street and Reid street. Division street has already been depressed, and Oak street is to be closed by the tracks. It extends only from East Grand street to Magnolia avenue.

There will be no arches over any of the streets, as the conditions will not allow of their erection, and in each case a girder bridge of iron, such as now span both Broad and Division streets, will be supported over the streets on stone abutments.

New Fancy Goods Store.

The store on the corner of Park avenue and West Second street, recently occupied by Martin Brothers, will be opened on Saturday, June 15th, with a full line of new and fancy dry goods. The interior of the store is being remodeled and redecorated and when opened will present a handsome appearance. The proprietor, Alexander Pargiter, is a pleasant gentleman, thoroughly experienced in this line of trade, and will doubtless build up a good business.

To Be a Happy Event.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Lillie Dunn Garretson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Garretson, of West Front street, to George Milton Macintyre, of the firm of the F. L. C. Martin Cycle Co. The wedding takes place at the home of the bride, Thursday afternoon, June 20th, at five o'clock.

Went to Sleep in a Bad Place.

Frank McNulty, a laborer on the Passaic branch of the D., L. & W. R. R., was taken sick while at work on Wednesday, and sat down on a tie to rest. He fell asleep, and a few minutes after the Bernardsville express struck him with the result of throwing him into a ditch. He was lucky enough to escape with a broken arm and scalp wound. He is now at his home at Berkley Heights.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, **Do You Know** that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "**Castoria**" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be **absolutely harmless?**

Do You Know that **35 average** doses of Castoria are furnished for **35 cents,** or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher **is on every wrapper.**

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Alteration Sale!

AMOS H. VAN HORN, Limited,

73 Market Street, Near Plane St.

In putting in a new front and remodeling the first floor wa[illegible]t room, and will sell their entire stock of Carpets and Furniture at cost.

NOTE PRICES.

Bedroom suits	$10 00	Tapestry Brussels carpet per yd	70c
Bedroom suits	$15 00	Children's carriages	$5 00
Bedroom suits	$20 00	Children's carriages	$7 00
Bedroom suits	$25 00	Children's carriages	$9 00
Parlor suits	$20 00	Upright refrigerators	$4 25
Parlor suits	$30 00	Upright refrigerators	$5 25
Parlor suits	$40 00	Upright refrigerators	$6 25
Parlor suits	$50 00	Matting, per yd	10c
Tapestry Brussels carpet per yd	50c	Matting, per yd	15c
Tapestry Brussels carpet per yd	60c	Matting, per yd	20c

Reductions have been made in every department to close out our entire stock at cost. Note first name, AMOS, and No. 73 before entering the store. Credit given if desired.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge to any Part of State.

STORING FURNITURE.

Notwithstanding the extreme hot weather we are still receiving Furniture on storage at our new building, 88, 90 and 92 Bank st. Furniture moved with vans at low rates. Telephone 580.

AMOS H. VAN HORN, Limited,

73 MARKET STREET,

Near Plane street, Newark, N. J.

A WOODEN WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith Celebrate Their Fifth Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Smith, of 407 East Second street, celebrated their wooden wedding anniversary last evening, in a most novel and interesting way.

Those present assumed certain characters of prominent men and women, and then then each guessed the character represented. Refreshments were served during an intermission, after which a "Library table" was enjoyed. Titles of prominent books were represented in detail, and the friends were asked to guess the names. Two prizes were offered. Miss Alice Phipps secured first, a silver atomizer, and J. Henry Smith, second, a silver hat brush. The presents received by Mr. and Mrs. Smith were chiefly wooden and very handsome.

The guests included Mr. and Mrs. H. Belton, Henry Belton, J. Henry Smith, Dr. E. W. Howells, of New York; Miss Smith, David Dibbell, Edward Hebbard, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Smith, Mrs. Catharine Phipps, the Misses Phipps, Miss Mary Way, of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Allen, of Yonkers; Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Taylor, of Roseville; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fisher, of Hackensack.

The invitations sent out were all written on tree bark by Mr. Smith, and the responses were almost all the same, and were exceedingly novel.

REASON ON THIS.

You would call a man a fool to try to run an engine with a crooked piston-rod. Yet you are attempting that when you live with your system in a disordered condition. Whatever you may be mentally, you are physically a machine. Nothing interests you more than keeping it in order. If your digestion is out of condition, or your kidneys are disordered, use Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, a medicine prepared by a famous physician, and tested for years by thousands of persons, who all endorse it

Union county has already furnished one candidate for Governor, who is Joseph B. Keim, of Rahway, nominated by the Socialists. But then he really don't count.

The abolition by the Legislature of the publishing of State laws in newspapers will have a tendency to make better newspapers, and this, at least, is something to be thankful for.

Plainfield is to have a grand Fourth of July celebration which will not only bear testimony to the patriotism of its citizens but will also keep them at home and attract crowds of outsiders. New Brunswick people, having no attractions to keep them at home, will go elsewhere to spend the day and their money likewise, and the city will be just that much the poorer.—New Brunswick Fredonian.

A newspaper report from Elizabeth says:

> Errors have been discovered in taking the census of this city by the Board of Assessors, and in one ward alone, the Ninth, a mistake of 200 was made against the city. The Board of Assessors will meet next Monday at eleven a. m. to foot up the totals, and it is certain that the population of Elizabeth instead of being 43,900 as at first estimated, will be between 44,000 and 45,000.

Elizabeth is evidently bound to make as good a showing, numerically, as the law allows. The Press does not want to be too bold in speaking of what the census, when finished, will show for Plainfield along this line of growth, because estimates, inspired by zealousness and pride for one's home, often prove erroneous, but the opinion can be ventured with safety that this city will make as good a showing as any other place in New Jersey. In fact, there is no question but what Plainfield has increased more in the last five years in property values than any other place in the State. And this is the real factor that counts in making a town what it is.

GOOD THINGS GALORE.

Four Church Festivals Held Last Night.

TRINITY'S LAVENDER AND WHITE.

The Whatsoever Circle of King's Daughters Have a Beautiful Decorations, and Pleasant Attendants, All of Which Their Visitors Appreciated —Other Festivals in Grace M. E., Hope Chapel and St. Mary's.

From The Press of June 8.

The scene that greeted the eyes of those who entered the Sunday-school room of the Trinity Reformed church last evening was one of rare beauty. Anyone present could have told at a glance who were responsible for the charming effect of the delicate but substantial colors, lavender and white. The Whatsoever Circle of King's Daughters, who by earnest endeavor have made a reputation as workers in His Name, probably never arranged an affair that was more perfect in every detail than the festival given last evening. The rooms were transformed into a parlor-like scene that was attractive. The whole affair represented earnest effort, and since it was planned the activity of the members has increased until last evening, when they were allowed to see their zeal succeed as it deserved.

The central point of admiration was the confectionery booth located in the centre of the room. It was modest in appearance, but artistically arranged. Here the sweetest tooth could be satisfied with the choicest home-made candy. Miss Jennie Quick presided and carefully looked after her many patrons in a most businesslike manner.

To the left was the lemonade booth, which had been beautified by an arrangement of flowers, with here and there a cluster of lemons suspended from the top, giving unmistakable evidence of the kind of business carried on. Miss Minnie Williams and Miss Etta Krymer were in charge, and many thirsty persons in the large audience sought this desirable recess for a glass of refreshing lemonade.

To the right was the flower booth, which gave the impression of an ideal garden spot. The furnace had been so covered with nature's fairest flowers, that it was temporarily forgotten that there was one there. With the evergreens, roses and ferns that had been skilfully arranged, it was exceedingly difficult to keep away, and then Mrs. J. Fred MacDonald, Miss Mabel Wilson, and Miss Emma Gillem, who proved themselves expert florists, made sales that were most satisfactory.

Nearby was a huge parasol suspended from the ceiling, under whose sheltering folds many were found, interesting themselves in a very handsome selection of smaller fans, which Mrs. Harry Marshall convincingly demonstrated was a necessary factor in every one's summer outfit.

At the farther end of the room was the cake table. No one was slow in appreciating this fact, and the supply did not last long. Mrs. F. E. Woodruff and Miss Elizabeth Dunn, whose opinions on cakes are not to be questioned even by the experienced culinary artists, had no trouble in rapidly turning the pastry into the currency that was sought after.

In the rear of the above table were seated P. Ludwig Conde and his symphony orchestra, and at intervals selections were rendered that were entrancing to all. It conveyed the thought of fairyland as the sweet strains came to the ear, making the whole affair ideal.

The decorations throughout were lavender and white, and the members of the King's Daughters were gowned in these colors, the symbol of the society, whose name is legion.

To Miss Mabel Woodruff, as chairman of the committee of arrangements, and Miss Lillian A. Force, as chairman of the decorating committee, assisted by other members of the circle is due the picturesque appearance and success attending the affair. They were assisted by George Gayle, treasurer of the church, who gratuitously erected the booths, the lumber being furnished by Pearson & Gayle.

Miss Virginia VanWinkle had charge of the waitresses, who were gowned in white. They were the Misses Cora Laire, Mary VanFleet, Maud VanDyke, Florence White, May Williams, Nettie Kreitling, Nellie McGinnis, Eva Lance, Josephine Fritz, Mattie Cook, Jeannette Simpson.

In the absence of Rev. Cornelius Schenck, his son, Cornelius Schenck, Jr., was present and filled his father's place at the table.

William Crawford, stationed at the door, did excellent service in receiving the tickets and money, while the check room was in charge of Miss Minnie Arnold and Miss Grace Smith, who did efficient work.

Mrs. O. M. Dunham also did much to make the festival a success by assisting the young women.

When the moon peeped through the windows in the Grace M. E. church last evening, it shone on a very pretty scene. Tasteful decorations of ferns, flowers and bunting, and the waitresses in their charming costumes brightened up the interior until it could hardly be recognized. The Ladies Aid society were holding an ice-cream and strawberry festival. The fancy table at one end was crowded with dainty articles of all kinds, while the table itself added beauty to the room by its artistic decorations. Here Mrs. Louis A. Hummer, assisted by Mrs. Ezra Loomis, Mrs. A. Lutkins, Mrs. H. K. Carroll and Mrs. A. A. Taft, sold to all who cared to buy.

The next in order came the candy table with its load of delicious homemade dainties. This charming booth was under the charge of Mrs. A. M. Most, assisted by Misses Carrie Tingley, Agnes Tingley, Grace Carroll, Alice Carroll, Della Voehl, Clara Steiner and Mrs. Winckler.

The lemonade booth, although small, continued to attract a large crowd about it who were well served by Mrs. W. H. Griffin and Miss Belle Lunger.

The flower table at the other end was a perfect bower of flowers and greens, and reflected great credit on those who arranged it. Although well stocked with flowers at the start, the supply rapidly diminished and the vases were almost entirely emptied. This booth was arranged and taken care of during the evening by Miss Margaret Schuck and Miss Alice E. Loomis.

In the church parlors little tables were placed and here ice cream and strawberries were sold. The ice cream committee consisted of Miss Vermeule, Mrs. Higgins and Mrs. Edward Sebring. The strawberries were under the charge of Mrs. Charles Hummer, Mrs. Morton and Mrs. Florence Cobb. Mrs. Lunger and Mrs. Shepherd were in charge of the cake.

The waitresses were the Misses Ella Benner, Mabel Benner, Mabel Loomis, Minnie Marsh, Anna Doeringer and Nellie Vermeule.

Owing to so many other things taking place the same night the attendance was not as large as it otherwise would have been. The festival will be continued tonight also.

FOR ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The Children of Mary Conduct a Profitable Festival.

The strawberry and ice-cream festival arranged and given by the Children of Mary of St. Mary's church last evening in the C. Y. M. L. hall was a large success. Owing to the storm of the previous night it had been postponed, and the increased patronage accorded last night fully repaid them. Tables were placed in the various rooms, and were very prettily decorated by those in charge. In one of the main rooms a billiard table was transformed into a pleasing picture, through the arrangement of beautiful flowers, in the midst of which were scattered large handsome cakes that attracted the attention of all. The hall was thronged with people, who purchased freely the articles on sale.

Those presiding were:

Ice-cream, cake and strawberry—Miss Colbert, Miss McGrath, Miss Glennon, Miss Mercier.

Lemonade, soda water and Russian tea—Miss Margaret Fosbere, Miss Margaret Churchill.

During the evening the young people enjoyed dancing, music for which was furnished by Eugene O'Reilly. Yesterday afternoon the hall was opened and many of the school children availed themselves of the opportunity of attending. It will be continued this evening.

AT HOPE CHAPEL.

Sale of Strawberries and Ice Cream Swells the Excursion Fund.

A strawberry and ice cream festival was held in Hope chapel, last evening, under the auspices of the Ladies Aid society, for the benefit of the excursion fund. For the past few days the ladies have worked zealously together decorating the interior of the chapel, and otherwise making it pleasant and comfortable for those who would attend, but owing to many other similar amusements last evening, the attendance was not as large as expected.

The ladies who were in attendance at the several are as follows:

Ice cream booth—Mrs. Page, Mrs. Radin, and Mrs. Montgomery.

Flower booth—Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Shepherd, and Mrs. Frank.

Lemonade booth—Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Sweeney.

Candy booth—Mrs. Randolph and Mrs. Gray.

Cake booth—Mrs. Bushby and Mrs. Robinson.

Strawberry booth—Mrs. Higgins and Mrs. Harrison.

Fancy booth—Mrs. Struthers and Mrs. Young.

The committee was composed of Mrs. S. R. Struthers and Mrs. McComas.

The festival will be continued this afternoon and evening.

Elizabeth claims to have gained 6,200 population during the last five years.

PRETTY CHURCH WEDDING.

The Hebert-Miller Nuptials Celebrated Last Evening.

A pretty church wedding was that in Holy Cross church last Friday at seven o'clock, when Miss Kate Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Speir Miller, of Mercer avenue, was married to Frederick Lyddon Hebert, of North Plainfield.

Around the chancel was a handsome display of the choicest flowers, in the centre of which stood several palms.

Long before the hour for the ceremony the church was filled with a large number of both Plainfield and North Plainfield relatives and friends of the contracting parties.

Previous to the appointed hour for the ceremony to be solemnized, H. S. Sammond, organist of the Park Congregational church in Brooklyn, rendered a select programme of music from well known composers. When the bridal party appeared they were preceded by the ushers, who were followed by the maids of honor, Miss May Goodwin, of New York, and Miss Jeanette Bryan, of North Plainfield, and by Miss Blanche Miller, sister of the bride, as bridesmaid. Each carried handsome bouquets of white and pink roses. The bride was accompanied by her father. She was gowned in white satin and wore a veil.

The familiar notes of Mendelssohn's wedding march was rendered in a faultless manner as they entered the church.

When the altar was reached they were met by the groom, and best man, A. W. Cummings, of Brooklyn, and Rev. T. Logan Murphy, who performed the impressive and beautiful service of the Episcopal church in joining the happy couple in the holy bonds of wedlock.

They retired from the church after the ceremony while Lohengrin's wedding march was being played.

After the wedding a reception was given at the home of the bride's parents on Mercer avenue to the relatives and a few friends.

The ushers, all from Brooklyn, were: Harvey Hebert, W. H. Hebert, brothers of the groom, Arthur Tater, Alfred Titterton.

New York Fashion Letter.

In the make up of the summer wardrobe for leaving town, the bicycle gown, or rather the bicycle outfit, is such an important factor that the choice of material and style is a serious question. Mohair or alapaca is a favorite fabric, and is equally desirable for street and traveling costume on account of its light weight. Linen, duck and holland in tailor form, with blazer or Eton jacket and dainty cotton or silk shirts are made up for mid-summer wear. For cooler days the Norfolk jacket increases in popularity. Mohair also appears in the new bathing costumes and is a serviceable fabric as it does not easily absorb water. The "Trilby" jackets, now so popular, are very pretty in mohair, lined with bright colors and trimmed with revers of velvet or silk. These jackets are made up in the same material of the skirt as well as of pique, embroidery and linen to be worn with wool skirts. Fancy waists are more abundant, more varied and more attractive than ever. The styles, fabrics and trimming with their Dresden and Watteau effects are ideal.

"La Mode de Paris" and "Paris Album of Fashion" cost $3.50 each for a year's subscription, or 35 cents a copy. "The French Dressmaker" is $3 per annum, or 30 cents a copy; and "La Mode" $1.50 a year, or 15 cents a copy. If you are unable to procure either of these journals from your newsdealer don't take any substitute, but apply by mail to Messrs. A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th street, New York city.

Medals for the High School Meet.

Four special medals will be offered at the field day of the Plainfield High School Athletic Association, which takes place Saturday afternoon. F. L. C. Martin has given a silver medal for the quarter-mile bicycle race; William H. Rogers, another for the one-mile bicycle race, and the Eldridge Bicycle Company one for the two-mile bicycle race. The Eldridge Bicycle Company has also offered a gold medal to the contestant scoring the most points. Their medals are now on exhibition in their store.

The P. H. S. A. A. will furnish the other prizes—a silver medal for first place and a bronze one for second.

Lillian Russell to Sing.

Lillian Russell's throat trouble has been removed, and after a week's absence from the cast of "The Tzigane" at Abbey's Theatre in New York, she will return tonight and sing the leading part to the close of the season, Saturday evening of next week. Clara Lane, who has been singing Miss Russell's part since last Thursday, has done remarkably good work, and is deserving of much hearty praise; but, of course, her task has been a very embarrassing one, as that of all understudies is, and she is probably the happiest artist in New York today, knowing that Miss Russell is to return.

RAPID TRANSIT.

Elizabeth People Can Ride in Trolley Cars Now.

The trolley road in Elizabeth was formally opened this morning and hereafter Elizabethans will enjoy the latest street railroad facilities.

At half-past ten o'clock four cars, loaded with specially invited guests of the company, left the Union station on Broad street and made a trip over the entire road, after which the party was conveyed to the Zouave armory, on Broad street, and entertained at dinner.

The first car for the accommodation of the traveling public left the Elizabethport station for uptown, at eleven o'clock.

The new cars will be in operation on all branches of the road in the city. For a short time the terminus of the Newark line will be on North Broad street. It will be a week or two yet before the line at the Newark end will be completed so as to permit of cars running straight through from this city.

In order to guard against accidents, the cars, in addition to being provided with fenders, will be run at a speed not exceeding eight miles an hour.

Capt. J. F. Hubbard, director of the Board of Freeholders, received and accepted an invitation to be present at the opening of the trolley railroad and is in Elizabeth today enjoying the programme as told about above.

Y. M. C. A. STATE MEET.

A Day of Good Sport to Be Had at Orange, July 27th.

The State athletic meet of the Y. M. C. A. will be held at Orange, Saturday, July 29th. The events are as follows:

One Hundred Yards Dash.
Twelve Pound Hammer.
Running High Jump.
Polo Vault.
One Mile Run.

All members in good standing in the Y. M. C. A. may enter the events by sending their names and fifty cents to T. E Bleich, Rahway, N. J., before July 15th. Pantathlon rules and system of scoring will be used. All contestants scoring 200 points in any or all of the events, will receive a bronze medal; 300 points a silver medal; 400 points a gold medal. The following is what must be done to score an average of 200, 300 or 400 points:

One Hundred Yards Dash, 11 3-5 seconds, 11 1-5 seconds and 10 4-5 seconds.

Twelve Pound Hammer, 70, 80 and 90 feet.

Running High Jump, 4 feet, 4 inches, 4 feet, 9 inches and 5 feet, 2 inches.

Pole Vault, 7 feet, 6 inches, 8 feet, 4 inches and 9 feet, 2 inches.

One Mile Run, 6 minutes, 5 minutes, 40 seconds and 5 minutes, 20 seconds.

Three athletes of any association shall constitute a team, and the team scoring the highest number of points will receive a special prize in addition to the medals. The team prize will consist of a silk banner, with the names of the winners thereon.

THE BEE HIVE ANNIVERSARY.

Plaut & Co., of Newark, Have Been in Business Twenty-Five Years.

The Newark "Bee Hive", L. S. Plaut & Co.'s dry goods emporium, is this week celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of its incorporation. The business that today is one of the largest in the State began life a quarter of a century ago in one-half of a little store at 721 Broad street. The firm's trade grew with the city, outstripping scores of contemporaries, and proving that the American public appreciates business enterprise, particularly when it is modestly yet liberally advertised. The present firm comprises Louis Plaut, Moses Plaut, Oscar Michaels, and Mrs. L. S. Plaut, the widow of the founder of the business.

HAS MUSICAL TALENT.

Frank C. Doremus To Finish His Studies in Germany.

Frank C. Doremus, a grandson of Mr. Doremus, of Washington avenue, sailed today for Germany, where he goes to pursue his musical studies. Mr. Doremus was formerly a pupil in the North Plainfield public school, but deciding to make music a profession, left it to enter the Metropolitan Conservatory of Music, where he was regarded as a pupil of unusual promise. This young artist, though not having reached his majority, has been heard in select musical circles, and as a pianist plays with a finish and expression that is admirable and enjoyable, and at no distant day will undoubtedly receive the public recognition that his talents deserve. He was accompanied by Mr. Rodler and sister, of Morristown, both talented musicians.

Principal Clark Discharged.

The opposition to A. T. S. Clark, principal of the Metuchen school, culminated Tuesday night in his discharge and the election of a successor. This action was taken at a meeting of the Raritan Township School Board.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN.

Annual Field Day Sports to Be Held at Newark August 10th.

The Diocesan Union, of which the C. Y. M. L. of this city is a prominent member, have decided on the following events for their field day sports which will be held in Caledonian Park at Newark on August 10th:

100 yards dash, 300 yards run, 440 yards run, novice one-mile run, one-and-a-half-mile bicycle race, putting the sixteen-pound shot, and high jump.

Gold and silver medals will be given to first and second place men. A handsome banner will be given to the society scoring the most points. The points will be counted as follows: five for first, three for second, and one for third. After the athletic sports a reception will be tendered to the visiting societies, followed by a banquet.

The Union adopted a button something on the style of the National Union of Y. M. C. S.

The next meeting of the Union will be held at Orange the first Sunday in July.

That new P. R. R. depot must come, sooner or later, and though it seems to have "slipped a trolley" for a little time it will arrive one of these days.—Elizabeth Journal.

The sweet girl graduate is here, and the nation awaits, with almost breathless anxiety, her final peroration on the momentous problems of the day, before she evolves from the student to the alumni.

Governor Altgeld says that when the Illinois State Democratic convention decided for free silver they represented ninety per cent. of the party. Senator Palmer says in reference to the same matter that they only represent fifteen per cent. It looks bad for the Illinois Democrats when two such public men disagree as to where their friends are at.

The aptness of what Councilman Frost said Monday night in reference to the city endeavoring to secure only the most expert advisors in the construction of the sewer system, and thereby avoid complications, legal or otherwise, was well illustrated before the Supreme Court at Trenton, Tuesday, when the sewer contracts of Westfield, where they were not so careful, were set aside.

In Bloomfield they have hens, and wherever there are hens there are roosters. Roosters are bound to crow, because that is one of the proper functions of the barnyard king. But the roosters in Bloomfield must be troubled with insomnia, for they do a great deal of crowing in the dark hours of the night. This condition of affairs has created trouble in Bloomfield. Mrs. Geckler asserts that the cuckle doodle-do disturbs her sleep and she has therefore made complaint to the Board of Health. These officials investigated the case and found the boisterous rooster to be a member of a model hennery. Now the Board of Health is perplexed, and are awaiting a decision from counsel as to whether or not they have authority to stop the rooster from crowing. For the sake of suffering humanity in the future from such afflictions as undue rooster crowing, it is to be hoped that an affirmative decision will be rendered by the counsel, so that the world may profit from the experiments which may be invoked to stop this nuisance.

New Brunswick's Street Railway Warfare

The State Supreme Court, Tuesday, on application of Allan H. Strong, granted a writ of certiorari removing the electric railway ordinance of New Brunswick to the Supreme Court, together with all proceedings of the City Council in connection with its passage. The prosecutors of the writ are William B. and Mary Vannostwick, of George street and Throop avenue, New Brunswick, who allege that the proposed change from horses to electricity will be an injury to their property, and that the tracks of the company in turning this corner will be so close to the curb that there will not be room for a horse and wagon to pass between. It is generally understood that while the Vannostwicks appear as the ostensible prosecutors, the real opponent of the project is the Raritan River Railroad Company. The opposition of the railroad company is due to the fear that the trolley company intends to extend its lines from New Brunswick to South Amboy, thus coming in competition with the railroad company. This writ has been served on Mayor Williamson, and it will act as a stay of proceedings.

New Meat Market.

George Egel, for a number of years manager for Mrs. D. I. Smalley, has rented the store now being built by George Kirch, at the corner of Grandview avenue and Somerset street, where he will open a first-class meat market.

Mrs. Smalley has secured Charles Arnold, who for a number of years conducted the business now run by Fred Endres on Liberty street, as manager in place of Mr. Egel.

GREATEST OF GUNS.

IT WILL SINK BIG SHIPS AT TEN MILES RANGE.

Will Hurl 500 Pounds of Explosive With Deadly Accuracy. Horrible Havoc of This New Marvel of Ordinance Which Distances all Other Guns.

Maxim, the gunmaker, and Dr. Schupphaus, the gunpowder expert, have just invented a new cannon and torpedo powder which will knock all modern war vessels to pieces like eggshells. This big gun will throw a huge cannon ball full of explosives ten miles, and where it strikes it will smash into kindling wood everything within hundreds of feet.

In fact, this new terror doesn't even have to hit a ship to do this. If the shot lands in the water near by it will sink the ship and stun everybody on board from the force of the explosion.

The discovery is called "the Maxim-Schupphaus system of throwing aerial torpedoes from guns by means of a special powder which starts the projectile with a low pressure and increases its velocity by keeping the pressure well up throughout the whole length of the gun." Patents on the system have been taken out in the United States and European countries.

The special powder employed is almost gun cotton, compounded with such a small per cent. of nitro-glycerine as to possess none of the disadvantages of nitro-glycerine powders, and preserved from decomposition through a slight admixture of urea. It is perfectly safe to handle and can be beaten with a heavy hammer on an anvil without exploding.

The secret of its remarkable power lies in a simple mathematical truth which no one had previously thought of. High explosive powder is now loaded into cannon in the form of strips, small cubes or solid cylindrical rods from one-half to three-fourths of an inch in diameter, several feet in length and looking like a bundle of sticks of dark beeswax. When the powder is touched off the ends and circumference of each rod of powder ignites instantaneously and burns toward the center.

The volume of gases generated by combustion grows constantly less, because the burning surface is less, and as it is the volume of gas which gives velocity to the projectile shot from the gun, a loss of velocity is the inevitable result. The projectile does not go so far as it would if the pressure of the gases had increased, or had at least been increased.

In each piece of the Maxim-Schupphaus powder is a lot of small holes running through the entire length of the rod. When the powder is ignited the flame spreads instantaneously not only over the circumference of each rod but throughout the perforations as well. These little holes are burnt out with such rapidity that the difference in the volume of explosive gases generated at the beginning and at the end of the bore of the gun is about in the ratio of sixteen to one.

The projectile therefore leaves the gun with terrific velocity, and each little hole in the rods of the powder does its share toward hurrying it on its mission of destruction miles away from the scene. With a big gun the havoc wrought by this new wonder of modern ordnance would be incalculable.

This new death dealing powder has been fired in field guns and in the heavy coast defense rifles at Sandy Hook with surprising results. From a ten inch gun, loaded with 128 pounds of this powder, a projectile weighing 571 pounds was thrown eight miles out to sea. The pressures on the rods of powder were more uniform than any yet recorded, which is a most important point in deciding the value of a high explosive powder. Without uniform pressures accuracy of aim is impossible.

SLAVE OF AN OUTLAW BAND.

A Strange Story of Crime Told by a Negro Branded by an Outlaw.

By a stroke of good luck George McGowan, a negro about 20 years old, has fallen into the hands of Chief of Police Massey at Wichita, Kan. This youth claims to have been a slave to the allied band of outlaws for ten years. A white ring about his neck shows where he was lassoed from a pony while trying to escape. He is branded "LLL" on his right leg. His initials are cut into his left arm, the work being done, he says, by John Long and Bill Dalton. On his back deep in the flesh is the mark of the obliterating iron used to deface range brands, and over this is another brand, the "half-hitch."

Federal and State officers have been questioning him all day, and he has told them that cattle are stolen on the ranges and shipped by carload lots to Eastern markets. The secret hiding places of the band in New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas and Indian Territory are now known, as are also their signs, grips and passwords.

Chet Long, one of the band, is in jail here, and Handsome Charles Parker, who stole, shipped to Kansas and sold six carloads of cattle, is under heavy guard at the City Hospital. He was desperately wounded in a fight at Ashland, Kan., when his arrest was attempted.

The outlaw's slave is being closely guarded, as threats have been made upon his life. He declares that the train, bank and cattle rustlers are all banded together, and he has given a long list of names to the officers.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Northwestern Americans, who are enormously proud of their mild climate, take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that their towns are on the same parallel of latitude with several Mediterranean cities famous for their delightful climate, and pleasant cities of France. Portland, Or., for example, is in the same latitude as Venice, and San Francisco as Athens. Tacoma is not far north of Geneva. Port Townsend considerably south of Paris, and Seattle about the same latitude as Nantes.

The Constitutionalist.

A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED AT

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Terms—$2.00 per year.

A. L. Force, Publisher and Proprietor.

Extend the trolley road.

Reform Legislatures often times need reforming themselves.

The census returns show that the population of Newark is about 210,000.

From present prospects Coney Island will soon be but a ghost of its former self.

Give a dog a bad name, and, if he takes to writing society novels he will make a fortune.—Evening Sun.

The annual summer book of the Jersey Central railroad has been issued. Plainfield comes in for a nice notice.

Elizabeth people seem to have gone trolley mad. On Snnday the newly newly opened road carried 15,000 passengers.

The Hudson County Democratic Society have declared in favor of a sound dollar—that is to say, for the gold standard.

"I am not and will not be a Presidential candidate," says William C. Whitney. Mr. Whitney evidently intends to enjoy life.

The Daily Press extends congratulations to "The Players," and trusts that a prosperous career looms up before them in amateur histrionic circles.

There is something radically wrong with Uncle Sam when its takes two nights and one day for New Brunswick papers to reach The Press office.

The present trolley road system in Plainfield is of no earthly benefit to the city or to the stockholders. Benefit both by making the proposed extension.

The socalled better element of every party seems to be that portion who are, figuratively speaking, the underdogs in the control of party organization.

No better evidence of the culture of Plainfield is needed than the graduating exercises which are now being carried on in the admirable private and public schools of the city.

Next Friday is the anniversary of the day on which Congress adopted the Stars and Stripes as the National emblem. Patriotic citizens should display the flag on this occasion above all others.

The State law which seeks to compel merchants and shop keepers to close their places of business any one day in the week out of the seven is one of the most ridiculous and inconsistent enactments ever placed upon the statute books.

New Brunswick with 20,000 population has eighty-one applicants for liquor licenses, the most of which will be granted. Plainfield and North Plainfield, with an equal number of people, have eighteen licensed places. There is some little difference.

The clamor for the impeachment of Secretary of State Kelsey existsed principally in the minds of a few editorial writers. The Republican members of the Legislature caucused on the matter yesterday, and declined to take action towards impeachment.

New Jersey won the great tri-State relay race and New York Times medals on Saturday last. When it comes to bicycling New Jersey has thus far beaten the world. New Jersey is a State that doesn't take the dust from anybody's heels—Elizabeth Journal.

New Jersey has been allotted $1,963.64 for her naval militia, consisting of 216 men. This is in accordance with the act approved July 26th, 1894, making appropriation of $25,000 for naval militia to be allotted to the various States after deducting $500 for books.

Boston is noted for its culture, but with a few more organizations like the Woman's Rescue League, who have declared and resolved against the bicycle woman, it will become noted for its crankism. The Press desires to state that wheelwoman is all right, even if she does wear bloomers.

Governor Werts yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of ex-Governor George C. Ludlow, of New Brunswick, to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench occasioned by the transfer of Judge Reed to the Court of Chancery. Mr. Ludlow is a life long Democrat, and a man who has by his own efforts and intelligence attained a prominent place in the public life of New Jersey.

Senator Daly, the Democratic member of the investigating committee, has presented a minority report of the work of the committee to the body of which he is a member. While, of course, the presentation of this minority report is merely perfunctory in so far as concerns the suggestions he offers having any effect on the action of the Legislature, yet many of the conclusions which he has formed from intimate asssociation with the work of the investigation are worthy of serious consideration by his fellow Legislators. Senator Daly says in his report that he agrees with the majority of the committee in the charge that unwarranted extravagance has existed in the purchase of supplies for certain branches of the State government, but adds that it "has not resulted from a criminal intent to defraud, but rather from a negligent performance of duty and a lack of scrutiny and care in the exercise of office." Continuing he says:

> I am forcibly impressed with this one-sided investigation. I look upon it with fear and dread, for I am led to believe that many have been smirched by the mere suggestion of their names in connection therewith, but who, if afforded an opportunity to be fully heard, might easily prove their innocence. In these times of excitement let us be fair and just, and give vent to no utterances merely to create false public sentiment, or to advance personal and individual ambitions. When the injury is done we cannot recall it, and in our calm and cool moments many pangs of conscience will ensue, but no way is left for making reparation to the injured.

These are words of advice that should be calmly and fairly considered by Legislators.

The Great Mountain Chautauqua.

The paradise of the mountains, on the summit of the Alleghenies. Thirteen years of splendid history; $350,000 invested in beautifying the great park of 800 acres. Splendid hotel and cottage accommodations at from $6 to $15 a week. The summer school, with twenty departments of important study, under the care of the best instructors out of leading universities, August 7th to 27th. The Great Mountain Chautauqua meets August 7th to the 27th. One hundred professionals, well known in the entertainment field, will fill the passing days with pleasure and profit. It is the coolest, the cheapest, the most inspiring place in America to spend a vacation. It is on the main line of the picturesque B. & O. railroad, express trains with sleeping and parlor cars to the doors. If you are interested, the 16-page, handsome, illustrated, detailed programme will be mailed to you, if you will send your name and address to the Agent of the B. & O. R. R. Co., Mountain Lake Park, Md.

Want to Wear the Braid.

Hon. Charles N. Fowler, member elect of Congress, has announced that the successful candidate of the competitive examination for admittance to West Point Military Academy is John J. Standish, of Bayonne, with Lewis Hathaway Rand, of this city, as alternate. The following were the young men from Plainfield who tried the examination: Alexander DeLong, Elwood Sebrin, George Francis Rose, and Llewellyn Bull. The successful candidate for the naval academy at Annapolis was Chauncey Shackford of South Orange, with Spencer L. Higgins, of Roselle, as alternate.

Suffering From Dissipation.

A man named Blair giving his residence as New York, was picked up this afternoon on Front street by some men and taken into Shaw's drug store. It was learned that the man was suffering from a period of dissipation, and needed attention immediately. He was treated by Mr. Shaw, as other medical treatment could not be secured.

Stop the Door From Slamming.

George W. Squiers has purchased a State agency for a valuable door check. It will hold any door wide open, half open, or in any position. He is taking orders for them as fast as he shows them and explains their worth. When he calls, allow him to show it and explain its simplicity, and you'll order one.

Closing Exercises at the Manual School.

The closing exercises of the Plainfield Manual Training and Grammar school will take place on Friday afternoon, June 14th, at four o'clock, at 309 East Front street.

Better Late Than Never.

The Borough Commissioners of Dunellen drove to Summit on Sunday to investigate the system of sewage used at that place. These men are becoming active in securing knowledge along the lines of sewage disposal.

Use it in Time.

Catarrh starts in the nasal passages, affecting eyes, ears and throat, and is in fact, the great enemy of the mucous membrane. Neglected colds in the head almost invariably precede catarrh, causing an excessive flow of mucous, and if the mucous discharge becomes interrupted the disagreeable results of catarra will follow, such as bad breath, severe pain across forehead and about the eyes, a roaring and buzzing sound in the ears and oftentimes a very offensive discharge. Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for these troubles.

HIGH SCHOOL GAMES.

Good Sport at the Crescent Oval on Saturday.

TRACK WAS IN FINE CONDITION.

The New Track, However, Was a Little Rough and Soft, Thus Accounting for Slow Time—A Stevens' School Man Captures the Most Points—An Exhibition Mile Ridden By S. C. Crane.

Nature did all she could to give the Plainfield High School Athletic Association a successful field day, Saturday afternoon, and so it was from an athletic point of view, although the attendance was not as large as was anticipated. The day was a perfect one and the bicycle track was in a fine condition, but the new running track was rough and rather soft, thus accounting for the slow time made in the 100 yards dash.

A portion of the stand was decorated in blue and white for the Stevens School contingent, while dark blue and red, the High School colors, appeared at every point. The other schools were not represented by the colors.

In the first event, the 100 yards dash, there were six starters: L. F. Alfaro, Stevens, Hoboken; George F. Rose, Leals, Plainfield; E. I. Serrell, P.H.S., Plainfield; Howard Sharkey, Stevens, Hoboken; George Hercot, Stevens, Hoboken, and George Dupee, J. S., North Plainfield.

At the pistol shot, Hercot led out with Dupee close behind, and in that order they reached the finish, Dupee gaining slightly. Alfaro succeeded in getting third place. Serrell, who was fourth, was greatly handicapped by running in a street rut. The time was 11 seconds.

The contestants in the next event, putting the shot, were: George P. Smith, P. H. S., Plainfield; Volney F. Green, P. H. S., Plainfield; L. F. Alfaro, Stevens, Hoboken; A. F. Real, Stevens, Hoboken; Lambert Fish, P. H. S., Plainfield, and E. I. Serrell, P. H. S., Plainfield.

Smith out put his competitors at the start and had no trouble winning. His put was 34 feet, 8 inches, breaking the High School record of 32 feet, 1 1-2 inches made by himself last year. Read was second with 33 feet, 6 inches and Fish third with 28 feet.

The one-mile bicycle was run in one heat. The contestants were: V. F. Green, P. H. S., Plainfield; F. Everett, Stevens, Hoboken; W. M. McCutchen, Leals, Plainfield; Mr. Harrington, Stevens, Hoboken, and George Coard, P. H. S., Plainfield.

Everett paced all the way, with Harrington close behind, and the Plainfield boys in the rear. A good steady pace brought the men around in quick time, but at the finish Everett spurted out and crossed the tape a winner. McCutchen and Green followed but could not catch him and finished second and third, respectively. Coard took fourth from the other Stevens man. The time was 2.53 2-5.

In the 440-yard run there were four starters, all Stevens men, J. W. Beveridge, J. F. Alfaro, H. R. Sharkey and G. Hereot. Hereot won in a close finish, with sharkey at his heels. Alfaro secured third. The time was one minute, two seconds.

The high jump brought out four men, Geo. P. Smith, P. H. S., Plainfield; V. F. Green, P. H. S., Plainfield; Lambert H. Fish, P. H. S., Plainfield; Ralph Campbell, N. Y. U., Plainfield. Campbell, holder of the High School record of 5 feet 9 inches, jumped merely as pacemaker for the rest, being ineligible to win a prize as he is a college boy. Green won by clearing 4 feet 10 inches, which Fish was unable to do, thus giving Fish second. Smith took third with 4 feet 6 inches.

The starters in the quarter-mile bicycle race were V. F. Green, P. H. S., Plainfield; Geo. Coard, P. H. S., Plainfield; Mr. Harrington, Stevens, Hoboken; F. Everett, Stevens, Hoboken. Green and Everett fought it out for first place, but a strain received in jumping hampered Green, and Everett won by a length, with Green second. Coard showed up well at the last, leaving the other Stevens man far in the rear and almost catching the leaders, finished third. The time was 35 1-5 seconds.

The pole vault was contested by F. W. Cornwell, P. H. S.; Geo. P. Smith, P. H. S.; E. I. Serrell, P. H. S.; Geo. Hereot, Stevens, Hoboken; F. H. Fish, Jr., P. H. S. A. A. As Fish is not a member of the school, but only the association, he merely contested as pacemaker. Hereot could not jump the first length of 6 feet, and so fell out. Cornwell won by clearing 8 feet with a very pretty exhibition of vaulting. Serrell, after several ludicrous attempts, got the trick of vaulting, and tied Smith for second place at 7 feet 6 inches. Smith won on the jump off.

The last event was the two-mile bicycle race. The starters were: V. F. Green, P. H. S.; R. L. Douglass, P. H. S.; F. Everett, Stevens, Hoboken; and W. M. McCutchen, Leals. Everett set a hot pace with McCutchen, Green and Douglass following in the order named. The first mile was ridden in 2:54, with Everett pacing all the way. The same order was kept until on the long turn of the last lap when McCutchen started out with a spurt for which he is noted. It was too much for Everett, who had to ride his best to keep Green half a length behind. McCutchen won in 2:41, with Everett second, and Green third. Douglass finished two lengths behind Green.

The medals were then presented by Referee Taggart. The Rogers medal for the one-mile bicycle race, the search-light lantern donated by Martin for the one-fourth bicycle race, and the gold medal for the most points given by the Eldridge Bicycle Company, were awarded to the plucky rider from Stevens, F. Everett. McCutchen was given the silver and gold medal for the two-mile bicycle race, presented by the Eldridge Bicycle Company. The other medals were given by the P. H. S. A. A., and were made of silver for first prize, and bronze for second, a very pretty design with the emblem of the association upon it.

S. C. Crane, Columbia, ex-P. H. S. A. A., rode a mile exhibition in 2:28. He was paced by Darling, Havens, and Cuming.

FOUR SCORE AND TWELVE.

DEATH OF HORACE KIMBALL IN HIS NINETY-SECOND YEAR.

A Respected and Substantial Citizen—First Dentist to Recognize the Value of Sulphuric Ether As an Anesthetic.

By the death of Horace Kimball, which occurred last Tuesday at his home on East Fifth street, this city loses one of its oldest, most respected and substantial citizens. Mr. Kimball was in his ninety-second year and had resided in Plainfield since 1871. Mr. Kimball was the son of James and Mary Esterbrook Kimball and was born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1804. He received his early education in that place, and afterwards entered Philips Academy at Andover, Mass., where he graduated in 1818. From that time up to 1830 he was engaged in business in Boston and New York, where he was successful. However, he had a natural inclination towards medicine, and in 1831 he left business to enter the Harvard Medical school, from which he graduated three years later. After leaving this school he studied dentistry with Dr. Flagg in Boston, and in 1836 he opened an office in Park place, New York. Eight years after he removed to Orange where he established a reputation that brought to him a large and lucrative practice.

He was the first dentist to recognize the value of sulphuric ether as an anesthetic, and administered it with much success for the elder Dr. Valentine Mott in a number of early operations.

Mr. Kimball leaves a wife, six sons and two daughters. The funeral will take place from his late residence on Thursday afternoon at half-past two o'clock.

OLD LAND MARK GONE.

A House Burned That Antedates the Declaration of Independence.

The house owned and resided in by John Miller and sister at Round Top, five miles from this city, was burned to the ground Sunday morning, and New Jersey thereby loses a land mark that antedates the declaration of independence.

Both Mr. Miller and sister were in attendance at church in Mt. Bethel when the fire broke out, which is supposed to have become ignited from a defective chimney, and by the time they arrived at the scene of the conflagration the structure was almost destroyed. A few of the household goods were saved from the building by nearby neighbors. The house and contents were but slightly insured. John Cooper, who discovered the fire, jumped on a horse and after notifying a few near at hand, started at a fast gait for the church to inform Mr. Miller. He had proceeded but a short distance, when the horse he was riding, stumbled and fell. The riders was thrown to the ground and sustained a fracture of the hip.

The house was erected over a century ago, and was of the colonial kind. During the war of the rebellion, when Gen. Washington's troops were camped for the winter near what is now called Washington Rock, this house was frequently used by the General as a stoping place during his reconnoitre expeditions.

Ordained to the Priesthood.

Roger Aloysius McGinley, who is well known in this city, was ordained to the priesthood in St. Patrick's cathedral at Newark on Saturday, and said his first mass in the Church of Holy Cross in New York yesterday. He was born in New York city in 1870, and began his early studies under the direction of the Sisters of Charity. Later he entered St. Laurent college, Canada. He was graduated from Seton Hall college in 1891, and began his theological studies the following year.

GETTING DOWN TO WORK.

FOURTH OF JULY COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Vincent W. Nash Will Be the Permanent Chairman—Eighteen Organizations Make Favorable Reports.

There was a large attendance of the members of the Fourth of July committees at the meeting in Red Men's hall last Monday. Chairman V. W. Nash presided and called for the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

T. J. Carey reported that he had seen J. W. Murray and that he had declined the position of chairman of the committee. William Newcorn stated that the position had been filled by appointing V. W. Nash, and Wm. Kirk had been appointed to the latter's place as first vice-president.

Communications were received from Warren Engine Company No. 1, and the Plainfield Gesang and Turn Verein society, signifying a desire to participate in the celebration.

A communication was received from S. H. DeHart in regard to the purchase of fireworks, which was received and filed.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians reported the following committee: E. Birmingham, M. Nugent, and J. F. O'Haran. The Catholic Benevolent Legion: T. A. McCarthy, Thomas Matthews, and Patrick Divver. The T. A. B: P. J. Reville, John Hickey, and John Carney.

Alert Hose Company responded with the following committee: William Kirk, S. H. Whitney, and Louis Timpson. The City Council: W. A. Westphal, V. L. Frazee, and S. A. Ginna.

Motions were made that executive, finance, subscription, parade and printing committees be appointed, and that all be under the direction of the executive committee. It was so ordered.

The subject of when the parade should take place was discussed considerably, and it was finally decided to have it at 9:30 in the morning.

Out of a list of thirty-three societies called, fifteen either reported no action taken or had no report to make, leaving eighteen who were enthusiastic over the celebration, some stating that music had been secured.

A motion was made and carried that Alert Hose Company be asked to loan their silver hose wagon and also that the old hand engine from Scotch Plains be secured.

The following committees were then appointed by the chairman:

Executive Committee—Councilmen V. L. Frazee and S. A. Ginna; John Valiant, M. J. Cashin, A. E. Kenney, L. G. Timpson, F. A. Long, William Douglass, J. E. Flannery, Charles M. Ulrich.

Finance Committee—T. J. Carey, G. Q. Packer, Eugene Laing, James Buckle, Elston French.

Parade Committee—E. C. Morse, Amos Andrews, Joseph Blimm, C. F. Stephens, G. F. Edwards and Henry Haurand.

Committee on Collections—Mayor Alexander Gilbert, Borough Mayor B. A. Hegeman, Jr., Councilman C. J. Fisk, S. P. T. Wilbur, J. J. Kenney, William Kirk, Charles Lyman, Roger Murray, J. C. Peck and William Newcorn.

Committee on Printing—Councilman William Westphal, J. P. Allis, W. A. Woodruff, P. A. VanFleet, and Joseph T. Dunham.

Mr. Newcorn made a motion, which was carried, that the Executive Committee be empowered to create any sub-committees they saw fit.

The meeting then adjourned and the various committees met to organize and get down to business.

Death of A. P. M. Roome.

Mrs. B. A. Hegeman, Sr., of Sycamore avenue, North Plainfield, received the sad news on Saturday of the death of her brother, A. P. M. Roome, at his residence, 225 Central Park West, New York city, which occurred that morning. Several years ago Mr. Roome lived in his mother's house on Washington avenue in this city, and was so unfortunate as to lose two children by death while residing there. Miss Eleanor Roome, his sister, also of Sycamore avenue, has been at his bedside for several days, and was present at the time of his death. He leaves a wife, besides the two sisters mentioned, to mourn the loss of a good and kind husband. His remains will be interred in Greenwood cemetery this afternoon.

New Residence for Washington Park.

Geo. T. Rogers has purchased a building lot on Myrtle avenue, adjoining Councilman Peck's residence, and yesterday ground was broken for the erection of a dwelling which he will occupy. Seaman Williams has the contract for the masonry work. Charles H. Smith is the architect.

At Hymen's Altar.

Cards of invitation have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Elias T. Day for the marriage of their daughter, Katharine Green, to William Hinckley Mitchell, on Monday evening, June 24th, at Calvary church, East Orange. Miss Day has many friends in Plainfield.

BAD MEN ACROSS THE WAY.

BOROUGH MARSHALS KEPT ON THE MOVE ON SUNDAY.

Young Men Who Enjoyed a Beer Party, a Poker Party and a Swimming Party Take Refuge on This Side.

There was plenty of business in the borough on Sunday and the marshals were kept on the hustle all day. In the morning Marshal J. Goodwin found several young men on Charles Hyde's property on Beekman street enjoying a box of beer and having a good time in general. Before he could reach them they crossed the brook and were just as well off as if they had been in Canada, so far as the powers of the marshal extended to arrest them.

In the afternoon Chief Marshal VanHorn started a tramp, who was loafing about Giraud and Myrtle avenues, on the road and he left town.

From there he walked along Green brook and found several boys swimming without tights. Their clothes were on the Plainfield side of the brook and the chief was not able to catch them. However, his presence was sufficient to drive them from the water.

Further down stream near Grant avenue the chief discovered about twenty-five young men in a lot playing poker, evidently for money. They received warning enough to admit of their escape and none were caught. One of them is a well-known young man in the borough whose detection in a like manner on former occasions does not seem to have the desired effect of making him desist from his discreditable practices.

A WOMAN OF INFLUENCE.

Short Sketch of Mrs. Krom, as a Woman's Suffrage Advocate.

The Newark Daily Advertiser is daily publishing sketches of New Jersey women who are prominent in the movement for woman's school suffrage. The following about Mrs. S. R. Krom of this city was published on Saturday:

Mrs. Krom, though of Southern birth, has long resided in Plainfield. She is a white ribboner, and is superintendent of the department of "Tobacco and Narcotics" for the State W. C. T. U. She rendered a valuable service to the association last year by compiling careful statistics of the number of women voting at school elections, and serving on school boards in each county of New Jersey. She thinks the ballot in woman's hand would "raise the moral tone of the whole country, especially as regards the liquor traffic and the prevention of the regulation of vice."

She also points to the trouble women have in getting the age of consent laws raised in different States, while in Colorado, where women composed part of the last Legislature, the age of protection was raised to 18 years. It will be recalled that it was owing entirely to the untiring efforts of the women of this State that the age at which a girl can legally consent to her own ruin was changed in 1885 from 10 to 15 years.

Industry in Westfield.

The Cooper Lamp Company Saturday morning filed articles of incorporation with the Clerk of Union county. The plant is to be located at Westfield and the company's capital is $75,000. The incorporators are Sherman Cooper and Enoch Richardson, of Westfield; Philip and Chas. E. Hathaway, of Bergen Point. The company will engage in the manufacture and sale of a lamp patented by Mr. Cooper, and will have a branch office in New York city.

Long Been Needed.

A new clock dial has been purchased and is expected daily to arrive for attachment to the borough fire gong. When placed in position it will blow the gong twice instead of three times on the test blows, and at seven o'clock in the morning, instead of eight as now, and at six o'clock at night.

BACKACHE

AND BEARING-DOWN PAINS

Nearly Drove Mrs. Martin Hale Wild. How She Obtained Relief.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

"Nearly all last winter I was sick in bed, and was attended by different physicians; none cured me, none helped me very much. When I attempted to get up, it was always the same story: my back would ache, I was dizzy and faint, the bearing-down pains were terrible. I also had kidney trouble badly.

"I knew I must have help right away. I resolved to try *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound. The results were marvellous. I have gained in every way, and am entirely cured." — MRS. MARTIN HALE, Oakdale, Mass. Every druggist has it.

FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

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POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.
Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall st., New York.

FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

Children's Day Observed in the Churches.

SWEET MUSIC AND PRETTY FLOWERS

Appropriate Programmes Rendered In All the Churches Yesterday, in Which the Children Take Prominent Parts—The Floral Decorations Artistically Arranged—A Joyous Occasion in Every Particular.

From The Press of June 12.

The admirable idea of devoting one Sunday in each year to a service for the young religious workers was generally observed in this city yesterday. The exercises in the various churches were as follows:

GRACE M. E. CHURCH.

There was a large attendance at the Grace M. E. church, last evening, when the Children's Day exercises were held. A pleasing service entitled "Beyond the Skies," was carried out under the direction of John Valiant. Mrs. Powell was the organist and Miss Alice Carroll the pianist. The following was the programme: Organ voluntary; singing by school, Sing Praises; invocation, Rev. Herbert F. Randolph; Scripture reading, John Valiant, with musical responses by school; recitation, The First Children's Day, Mabel Loomis; singing by school, The Conquering Host; baptism of infants; Scripture reading, John Valiant; recitation, Summer is Here, Tina Voehl; singing by school, What Says the Sunbeams?; recitation, The Boy that Laughs, Charles Powell; scripture reading, John Valiant; singing by primary department, Little Climbers. At this time a special exercise that was very pretty and attractive was given. A stand with four steps was placed on the platform, on top of which was a cross. The steps represented Jesus Christ, Obedience, Peace and Love. On each side were places for six banners, which read "Living for Christ Day by Day." The exercises were carried out with recitations and singing by the following scholars, who came in bearing the mottoes and banners: Minnie Marsh, Carrie Pangborn, Mary Hoagland, Charles Powell, David Fairchild, Addie Carney, Sadie Winckler, Flossy Conroy, Grace Powell, Winnie Carroll, Belle DeMott, Nellie Valiant, Agnes Morse, Ada VanHorn, Mabel Gerry, Mary Wilson, Edith Taft Alice DeMott, Anna Bach, Stella Vermeule, Lottie Benner and Tina Voehl. The latter at the close placed a crown over the cross, and all joined in singing "All Hail the Power of Jesus Name." A short address on "The New Youth" by the pastor, Rev. Herbert Randolph, was to the point and helpful. The programme concluded with the collection, singing of "At the Cross" and the benediction. The floral display consisted of palms and cut flowers.

PARK AVENUE BAPTIST.

A very pretty service was held in the Park Avenue Baptist church yesterday morning. The programme was almost entirely in the hands of the Sunday-school department. A hymn and prayer was followed by a "Song of Welcome" by the school. A recitation, "The First Children's Day", by Bessie Giles, was followed by another song by the school. Recitations entitled "A Song of Summer," by Harry Smalley, and "A Deed and a Word," by Willie Nash, were given. The school sang a selection, entitled "The Flowers of June." "All the Good We Can Do" was recited by Lillian Richardson. The primary department exercises were opened, with a song by the class, followed by a recitation by Lillian Odam and a song by six little girls and boys. The "Children's Day Greeting" was sung by twelve girls and Harold Skadden gave a recitation.

A Weary Pilgrim, represented by Miss May Thompson, came on the platform lamenting her weary way. Miss Mary Giles, representing Learning, tried to cheer her up with books, while Ambition, represented by Miss H. Cuming, and Mercy, by Miss Grace Remsen, each in turn endeavored to change the weary traveler's way, and Mercy finally succeeded in awaking her from despondency. The Weary Pilgrim was then led to the "Fountain of Life" at the other end of the platform where a hymn was sung to her. After a short address by the pastor, the exercises were closed with a hymn and the benediction.

The floral decorations were beautiful. Flowers were massed along the edge of the pulpit and choir loft, and in one corner of the stage a bower was made of evergreens, in the midst of which a small fountain of real water played. In the rear of the platform potted plants and cut flowers were placed. The offering was for the benefit of the American Baptist Publication Society.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian church was filled yesterday morning with those anxious to hear the rendition of the following Children's Day programme: Song, The King of Glory; invocation; Song, Oh, Come and Sing; Responsive scripture reading, "The Cross; Song, Hosanna, we Sing; The Flag, "Saving Our Country by Saving the Children; Song, Our Country's Voice; Primary exercises, participated in by the following: Lulu Kline, Minnie Line, Bertha Hull, May Pruden, Jennie Hammeal, Edna Martin, Wilhelm Kline, Edmund Templin, Nettie Cain, Willie Gaston, Arthur Templin; Dr. Worden's greeting, read by Miss Grace Overton; Address by Rev. C.E. Herring; Presentation of offerings; Presentation of prizes; Song, March on, O Banner of Jesus; Benediction. The floral decorations were principally daisies, which were arranged in an artistic manner in a large bank at the centre of the pulpit.

MT. OLIVE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The following programme under the direction of Superintendent M. C. Dobbins, was rendered by the Mt. Olive Baptist Sunday-school, yesterday afternoon: Singing by school choir; dialogue, The Glory of Heaven, Mrs. Morris and Miss Doyle; singing by scholars, I Am So Glad; essay, Flowers, Marion Alice Maynard; declamation, Beautiful World, Miss Helen Potts; singing by school; recitation, Miss Anna Connett; singing by choir; address by Superintendent R. K. Case of the First Baptist school; vocal solo, There is a Green Hill, Miss Fanning; address by Rev. Dr. D. J. Yerkes; singing by choir and school. Miss Shotwell was the organist and A. Vanderbeek the precentor. There was a profusion of flowers used in decoration.

CRESCENT AVENUE CHURCH.

The Children's Day exercises, held in the Crescent Avenue church yesterday morning, were the same as were published in Saturday's Daily Press. The floral decorations were very pretty. On the communion table a mass of daisies and ferns were placed while large bunches of roses stood on either side. The font was also filled with daisies. Charles Davis and Gilbert Lovell assisted in the music with their violins.

Hymn, When His Salvation Bringing responsive reading; Hymn, Holy, Holy, Holy; chant, choir; Solo, Suffer Little Children to Come Unto Me, Miss Banta; reading of Psalms; Hymn, For Jesus Sake; Prayer; Hymn, Jesus, Lover of My Soul; Sermon, Rev. Wm. R. Richards; Prayer; Hymn, Hear the Call; offering for Sabbath-school missionary work; Hymn, Onward Christian Soldiers.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Summer is here at last, and in its train comes the day of rejoicing in the churches—Children's Day. In the Congregational church, yesterday morning, it was celebrated with appropriate exercises. The church was artistically decorated with flowers, daisies being dominant, while large bunch of roses and syringa added to the effect. The special music was furnished by Mrs. B. T. Barnes, organist, Mrs. M. E. Dwight, pianist, and P. Ludwig Conde, violinist, and was rendered in a delightful manner. The programme was as follows:

Voluntary, Rosamande, Schubert; prayer by pastor, Rev. C. L. Goodrich; hymn; responsive reading; Gloria; Scripture reading; offertory, Serenade, Gounod; recitation, Miss Marion Dwight; song, Buttercups, Ethel Van Zandt, Margeurite Van-Zandt, Edna Conde, Ethel Lorton, and Laura Baker; singing by congregation; recitation, Arthur Robinson; song, violets, Agnes La Boyteaux, Hattie Messersmith, Caroline Fuller, Marion Dwight, and Ethel Weseman; address by Rev. C. L. Goodrich on Ants.; singing by congregation; benediction.

Lack of Nourishment makes thin people, and thinness is not healthy.

H-O Hornby's Oatmeal makes people fat and healthy, because it nourishes and sustains.

Steam Cooked That's Why.

H-O {Hornby's Oatmeal} Company, N. Y.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

At the First M. E. church a large audience enjoyed the children's services last evening. The church was prettily decorated with choice flowers, well arranged about the platform. The following choir assisted in rendering a service entitled "Merry Sunshine," prepared by W. L. Mason: Sopranos—Mrs. L. S. Bond, Miss Florence Barnes, Miss Edna Harris, Miss Nellie Martin, Miss Maude French, Miss Alice Jenkins, Miss Lizzie Stafford; altos—Miss Cora Sheppard, Miss Etta Raybert, Miss Eva Jenkins; tenors—L. S. Bond, Robert Davis; bassos—Arthur Crone, George Rose. They were assisted by Clarence Mills, W. MacKillop, violinists, and Raymond McGee, cornetist. The following was the programme: Organ voluntary; anthem by school, O Be Joyful; prayer, by Dr. C. R. Barnes; Bible recitation; singing by school, Happy Summer Time; recitation, Songs of Children's Day; singing by school, Come Let Us Sing; exercise, Words of Jesus; recitation, Wayside Flowers; recitation, The Birdie's Song; singing by school, Merry Sunshine; singing by primary department, Here We Come; exercise by primary department, What the Insects Said; Scripture selection; singing by school, Consider the Lilies; recitation, A True Story; recitation, Happy Childhood; singing by school, Marching to Zion; recitation, If I Was a Man; recitation, Over and Over Again; Scripture selection; singing by school, The Path of the Just; benediction.

The exercises were in charge of J. W. Jackson, superintendent of school.

Among those taking part were:

Miss Mildren Terrill, Miss Retta Pound, Alfred Coddington, Roland Horn, Mabel Jenkins and the following classes: Mrs. French, Mrs. Hull, Miss Horn.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Children's Day exercises at the First Baptist church were held in the Sunday-school room in the morning at 9:30. The front part of the room around the platform was beautified with a profusion of daisies, palms and smilax, presenting a pleasing picture. The exercises were participated in by the children of the primary department, under the direction of the superintendent, Mrs. Powelson. The programme included singing and recitations by the following: May Batchelor, Jeremiah Manning, 2d., Wallace Pierce, Margaret Serrll, Maude Emmons, Bertha Manning, Ethel Ga Nun, and Ernest Powelson. A pleasing feature was a vocal solo, "Come Unto Me," by Miss Bessie Blair. Howard Case was the pianist, and Lindley Hillman, violinist. There was also singing by the main school. A large number of parents and friends of the school were present, and enjoyed the exercises. The novel idea that every scholar should wear a bouquet was carried out, and as they marched to the church proper and took their seats in the gallery the sight was a most gratifying one. The decorations in the church were beautiful, and consisted of very choice cut flowers. The choir, under the direction of E. J. Fitzhugh, organist, rendered several pretty selections. The pastor, Rev. D. J. Yerkes, preached a very interesting sermon to the children.

Those in the choir were: Sopranos—Miss F. May Grant, Miss Swain, Mrs. Harold Serrell, Miss Bessie Blair, Miss Speer; altos—Misses Gussie Runyon, Nancy Randolph, Florence Kline, Bertha Needham, Grace Bonny; tenors—C. W. McCutchen, Edward B. Ryder, Mr. Smith; bassos—B. T. Barnes, William Holmes, Stacy Raynolds, George Snediker.

TRINITY REFORMED.

At the Trinity Reformed church yesterday Children's Day was observed in the morning at 10:30. The pulpit and platform were made beautiful with flowers and ferns, the arrangement of which reflected credit on those having them in charge. The Sunday-school occupied the front seats and the congregation and friends of the school filled the remainder of the church. Supt. E. E. Anthony had charge of the exercises, which were very interesting, the singing of the choir and school being especially fine. Mrs. J. M. Tier, superintendent of the primary department, is to be congratulated for the proficiency of the little ones in carrying out the following programme:

Singing—The Children's Day	School
Recitation—Children's Day Greeting,	Albert Yaeger
Scripture Reading	School
Singing—Jesus, Saviour, Dear to Me	School
Scripture Reading	School
Recitation—My Three Little Texts,	Bessie Ryndall
Scripture Reading	School
Recitation	Clara and Hazel Martin
Singing—Hear My Song	Bessie Martin
Recitation—Violets	Ruth Berg
Singing—Only a Parting Word	School

Following this interesting little programme of the primary department, two little babes were baptized and dedicated to God by Rev. J. Preston Searles, D. D., after which he made a most excellent address to the little ones. "The Relation of the Most Wonderful Book in the World, and its Author, to You" was the foundation or text he held up to his hearers. Dr. Searles has the happy faculty of being able to interest the little ones in his address, and at the same time to instruct his older hearers; and all who listened to his plain, practical address yesterday morning were well pleased with his efforts, and at the close of the service he received many congratulations. At the evening service he again gave evidence of his talents by delivering a powerful sermon from the 110th Psalm, 7th verse.

ON THE TURF.

Hotly Contested Races at the Driving Park Saturday.

Several spirited horse races were held at Campbell's driving park on Saturday afternoon. The entries in the first race were "Lucy B," owned by Thomas Brantingham of South Plainfield; "Osborn Girl," owned by John Osborn; "Billy," owned by Nathan Robbins, Metuchen. The first heat was won by "Osborn Girl" in 2:44¼, and the second and third by "Lucy B" in 2:51 and 2:45½.

The second race was a contest between "Gold Dust" and "Little Joe," two Woodbridge horses. "Gold Dust" won in two straight heats, in 2:54¼ and 2:37¾.

The third race was between "Andy," owned by John Hayes, "Gen. Benham," owned by Fred Annes, and "Justice," owned by Judge Coddington. "Andy" won in 2:43, with "Gen. Benham," second, and "Justice," third. "Roy," owned by John Brown, of Rahway, entered the second heat and made the contest more exciting. "Gen. Benham" finished first, with "Roy" and "Andy," second, and "Justice" third. Time, 2:39½.

The last race was between Harry McDonald's "Saving Girl" and Nathan Robbins "Harry." "Saving Girl" won in 2:50¼.

MR. HAND'S LIBERAL OFFER.

The Use of the Crescent Building Offered for the Fourth.

If Plainfield had a few more people like Charles Hand there would be no question as to the success of the proposed Fourth of July celebration. Mr. Hand told a Press representative this morning that he had decided to throw open the Crescent riding academy for the use of the general committee to entertain the visiting organizations or for any other purpose they may desire to use it for. The only expense attached to the acceptance of the offer will be to pay for the cleaning, and lighting, which will be comparatively small. The building can be used to great advantage in serving dinner to the visitors, for fully 2,000 persons can be accommodated in the structure and attended to with ease. The offer of Mr. Hand is a very liberal one.

Attention, Mr. Postmaster.

A few months ago The Press called attention to the fact that although the post boxes in town were provided with receptacles for lists of times at which collections were made from individual boxes these lists had never been posted, and that anyone who consigned his letter to a box did so in great uncertainty as to how long it would stay there before being taken to the postoffice. Since that time these lists have been provided for every post box in town and some of them have been placed in position, but the boxes on the outskirts of the town where the lists are of far greater use than in the closely settled districts, have, with one or two exceptions, been left exactly as they were before. The Press is very glad to see them even on the main streets where they are very little needed, but when they are all ready for the other boxes why not have them up?

From Pa and Ma to the Baby.

The following is a cast of the characters that will take part in the entertainment to be given by the famous Smith Family in the First Presbyterian church Friday night:

Pa Smith	Harry Williams
Ma Smith	Bessie Blair
Uncle John	George O. Stevens
Aunt Jemima	Kate Overton
Sissy Smith	Edith Lane
Sonny Smith	John Petrie
Infant Prodigy	Lottie Messersmith
Baby Smith	Charles Hazeltine

Aseptic.

An impure plaster may be a source of serious danger from infection. To guard against this there should be a guaranty of asepticity.

Allcock's Porous Plaster

is strictly aseptic, and thus can be used freely for all sprains, bruises, or congestion of the chest or throat.

Avoid Dealers who try to palm off inferior plasters as substitutes for "Allcock's."

Allcock's Corn Shields,
Allcock's Bunion Shields,
Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

Brandreth's Pills are invaluable for impure blood, torpid liver and weak stomach.

Townsend's
Marble and Granite Works,
30
Somerset st., North Plainfield.

If you have not engaged your work I should be pleased to do it for you.

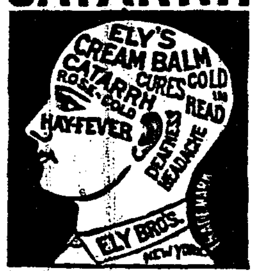
I buy only first-class Marble and Granite and do not sell unless at prices that will enable me to put up the work with credit to myself and justice to the parties purchasing.

I employ no agents and therefore am enabled to make a reduction in the price of my work to the customer, of the commission generally paid to agents.

I am under a very small expense in running my shop, myself and my son doing the larger portion of the work, and we personally attend to the setting of all work, and look upon business in this light, that Good Work and Good Material, at Fair Prices, is a standing advertise for my business, which will tend to build up trade, and I feel safe to warrant that no dealer can sell you the same work and same stock any cheaper than I can.

Hoping to be favored with your patronage, I am yours respectfully,

J. E. TOWNSEND, Manager.
Branch yard, Westfield, N. J.



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COLD IN HEAD

ELY'S Cream Balm

Is quickly absorbed, cleanes the nasal passages allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from additional cold, restores the senses of taste and smell.

It will cure. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50c. at druggists or by mail. ELY BOTHERS, 56 Warren st., New York.

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Telephone Call, 6.

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OPPOSITE NORTH AVENUE.

Everything usually found in a first-class grocery.
Goods delivered free of charge.

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Furniture & Freight Express.
Office—24 W. FRONT ST.

Large Covered Vans or Trucks. Goods delivered to any part of the U. S. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges resonable. P. O. Box 1. Piano moving a specialty.

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United States Mail Steamships Sail from New York Every Saturday for
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY.

Rates for saloon passage by S. S. City of Rome $60 and upward. Other steamers, cabin, $45 and upward. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin $25 and $30; steerage $18. Drafts at lowest current rates. For further information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., or MULFORD ESTIL, 111 Park ave. 6 6 3m

Shetland Ponies For Sale.

Purest bred, sired by Toronto and Toronto by Montreal, a successive prize winner at the horse shows. Toronto will stand for service for the season of 1895. Price $15. For particulars as regards ponies inquire or write to MARTIN CALLAHAN, Man'r A. J. Cammeyer, Spring Hill Farm, Berkely Heights, N. J. 6 6 4

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AGENTS,
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BARBER AND
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Fire and Life
INSURANCE AGENT,
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NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Most Brilliant Military Episode Known In History.

THE CAMPAIGN OF AUSTERLITZ.

Utter Rout of Austrians and Russians on His Coronation Anniversary—Crowned King of Italy—Death of Pitt—Personal Appearance at Thirty-five.

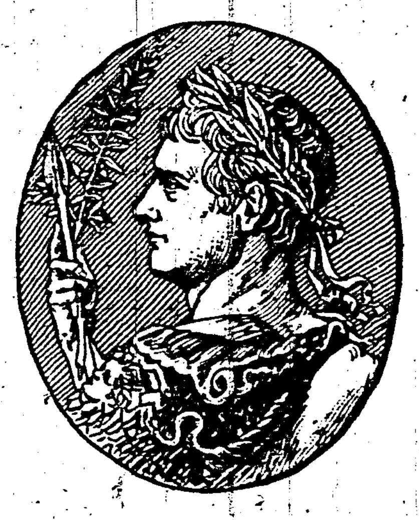
[Copyright, 1895, by John Clark Ridpath.]

XVI.—FROM NOTRE DAME TO AUSTERLITZ.

To the New French Empire the Consular Republic contributed one fact of transcendent importance. That was the Code Napoleon—a work which the Emperor regarded to the end of his days as his greatest gift to posterity. Before the Revolution, France had had as many laws as provinces. The cynical Voltaire declared that in his country the traveler must change his code as often as he changed horses.

The question of unifying and nationalizing the statutes of France had been before the States-General at Versailles. By that body the measure was remanded to the National and Constituent Assemblies; by these, to the Convention; by that, to the Directory; and by that, to the Consulate. Here, then, had arisen a power at last that was able to revise and reform. A commission was appointed by the First Consul, headed by the great lawyer Tronchet, to reconstruct the jurisprudence of France.

In four months this commission made its report to the Council of State. Napoleon personally presided. The project of the commission was read, discussed, and passed on, clause by clause. On the 5th of March, 1803, the Code Civile des Francais was completed and published. It consisted of twenty-two hundred and eighty-one articles. These were arranged under three heads: The Rights of Persons; the Laws of Property; and the Methods of acquiring Property. In the code the elements of Roman Law and the law-customs of the French people were blended with singular skill. Though in the political vicissitudes of France many modifications and not a little patch-work were added thereto, the code itself gained in the estimation of mankind. It was disseminated by the Imperial conquests into the greater part of Europe, and was adopted by one people after another. The Code Napoleon became the basis of jurisprudence, not only in France, but in Sicily, Holland, Belgium, the Rhine provinces, Switzerland, Poland, and in all the countries dominated by the Latin races in Europe and America.



NAPOLEON, 1805, BY BOUILLON.

At the date of his coronation, Napoleon was thirty-five years, three months and seventeen days of age. He was in his very prime. Physically, he had triumphed over that attenuation and utter swarthiness which had marked his younger years. On his first issuance to public notice, and down to the time of the Consulate, he had worn a haggard look which, added to his thinness and his low stature, made him almost a specter. In the year of his marriage, he was described by an observant lady—as reported in Stendhal—as "the thinnest and queerest being I ever met." In another place the same authority says of him: "He was so scrawny that he inspired pity." But with the gratification of his ambitions and desires, he became plump and beautiful. He had at last recovered from the cutaneous disease which he had contracted from handling an infected rammer fallen from the hands of a gunner at the batteries before Toulon. It had required the long and persistent services of the eminent Corvisart to cure him of his malady.

Of all the descriptions of the person of Bonaparte, that of Meneval, his secretary, is doubtless the most correct and satisfying. He says of the Emperor, that, though small of stature, his person was well knit and symmetrical. The bust was longer relatively than the legs. The head was large, and the skull finely developed. The neck was short, and the shoulders proportionally broad. The chest was round and full, indicating a robust constitution. The limbs, both arms and legs, were perfect. The Emperor was as proud as was Lord Byron of his small plump hands and tapering fingers. His forehead was broad and high; his eyes easily kindled with passion and flashed lightnings. His complexion was pallid; bronzed, at first; always of the Italian hue. His dark hair became thin on the top of his head, and the height of the forehead was seemingly increased. Meneval, for thirteen years intimate with his master—observing closely his every mood and feature—says: "His head and bust were in no way inferior in nobility and dignity to the most beautiful statue of antiquity."

Napoleon was capable of all the passions. He showed the inner fires. His anger was easily aroused. He would storm and scowl; but there was always under the tempest a strenuous self-control. The steel sinews of his relentless will held him back ever from rashness of *action*. When he was angered or crossed, a sort of rotary muscular maelstrom appeared in his forehead and between his brows. His nostrils would dilate under his passion, and his fierce gray eyes gleam hell. Afterwards he would be tranquil, smiling, insinuating, gracious, caressing. Sometimes he would break out in a mocking, sardonic laugh—a thing hollow and dangerous, echoing through Europe.

The new Imperial system quickly diffused itself abroad. Wherever the influence of France extended, the political transformation was easily effected. The Cisalpine Republic was converted into the kingdom of Italy. This Napoleon would make an appanage of his own. For four months, sixteen hours daily, he wrought at the establishment of the new regime in France. He then sped to Milan, and on the 26th of May, 1805, was crowned King of Italy. The ceremonial was in the great cathedral there, second only in magnificence to St. Peter's. The old iron crown of the Lombard kings was brought forth from its dusty keep, and was given by the archbishop of Milan to the Emperor, who, putting it on his head, uttered the famous mot, Dieu me l'a donnee—Gare a qui la touche. "God has given it to me—Beware who touches it!"—an aphorism which became the motto of the Order of the Iron Crown.

The Empire brought four years of continuous war. Napoleon became the trampler of vineyards. His armies made Europe into mire. England—agreeing at Amiens not to fight—fought. Pitt, now in the last year of his life, used all of his resources to bring about a league against France. He persuaded Alexander of Russia, Francis of Austria, and Gustavus of Sweden—all easy dupes of a greater than themselves—to make a new coalition. He tried to induce Frederick William of Prussia to join his fortunes with the rest; but the last-named monarch was for the time restrained by the weakness of prudence. The agents of Napoleon held out to him suggestions of the restoration of Hanover to Prussia. But Austria and Russia and Sweden pressed forward confidently to overthrow the new French Empire. That Empire should not see the end of the first year of its creation!

The Austrians were first in the field. The Russians, under Kutusoff, came on into Pomerania from the East. Out of Sweden, with a large army, came down Gustavus, the Don Quixote of the North, to crush Bernadotte who held Hanover. Napoleon for his part sprang forth for the campaign of Austerlitz, perhaps the most brilliant military episode in the history of mankind. With incredible facility he threw forward to the Rhine an army of a hundred and eighty thousand men. His policy was—as always—to overcome the allies in detail.

On the 24th of September, the Emperor left Paris. The Empress and Talleyrand went with him as far as Strasburg. On the 2nd of October, hostilities began at Guntzburg. Four days afterwards the French army crossed the Danube. On the 8th of the month, Murat won the battle of Wertingen, capturing Count Auffenberg, with two thousand prisoners. On the 10th the French had Augsburg, and on the 12th, Munich. On the 14th Soult triumphed at Memingen, capturing a corps of six thousand Austrians; and on the same day Ney literally overran the territory which was soon to become his Duchy of Elchingen. Napoleon outgeneraled the main division of the enemy at Ulm. The Austrians, under General Mack, thirty-three thousand strong, were cooped up in the town and, on the 17th of October, forced to capitulate. Eight field-marshals and generals, including the Prince Lichtenstein and Generals Klenau and Fresnel, were made prisoners. "Soldiers of the Grand Army," said Napoleon, "we have finished the campaign in a fortnight!"

On the day of the capitulation of Ulm, Massena in Italy drove back the army of the Archduke Charles. The Austrians to this date, in a period of twenty days, had lost by battle and capture fully fifty thousand men! On the 27th of October, the French army crossed the Inn. Salzburg and Braunau were taken. In Italy, Massena, on the 30th, won the battle of Caldiero, and took five thousand prisoners. The French closed towards the Austrian capital. On the 13th of November, Napoleon, having obtained possession of the bridges of the Danube, entered Vienna. He established himself in the imperial palace of Schonbrunn. The Austrian Empire and the Holy Roman Empire—which was its shadowy penumbra—seemed to vanish like ghosts before him.

Out of Pomerania into Moravia, to the plain of Olmutz, the great Russian army, under the Czar and Kutusoff, came roaring. There they were united with a heavy division of the Austrians, under the Emperor Francis. The latter had fled from his capital, and staked his last fortunes on battle in the field. The allied army was eighty thousand strong. Napoleon, with sixty thousand men, commanded by Soult, Lannes, Murat and Bernadotte, advanced rapidly from the direction of Vienna, as far as Brunn, and there awaited the onset. Just beyond this town, at Austerlitz, the French were arranged in a semicircle, with the convex front towards the allies, who occupied the outer arc on a range of heights. Such was the situation on the night of December 1st, 1805. The morrow will be the first anniversary of our coronation in Notre Dame—a glorious day for battle!

With the morning of the 2nd, Napoleon could scarcely restrain his ardor. The enthusiasm of the army knew no bounds. On the night before, the Emperor, in his gray coat, had gone the circle of the camps, and the soldiers, extemporizing straw torches to light the way, ran before him. Looking eagerly through the gray dawn, he saw the enemy badly arranged, or moving dangerously in broken masses under the cover of a Moravian fog. Presently the fog lifted, and the sun burst out in splendor. The onset of the French was irresistible. The allied center was pierced. The Austrian and Russian emperors with their armies were sent flying in utter rout and panic from the field. Thirty thousand Russians and Austrians were killed, wounded or taken. Alexander barely escaped capture. Before sunset the Third Coalition was broken into fragments and blown away. At the conference between Napoleon and Francis, two days afterwards, at the Mill of Sar-Uschitz, some of the French officers overheard the father of Maria Louisa lie to her future husband, thus—"I promise not to fight you any more."

Meanwhile, from the borders of Hanover, the Quixotical Gustavus had taken to flight, and was eager to secure himself beyond the Baltic. On the 24th of December, everything was completed by the Peace of Pressburg. Austria gave up the whole of her Venetian possessions to the kingdom of Italy. The Tyrol, Vorarlberg, and Passau went to Bavaria. The latter country and Wurtemberg were made into kingdoms. For all this the ancient Empire of the Hapsburgs was compensated with Salzburg and some other trifling places, all of which History might hold at a handful!

After Austerlitz the broken Russians fell back towards their own territory. Central Europe seemed to be suddenly dominated by the sword of the Corsican. Pitt, no longer able to bear the strain of the tremendous antagonism, sank rapidly, and died. The glorious victory which Nelson had won in the bloody foam of Trafalgar, on the day after the capitulation of Mack, could not compensate for the Continental ruin. Pitt passed away on the 23rd of January, 1806. Austerlitz and Pressburg are said to have killed him!

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

Her Preference.

Mistress—Do you want to wear my patience out, Mary?

Servant—I would prefer your silk, mum, if it's the same to you.—Los Angeles Herald.

A MILITARY WEDDING.

Brilliant Event At Holy Cross Church Last Night.

THE BROOKS-ELY MARRIAGE.

An Elaborate Display of Flowers Combined with the Red, White and Blue and Handsome Gowns, Make Up a Pretty Scene—Groom, Best Man and Ushers All Dressed in Military Clothes.

One of the most brilliant events of the season was the marriage Friday night in Holy Cross church of Miss Marion P. Brooks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Brooks of Rockview avenue, to Lieutenant Frank D. Ely of the Sixth Infantry, U. S. Army, located at Fort Thomas, Kentucky.

It was the first military wedding that has ever been witnessed in this city, and it was charming in every particular.

The front part of the church was tastefully arranged with the choicest of flowers and interspersed were handsome American flags prettily draped, giving a picture of beauty seldom observed.

The church was opened promptly at seven o'clock when a large number of people were awaiting to enter. They were met by LaRoy S. Upton, of the Twenty-first Infantry, of Governors Island, Warren H. Mitchell, of the Second Artillery, of Fort Adams, Rhode Island, James M. Williams, of the First Artillery, of Davids Island, and Dwight E. Altman, of the Second Artillery, of Fort Warren, who were the ushers. They wore the full dress uniform of the U. S. Army and made a handsome appearance.

The bridal party was gowned as follows: Bride, Miss Marion P. Brooks, white satin, trimmed with point lace and chiffon, carrying lilies of the valley; maid of honor, Miss May Sandford, white chiffon, embroidered with silver, carrying white roses; bridesmaids, Miss Anna Stewart, of Plainfield, figured organdie over pink silk, carrying pink roses; Miss Florence V. B. Myers, of New York, figured organdie over blue silk, carrying pink roses; Miss Edith Potts, of New York, figured organdie over yellow silk, carrying yellow roses; Miss Margaret Harrison, of Brooklyn, figured organdie over lilac, carrying yellow roses; Ray and Mabel Hooley, flower girls, and nieces of the bride, pink and baby blue organdie, carrying daisies; groom, Lieutenant Frank D. Ely, and best man, Frank D. Webster, of the Sixth Infantry, of Fort Thomas, full dress uniform of the United States Army.

Organist George Hoskings presided at the organ, and gave a rendition of a choice programme while the guests were being seated. Every seat was taken, and there was hardly standing room when the first notes of Mendelssohn's wedding march was heard. The bridal party entered, preceded by the ushers, then came the flower girls, followed by the bridesmaids, and maid of honor, with the bride leaning on the arms of her father. When near the chancel the party separated, allowing the bride and her father to pass to the altar, where they were met by the groom, the best man, and the pastor, Rev. T. Logan Murphy. The party then formed a circle around the altar, when the service of the Episcopal church was performed by Rev. Mr. Murphy. The father gave the daughter away in marriage. The responses by the bride and groom were noticeably clear. The bridal party left the church the reverse of entering, while the wedding march from Lohengrin was being played.

After the ceremony an informal reception was given at the home of the bride's parents, which was attended by only the relatives and near friends.

The happy couple left town last night for Lake Mohonk, where they will remain a week. They will then return to Plainfield. The latter part of July they take up their residence at Fort Worth, Ky., where Mr. Ely is stationed. The presents received by the bride and groom were very handsome and costly.

YATES—BORDEN.

The marriage of Miss Kathryn Young Yates, daughter of Joseph W. Yates, to Harry Voorhees Borden, took place very quietly at the residence of the bride's parents, at 128 East Seventh street, at five o'clock Thursday afternoon. The ceremony was to have been performed at the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian church, and a large number of invitations had been sent out, but owing to the severe illness of Mrs. Fred W. Yates, the sister-in-law of the bride, the invitations were recalled, as stated in these columns a few days ago.

At the ceremony yesterday only the relatives of the bride and groom were present. The Rev. K. P. Ketcham officiated, assisted by the Rev. William R. Richards.

The maid of honor was Miss Margaret Yates, sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Marion Dumont, Miss Alice Borden, Miss Margaret Tracy and Miss Grace W. Cooley. The best man was John W. Moore, and the ushers were A. M. Duxbury, L. D. Lovell, William B. Gilbert, E. L. Walz, Jr., Frank C. Cokefair and Andrew McKinney of New York.

The couple will go on a short wedding tour.

ENDEAVOR ANNIVERSARY.

Third Street Mission Have Completed Another Year's Work.

The Christian Endeavor society of the East Third Street mission celebrated their yearly anniversary last night in a most fitting manner. The society of the First Baptist church were present as invited guests, and all had an enjoyable time.

The exercises opened with a song service, assisted by Clifford Braider, pianist, and Robert W. Barnes, violinist.

An address was then made by I. L. Brady, president of the mission society, setting forth the growth and work of the society during the past year. He stated that a native preacher in India was being supported by them.

Dr. D. J. Yerkes followed with an interesting address along the line of Christian Endeavor work and the remarks were helpful.

At the close of the programme cake, oranges and lemonade were served, and the balance of the evening was spent in sociability.

FOR WOMAN SCHOOL SUFFRAGE.

Plainfield's Women Make a Strong Delegation at Trenton.

Trenton, June 4.—A committee of women, consisting of Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, of Plainfield; Rev. Mrs. Antoinette Blackwell, of Elizabeth; Mrs. S. R. Krom and Mrs. D. W. Pond, of Plainfield and Mrs. Alexander Christie and Miss Christie, of Bayonne, appeared before Senators Voorhees and Skirm this morning.

Mrs. Hall, who is a daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, acted as chairman. Dr. Hussey, of East Orange, also accompanied the ladies. They urged the passage of an amendment to the Constitution allowing women to vote at school elections. They handed in a number of petitions from all parts of the State in favor of the amendment. The petition from Union county was signed by several thousand names.

Sells Bros. Enormous Shows at Elizabeth, Friday, June 21.

Its fame rests securely on a triumphal success covering almost a quarter of a century. It is worthily accorded the highest niche in the temple of American amusements, and is the strongest evidence of the "survival of the fittest." The royal road to the people's hearts is unwavering integrity and a strict adherence to fixed principles. Sells Bros. policy in organizing "The Big Show of the World" for 1895 is to excel in presenting to the American public an exhibition morally pure and instructive, greater, grander in its zoological, arenic and invincible special features than ever seen before, and marshaling in a glorious unparalleled unity three hundred sterling acts in three rings and two elevated stages, equestriennes, bare-back riders, racers, thirty-horse riders, trained horses, educated ponies, trained elephants, trained hippopatami, trained seals and sea lions, graimaldis, comical clowns, jolly jesters, of all earth's illustrious mid-air and arenic champions. Remember, the price is within keeping of the times, and has been reduced from fifty to twenty-five cents, including a seat for every visitor. Watch for the grand, sumptuous and superb street parade at ten o'clock a. m. (rain or shine) on the day of the exhibition. Special excursions will be run on all lines of travel at reduced rates.

A Remarkable Girl.

The June number of Tales from Town Topics presents as its leading feature a daintily-told story of metropolitan social life, by L. H. Bickford, entitled "A Very Remarkable Girl", which is a very delightful morsel of light summer reading. Despite the spirit of airy cynicism that pervades the story, the contrast that it affords between sterling strength of character and the emptiness of fashionable life is admirable. Cynthia Platte, a girl full of the life and vigor of a western bringing-up, but brilliant in mind as she is daring in her defiance of the conventionalities, captures the reader's affections at once, and there are other characters equally well drawn, and quite as entertaining. Following the novelette comes the customary array of spicy tales, sketches and bits of humorous and sentimental verse gathered from early numbers of Town Topics.—Town Topics Publishing Company, 208 Fifth avenue, New York.

Watchung Avenue Extension.

The Borough Council will meet in regular session Friday evening of this week, when those who desire to be heard in favor of or in opposition to the proposed extension of Watchung avenue will be given a hearing. There has been but little opposition to the project, and in all probability it will eventually be consummated.

ABOUT THE BICYCLISTS.

Difficulties Monte Scott Encountered at Millburn.

CABANNE A WINNER AT ALBANY.

If the Conditions Had Been Proper Scott Would Have Finished First, As Well As Have Won the Time Prize—Tyler and Bald Gave Cabanne a Hard Race—Local Cycling Notes.

Monte Scott, the crack road racer and holder of the world's amateur record for five, fifteen, twenty and twenty-five miles on the road, visited a prominent sporting goods house in New York shortly after the Irvington-Milburn race, and after his wonderful performance of that day he was naturally the centre of attraction. His recital of how he won the Irvington-Millburn time prize and incidents attached to the trip are certainly interesting and show conclusively that had Monte Scott been in anything like condition, he not only would have won the fast time prize easier, but would have been well up at the finish. Scott is engaged in business in Pawtaucket, R. I., and did not train a particle for the Irvington-Milburn road race, and in fact it was at the last moment that he decided to enter. He has been at his business every night until ten or eleven o'clock. He left Pawtucket the day previous to the race and arrived in New York city at eight o'clock in the evening, and not only carried his own wheel, but his baggage as well. He arrived at Cortlandt street, where the bridge across West street rather mixed him up, and, of course, he lost the train he had intended to take for Milburn.

After finally getting under way he told one of the intelligent conductors to let him out at Millburn station. Instead he was taken four or five stations the other side. He got out and rode back to Millburn and in a very timid way approached what was sure to be a crowded hotel. The hotel proprietor refused to grant him any courtesies whatever, and told him the house was full from top to bottom, and that the rooms had, in fact, been engaged for weeks ahead, so, in sheer desperation, Scott turned away. One of the cyclists, who was in the hotel office at the time, recognized him as he turned away, and told the proprietor he was practically the scratch man in the race on Decoration Day. Monte Scott saw he had a friend and went back and told the proprietor he would sleep on a cot, sofa or anything to get a night's rest for the morning's race. The proprietor then relented and put a cot up in one of the halls for him, and this is where the record-holding cyclist secured his night's rest previous to the race.

In the morning he awoke—a sad man, stiff, and in anything but a pleasant frame of mind. He left the hotel and went up the road to another one, which happened to be the headquarters of the Spalding team, where he made his predicament known. The trainer gave him a tip-top rubbing, and a few minutes later saw him off in the great Irvinton-Millburn road race. This shows just what kind of stuff there is in Scott, and it is assured that the next time he is going to ride in a road race he will leave much earlier and be better taken care of.

CABANNE'S CLEVER CYCLING.

Won Two Hard Races at the Albany Tournament.

At Thursday's races in Albany Cabanne took two of the three events, giving him a record of six out of eight open events in which he has competed this season. Cabanne met Tyler and Bald in the contests, and won out on each occasion, the last with a great finishing sprint for the last fifty yards.

In the mile open race Cabanne had a poor position and on the last lap was forced to fall back behind the bunch and then come around. Sims rounded the turn first and Bald shot his bolt at the head of the stretch. The track was not safe for fast riding, there being no bank, but these men forgot the fact, and Cabanne slid through the bunch like a streak, and barely ten yards from home nipped Bald for a bare six inches when the tape was crossed. Tyler fell away on the last lap. The time was 2:19 3-5, good for the track and day. The finish of the two-third mile, open, Class B, was another brilliant coup for Cabanne, who came like mad around the lower bank, caught Bald, and the two passed Maddox and plunged desperately into a duel. In the last twenty yards Cabanne won the contest by a tire's width only, but it was a win, nevertheless. Bald retaliated by taking the half-mile open from the field of eleven, among the number being Cabanne, who ran fifth.

SANCTION FOR ANOTHER MEET.

Crescent Wheelmen May Have Another Day of Races.

The Board of Governors of the Crescent Wheelmen met on Thursday to settle accounts of the Memorial Day Circuit meet. It was learned that the expenses were about $1 000 and the receipts about $1 700 leaving a balance of $700. The members decided that the affair was a complete success in every respect.

The club has received sanction from Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board for a meet on Labor Day, but the members have not fully made up their minds as to what they will do.

Eleven new members were received and two resigned at the meeting.

The Fourth of July celebration was talked of but was laid over till the meeting of the Wheelmen next Wednesday.

The Hudson County Wheelmen have arranged to have 200 tents erected at Asbury Park on Saturday, July 6, for the use of members and their friends during the National League of American Wheelmen meet July 8 to 10 inclusive.

It is now practically settled that Walter Sanger will meet Charles F. Murphy in a series of mile races at the Kings County Wheelmen's meet at Manhattan Beach, June 29th. The winner of two of the three mile heats will be given a prize of the value of $1,000 if the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen will sanction such a prize.

Encouraged by the Secretary of War, Major-General Miles and others, preparations have been made for a competitive bicycle road race this week between the postal service and military, the postal service taking a message from Postmaster Hesing, of Chicago, to the Postmaster at New York, and the military a message from Gen. Ruger to Gen. Miles. More than 500 riders and substitutes will be necessary to carry the messages—more than were ever in a race before. The finish is expected to be an exceedingly exciting spurt and will be awaited at an appointed station in New York by Gen. Miles. Medals and prizes for those making the best average time will be given. The time schedule is seventy-two hours. The route after leaving Chicago takes in Laporte, South Bend, Goshen, Ind.; Fremont, Elyria, Painesville, Ashtabula, O.; Northwest Pennsylvania, Buffalo, Batavia, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Schnectady, Albany, Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Yonkers, to New York.

Where Mr. Leggett Will Move.

Since the sale of the property on the corner of Park avenue and East Front street to the City National Bank, Howard Leggett is contemplating moving his pharmacy, after his lease expires next spring, to the corner store in the Y. M. C. A. building. In fact, if the Watchung avenue extension project is carried out it is quite probable that Mr. Leggett will make this move.

The Hospital Ambulance.

The Muhlenberg hospital ambulance, which has been in course of construction for the last two months in New York, is expected to arrive in Plainfield at most any time. The manufacturer promised to deliver it by June 1st, but there has been some delay. It will be kept in Roberts' livery stable on North avenue.

Dukes Mixture

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DUKES MIXTURE

for 35 cents

Every pipe stamped DUKES MIXTURE or ATC

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CANINE LEGISLATION.

Borough Council Postpone the Watchung Ave. Extension.

AND APPOINT A DOG CATCHER.

Clerk Arnold and Collector Spencer File Reports—J. P. Humble Filed Objections to the Opening of Watchung Avenue—Duer Street Petitions Postponed Until Next Meeting.

All the North Plainfield Councilmen were present at the regular June meeting held last Friday. The minutes of the last regular and adjourned meetings were read and approved. Clerk Arnold presented his financial report ending May 3d, 1895, which was as follows:

	Balance.	Deficit.
Borough	$784.20	
Fire Department		$289.06
Light Account	479.93	
Roads		169.95
Poor		100.00
	$1,264.13	$559.01
	559.01	
Total balance	$705.12	
Received from license		75.00
Received from Justice Crosley		53.62
Total		$128.62

Tax Collector Spencer presented the following statement of taxes since previous reports, respectively:

For 1885,	borough	$10.55	
For 1886,	borough	10.53	
"	roads	15.20	
			$25.73
" 1887,	borough	8.64	
" "	roads	11.52	
			$20.16
" 1888,	borough	1.53	
" "	lights	4.42	
" "	roads	3.06	
" "	fire department	85	
			$9.86
" 1889,	borough	3.60	
" "	light	10.80	
" "	roads	9.00	
" "	fire department	3.15	
			$26.55
" 1890	borough	5.11	
" "	lights	16.06	
" "	roads	16.06	
" "	fire department	7.30	
			$44.53
	Total		$137.38

Both of the above were received and filed.

Wm. M. Tallman in a communication asked Council to repair Maple avenue. It was referred to the street committee.

In a communication J. P. Humble objected seriously to the opening of Watchung avenue, claiming it would be no benefit and that it would only be used by sporting men, and besides it would levy an unnecessary tax. The letter was received and filed.

The street committee, through Chairman Smith, presented the following report from May 3, 1895, to June 7, 1895, showing the amount of money expended on streets:

Mountain avenue	$280.97
Giraud "	21.87
West End "	48.90
Prospect place	2.00
Rockview avenue	6.00
Myrtle "	19.75
Craig place	9.00
Race street (crosswalks)	5.50
Harmony " "	5.27
Somerset street	127.48
Total	$526.83

The report was received and filed.

The usual budget of monthly bills were presented and after being audited, warrants were ordered drawn for the same.

Mr. Lounsbury stated that the license and marshal committee had arranged to have special marshals on every Saturday night for four hours; also that they had examined the lockup and decided that additional doors were needed. Several of the marshals should be provided with clubs and should have cards with their names on to be distributed among the citizens of the borough.

The appointment of a dog catcher was also deemed necessary. Mr. Lounsbury's report was received and filed. Mr. Smith stated that the work of macadamizing Somerset street would be finished today; also that he had obtained a surveyor to examine the grade in front of the public school with a view to carrying off surplus water when it rained, and that it was found necessary to go to Linden avenue for an outlet. This would remedy the difficulty. He also stated that the last $1,000 appropriation would probably not be touched this year. Mr. Smith offered a resolution, which was carried, that the mayor and clerk negotiate a loan of $1,500 and charge the same to the road account.

Mr. Lounsbury offered a resolution that a sum not exceeding $30 be expended to purchase clubs for the marshals, and also one that the same amount be used in placing iron doors in the lockup. Both were adopted.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution that the action of the mayor and council in drawing $197, $81.42, $96,37 in favor of pay roll, be ratified. It was adopted.

Mr. Schutt offered a resolution in which he claimed that Wilson, who was furnishing the borough with crushed stone, had violated his contract because he had not furnished what the contract called for. He recommended that a committee of three be appointed to investigate, and if the charges were sustained, that the contract be declared void.

After considerable discussion by all the members, the motion to adopt the resolution was lost. The street committee will attend to the matter, and see that the borough gets the size of stone needed on the streets.

Mayor Hegeman appointed Benjamin Vandervoort dog catcher, and Mr. Lounsbury offered a resolution that the appointment be confirmed, which was adopted.

Mr. Lounsbury also offered a resolution that the license and marshal committee secure a suitable place for a dog-pound, and that the dog ordinance be advertised in the Plainfield papers.

Mr. Smith unintentionally played a joke on Mr. Howell that was much enjoyed by the Councilmen. He handed him a petition from residents of Harrison street, who asked to have to have the street macadamized. The petition was presented at the May meeting, and was referred to the street committee for correction. Mr. Smith wanted Mr. Howell to offer the resolution, and instead Mr. Howell started to read the petition, when Mayor Hegeman corrected him.

Mr. Lounsbury offered a resolution that Council advertise for bids to macadamize Harrison street. It was adopted.

It was thought that the Watchung avenue extension matter would come up, but was deferred for one week on a motion, and a large number of citizens went away disappointed as no opportunity was given to voice their opinions on the question of extension.

The papers necessary to present to the Council for the extension of Duer street were not presented, it being thought best to get more signatures of property owners directly interested. It will be presented at the next meeting of Council, however, and undoubtedly the street will be opened this summer.

The Council then adjourned to Friday evening, June 15th.

RIGHT IN IT.

Miantonomoh Tribe Are Pushing the Fourth of July Celebration.

Matters concerning the proposed Fourth of July celebration was the principal business discussed at the meeting of Miantonomoh tribe of Red Men

The original committee of three, who started the ball a rolling, were continued, and the following committee of ten appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the tribe: William Newcorn, William Westphal, A. J. Stiglitz, John Hewitt, Charles Holstein, Wilbur Sherwood, George S. McGinnis, Joseph Newman, J. A. Karet and W. C. McGue. Chief of Records Newcorn was authorized to apply for a special dispensation from the great council to wear the lodge regalia in the parade. The sum of $100 was voted to defray expenses. It was decided to invite the following tribes to be present as their guests on that day: Pamparo, Bayonne; Omenee, Opecchee and Leola, Elizabeth; Rahwack, Rahway; Po Ambo, Perth Amboy; Naratcong, Somerville; Raritan, Raritan. Iona council was also invited to assist in entertaining the visiting tribes.

LIABLE TO BE A ROW.

Westfield Sewer Contractors Won't Employ Resident Italians.

The action of the contractors who are laying the Westfield sewer in refusing to hire any of the resident Italian colony on the work is likely to result in trouble. There are about one hundred able-bodied Italians who live in Westfield, and many of them own real-estate. So far they claim all applications for work made by them have been refused, the reply of the boss being that he did not want any men, while at the same time each train was bringing additions to the force of strange workmen. The local Italian leader says that his friends will wait a reasonable time, and then if they are refused work there will be trouble.

FOURTEEN GIRLS, FOUR BOYS.

Names of the Graduating Class in North Plainfield.

The graduating class in the North Plainfield public school is of more than usual size. It consists of C. Florence Barnes, Sarah M. Douglass, Maud A. French, Edna L. French, Adah Woolston, Mary McLaughlin, Clara Fellows, Florence Duck, Florence Smalley, Stella Swain, Lillian Pope, May S. Linbarger, Hattie Squires, Minnie Gulick, E. Maxwell Honeyman; William C. Buell, Everett J. Peck and Frank McDonald.

The class colors are Nile green and white.

Their First Anniversary.

The committee from the Sons of Veterans appointed to arrange for celebrating the first anniversary of John Hand Camp, met Wednesday evening at the home of H. S. Thatcher, when a programme was made out. The affair will probably be held Wednesday, June 19, at Reform Hall.

North Avenue Improvement.

Rev. J. P. Taylor has decided to erect a building to be used as an office, on the property betweeen A. D. Thompson's office and "Ted" Cleveley's restaurant, on North avenue.

THE WOMEN CONFIDENT.

Chances For Woman School Suffrage Said to Be Bright.

The committee of ladies, consisting of Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, Mrs. S. Krom, and Mrs. David W. Pond, of Plainfield, Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, of Elizabeth, Dr. Mary D. Hussey, of East Orange, Mrs. Isabella M. Christie and Miss Christie, of Bayonne, Mrs. Sarah Culver, of Ocean Grove, and Miss Philbrook, who has just been admitted to the bar, have spent several days at Trenton this week urging upon the legislature restoration of school suffrage to the women of the state. In every instance the committee was treated with courtesy and consideration, and they believe that the consultations with various committees, notably the judiciary committees of both houses, and with individual members of the legislature, will result in the restoration, at least, of the school suffrage as it has been exercised in the past.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate—Senators Voorhees, Rogers, and Daly—before whom they urged their claims, had promised to report a bill giving women in the cities of the state the same rights in school matters as their rural sisters. But the conference committee only agreed to recommend that the amendment secure to the latter what they enjoyed by statute before the Supreme Court decided it was unconstitutional.

The women urged that as the women of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Iowa, Michigan, and many other states, had made good use of their right to a voice in school affairs, there was no reason why Naw Jersey women should not be trusted in a matter in which they are so closely and deeply concerned.

LITTLE IMPORTANT BUSINESS.

The Board of Freeholders Transacted County Bridge Affairs.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders did but little important business at their meeting in Elizabeth on Thursday, principally passing on bridge matters.

The committee on Plainfield bridges reported that they met with the representatives of Somerset county, and agreed to recommend the construction of a low iron truss bridge over Green brook, at a cost not to exceed $1,000. The recommendation was adopted.

Freeholder Westcott offered a resolution that the county road committee be authorized to make repairs to the roads in the manner they believe to be for the best interest of the county. The resolution was adopted.

The keepers of Elizabeth draw bridges were also appointed.

A Profitable Festival.

The Whatsoever Circle, King's Daughters, of Trinity Reformed church, feel very grateful for the large attendance and liberal patronage of those present at their festival Thursand Friday evenings. Last evening the attendance was even greater than the preceding evening, and everything on sale was disposed of.

Prof. P. L. Conde and his symphony orchestra were in attendance and pleased all with their musical programme. The orchestra is composed of the following young men: Clarence Mills, Charles Davis, Raymond McGee, Fermin Ferrer, Walter Serrell, Lindley Hillman, Walter Raynolds and William MacKillop.

The net amount realized is something over $100, and the young ladies will use the money during the summer in His name.

A Talented Divine.

The supply committee of Trinity Reformed Church have been very fortunate in securing such able divines as Rev. J. F. Riggs, D. D., and Rev. J. Preston Searle, D. D., to occupy Rev. Mr. Schenck's pulpit during his illness. Tomorrow Mr. Searle will officiate. Commencing, June 23d, and continuing during July and the first Sunday in August, Rev. James F. Riggs, D. D., of New Brunswick has been secured. Mr. Riggs is a very able preacher, and will no doubt fill Trinity church at each service during his stay in Plainfield. Children's Day services in the Trinity Reformed church tomorrow morning, at 10:30. Address by Rev. J. Preston Searle, D. D., who will also preach at the evening service, 7:45.

Bound to be a Success.

The promotors of the coming semi-annual games of the Plainfield High School Athletic Association are well satisfied with the signs of the field day which promises to be the most successful ever held by the association, despite the efforts of a Plainfield newspaper to injure its prospects by publishing untrue reports concerning the meet.

Easier For the Mail Carriers.

Along the line of improvements in the post office department in this city the letter carriers were supplied yesterday with shoulder saddles which will make it much easier for them in carrying their mail pouches. It is made of steel, well padded underneath, and fastens neatly to a hook on the shoulder. It also has a catch to hold the strap.

GIRLS AT THE BAT.

Great Game of Ball Played at Westfield Yesterday.

Westfield was real sporty Thursday, when the local ball team played a game with a nine entitled the "Champion Young Lady Baseball Players of the World." A large number of kranks from Plainfield were present.

Fences and billboards from the depot to the ball park have for several days been covered with pictures of fair ball tossers in short skirts. Mothers, sisters and sweethearts loudly but vainly denounced the posters.

There were about 1,000 spectators inside the grounds when the manager of the girls' club called "Play ball!"

The girls were the first to the bat. They were dressed in short dresses of orange and black, and under these wore black tights.

Lizzie Arlington, the pitcher for the girls, first faced the pitcher. That individual became rattled and was unable to get the ball over the plate, and Lizzie trotted to first base. Rose Mitchell, who covered first base for the girls, stepped to the place, and, as she vainly pushed the air, remarked: "Oh, pshaw! I'll hit it when I'm in the business a few years longer."

She was relieved of a strike out by being presented with a base on balls. Bertha Gordon, the third basewoman, came next, and a base on balls to her filled the bases.

Dorah Wilson, the short stop, next faced the pitcher with the remark that she would kill the ball. Instead she made a two-base hit and everybody cheered. The fielders of the Westfield club ran away from the ball in their surprise and two runs were made. Kittie Reagan, the left fielder, flied out, and Josephine Douglass succeeded in getting her first base, which placed Dorah on third.

Lizzie Sheldon, the centre fielder, was at the plate when Dorah Wilson stole home. The catcher of the Westfield club saw her coming, but dropped the ball, which was thrown to head her off. He fell down and Dorah jumped over his head and touched the plate. The next girl up was retired and then the girls took the field.

When the home team took their places it was found that the girls had no catcher and that they were also short a second baseman. They finally took Daniel King for catcher and Charles Richardson for a baseman and the game proceeded.

It did not take Lizzie long to get down to business, and in a short time she was putting some hot ones over the plate. From that time the men were retired in almost one-two-three order and the girls won hands down.

Now the Westfield team is wondering if it really can play baseball or if it has been dreaming.

AMATEUR THESPIANS.

A Dramatic Club for Plainfield Will be Organized.

Invitations have been sent out to many people who have been identified with, or interested in, amateur dramatic entertainments that have been given in Plainfield in the past few years, to attend a meeting at the Hillside Tennis club for the purpose of organizing a dramatic club which will in all probibility control all amateur theatricals in this city for the future.

Much interests has been felt in the proposed scheme and a large attendance is expected at this first meeting, which is to take place on Monday evening, June 10th.

For several years The Daily Press has advocated some snch plan as that which is now being discussed by those interested in the formation of the club. With the undoubted talent possessed by our amateurs and the lively interest society has always taken in their productions, the two essentials for a successful club have been provided and it only remains to be proved that the members will be far too sensible and have the success of the organization too much at heart to allow the usual stumbling blocks which stand in the way of dramatic associations to have any weight whatever.

Under the direction of a well orrganized club society plays, which have always been the most interesting events of the season in Plainfield, should be better managed, better acted and if possible, better patronized than ever before.

To Show Off the Finny Tribe.

Rogers, the sea food dealer, is arranging for an attractive exhibition of fish. A large tank is being placed in a front window in the centre of which will be a fountain about eighteen inches high. He will secure a collection of gold and silver fish and as many different varieties as possible. It will probably be ready by Wednesday of next week.

A Strange Passenger.

A North Plainfield woman was the recipient of considerable notice yesterday afternoon as she rode a bicycle through the streets, to the front of which she had securely fastened a live turtle, which she was taking home from market.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Europe Prostrate at the Feet of the Conqueror.

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE.

Louis and Jerome Bonaparte Made Kings. Prussians Overwhelmed at Auerstadt and Jena—Allied Armies Destroyed at Friedland—Treaty of Tilsit.

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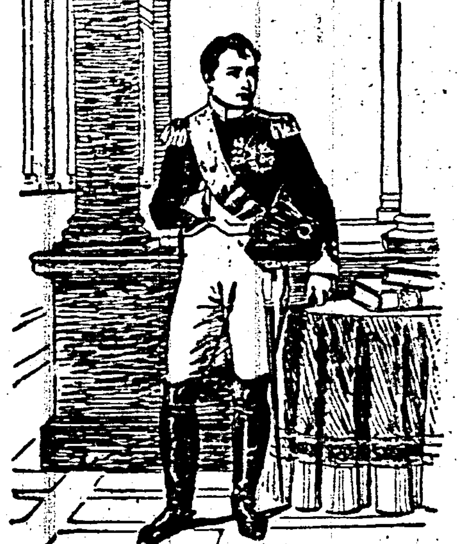
XVII.—MAPMAKER AND KING OF KINGS.

After Austerlitz, Napoleon conceded to the Czar of Russia the *privilege* of retiring! Only a month before, Alexander had been in Berlin. Out at Potsdam, on the 3rd of November, he and Frederick William had sworn a secret mighty oath over the tomb of Frederick the Great. This conjuration with the Czar did not now seem to have been an expedient thing! Frederick, supposing that Napoleon was not informed of his perfidy, sent to the victor at Austerlitz a message of hollow congratulation. The Emperor, on receiving it, said that Frederick William had written the letter, intending it for the Czar, but that fortune had *changed the address to himself!*

The treaty of Presburg was another peace that did not pacify. Europe was prostrate before Napoleon as far as the Vistula; but England covered all sea coasts from the Adriatic to the Baltic, and the whole Slavic race lay darkly banked on the horizon of the Northeast. The Emperor began at once, with incredible audacity, to make a new political map for the European Powers, and to support it with his under-kings and princes, vassals of France. Influenced by the recent Russo-Austrian coalition, Italy, under the leadership of Ferdinand, king of the Two Sicilies, had hopefully sympathized with the allies. Instigated by his wife, Caroline Maria, sister of Marie Antoinette, the Neapolitan king had admitted into his dominions a division of the Russian army. The cause of offense was sufficient; Napoleon, in January of 1806, sent a corps, under his brother Joseph, to occupy Italy. On the 15th of February, having entered Naples, Joseph was proclaimed king, and the Bourbon monarchy was abolished.

Notwithstanding the intended treachery of Frederick William, the Emperor kept faith with him, and deliverd Hanover to Prussia. The King was reluctant to accept the gift; for Hanover was England's, and he would fain be at one with England. The principalities along the right bank of the Rhine, even from Italy to Holland, were erected into the Confederation of the Rhine. Fourteen princes of Germany voluntarily detached themselves from their Teutonic affiliations, and carried over a population of about sixteen millions to the French protectorate. Napoleon would thus construct a Germanic wall between Eastern Europe and France, protecting the latter against the further incursion of the Austro-Slavic races.


NAPOLEON BY LEFEVRE.

The next step was to convert Holland into a sub-kingdom of France. On the 5th of June, 1806, Louis Bonaparte, to whom, four years previously, Hortense Beauharnais had been married, was proclaimed king of Holland. Out of Hesse-Cassel, Brunswick and parts of Saxony and Prussia, the kingdom of Westphalia was formed, and assigned to Jerome Bonaparte as king. To him—after Tilsit—was given in marriage the princess Catharine of Wurtemburg. In the countries between the Rhine and Poland, extending southward into Italy and northward to the Baltic, a great number of dukedoms and principalities were created and conferred on the marshals of the Empire. Murat, husband of Caroline Bonaparte, was made grand duke of Berg and Cleves. Lannes became duke of Montebello. Junot was presently nominated duke of Abrantes. Bernadotte received the title of prince of Pontecorvo. Ney got his hard-earned dukedom of Elchingen. Berthier was made duke of Neuchatel and Valangin. Soult became duke of Dalmatia. Massena took his honor as prince of Essling. Davout, after a little delay, was made duke of Auerstadt. Bacciocchi, husband of Elise Bonaparte, was created prince of Lucca and Piombino. Eugene Beauharnais was given in marriage Augusta Amelia, daughter of the king of Bavaria, and the title of prince of Venice. The process of king-making and prince-making was limited, not so much by the possibilities of territory as by the number of the Imperial retinue.

Prussia now became a scene of stormy agitation. The humiliated House of Hohenzollern looked in this direction and in that. The younger element of the people and the philosophical patriots cried out against the domination of France. Meanwhile, a strange and far-reaching contingency appeared among the *personal* forces in Europe. Charles James Fox, successor of Pitt, became Minister of Foreign Affairs, under the premiership of Grenville. Fox would fain have peace. He was not devoid of remote sympathies with France and with Napoleon himself. Courtesies began between him and the Emperor.

In the early summer of 1806, the historical conditions favored a general peace. Both Fox and Napoleon sought it. The Czar would have been willing. Emperor Francis could not interfere. But the establishment of peace involved the restoration of Hanover to England. Talleyrand hinted to the British ministry that this might be done; but Frederick had received Hanover as the price of his late neutrality. To be stripped of it after the fact was to leave him two things—shame and weakness. Nevertheless, affairs went forward favorably; and if *If* were a thing known to history all might have been well.

Suddenly, however, on the 13th of September, 1806, Fox died; and by the incoming of Lauderdale, the whole complexion was changed. Toryism again ran ram-
pant. The Anglo-Russo-Pruss
was renewed. Frederick Wil
peremptory challenge to Nap
take himself out of Germany
peror had in truth agreed to w
forces; but the Czar had also
linquish certain vantage gro
Dalmatian frontier—and had
Therefore, Napoleon's army
remain in Germany. Freder
suddenly declared war; and
a month after the death of F
sudden revulsion in diplomacy
ed in Saxe-Weimar an army
hundred thousand men.

The Prussians, sixty thous
under Prince Hohenlohe, occu
of Jena, on the Saale. There
of October, they were attacked
routed by the French, leav
twelve thousand in killed a
and about fifteen thousand pr
the same day, at Auerstadt, fo
from Weimar, a corps of the G
thirty-five thousand strong, u
Davout, fell upon a division o
sand Prussians, commanded
of Brunswick and Frederick
person, and won a signal victo
wick was mortally wounded
ten thousand of his soldiers w
du combat.

Prussia was utterly overwhe
disaster. Her fortresses were
without resistance, and Napo
than a fortnight, occupied Be
21st of November, he issued fr
his celebrated Berlin decree,
British Islands in a state of b
interdicting all correspondenc
with England! The propert
subjects, under a wide schedu
ities, was declared contraband

Meanwhile, the aid promise
by the Czar had been too
lightning that struck at Je
coming Russians reached the
were forced back by the victor
who took possession of Warsa
Emperor established his win
and remained for nearly three
gaged in the formulation of
conquest and new schemes for
tion of Europe. Here it was,
val of repose, that he won t
princess Madame Walewska.
secure the independence of
she laid her Polish charms
and followed the fortunes of
but unfulfilling lover, not t
but to Longwood and despai
teen years of hopeless devotic
tered the world to be known
tess d'Ornano.

After Jena, Prussia, though
mained belligerent. Her sha
drew off to the borders, and w
the Russians in East Prussia
paign of 1807 opened here. C
February, the French army,
strong, advanced against the
manded by Benningsen and
the town of Eylau, about t
from Konigsberg, a great b
battle was fought, in which
suffered a loss of nearly 18,000
Russians and Prussians fell
four miles to Friedland, and
were reinforced, the French
000, and the allies to appro
same number.

The shock of Eylau, the in
the season, and the political c
that thickened in every horizo
military movements until th
of summer. On the 14th
fought the great battle of Fr
the allied army was virtual
The loss of the Russians a
was more than 25,000 men;
French, fewer than 8,000. N
manded in person, and his
prodigious. Though common
have Austerlitz to be the mo
his battles, critical opinion
palm to Friedland. The mar
of that day has been caught
times by the heroic brush of
and delivered, in the most sp
ing in America, to the immor
The traveler, walking alone
politan Museum of New Yo
twilight hour, finds himself
in the presence of the scene.
slight elevation, in the wheat
sitting on his white horse,
lifted, in silent salutation, s
the princes and marshals of
sits the sardonic somnambul
fore him to the left the cuira
Guard, on their tremendous
gallop, bearing down throug
wheat, with buglers in the va
flashing high, and bearded
open with yellings that reso
the world till now, plunge wi
ibly, onward against the un
reckless alike of life and deat
ing rather death, if only the
but smile!

After Friedland, Tilsit. T
middle of the Memel, on the
1807, Napoleon and the Czar
famous raft. The beaten Al
come to admire his victorious
Why should the faces of his f
dead prevent him from falling
the destroyer? The Empe
agreed to be at peace. On th
a treaty was concluded betw
and Russia, and two days
similar compact between Fran
sia. Frederick William had
after the battle in the lit
Memel, which was now about
call his own!

Now was created the gra
Warsaw, composed of Prussia
Over this new state was set
friend Frederick Augustus,
Saxons. Another part of
given to the Czar. Dantzic
independent. The province
Elbe was ceded to France.
partes were confirmed in thei
and the Confederation of th
recognized. The ports of
shut to English commerce.
William's army was placed at
of 42,000 men. To these pr
added a large indemnity to
Prussia. The map which
had etched with his sword-
broken landscape of Europe w
by the agreement of all the
England.

For four years the sting of
the vitals of England. So
the Napoleonic influence th
leaned Franceward; and the
It was *suspected* by the Grenv
that the Danes would close th
British trade. Under this su
miral Cathcart was sent with
the Baltic, demanding that
Denmark should be surrender
to Great Britain! To this mo
osition the Crown Prince brav
no. Cathcart then proceeded
penhagen, and in the first wee
ber bombarded the city. Th
and fifty buildings, including
sity, were destroyed, and six th
houses rendered untenable.
people were killed in the hor
of which had not been witness
times. Great Britain was at
Denmark! JOHN CLARK

Proceedings of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Union County.

[OFFICIAL.]

From the Committee on County Roads:

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders.

Gentlemen—In accordance with the custom of the Committee on County Roads we respectfully submit the following report: There have been eight miles of the old county roads repaired, and twenty-one miles of gutters cleaned, this has been done at an expenditure of $14,695.31 which is about three hundred dollars less than the amount appropriated for that purpose.

We are satisfied that the method adopted this last year in repairing the roads by contract, is superior, and much better results have been obtained than the year before, when the work was done by day's work; we emphatically recommend a continuance of the contract system for the future.

The amount of work done on each road was as follows:

Morris Avenue,	8,368	lineal feet
Mountain "	14,911	" "
South "	7,907	" "
North "	6,148	" "
Rahway "	4,744	" "

Nearly all of this work was done with one and one-half inch stone, rolled with a ten ton steam roller, and in our opinion the work has been excellently done, and the contractor, William Chamberlain, and our Inspector, James W. Fink, are entitled to the gratitude of the Board in bringing about such satisfactory results.

Signed, J. Martin Roll, Henry Krouse, George W. Littell, James C. Ogden, Committee.

On motion of Freeholder Woodruff received and ordered spread on the minutes.

From the Committee on Miscellaneous Accounts.

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders.

Gentlemen--Your Committee on Miscellaneous Accounts would report that they have expended during the year, the sum of eight hundred and twenty-seven dollars and twenty-three cents ($827.23) for insurance on Public Buildings which policies expire Oct. 28. 1897.

Signed, E. D. Badgley, Chr. Ehrlich, Committee.

On motion of Freeholder Littell, received and ordered spread on the minutes.

From the Committee on Legal Questions.

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders.

Gentlemen—Your Committee on Legal Questions would report, that during the year, the sum of $11.25 has been expended for printing matter.

Signed, Chr. Ehrlich, John H. Tier, Noah Woodruff, Committee.

On motion of Freeholder Miller, received and ordered spread on the minutes.

From the Committee on Publication.

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union:

Gentlemen—Your Committee on Publication would respectfully report that they have expended during the year, for printing Collector's Annual Report, publishing minutes of the Board, and for such other work as authorized by the Committee, the sum of $2,260.35.

Signed. W. H. Hulskamper, E. D. Badgley, Committee.

On motion of Freeholder Tier, received, and spread on the minutes.

From the Committee on Stationery.

To The Board of Chosen Freeholders.

Gentlemen—Your Committee on Stationery would report that the amount expended during the year on said account was $1,114.45, which was for stationery, books of records and account books for the several County Officers, who by law are entitled to receive their stationery from the Board.

Signed, Geo. W. Littell, W. H. Hulskamper, Committee.

On motion of Freeholder Haliday, received and spread on the minutes.

From the County Collector, his annual report for the year ending May 7th, 1895.

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to herewith submit my report of moneys received and disbursed by me as county collector, for the year ending May 7, 1895:

Total amount of receipts from all sources	$441,590 49
Total disbursements,	$419,972 05
Balance,	$21,618 44

Financial condition of the county May 7, 1895:

LIABILITIES.	
War bonds due 1895 to 1900	$88,000 00
Freshet bonds 1882 due 1895 to 1900	25,000 00
Freshet bonds 1889 due 1901 to 1908	42,000 00
County road bonds	350,000 00
Total	$505,000 00
ASSETS.	
County land and building	$200,000 00
Cash on hand	21,618 44

Signed, E. M. Wood,
County Collector.

On motion Freeholder Littell, received and ordered spread on the minutes.

From the committee to settle with the County Collector:

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders

Gentlemen—Your committee to settle with the County Collector would report that after an examination of the books, showing his receipts and disbursements, together with his vouchers, bonds and coupons paid, and bank books, we find the same agree, and are correct.

Total receipts,	$441,5 0 49
Disbursements,	$419,972 05
Balance,	$21,618 44

Signed, G. W. Littell, Henry Krouse, John Farrell, committee.

On motion Freeholder Farrell, received and ordered spread in the minutes.

NEW BUSINESS.

By Freeholder Littell:

Resolved That the following named amounts be transferred from the miscellaneous account:

To court account,	$145 80
To lunacy account,	77 40
To bond account,	1,000 00
To public building account,	932 91

On roll call adopted unanimously.

On motion of Freeholder Roll a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to County Collector Wood for his services rendered to the county and the Board during the past year.

On motion of Freeholder Farrell a vote of thanks was tendered to the Clerk for his services rendered to the Board during the past year.

Freeholder Roll, in a brief speech, recounting the many and valuable services rendered to the county by Director Hubbard, presented him, on behalf of the members and officers of the Board, with a handsome gold-headed ebony cane, as a token of their regard for him, and of their appreciation of his long and honorable service in the Board.

Freeholder Clark seconded the remarks made by Mr. Roll.

The Director returned his thanks for the gift, and in doing so, mentioned some of the many changes that had occurred since his first entrance into the Board; he regretted that he did not feel equal to the task of expressing himself as fully as he felt.

Freeholder Farrell moved to adjourn which was carried, and the Director declared the Board adjourned sine die.

S. Rusling Ryno, Clerk.

Pursuant to the statute, the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union for the year commencing May 8th, 1895, convened at the Court House, in the City of Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, May 8th, 1895, at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Board was called to order by the Clerk, S. Rusling Ryno, who administered the oath to the two new members, Freeholders Christian Ehrlich and John Farrell, of Rahway.

The following members answered to the roll call, viz:

Clark Township—John A. Haliday.

Cranford Township—G. W. Littell.

Elizabeth City—James C. Ogden. Frederick Miller, W. H. Hulskamper.

Fanwood Township—F. W. Westcott.

Linden Township—Henry Krouse.

New Providence Township—E. D. Badgley.

Plainfield City—J. Frank Hubbard, John Tier.

Rahway City—Christian Ehrlich, John Farrell.

Springfield Township—J. Martin Roll.

Summit Township—W. H. Swain.

Union Township—Noah Woodruff.

Westfield Township—Addison S. Clark.

Freeholder Morrell of Elizabeth was absent.

The Clerk stated that the election of Director was the first business in order, and called for nominations.

Freeholder Littell nominated J. Frank Hubbard; there were no other nominations.

Freeholders Woodruff and Roll were appointed tellers.

On ballot being taken, J. Frank Hubbard received fifteen (15) votes, and was declared elected Director of the Board.

He was escorted to the chair by the tellers, and briefly returned his thanks to the Board for the honor again conferred upon him.

By Freeholder Littell:

Resolved, that the salary of the Road Inspector be sixty ($60.00) dollars per month.

Freeholder Miller moved the adoption of the resolution, and on roll call it was adopted unanimously.

Freeholder Krouse nominated James W. Fink for Road Inspector; no other nominations.

The same tellers acted.

On ballot being taken, Mr. Fink received sixteen (16) votes, and was declared elected Road Inspector for the ensuing year.

By Freeholder Farrell.

Resolved that the regular meetings of this Board be held on the first Thursday of each month at 2:30 p. m.

Adopted.

By Freeholder Hulskamper:

Resolved that the Rules of Order governing the last board be adopted as the rules of this Board.

Adopted.

By Freeholder Littell:

Resolved, That the following named newspapers be designated to publish the official minutes of this Board, at a compensation of one hundred dollars ($100 00) each per annum:

Elizabeth City — Elizabeth Daily Journal, Elizabeth Daily Leader, Elizabeth Freie Press, Central N. J. Herald.

Plainfield City—Daily Courier-News, Plainfield Constitutionalist.

Rahway City—New Jersey Advocate.

Summit—Summit Herald.

Westfield—Union County Standard.

Freeholder Clark moved the adoption of the resolution, and on roll call it was adopted unanimously.

Freeholder Roll moved that when the Board adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Thursday, May 16th, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

Adopted.

The Director announced the appointment of the Committee on Appropriations as follows, viz: Freeholder Farrell, Ogden, Littell, Haliday and Clark.

Freeholder Miller moved to adjourn which was carried, and the Director declared the Board adjourned to Thursdry, May 16th. 1895, at 2:30 p.m.

S. Rusling Ryno,
Clerk.

Adjourned session of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union, held on Thursday, May 16, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

The following members were present, viz.: Director Hubbard and Freeholders Badgley, Clark, Ehrlich, Haliday, Farrell, Hulskamper, Krouse, Littell, Miller, Ogden, Roll, Swain, Tier, Westcott and Woodruff—16.

Absent—Freeholder Morrell—1.

The minutes of previous meeting were on motion, approved as read.

The Director announced the appointment of the standing Committees for the ensuing year as follows, viz:

Collector's Bond—Freeholders Morrell, Miller and Haliday.

Publication—Freeholders Hulskamper, Badgley and Swain.

Discharge of Prisoners—Freeholders Krouse, Westcott and Roll.

Settle with Collector—Freeholders Littell, Farrell and Krouse.

Audit Accounts—Freeholders Ogden Roll and Woodruff.

Lunacy—Freeholders Miller, Westcott and Clark.

Public Grounds and Buildings—Freeholders Farrell, Ogden and Clark.

Jail Inspection—Freeholders Tier, Krouse and Woodruff.

Stationery—Freeholders Littell, Hulskamper and Swain.

Settle with Sheriff — Freeholders Westcott. Badgley and Tier.

Miscellaneous Accounts and Agreements—Freeholders Badgley, Ehrlich and Morrell.

Legal Questions—Freeholders Ehrlich, Tier and Woodruff.

Appropriations — Freeholders Farrell Ogden Littell Haliday and Clark.

Elizabeth Drawbridges—Freeholders Miller, Morrell and Hulskamper.

Rahway Drawbridges—Freeholders Ehrlich, Farrell and Haliday.

County Roads — Freeholders Roll, Ogden, Littell, Krouse and Swain.

COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

From the Common Council of Rahway calling the attention of the Board to the unsatisfactory condition of St. George's avenue (a county road in said city) caused by the mounding up of the trenches dug by the Elizabeth Gas Co., when laying gas mains in said city, and which had not been levelled off. The Board was petitioned to take such action as would have the said avenue put in its former condition.

On motion of Freeholder Roll, received and placed on file.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Appropriations presented the following report, viz:

Elizabeth, N. J., May 16th, 1895.

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union.

Gentlemen — Your Committee on Appropriations, after carefully estimating the probable necessities of the various departments of the county government: providing for the payment of nineteen thousand dollars ($19,000) bonded debt, maturing during the year, and making ample provisions for the interest charges now falling due on county road and other bonds, are of the opinion, that with an economical and business-like administration of county affairs, notwithstanding the very large increase in court and lunacy expenses over which they have no control, would respectfully report and recommend, that the sum of one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars ($185,000) together with the sum of twenty one thousand five hundred dollars ($21,500) assets now on hand, be appropriated for the current year, (deducting from said $21,500 the sum of $6,000 set aside for final payment on new county roads).

Your committee would further recommend that the amounts above mentioned be certified to the County Board of Assessors, and placed in the tax levy for 1895, as per accompanying resolution.

Resolved, By the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union. That the sum of one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars ($185,000 be raised by tax, for the use of said county for the years 1895 and 1896, to be appropriated together with fifteen thousand five hundred dollars ($15,500) of the assets of the county, for the following purposes:

Court expenses	$38,000
Care of lunatics	32,000
County jail	6,500
Compensation and and lawful expenses of Chosen Freeholders and Committees and salaries of their officers	8,500
Coroner's fees	1,000
Election	10,000
Stationery	3,000
Advertising and publishing	2,500
Incidentals, schools, burial of soldiers, etc	10,000
Hospitals	4,000
Principal of bonded debt	19,000
Interest on bonded debt	20,000
Interest on temporary loans	1,000
County roads	15,000
Public grounds and buildings	7,000
Bridges and culverts	23,000
Total.	$200,500
Less unexpended balance from 1894	15,500
Total amount to be raised by taxation	$185,000
Also all miscellaneous items.	

To be assessed and collected in the manner and at the times prescribed by the laws for the assessment and collection of taxes in the cities of Elizabeth, Plainfield and Rahway, in said county, respectively: and that the Board hereby direct the assessors of the respective townships and wards in said county to assess the said sum of one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars ($185,000) on the inhabitants and their estates, agreeable to the law for the time being for the raising of money by taxation for the use of the County of Union, State of New Jersey: and that said assessors meet in the Court House, in the City of Elizabith, on the third Monday in July next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to adjust and ascertain the proportion of said sum to be levied in each township and ward in said county: and that the Clerk of the Board send a copy of this resolution to each of said assessors.

Signed. John Ferrell, Geo. W. Littell, James C. Ogden, Addison S. Clark, John A. Haliday, Committee.

Freeholder Roll moved the adoption of the resolution, and on roll-call it was adopted unanimously.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Freeholder Tier:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed on Plainfield bridges, to report the necessity for and the probable cost of two line bridges between this county and Somerset County, over Green Brook, and report at the next meeting of this Board.

On motion of Freeholder Roll unanimously adopted.

The Director appointed as said committee: Freeholders Tier, Roll, Westcott, Ogden and Clark.

By Freeholder Littell:

Resolved. That a committee of five be appointed to report on the necessity for and probable cost of a bridge over the Rahway River, on Eastman street, Cranford, and report at the next meeting of this Board.

On motion of Freeholder Westcott, adopted unanimously.

The Director appointed as said committee: Freeholders Littell, Krause, Miller. Westcott, Haliday.

By Freeholder Woodruff:

Resolved, That a committee of three (3) be appointed to examine the bridge on Walnut street, in Roselle, with power to rebuild the same, cost not to exceed three hundred dollars.

Freeholder Farrell moved the adoption of the resolution, and on roll call it was adopted unanimously.

The Director appointed as said committee: Freeholders Woodruff, Hulskamper and Badgley.

By Freeholder Farrell:

Resolved. That a committee of five (5) be appointed to consider the advisability of widening Grand Street bridge at Rahway, as recommended by the last Board.

On motion of Freeholder Haliday, adopted unanimously.

The Director appointed as said committee: Freeholders Farrell, Ehrlich, Ogden, Roll and Woodruff.

By Freeholder Littell:

Resolved, That the Director and County Collector be, and they are hereby authorized to borrow in anticipation of taxes, for the use of the county, such sums as are necessary, not to exceed fifty thousand dollars.

Freeholder Westcott moved the adoption of the resolution, and on roll call it was adopted unanimously.

By Freeholder Littell:

Resolved, That the Director of this Board be a member of all committees.

On motion of Freeholder Swain, adopted unanimously.

By Freeholder Roll:

Resolved, That the County Collector be authorized to publish his annual report and also the annual reports of all standing committees, in pamphlet form, not less than five hundred (500) copies, for distribution by the members, and that he publish the same in the papers designated by law.

Freeholder Farrell moved the adoption of the resolution, and on roll call, it was adopted unanimously.

Freeholder Miller moved to adjourn, which was carried.

The Director declared the Board adjourned to Thursday, June 6, 1895, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

S. Rusling Ryno, Clerk.

A MAN ADVOCATE.

Sketch of Aaron M. Powell in the Woman's Suffrage Movement.

The Newark Daily Advertiser yesterday published the following sketch of Aaron M. Powell, of this city as one of the active and prominent advocates for the extension of school suffrage to the women of New Jersey:

"It must not be supposed that the only advocates of suffrage in this State have been and are women. Henry B. Blackwell, in writing of those "who were among our most active coadjutors in New Jersey," at the time he and his wife, Lucy Stone, lived here, mentions with the names of the women, the names of the Rev. Arthur Clute, John Whitehead, John Gage and Rowland Johnson.

The State Association and its auxiliary societies have many men members, who in some instances attend the meetings and hold offices. An officer of the State Association is Aaron M. Powell, of Plainfield. Mr. Powell is one of nature's noblemen, and his entire life has been devoted to philanthropic work. The story of all his beneficences is a long one.

He was associated with William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Lucy Stone, and others in the anti-slavery movement. In his character may again be traced the result of Quaker influence, for Mr. Powell is of Quaker ancestry. He represented the Society of Friends, by an address at the World's Fair Parliament on Religions, and was also President of the World's Congress on Social Purity. He has five times crossed the ocean as American member of the executive committee of the International Federation for the Abolition of State Regulated Vice. He crossed the ocean once also to attend an International Prison Congress in London, as a delegate from the Society of Friends.

He is editor of The Philanthropist, a journal published in New York, devoted to the promotion of social purity. His wife, Anna Rice Powell, is associated with him in editorial work. She is the Secretary of the American Purity Alliance, and is President of the newly organized "Equal Rights Society," of Union county.

Was Not a Rattler.

The snake which bit Harry Williams last Friday, and which was on exhibition at the Press office for a day or two, was taken to New York, where Charles Bullman, of this city, and Dr. Bashford Dean, of Columbia college, made an examination of the reptile. It was first thought that it was a rattlesnake, but the examination by these scientific experts proved it to be a Heterodon Platyrhinos, commonly called a hognose adder. It has venomous fangs, but is harmless.

Mr. Egel's New Venture.

George Egel has opened a finely appointed meat market at the corner of Grandview avenue and Somerset street, which has long been needed in that section of the borough. His stock of meats will be of the best, and his accommodations for keeping them in good condition are splendid. Mr. Egel will sell at reasonable prices, and orders will be called for and promptly delivered.

Will Probably Come to Plainfield.

The State Christian Endeavor convention will be held at Atlantic City this year. Paterson has begun active operations for the convention in '96, but the Endeavorers of this city are making a strong effort to bring the gathering to Plainfield, and it is believed that the "Colorado of the East" will triumph. All Union county delegates are enthusiastic for Plainfield.

Consolidated Efforts.

The Catholic Young Men's Lyceum, T. A. B. society, and the Catholic Benevolent Legion have consolidated in their efforts towards the Fourth of July celebration, and have secured the Raritan brass band.

Hurt His Fingers.

James Reed, of Manson place, severely injured the fingers on his right hand a few days ago, while working in the Pond Tool and Machine Company works. Dr. Endicott dressed them, and he is now improving.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

BAMBERGER'S.

"THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE."

147-149 Market Street, Newark,

In Housefurnishing Department,

A complete line of "Summer Comfort" goods, all reliable makes

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

some of which are:

Gas Stoves Gas Ranges Window Screens
Screen Doors Refrigerators Ice Chests
Oil Stoves Oil Ranges Garden Hose and Reel
Lawn Mowers Lawn Benches Water Coolers

and many other articles. Mail orders promptly filled and goods delivered free

L. BAMBERGER & CO.

147-149 Market Street, Newark.

A JUST COMPLAINT.

Streets Can Be Sprinkled Too Much as Well as Too Little.

To the Editor of The Daily Press :—

Having experienced a good deal of annoyance on account of the condition of our streets recently, I would like to call attention to the excessive flooding by the sprinkling carts. It is impossible to get through them at times on the wheel without getting well decorated with mud and occasionally a good dusting where there is no sprinkling at all. And it is hard to say which is the worst. Can there not be an improvement in the situation, by not having so much water put on at one time, or why could not the city, (which so much has been claimed for), be much improved if the streets could be sprinkled all over alike, and in such a way, we would not be obliged to wade through both mud and dust, and this expense to be met by a proportionate tax upon all the citizens, as it is a benefit to everyone who lives here, if properly done.

A Subscriber.

Borough Police Business.

Richard Coriell, of the borough, was taken before Justice Crosley last night, for buying junk without a license, and pleaded not guilty. He will have a hearing tomorrow evening at eight o'clock. George Bilyeu, for being drunk and noisy, was arrested by Marshal Doud, last night. He was put under $50 bail to appear for a hearing tomorrow evening at eight o'clock.

I have two little grandchildren who are teething this hot summer weather and are troubled with bowel complaint. I give them Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and it acts like a charm. I earnestly recommend it for children with bowel troubles. I was myself taken with a severe attack of bloody flux, with cramps and pains in my stomach, one-third of a bottle of this remedy cured me. Within twenty-four hours I was out of bed and doing my housework. Mrs. W. L. Dunagan, Bonaqua, Hickman Co., Tenn.

For sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North aves., T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

While at Peekskill, N. Y., Mr. J. A. Scriven, a prominent manufacturer of New York City, purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Such good results were obtained from its use that he sent back to the druggist from whom he had obtained it for two more bottles of the same remedy. When you have a cough or cold give this preparation a trial and like Mr. Scriven you will want it when again in need of such a medicine. It is a remedy of great worth and merit. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North aves, T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

While in Topeka last March, E. T. Barber, a prominent newspaper man of La Cygne, Kansas, was taken with cholera morbus very severely. The night clerk at the hotel where he was stopping happened to have a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and gave him three doses which relieved him and he thinks saved his life. Every family should keep this remedy in their home at all times. No one can tell how soon it may be needed. It costs but a trifle and may be the means of saving much suffering and perhaps the life of some member of the family. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North aves, T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

Sometime ago I was troubled with an attack of rheumatism. I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm and was completely cured. I have since advised many of my friends and customers to try the remedy and all speak highly of it. Simon Goldbaum, San Luis Rey, Cal. For sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North aves, T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

MARRIED.

HEALD—GODDARD—At Newton Centre, Mass., on Wednesday, June 5, by the Rev. Edward M. Noyes, Daniel A. Heald of Orange, N. J., and Elizabeth W. Goddard of Newton Centre.

DIED.

KIMBALL—At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, June 11, Dr. Horace Kimball in his 92d year. Funeral services from his late residence, 219 East Fifth street, on Thursday, June 13, at 2:30 p. m. Carriages meet 1:10 p. m. train C. R. R. of N. J. Interment at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers. Boston and Newburyport papers please copy.

CONNEELY—In this city June 4, 1895, James Conneely, aged 52 years, 11 months, 22 days. Funeral from his late residence, 301, Madison avenue, Friday, June 7, at 9 a.m. at house and at St. Mary's Church at 9:30. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend. Also the Exempt Firemen, the Catholic Benevolent Legon and members of No. 2 Engine Company.

DANZ—At New Market, June 7, 1895, Moritz Hermann Danz, age 45 years, 11 months 13 days.
Relatives and friends are very respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at his late residence, Sunday afternoon June 9, at 2:30.

ROBERTS—In this city June 8, 1895, of marasmus, Dan S., infant son of Harry and Mary Roberts, aged 3 months and 20 days.
Funeral private on Monday, June 10, at 3 p. m.

BULLMAN—In this city June 7, Margaret, infant daughter of Charles and Louise Bullman, aged 7 months.
Funeral services from her parents residence 808 Third place, Sunday, June 9, at 4 p. m.

Mizzen Peak Cottage,

Watchung Mountains,
Bound Brook, N. J.

Superior French board at moderate prices. Dinner to order. Table d' Hote 75c with ½ bottle of Mizzen Peak claret.

BOWLING ALLEY.

JEUX DE TONNEAU.

Beautiful view, fine shady grounds, sheds, stables, etc.

W. R. CODINGTON,

Counsellor-at-Law,

Commissioner of Deeds, Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

GEORGE W. DAY,

General Auctioneer.

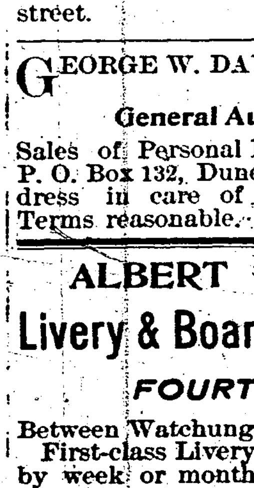
Sales of Personal Property solicited. P. O. Box 132, Dunellen, N. J., or address in care of Constitutionalist. Terms reasonable.

ALBERT HEDDEN

Livery & Boarding Stables

FOURTH ST.,

Between Watchung and Park avenues. First-class Livery. Horses boarded by week or month. Telephone call No. 114.



The Kabo High Bust Corset.

Popular with all who desire perfection in shape. Dressmakers prefer them because they secure a perfect fit. Many advantages. Here are a few:

Exquisitely long tapering waist.
Boned with unbreakable Kabo—no dissatisfaction.
Made with soft loop eyelets—no breaking of corset laces or discoloring of undergarments.
In all materials. Prices $1.00, $1.25

I. LEDERER.

There is one DRESS STAY that
Won't melt apart,
Can't cut through the dress,
Don't stay bent.
It is
BALL'S PEERLESS.
All lengths; all colors.
Seely Edsall, Putnam & DeGraw,
I. Lederer.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXVII. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1895. NO. 25.

"Support the Constitution, Which is the Cement of the Union, as Well in Its Limitations as in Its Authorities."—Madison.

FUMBLING FINGERS LOST.

A BALL GAME FULL OF ERRORS AND MISTAKES.

The Plainfield and Orange Y. M. C. A. Teams Contest, With the Result of the Local Team Losing—The Score.

The Y. M. C. A. ball team outbatted and outfielded their opponents, the Orange Y. M. C. A., and yet were defeated by one run Saturday afternoon. A very slim crowd made its way to the Crescent Oval to witness a game full of errors and mistakes. The Plainfield boys did not put up their usual game, but became unaccountably rattled.

In the first inning a base on balls to Townley and a two-base hit by Schoonmaker brought in one run, and an error by an Orange infielder allowed Schoonmaker to score. The second inning was a most disastrous one to Plainfield. Two base hits started the ball rolling, and before the home team could realize it six men had trotted across the plate. The next two innings netted six runs for Plainfield and two goose eggs for Orange, making the score 8 to 6 in Plainfield's favor. But soon the luck turned, and Orange gathered in five more runs to none for Plainfield. At the end of the eighth inning the score stood 12 to 11 in favor of Orange, and the Plainfield boys made a last effort for victory. Wyckoff got his first on an error by the third baseman, and on wild throws by left field and pitcher finished the circle of the bases. This tied the score, but two easy flies and a strike out closed the inning. Smith struck out for the visitors, but a clean hit sent Page to first. He took second on an error, and Codey secured his base on balls. A passed ball advanced each man a base. Page attempted to get home but was given out at the plate, although the catcher did not touch him. A grounder by Beyer ended the game by bringing in Codey.

Corey occupied the pitcher's box for Plainfield for the first five innings, after which he was removed and Burt substituted. Lack of practice made Burt a little wild, but that he is a coming pitcher was shown by his striking out the first four men in succession. He will be of great value to the Y. M. C. A. during the summer. Dupee, at left, made some very pretty plays, capturing several flies after a hard run and making two beautiful hits between first and second. Schoonmaker did not play his usual game at third, but showed his batting abilities by three hits, two of which brought him to the second bag.

The score by innings was as follows:

Orange............	0	6	0	0	2	3	1	0	1	—13
Plainfield..........	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	1	—12

The tabulated score was:

PLAINFIELD Y. M. C. A.

	AB.	R.	O.	S.B.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Dupee, lf......	6	0	4	0	2	3	0	0
Townley, c.....	4	4	2	0	0	10	0	0
Schoonm'r, 3b.	5	4	1	1	3	3	0	4
McKelvey, ss.	5	2	1	1	2	0	3	3
Freeman, 2b..	4	1	4	0	1	1	1	2
Corey, p. cf...	2	1	1	1	1	0	6	1
Burt, cf. p....	5	0	4	0	0	2	5	0
Wyckoff, 1b...	5	0	3	0	0	6	0	2
Miller, rf......	5	1	5	0	1	0	0	0
	31	12	27	3	10	25	15	12

Struck out, 8. Bases on balls, 5. Hit by pitched ball, 1. Two-base hits, Schoonmaker 2), Freeman, McKelvey. Earned runs, 2.

ORANGE Y. M. C. A.

	AB.	R.	O.	S.B.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Beyer, p......	6	2	3	1	1	2	12	1
Whitman, 2b.	5	1	4	0	1	5	2	3
Pierson, ss....	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Grady, c......	5	1	3	1	3	10	1	0
Griffith, lf....	5	1	4	1	1	0	1	1
Lautiman, 1b.	3	1	4	1	0	8	0	2
Smith, 3b.....	5	2	1	2	2	1	1	4
Page, rf.......	5	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
Codey, cf.....	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
	42	13	20	9	10	27	18	13

Struck out, 9. Bases on balls, 3. Hit by pitched ball, 1. Two-base hit, Pierson. Earned runs, 0.

Clarence Vail acted as umpire for he first part of the game and Walter Douglass for the last.

The Centennial Celebration.

The last public celebration of the ourth of July which Plainfield enoyed was in 1876. At that time a big arade was one of the features of the ay, and one of the features of the arade was a wagon on which was a ress, and as the vehicle moved hrough the crowds bills were printed nd thrown into the street. The folowing is the wording of the bill: Printed on a Gordon Power Press by he Constitutionalist Printing Establishment at the Centennial Celebraon, Plainfield, N. J., July 4, 1876. V. L. and A. L. Force, Proprietors. harles S. Cook, Pressman."

To Build a New Home.

Letter-carrier J. W. A. Bauershchs as sold his Manning avenue property John A. Stoker, of the same street, nd has purchased a lot on Grandiew avenue, adjoining that of Albert tine, where he intends building a even-room cottage with all improveents. Ground will be broken about uly 1st.

PASTOR VAN DOREN TO GO.

The Minister Says His Enemies at Spotswood Are Too Many for Him.

Rev. W. A. Van Doren, the Dutch Reformed pastor of Spotswood, a little village in the lower part of Middlesex county, will leave the parish. Through the sympathy of some of his flock he has been allowed to occupy the parsonage until his successor is secured. The pastor does not admit that this is a concession at all, for he says that his term does not expire until October, and his salary is due to that time whether he preaches or not.

Rev. Mr. VanDoren is a man of fifty-five years. His wife is quite a favorite with the people of Spotswood and Old Bridge, which villages furnish the congregation of the Dutch Reformed church at Spotswood, but for a year past the pastor has been in continual hot water.

Rev. Mr. Van Doren said to a reporter: "I have been the victim of a conspiracy. Some few members of the congregation took a dislike to me at the very outset when I came here two years ago. They made sentiment against me until nearly all my friends were turned against me. I deny that I have been too familiar with women. I am still occupying the parsonage, but will not preach in the church again. I am anxious to get out of Spotswood, as my enemies are too many for me.

FATHER M'GINLEY HERE.

Officiated at High Mass in St. Mary's Church Sunday.

Solemn high mass was celebrated in St. Mary's church Sunday morning at 10:30. the celebrant being the Rev. Roger A. McGinley, of New York, who was recently ordained to the priesthood. He was assisted by Rev. Father Smyth as deacon, and Rev. Father Murphy as sub-deacon. The service was very impressive, and the singing. under the direction of choirmaster Cashin, was of a high order. In the afternoon Father McGinley visited the Sunday-school scholars in the parochial school building, and was much pleased with their singing of several hymns. In the evening he officiated at vespers. Father McGinley has many friends in Plainfield, who welcomed and congratulated him, and wished him long life and a successful career in the high vocation he has chosen. Father Murphy preached a very earnest sermon at the high mass.

Kickers Still Kick.

The Westfield Township Committee met Monday night. Owing to the various law suits on hand, and other affairs, there was a large attendance of citizens. Chairman Gardiner reported that many complaints had been made to him about the streets being blocked for the past two weeks by the sewer excavations. The contractor stated that the work of filling in would be commenced Tuesday. The matter of under-drains along the sewer was brought up, and as the specifications concerning them are vague in the contracts, a resolution was passed that they be laid wherever the engineer thought necessary. This is an element of expense not mentioned in the original estimate of cost.

Miss Maxson Entertains.

Miss Mabel Maxson, of West Fourth street, entertained a few friends, Saturday evening, in honor of her cousin, Miss Dexter, of Elmira, N. Y. Dancing and games, interspersed with college songs, made up a very delightful evening. Also piano solos by the hostess were charmingly rendered and enjoyed by all. And last, but not least, were the cooling refreshments of ice-cream and cake, which were very acceptable after the pleasant but warm exercise of dancing. Among those present were: Daniel Dexter, Misses Dexter, of Elmira, N. Y., Miss Rogers, of Florida, Mrs. Maxson, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. McClurg, Mr. Peck, Marcus Clawson, Frank J. Hubbard, Harry Maxson, Miss Bessie Titsworth and Miss Tomlinson.

Barry Proclaims Innocence.

Michael Barry, who has been accused of planning the escape of the eight prisoners from the Middlesex County Jail, has written a letter for publication denying this charge and others. Barry is in jail charged with incendiarism and robbery. The three tramps, Williams, Fisher and Kelly, who were alleged to have been his accomplices, escaped last week and are still free. Without them the State has a poor case against Barry, it is said.

Will Find Good Subjects That Day.

The W. C. T. U. are arranging to have an attractive float in the Fourth of July parade. They will also be seen in other department of work on that day.

TO DO MORE ACTIVE WORK.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS HOLD AN ENTHUSIASTIC RALLY.

Timely and Practical Suggestions As to the Most Effective Plans to Be Pursued Are Discussed.

A very lively and profitable June rally of the local Christian Endeavor union was held in the Crescent Avenue church last Monday. The attendance was excellent and the service very interesting. The main thought during the meeting was how a Christian Endeavorer should spend vacation time.

A chorus choir of one hundred voices, under the efficient leadership of H. J. Martin, rendered excellent music.

The service was opened by the singing of "Coronation," after which Rev. C. E. Herring offered prayer. The selection "How Firm a Foundation" was then sung, and Mr. Herring read the Scripture selection. A pleasing feature followed when the State Christian Endeavor hymn, "Forward Endeavorers," was sung by those in attendance.

President E. E. Anthony presided, and in opening stated the object of the meeting and gave many pointed and helpful suggestions. He then introduced Rev. C. E. Herring, who gave a ten-minute address on "How to spend vacation."

He told in an interesting and practical way how a Christian Endeavorer could spend their vacation with profit by enthusing the Christian Endeavor spirit into those who knew little or nothing of the society.

The singing of the new hymn, "Boston, '95," was heartily joined in by all.

A short business session followed, during which Secretary Miss Florence Hawkins read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved.

Then came an interesting part of the programme, when the Christian Endeavor society of the Crescent Avenue church was admitted to the Union. The Endeavorers sang "Blest Be the Tie," while all joined hands.

A very instructive and helpful feature was the open parliament led by E. E. Anthony. The same line of thought of how to spend vacation was the subject. The responses were quick and interesting and the ten minutes passed all too quickly.

Among the suggestions were that a Christian Endeavor society be established at a boarding house or hotel, and that those living at that place be made to feel an interest. Another was that no Christian Endeavorer should go where they could not take Christ. One Endeavorer present told how a friend had started a society during vacation. She had sought the acquaintance of a friend, and interested her in the work. She became converted, and she in turn sought another friend, and in this way a strong society was formed. Mr. Anthony spoke at the close and threw out additional hints and suggestions.

During the offertory Miss Bessie Blair rendered in a very acceptable manner a soprano solo, "Clinging to the Crucified." She was accompanied on the organ by Howard Case, who was the organist of the evening.

A RESTFUL SPOT.

Hotel Netherwood Opened With Prospects of a Successful Season.

The Hotel Netherwood was opened last Saturday under the management of John Spitler, who has had extensive experience in catering to the summer trade of first-class houses in Saratoga and elsewhere. The house has been thoroughly renovated and repaired throughout, and now presents a handsome appearance with all the improvements of a modern hotel.

The lawns and surrounding shrubberry afford much shade and give a charming aspect of rural beauty. While the house will be free from the busy and noisy turmoil of the sea shore hotels there will be just enough social gaiety with the weekly hops which Mr. Spitler intends inaugurating to relieve the monotony that might otherwise ensue. The music will be furnished by Prof. Gioscia's orchestra, who will give recitals each day.

Progressive Merchants.

At the meeting of the Retail Merchants' Protective Association, of New Brunswick, Friday, it was decided that every member would close his store at seven p. m. between June 20th and September 1st. They also decided to close all day on July 4th. The committe which has charge of the scheme to have a government post-office building in New Brunswick has interested several other local organizations, which will appoint committees and act jointly with the Merchants' Association in carrying out this project.

JENNIE WAS A SCORCHER.

THE PARKINSON GIRL GAVE MARSHAL VAN HORN A RACE.

She Stole $18 From Between the Sheets, And When the Officer Went to Arrest Her She Took French Leave.

It is not very often that the quiet little borough of North Plainfield is disturbed to any extent, but yesterday morning such was the case and it was a lively time, too.

Willard Smith, who lives on Greenbrook road, reported to Chief Marshal VanHorn that Jennie Parkinson, a seventeen year old servant girl in the employ of his father at the house on Greenbrook road, had extracted $18 from beneath the sheets of his bed where he kept his pocketbook every night.

The chief went over to the house to get the girl and told her that she was wanted and that she must get ready to go with him. She asked for permission to go to her room, and while the chief was talking to Mrs. Smith, the girl took French leave out of the back door and the chief reached there just in time to see her escape. He gave chase at once but the fleet-footed maiden was a considerable distance ahead and as the two sped on they came no closer together. Through Wilson avenue to Chestnut street to Harrison street the duo traveled and then the chief thought that by crossing a lot he could catch the girl but he failed.

John Hensey, the painter, with his horse and wagon was seen passing by and the chief jumped into the wagon and asked the owner to drive fast so he could capture the flyaway, but after a few blocks had been covered the horse lost his wind, and the knight of the club had to continue on foot.

He followed the girl around Rockview terrace, Mercer, Myrtle and Giraud avenues, but faster and faster she kept moving. He then met John H. Kitchen with a horse and surrey and his rig and services were called into service, and the chase was renewed.

In the meantime the girl had gained on them by fifteen minutes, and the chief and Mr. Kitchen followed. They went by way of Grant avenue and when Clinton avenue was reached they saw the girl and taking courage urged the horse on. Chief VanHorn took off his hat so the girl would not recognize him and then when they got near her he asked Mr. Kitchen to get out and catch her, which he accommodatingly did. She was brought to the borough station house and locked up.

Arrested For Riding on the Sidewalk.

Residents of the West End on Front street near Grant avenue, have complained considerably to Chief Grant about the many cyclers who persist in riding on the sidewalk in that vicinity. The chief stationed James Totten at that place yesterday and he succeeded in capturing three, who were Harry Thomas, of Saratoga, Tax Collector S. Trimmer, and John Criss, of Roselle. They were brought to the city and their wheels put in the rookery. Chief Grant acting under instructions from Judge Coddington told the men that unless they would put up security, they would have to remain over night. They, however, left the wheels as security and said they would come back today and settle, but as yet they have not made their appearance.

To Check Cohn's Actions.

The members of the Westfield Township Committee have commenced suit in the name of the township for $1,000 each against John M. C. Marsh, Township Assessor, and A. K. Gale, Township Collector. It is claimed that they have been charging the township excessive fees for performing their duties. The summonses are issued out of the Supreme Court and are returnable June 19. These suits may check the action which L. G. Cohn has petitioned the Supreme Court to allow him to bring in the names of the people of the township for the same purpose.

Credit to Himself and Plainfield.

Graduates from the Plainfield High School have always stood high in their studies and Arthur H. Serrell, of Plainfield avenue, is no exception to the rule. He graduated as president of the class of '93 and entered Lehigh University. He has just finished his sophomore year and his standing was so high during the last year that he was excused from the final examinations, his record being one of the best in the class. On Friday he leaves for Charleston, S. C., where he will visit his college chum, Reynolds.

The First to Start.

The Omer C. Moore Association have already commenced to build their float for the Fourth of July parade.

WEDDED AT HIGH NOON.

Miss Mary Oppie of Griggstown Becomes Mrs. Walter Timmis.

At high noon Tuesday Walter S. Timmis, of this city, was united in marriage to Miss Mary Oppie, daughter of Wm. Oppie, of Griggstown, in the Reformed church in that village, Rev. J. L. Southard officiating. The Episcopal service was used.

The maid of honor was Miss Mary E. Robinson, of this city, and the best man, George Clissold, of Bound Brook. The ushers were Harvey Boice, of Griggstown, and J. A. Robinson, Frank Howland and Wm. Jessop, of this city. Mrs. W. A. Freeman presided at the organ.

There were guests from New Brunswick, Franklin Park, Bound Brook and other places, and besides those already mentioned there were from this city the Misses Hart, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Seeds, Miss Sebring and Mr. Cashin.

The bride was attired in a gown of white corded silk cut en train, and looked very charming. She carried a bouquet of bride's roses. The church was tastefully decorated.

A reception was held immediately after the ceremony at the home of the bride, and was followed by a splendid collation.

Mr. Timmis will take his bride to Europe on a visit to the home of his parents. He will return in August and take up his residence in this city. Mrs. Timmis is an accomplished performer on the piano.

WIDOWS WORDY WAR

Rushed the Duck and Brought Up in Police Court.

Mrs. Nora Edmunds and Mrs. Monica Moffett, widows, living in the Boulevard, met last Tuesday and exchanged some personal remarks that resulted in a fistic encounter.

Previous to this episode they had been "chasing the duck" and were in good condition mentally to administer the proper doses of oral invective, but physically they were not so capable of indulging in the necessary adjuncts of pugilistic blows incident to wrathy minds. Policeman Flanagan arrested the women, and when they appeared before Judge Coddington their tongues were let loose and they told the Judge all they knew and some they didn't know. The latter finally told them that if there was any further trouble he would send them to jail, and the only thing that prevented that decision was the fact that they had children, but that would cut no figure next time. They were placed under $100 bonds to keep the peace.

Elizabeth School Children.

The school census of Elizabeth, which has just been completed, shows there are 5,333 boys and 5,259 girls of school age, or a total of 10,592 in the city. An unusual feature is that the boys lead the girls by seventy-four in the grand total, while in seven out of the twelve wards the girls are ahead. The enumerators report 421 colored children in the city. There are fifty-nine children under fifteen years of age employed in factories and five deaf mutes.

The school census of Rahway, taken by Joseph R. Rollinson and William H. Miller, show a gain of more than 100 over the attendance of last year. The total is 1,861.

Verdict For the Editor.

The famous small potatoes case of J. Alfred Potter, editor of the Cranford Chronicle, against the Cranford Township Committee was brought up before Justice Newcorn this morning. Mr. Potter printed envelopes for the town collector, T. A. Crane, and when the bill of $5 was presented the committee refused to audit it. After hearing the evidence Justice Newcorn rendered a verdict in favor of Mr. Potter, together with the costs, which makes the amount $8.50.

A Reconciliation.

The trouble between Henry H. Isham, of Brooklyn, the former large land-holder in Elizabeth, and his wife, Juliet Calhoun Isham, which led to divorce proceedings being instituted by Mr. Isham in a Brooklyn court, has been amicably settled and all further proceedings in the matter have been discontinued. This explains why Mrs. Isham signed her consent to the big transfer of real-estate held by her husband in Union county to Judge P. H. Gilhooly, of Elizabeth.

Jack, the Pointer, in Trouble.

"Jack, the Pointer," bought some meat in a butcher shop on Somerset street Saturday, and in about an hour returned and complained that wrong change had been given him. He tried the same scheme in another store, but it didn't work. Chief Marshal Van-Horn placed the fellow under arrest for awhile, and finally let him go.

THE CANTATA PRESENTED.

"OUT IN THE WOODS" ACTED BY IRVING SCHOOL STUDENTS.

A Large Audience Present—The Profits to Be Devoted to Replenishing the Library—The Participants.

This is the great season of the year for picnics and the cantata, "Out in the Woods," which was given in the Irvig School hall last Tuesday, came most appropriately. The object of the entertainment was to supply funds for enlarging the library and the worthy cause, combined with the promise of a most enjoyable evening, completely filled the hall, while many stood around the sides of the room. Tasteful decorations of greens and red, white and blue bunting greatly changed the appearance of the hall and the bright faces of the pupils added much to the effect.

Miss Hattie Filmer acted as conductor of the singing, with Miss L. W. Stillman as accompanist. The programme opened with an enjoyable selection by Mrs. F. A. Pollock, piano; J. Z. Petrie, violin; F. A. Pollock, flute. A pretty duet by Miss E. C. Benz, zither, and J. Z. Petrie, violin, followed.

The story of the cantata was very simple. A number of children, under the guidance of Grandma, Miss Annie Peterson, go out to spend a day in the woods. Miss Bertha Mitchell is chosen queen and sings. Then while the girls are singing and playing the boys go out, but soon return with the startling news that there are a strange little people near at hand, and scarcely have they finished telling their experiences when the strange creatures, which prove to be the planets, come in sight and march upon the stage, and each recites a selection about himself; then they march out again. More singing by the children is in progress when a thunder storm approaches and they take shelter in a neighboring house.

The artifical thunder crashes, while the electric lights turned rapidly on and off, again serve as lightning. The storm passes over and the children return. During these last scenes there were songs by Miss Annie Kinsman, Miss Mabel Ayers and Miss Emma Craig, and recitations by Miss Maggie Burke, Miss Carrie Haffner, Miss Edith Robinson and Miss Bessie Walls.

A little gypsy girl, Miss Nettie Haffner, joins them after the storm and sings of her life in the forest, but while they are singing to her she disappears. Here recitations are given by Miss Wenona Dodds and Miss Maggie Porter. The girls go in search of the gypsy girl, while the boys remain, and Cyrus Kinsman, Arthur Utzinger and George Whitely give a song and recitation. The girls re-enter with the gypsy and after more singing join in their parting song, and thus ends the holiday in the woods. The various planets were represented by the following:

Jupiter, Lester Woodruff; Moon, Miss Sophia Saums; Earth, James Gray; Venus, Miss May Batchelor; Uranus, Miss Jessie Stewart; Neptune, Fred Soper; Saturn, Percy Hand; Mercury, Miss Cathie Rocap; Mars, Paul Otto; and Cornet, Irven De Hart.

During the intermission in the cantata, there was a flute solo by F. A. Pollock, which was executed in his usual masterly manner, a vocal selection charmingly rendered by Miss Hattie Filmer, and an amusing recitation by Miss M. E. Winters, who kept her audience in roars of laughter with the selection "Apples."

The affair was under the supervision of Miss Genevieve Petrie, whose energetic efforts were ably seconded by the other teachers.

In the first part of the evening the electric current seemed to be a minus quantity, and an attempt was made to light the hall with lamps, but the current reappeared and all went on smoothly, and in a manner reflecting great credit upon the originators.

Jack Benner Defeated.

In the match shoot of twenty-five live birds at $25 a side between J. Benner and Douglas Darby at the grounds of the Climax Gun Club on Saturday afternoon, the latter was the winner by the following score:

J. Benner......2 0 0 1 1 1 2 0 0 2 1 1
1 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 0 2 2—20
Douglas Darby.1 2 1 2 1 1 0 2 1 2 0 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 0—22

Benner drew a very hard lot of birds, having three fall dead out of bounds. George W. Squiers was referee.

To Retire From Business.

Caleb Dickinson, the North Avenue jeweler, will close his place of business this week and store his goods. He will commence July 1st traveling for an ink firm.

A COLLEGE COURSE.

ITS VALUE TO YOUNG MEN DISCUSSED BY DR. DEPEW.

He Believes It a Good Thing, Though Not Essential to Business Success. College Men Have Qualifications, However, Rarely Attained in Other Pursuits.

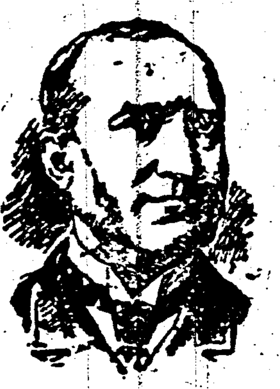
How much of practical value is to be got from a college course by a young man about to engage in business or a profession has always been, and will continue to be, a mooted question.

It is generally understood that Chauncey M. Depew believes in the modern university, and that he is in about as close sympathy with the college student to-day as when he was himself a student at Yale. But while Mr. Depew believes that the college bred young man has much the better chance in the race of life, still he does not consider the college training of these times altogether faultless.

In a recent interview in the New York Herald Mr. Depew says:

"In one respect the graduates of 1895 are far behind those of 1855. Few of the boys who will leave college this year will be good talkers. They may be as good thinkers as those who were graduated four decades ago—better, for all I know. They may be able to grasp business and scientific problems as readily, but they will not be nearly so capable of telling what they know or what they think as the older chaps. Why? Because of the decline of the bebate as a means of training. There were debating societies in college when I was a student, and all the brightest men belonged and took part in the discussions. Nowadays few college students would think of stooping so low as to belong to a debating society or of engaging in a set discussion of any problem. I regard this as a national calamity, which, however, is mitigated to some extent by the fact that, while the debating club has been practically abandoned by the college boy, it has been taken up by the workingman, who by its use, as he could by no other means, is clarifying his mental vision as to certain matters.

"As to the advantage of a college training in actual everyday business and professional life," Mr. Depew went on, "there is to say: Some exceptionally strong men there be, in the aggregate, indeed, a great many of them, who seem to get through life as well without the knowledge and training acquired at a college as if a full course had been taken. Yet it is my opinion that these men, even those of marked success, would have done better had they been college trained. They might not have risen higher, but the rise would probably have been easier, and, on the whole, more satisfactory to them. To the average man the college course is extremely valuable. It teaches him how to use his mental powers; how to reason from cause to effect and back again; how to concentrate his energies; how to adapt himself quickly to suddenly changed conditions. Whoever would succeed in real life must get this training somehow, and in my judgment it is better to get it in college than while 'sweeping out the office.' If the 'sweeper out' gets ahead of the college boy in business, in his profession, or in public affairs, depend upon it, is because of superior native ability, harder work or greater endurance. It is in spite of the lack of college training, not because of it. I know that as a rule the great corporations of to-day choose heads of departments mostly from the ranks of college graduates holding subordinate places, not because of the mere possession of diplomas by the graduates, but because the college man so often displays more ability, sounder reasoning, better judgment and quicker decision. But the young man who cannot get to college should not be discouraged by this state of things—he should work and study all the harder.



CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

"As a matter of fact," continued the speaker, "almost any young man who really wishes to do so can go to college. It is as easy to work your way through now as it ever was.

"Physical training? I do not believe it is overdone except in a few cases—so few, indeed, as to be hardly worth considering. There are some in every college class who carry athletics and gymnastics to the extreme. But for the mass, I believe the present system has wrought wonders. When I went to college few students took physical exercise at all, and beyond an occasional farmer's son, who had developed his body by pitching hay and walking in the furrow behind the plough, most students were Bible-backed and hollow-chested. Now, however, it is not so. The average college graduate of to-day has a broad and deep chest and plenty of muscle, and stands up straight. He is physically superior to most men he meets, and his extra bodily strength will be found to be of substantial advantage through life. If the young college man of to-day only knew how to talk he would be invincible."

Mr. Grogan Explains It.

"Daddy," asked little Danny Grogan, "what is this new woman business, anyhow?"

"It means," said Mr. Grogan, after a moment's thought, "thot instid av a man an' his wife bein' wan anny moore, thot now he is one man an' she is another, be dad."—Cincinnati Tribune.

ROBBING A STATE.

DISCLOSURES BY AN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE IN NEW JERSEY.

Some State Officers Regarded Public Office as a Private Snap and Evidently Worked Along That Line of Reasoning. An Astonishing Condition of Rottenness.

The report of the New Jersey Senate investigating committee, which was making inquiries into the frauds and extravagancies of the State Government and into the doings of the Board of Pardons, records some queer transactions.

"Of the ninety-seven witnesses examined," the report says, "by far the greater number have testified under compulsion, and little information has been volunteered. Enough, however, has been disclosed to indicate the course of events in recent years at the State House, and to suggest legislation for guarding against a recurrence of similar irregularities."

Concerning the cost of caring for the Capitol the report says the expense increased from $25,000 in 1889 to $71,000 in 1894, but this latter sum by no means covered the cost for repairs, maintenance and furnishing. Concerning the sale of the old and the purchase of the new furniture for the Capitol between 1889 and 1894, the report says some parts of the building were furnished twice. Some of the money realized from the old furniture has never been paid into the treasury. "In the making of this substitution the State was cheated and betrayed. The prices were exorbitant, being often double the usual retail price of the goods. Bills were falsified in quantities and prices. Large bonuses and commissions were paid to State officers. Furniture and carpets paid for by the State were sent to persons holding offices under the State for their private use.

"In the furnishing of coal, lumber and other supplies for the State House, there was deliberate systematic swindling. By the collusion of a State Comptroller, and in the face of the protest of other State officers against the waste, the State paid $21,847 for the construction of pigeon holes and similar appliances which could readily have been obtained for $7,500. More than $10,000 was paid to one painter upon bills wherein false entries of labor and material had been made, the price likewise being exorbitant, the peculation being probably $4,000.

Ventilating apparatus cost $25,896, a full price for which would have been $13,923; a similar apparatus in the Senate Chamber cost $21,625, a full price for which would have been $11,102.

"Where gross overcharges and false charges occur," the report says, "the evidence warrants the belief that it was always by the collusion or acquiescence of some State officer or employe."

The report says the ordinary expenses of the State have grown from about $800,000 in 1875 to $1,653,000 in 1894. The increase is largely due to the multiplication of State officers and State boards, the expense of maintaining the Capitol, and the increased cost of the courts and of maintaining the militia. Including the ordinary and extraordinary expenditures, the public debt payments and the amount raised for the support of the public schools ($2,196,240), the entire sum expended in 1894 was $4,126,495.

The increase of the expenses of the Legislature from $53,578 in 1875 to $125,249 in 1893 is explained mainly by increase of officers and reckless extravagance in purchasing legislative supplies.

Concerning the methods adopted by Col. Van Cleef, the Secretary of the Board of Assessors, in his map transactions, the report says that no more than 8,600 maps were furnished, although the State paid for 41,000. "These facts show deliberate fraud by the Secretary, great carelessness on the part of the members of the Board and their other employes, and careless conduct on the part of the printers who year after year presented to the State sworn bills for maps which they had neither furnished nor seen."

The Court of Pardons gets more space than any other topic in the report. The committee's conclusion is that "the Board of Pardons has lost the confidence of the people, and it is scarcely too much to say that some of its actions in recent years are a public scandal."

The Evangeline Hamilton case, it declares, was scandalous, and the releases of thirty-two of the convicted election officers of Hudson county in 1892, the four Clifton race track men in 1893 and the Big Four of Guttenburg recently, are quoted, with some other cases, as outrages upon the common sense and decency of the community.

Leaps of a Mountain Sheep.

No; the mountain sheep does not leap from great heights, and land either upon his horns or his feet. He knows the strength of his materials too well to try it. His horns and skull might successfully withstand the shock, but the weight of his body would break his spinal column in two or three places, to say the least of it.

It is true that when hard pressed a heard will sometimes plunge down a terrible steep incline, sliding and bounding from point to point, until they plough into the "slide rock" below; but as to leaping over a sheer precipice, I have never saw anyone who claimed to have ever seen such a thing.

The old rams often fight by butting each other terifically, and often splinter or sometimes break off the ends of their horns that way.—St. Nicholas.

Social Ostracism In Kentucky.

Northern Belle—Of course all your gentleman friends cut him after that.

Southern Beauty—Some of them cut him and some shot him.—Detroit Tribune.

Still Young.

A correspondent wants to know what is the latest thing in bloomers. Well, we haven't noticed anything over 30.—Chicago Dispatch.

TRUE REFORMERS ENTERTAIN.

Musical and Literary Programme Rendered at Their Hall.

It was half past nine o'clock Friday evening before North Star Fountain, No. 717 and East End Fountain, No. 725, United Order of True Reformers, commenced their entertainment, but there was a good-natured audience present, who had no difficulty in passing the time in genuine sociability.

The affair was held in True Reformers Hall on West Front street and the room was filled with the members and their friends.

The programme opened with the singing of "Blest be the Tie that Binds," after which State Organizer Burgess, of Roselle, who was master of ceremonies, made a few remarks and introduced Mrs. Josephine Hunt, New York State Secretary of the True Reformers. Mrs. Hunt has an excellent education and talked intelligently on the principles and objects of the order. Her remarks were interesting as well as entertaining.

Mr. Burgess then followed, giving a history of the order in detail. He quoted facts and figures that strengthened the faith of each member and won many new ones.

During the evening a musical programme was rendered by Mrs. Mayhew and Fred White, pianists, Israel Jones, cornetist, Miss Anna Hampton, vocalist, and Samuel Fields, violinist. Each number was fully appreciated and enjoyed. After the above was concluded all were given an opportunity of helping the Fountains to furnish their hall by purchasing refreshments.

Those in charge as committees were as follows:

Committee of faithful and earnest workers—Mrs. S. M. Fields, Mrs. J. A. Saunders, Mrs. E. E. Smith, Mrs. P. Gordon, Mrs. Wm. Manning, Mrs. M. J. Carthom, Mrs. Francis Scott, Mrs. Bettie Teter, Mrs. C. Langford, Mrs. H. Jones, Mrs. M. Johnson, Miss Sarah Hegeman, Miss Sophia Woolson, Miss L. Saunders, Mrs. B. Gibson, Mrs. Ed Saunders.

Committee of arrangements—J. A. Saunders, L. L. Croom, W. H. Cheek, J. H. Saunders.

Tours to the North via Pennsylvania Railroad.

To provide the most attractive method of spending a summer holiday, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged to run two delightful tours to the north. The points included in the itinerary and the country traversed abound in nature's beauties. Magnificent scenery begins with the journey and ends only with its completion.

The names of the places to be visited are familiar to all and suggestive of wonderland. No matter how much may be expected, one cannot be disappointed in Watkin's Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga or the Highlands of the Hudson. The dates fixed for the departure of these two tours are July 16th and August 20th, and the round-trip rate of $100 for New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Washington will cover all necessary expenses during the time absent. A beautiful descriptive itinerary can be procured from the tourist department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411 Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Wedded Thirty-one Years.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel F. Randolph, at South Plainfield Tuesday evening, celebrated the thirty-first anniversary of their wedding. The house was beautifully decorated with potted plants and flags. Vocal and instrumental solos were given, and dancing was a feature of the evening. Games were played. J. A. Braint gave a speech, impersonating a negro minister. Isaac F. Randolph kept the audience in laughter with his funny sayings. Miss Amanda Randolph sang a solo. At midnight a repast was served to about fifty couples. Guests from Elizabeth, Rahway, Newark and Plainfield were present. Many handsome presents were received.

Cleaning Up Rahway.

The Rahway city authorities are making a vigorous war on all tin signs and placards nailed upon fences and walls. Street Commissioner Stelle and his men will go the rounds of the city and remove all such advertising not on the billboards. There is a prohibiting ordinance on the city books, but it has been a dead letter many years. Arrests will be made for nailing up signs. An effort will be made to prevent people from sweeping dirt into the streets.

State Normal Schools.

The seventh annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the New Jersey State Normal and Model Schools will be held on the annual Commencement Day, Wednesday, June 19th at twelve m., in the study-room at Trenton. An interesting programme has been prepared, including the name of Hon. Robert S. Woodruff and others prominent in the historp of the Alumni.

GOVERNOR'S SOUND WORDS.

REASONS FOR VETOING THE COURT OF PARDONS BILL.

Rules Sought to Establish Have Been Practically in Operation for Year—Other Measures.

The Governor sent Thursday to the Senate his veto of the bill which provides that petitions to the Court of Pardons must be filed thirty days before being acted upon. He says that under the Constitution the Board of Pardons is not a court. He says the Legislature has no power to limit the constitutional power of the board; that it cannot in any way interfere in the free exercise of its functions; that if the Legislature could regulate it it could also destroy it. The board is a law unto itself in the same sense as the Legislature. The rules sought to be established have practically been rules of the board for years. The Governor intimates that the bill was drawn by a person who does not understand the constitutional relation of the Board of Pardons to the Legislative department. He also says it is doubtful if the Board of Pardons was within the scope of the investigating committee's duties. He also says the executive department should have been apprised of the inquiry and given an opportunity to explain certain matters.

In his veto message the Governor says:

"I shall not notice that part of the committee's report which ascribes the political upheavals of the last two years to the race-track issue. That issue, while an issue, doubtless had its effect, and properly so, but in the fall of 1893 it had practically ceased to exist, and in the fall of 1894 was actually dead. No man is so visionary as now to hope or expect its revival. It would be impossible to enact in this State any such law as that recently enacted in New York legalizing horse-racing or race-tracks, where the usual attendants upon horse-racing are sure soon to follow. The political revolution in New Jersey is to be attributed to the same causes and influences which produced like effects elsewhere. It is not necessary in the hope or desire to advance partisan ends to ascribe it to dead issues or improper motives on the part of conscientious officials."

The Newark partisan bills went through the Senate over the Governor's veto under a raking fire from the Democrats yesterday morning. In the Republican caucus some of the Senators were in favor of dropping the bills and refusing to listen further to the demands of Major Lentz and the other Newark politicians who are anxious to make a dictator out of Mayor Lebkuecher. They claimed that the bills have done enough injury to the Republican party, and that it could not afford to pass upon measures which are plainly unconstitutional as well as undemocratic.

HOSPITAL TO RECEIVE ATTENTION.

City Officials Will Endeavor to Have City Cases Admitted.

The matter of taking care of persons who are ill, at the hospital, when they have no money or friends, will no doubt receive the attention it deserves at an early date. The city of Plainfield directly and indirectly pays into the hospital treasury a sufficient amount of money each year to meet the few cases, a sample of which was seen yesterday. Every year the several churches in the city have a special day set aside at which time an offering is made for the hospital, and the benefits derived directly by the city are very small in comparison.

Through the courtesy of Joseph Bird, Court Deputy of Court Plain-Plainfield, The Press has received the following interesting facts concerning the Independent Order of Foresters: During the month of May the number of applications for membership received by the medical board was 4,022, of whom 3,611 were accepted, showing an advance of over 500 on the highest number of applications ever received in any one month. The surplus fund of the order on the 1st of June showed the high total of $1,317,000. On the 30th of May the corner stone of the Foresters' Temple was laid by His Excellency, the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, in the presence of an immense concourse of Foresters and their friends. The Temple will be eight stories high, and will be the finest fraternal headquarters on the continent. The Forestic year closes on the 30th of June, and is every particular it will be the most prosperous year in the history of the order. The increase in the surplus has been $360,000, and in the membership about 18,000. For the month of June it is expected that at least 5,000 applications will be received. During the year new Courts have averaged 35 per month. The Supreme Court will meet at St. Martin's Town Hall, Trafalgar Square, London, England, on the 1st day of August. The High Court of Ontario will meet at London, Ontario, on the 8th of October.

TO CHASE A GREASED PIG.

WHAT FUN THE CRESCENTS WILL HAVE ON THE FOURTH.

The Wheelmen Will Have Old-Fashioned Pastimes on the Oval the Afternoon of the Fourth—What They Are.

The Crescent Wheelmen had a lively and interesting meeting last Thursday that was largely attended by the members.

The house committee made a report and the committee was continued.

The committee on Decoration Day meet reported that the receipts were $1,400 and the expenses $750, leaving a balance of $650 for the club.

It was decided to arrange for a float for the Fourth of July parade, and also to have games in the afternoon on the oval.

The following were appointed a committee on games: F. R. Stevens, W. J. Stephenson, Louis G. Timpson, S. P. T. Wilbur, Charles Runyon.

The committee on float were: H. S. Thomas, Charles Lister, Harry Vail, Frank Vail, Wm. VanSickel.

The list of events for the games are as follows:

Tug of war, four men teams, opened to the fire department members.

One hundred yards run.

Two-mile bicycle lap race.

Potato, sack and greased pig race.

Five-mile bicycle race.

Running high jump.

Three-legged race.

The entrance fee will be 25 cents, and all entries are to be sent to F. R. Stevens. They will close Monday, July 1st. A suitable list of prizes will be offered for the events.

After the meeting the Board of Governors met and elected three new members.

An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged to all parts of the grounds for the Fourth of July games.

The wheelmen adjourned to meet June 19th, at eight o'clock.

DUNELLEN'S SHARE.

The Borough Gets a Percentage of the Township's Resources.

The committee appointed to adjust a division of Piscataway's resources with Dunellen, which has recently been made a borough, has filed its report with the County Clerk. The report shows the condition of the township to be as follows:

Gross resources, $14,735.99; gross liabilities, $3,329,04; net resources, $11,406,95.

Of this sum Dunellen is to receive a share proportionate to her assessed valuation.

The assessed valuation of the township is $1,878,585; valuation of the borough of Dunellen, $514,215; showing the Borough of Dunellen's percentage to be 22.05 per cent and the amount due the Borough $2,515,23.

The committee consisted of S. R. Dayton, J. V. D. Field and Warren L. Smalley, on behalf of the township and H. C. Gaskill, Adam Dealman and S. C. Staples for the borough.

DIOCESAN UNION FIELD DAY.

To Be Held at Caledonian Park, Newark, on August 10th.

The Catholic Young Men's Diocesan Union, of the Newark Diocese, of which the C. Y. M. L., of Plainfield, is a prominent member, will hold their annual field day and reception on Saturday, August 10th, at Caledonian Park, Newark. Professor Nichol's orchestra, of Newark, has been engaged for this affair.

The following events will be contested for among the associations connected with the Union: 100 yards dash, 300 yards run, 880 yards run, 440 yards novice race, one mile run, throwing 16-pound shot, broad jump, high jump, one mile bicycle race, two-mile bicyle race. Prizes will be given to the winners of each event. The club scoring the highest number of points will be awarded a handsome silk banner.

Entries will close on Sunday, August 4th, with the secretary, John T. O'Hara, 48 Commerce street, Newark. Entrance fee is fifty cents for each event.

To Be Tried Out of Jersey.

The case of the alleged post office thieves, Killoran, Allen and Russell, who were thought to have been the First National bank thieves, which has been up before Commissioner Shields in New York several times, was up again yesterday. The finding of an indictment in Illinois induced the Government yesterday to abandon the case against them in New Jersey, and to commence an examination of the Illinois witnesses, it being their purpose to take them to the latter place for trial instead of to New Jersey.

Victory for Plainfield Grocers.

J. A. Smith this morning received a message from Trenton stating that the wife property bill was passed over the veto of the Governor by the Legislature. The Plainfield grocers have been among the most active advocates of this measure and its passage is a victory for them. It holds the property of the wife for the payment of the necessities of life.

MARRIAGES AT TWILIGHT.

THE MORTON-BOHL NUPTIALS CELEBRATED.

A Pretty Borough Wedding Last Night—The Bride, Handsomely Gowned, Given Away By Her Uncle.

The marriage of William Henry Bohl to Miss Mary Wilhelmina Morton took place at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Martha Morton, No. 8 Stone street, Thursday at half-past seven o'clock. The house was prettily decorated with daisies. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Herbert F. Randolph of Grace M. E. church. The bride was given away by her uncle, James P. Homan. The bride wore a traveling fawn color cloth suit, trimmed with white satin, pearl buttons, and ribbon. She carried a bouquet of white roses. The bridemaid was Miss Etta VanBuskert, who wore a gray crepon trimmed with green. She carried a bouquet of pink roses. The best man was Augustus Bahr, of New York, cousin of the groom. The wedding march was played by Thomas Hughes of this city. The presents were handsome and useful. After the ceremony was performed a bountiful supper was served and an hour of social time was spent. There was about one hundred relatives and friends present, many from New York, Newark, Elizabeth and Somerville. The young couple left under a shower of rice and good wishes for Philadelphia, where they will leave today for Washington. On their return they will reside on Stone street in the house lately built and furnished by Mr. Bohl.

JUDGE NASH ENTHUSIASTIC.

He Makes a Hustling Fourth of July Director.

Vincent W. Nash, chairman of the Fourth of July committee, is doing excellent work in arousing enthusiasm for the celebration.

Since his election to the position he has been visiting the various lodges at their meetings and has given to each a general outline of the work to be accomplished.

There are many societies who have not as yet been heard from and he desires that all send representatives to the meeting to be held next Monday evening.

If the different committees catch the spirit of enthusiasm which their chairman has, they will certainly accomplish much in making July Fourth one long to be remembered in Plainfield.

School Suffrage Women Meet.

The women representing the School Suffrage Amendment were in Trenton Tuesday with a petition of from three to four thousand names, which it is said, could be almost illimitably increased if there was time to reach all parts of the State. They met Mrs. Campfield and Dr. Graves, of Newark; Mrs. Florence Howe Hall and Mrs. Krom, of Plainfield; Mrs. Jennie D. DeWitt, of Belleville; and Dr. Mary D. Husband, of Orange.

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BACK FROM A BRIDAL TOUR.

REV. MR. NEWELL AND WIFE WELCOMED TO HOPE CHAPEL.

Mr. Newell Presented With a Bicycle and Mrs. Newell With a Handsome Tea Set.

Never before in its history was Hope chapel more beautiful than on Friday evening. The occasion was the reception given to Rev. G. Kennedy Newell and his wife by the members of the congregation. On entering the edifice the sight was gorgeous. Along the walls hung the Stars and Stripes, mingled in with flowers here and there, while the chandeliers, with their gay colors, looked very pretty. At the extreme end of the chapel was an arch, tastefully decorated with varied flowers and potted plants, in the centre of which was the following inscription: "Welcome to the Hearts and Homes of Hope Chapel People." Although no programme had been prepared, still those who were called upon to say a few words, sing a song or give a recitation, did so in a willing and obliging manner.

The programme was as follows: Piano solo, Mrs. S. R. Struthers; duet, Messrs. F. Wharton, T. Cummerford; violin solo, James H. Gray; recitation, Geo. Lees; piano solo, Mrs. Fred Canfield. Then short addresses were made by Rev. W. R. Richards, Rev. J. O. McKelvey, H. C. Squires, and Rev. Mr. Erdman. The presentation speech was read by Dr. Richards, and was in part as follows:

The congregation of Hope chapel take this opportunity of briefly reviewing the history of its people. [illegible]ive years ago we had a large Sunday-[illegible]ool and weekly prayer meeting. [illegible]out that time Rev. G. K. Newell [illegible] graduated from the Union Theological Seminary, and immediately after the church session of the Crescent Avenue church called him to the pastorate of Hope chapel—at that time without a single member on its church [illegible]. But it had a name, Hope chapel, a[illegible] our pastor must have had a large share of hope in what God had in store for him here, when he accepted that call. On December 14th, 1890, the first communion service was held in Hope chapel, when in addition to those who had transferred from the Crescent Avenue church, 45 new members joined. Since then the membership has grown steadily. Today the membership numbers 240. Two hundred of whom are active, available members, and also a large number who join regularly with us in worshiping God in this chapel. And we respectively beg to acknowledge that a large share of our prosperity as a congregation, is the direct result of the labors of our pastor.

Mr. Newell, it is almost superfluous to add that during your sojourn with us you have made a host of friends not only in Hope chapel, but in Plainfield at large. It could not be otherwise, as you have been with us in our sorrows and our joys, in our prosperity and adversity, and during the hard times just passed the details of your labors among us will never be known. And considering the amount of territory covered by the membership, we, the congregation of Hope chapel, respectfully beg to present you with this bicycle as a means to better enable you to carry out the good work amongst us.

Mrs. Newell, in the words of our motto "We welcome you to the hearts and homes of Hope Chapel people," trusting that the new sphere of life you have just entered upon may be one of unclouded happiness. As a token of our love and respect, we ask you to accept this tea set as a present at our hands.

After the reading of the speech the pastor made a few appropriate remarks.

The following committee had charge of the reception: D. McInnes, chairman, R. Gow, secretary, P. Rosebery, F. Pearse, Mrs. McInnes, Neal Head, A. Jackson, Mrs. Steward, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Bushby, and Mrs. Hanson.

Look Lifelike.

Two handsome cases are on exhibition at M. C. Dobbins' cigar store. One contains a small calf which was one of six at a birth. Its lifelike appearance is occasion of much note. The other one contains a rare collection of birds, with an exceedingly pretty wooded scene in the background. Both are the work of the late Charles K. Howlett, the celebrated taxidermist, who lived and was well known in Plainfield.

To Sell the Rockaway Valley Road.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company has foreclosed a mortgage against the Rockaway Valley Railroad Company, and United States Marshal Linsley Howe has served notice that he will sell at public auction July 15th the property and franchises of the company. The railroad runs through sections of Morris, Somerset and Hunterdon counties.

Adjudged Insane.

John Ryman, a laborer employed by J. F. Wilson, has been adjudged insane, and this morning Constables Samuel Taynor and Samuel Moore took him to the asylum at Trenton.

THE MODERN IDEA GIRL.

MISS BOWEN READS AN ESSAY ON WOMAN'S WORK.

Closing Exercises of Misses Scribner's and Newton's School—An Entertaining Programme Rendered.

The commencement exercises of Miss Scribner's and Miss Newton's school were held in the school building on LaGrande avenue Thursday afternoon. The programme opened with calisthenic exercises with clubs and wands, followed by a pleasing piano solo, "By the Brookside," by Miss Agnes Langhorne.

Miss Josephine Fitz Randolph read a very ingenious and original little essay, which rather partook of the character of a romance, on "The Man in the Moon."

Miss Ada D. Bartling followed with a recitation, "A Maying," a delicate bit of romance, which she rendered with sympathy, as did Miss Katharine Reinhart her humorous selection, "The Broomstick Train, or the Return of the Witches."

Essays by the graduates, Miss Marion Plummer Bowen and Miss Annie Kip Miller, were naturally the feature of the occasion. Miss Miller's subject was historical, "The Monastery the Symbol of Culture; the Castle the Symbol of Power." She drew a vivid picture of a mediaeval castle and of the contrast between the turmoil and ferocity of a feudal baron's life and the quiet of the cloister, where literature was nurtured and books preserved from the ravages of a turbulent age.

Miss Bowen discussed some of the problems of today under the title of "Shall Woman Go Out to Earn Her Bread or Shall She Stay at Home and Make It?" A woman's "vocation" in the old-time religious sense of the term, its modern usage, the college settlements; the important standing of the washing woman, whether in business or professional life, the compatibility of womanliness and independence, the reliability of women in business and the services rendered by working women's clubs, were some of the points touched upon.

The essayist duly honored the domestic side of woman's nature, expressing the opinion that woman should be able to make her bread as well as to earn it, and concluded that a girl's education should be broad in the truest sense, imbuing high intellectual culture and practical matters as well.

Between the essays a little music in the form of a violin solo was well rendered by Miss Blossom Fitz Randolph. The presentation of diplomas, by Miss Newton, followed.

Calisthenic exercises with dumbbells closed the first part of the programme, which concluded with a French play "La Latterie de Frankfort," with the following cast:

Felicite Hoffen, aubergiste	Harriet Goddard
Rosette, cousine de Felicite	Margaret Goddard
Perine, vielle servante	Sara Richards
La Marquise d'Oberstadt	Mary Anderson Reinhart
Amanda, femme de chambre de la Marquise	Bertha Zerega

The parts of the ambitious mistress of the inn and the somewhat overbearing Marquise were very well sustained, as were the less important, but amusing roles of Rosette, Perine and Amanda.

The young ladies who graduated expect to continue their studies during the next year in preparation for college.

NEEDED NO URGING.

Participants Willingly Respond at the Voluntary Sociable.

The parlors of the Congregational church presented a very pleasing appearance last evening, at the sociable given by the Ladies Aid Society.

The decorations consisted chiefly of roses, artistically arranged. An enjoyable programme was given, but instead of having the numbers announced, those who had been asked to assist in the entertainment came forward one after another, apparently quite voluntarily, and in a pleasant and informal way added their part to the evenings enjoyment.

The first number was a piano duet by Mrs. B. T. Barnes and Mrs. M. E. Dwight, Overture, "Egmont," by Mozart, which was very tastefully played, and much enjoyed. Little Miss Amiee Emmons came next, with a pleasing recitation, "Little Gustava." Miss Julia M. Bellnap played with much expression Thomi's plaintive "Simple Aveu," after which Miss Fannie Demorest gave a recitation, "Thora," with much spirit.

Miss Katherine Dwight followed with another recitation, entitled "Mary Ann," which greatly pleased the audience, and the programme was completed by another piano duet by Mrs. Barnes and Mrs. Dwight, a "Nocturne" from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream.

At the close of the entertainment ice-cream and cake were served by a bevy of white-robed young girls, while a busy hum of voices proved that the term "sociable" was no misnomer.

—You will find at Peck's summer hose of the sort that wear well on a wheel.

GAINED BY HARD EFFORT.

Women Advocates Worked Hard and Were Successful.

Plainfield has reason to congratulate herself over the passage by the Legislature of the amendment to the Constitution, restoring school suffrage to the women of the State, as this desirable result was largely brought about by the exertions of her citizens. The amendment must be submitted to the Legislature next to be chosen, and ratified by the people of the State, before it becomes a law, but there is every reason to hope that this desirable result will be accomplished.

The ladies of the committee returned from their last trip to Trenton on Thursday, much gratified with the result of their efforts. There was almost no opposition to the bill in itself, but the great difficulty lay in the fact that the Legislature had voted to undertake no new business at this special session. The ladies of the committee arranged matters so that some of their members were present each day of the present session—six days in all. They obtained three hearings from committees, besides many invertiews with individual legislators.

Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, of this city, and Dr. Mary D. Hussy, of East Orange, were present when the bill finally passed the Assembly, thirty-six ayes being recorded for it, and only one nay. Senator Voorhees, of Union county, Rogers, of Camden, Shiren, of Mercer, and Assemblymen Drake, of Jersey City, Codding, of Westfield, Robertson, of Paterson, Skinner, of Belleville, lent valuable aid in passing the measure.

Among those who signed the petition in this city were: Mayor Gilbert, ex-Mayor L. V. F. Randolph, A. D. Shepard, Roswell G. Hoar, Craig A. Marsh, E. W. Perkins, D. W. Pond, Isaac L. Miller, Mrs. Isaac L. Miller, Miss Kenyon, Miss Adeline Newton, Miss Julia Scribner, Dean Rodman, Dr. A. H. Lewis, Rev. Hobart Clark, Prof. H. M. Maxson, (superintendent of schools), Prof. Travell, Miss Harriet E. Delano, Miss S. Lena Bass, Miss A. M. Whitney, Miss Carrie B. Runyon, Miss Lena Tomlinson, Miss Caroline A. Barber, Miss Kate H. Marsh, Miss Julia A. Barber, Miss Ellen E. Niles, Miss Maria H. Eaton, Mrs. Charles Ryder, J. B. Bonnell, John L. Ludlum, Rev. Lee Ashley Grace, Mrs. Ruth Penfield, David Prescott Hall, Aaron M. Powell and many others.

Prof. Poland, State superintendent of schools, believes freely in the measure.

YOUNG AND OLD MINGLE.

Pleasant Sociable of Trinity Christian Endeavorers.

The social committee of the Christian Endeavor society of Trinity Reformed church arranged a pleasant social which was enjoyed last Friday in the Sunday-school room of the church. The Junior society of the church and the society from the German Reformed church were invited, but on account of it being the regular prayer meeting night for the latter, they were unable to be present.

The programme opened with a vocal solo by Wm. Holmes, which was an enjoyable feature. This was followed with a violin and piano duet by Miss Sadie Hand and Miss Mary Berg, that received hearty applause. A soprano solo by Miss Swain was appreciated, as was also another violin and piano duet. Mr. Holmes was prevailed upon to sing again. For the Junior society, Dora Wilson rendered a vocal solo, and Miss Isabella Edwards a piano solo.

Those present then joined in sociability, and the committee served all with excellent refreshments.

The little folks enjoyed themselves immensely and the older ones were pleased to have them present.

SAYS HE IS AN IMPOSTOR.

George Wilson Accused By the Newark Associated Charities.

A man answering the description of George Wilson, a blind man, who was steward of the Home for the Destitute Blind, which was opened on Washington avenue, in Elizabeth, in 1889, has been soliciting for a "Home" at Lyons Farms, and the superintendent of the Newark Bureau of Associated Charities says that he is an impostor. No such institution now exists in the State. The home which was started in 1889, did not last long. Two or three inmates, including Wilson and his wife, comprised the entire number of beneficiaries. At no time were there more than five who sought the benefit of the home.

To Shoot the Dogs.

The mayor of South Amboy has issued a proclamation enforcing the ordinance concerning dogs running at large. Owners are warned that all unlicensed dogs running about the streets without a muzzle will be shot after ten days' notice. The marshal shall be compelled to enforce the law.

YOUNG BOYS WHO ARE APT.

What Mr. Dalziel's Teaching Does For His Students.

Perseverance is the true road to success, and an apt illustration of this is shown in John Dalziel's Manual Training school which held its commencement exercises Thursday afternoon. Parents and friends of the pupils filled the rooms on East Front street to overflowing. The programme consisted of an introductory talk by Mr. Dalziel, the principal, and the reading of the following original essays by their writers:

Paul C. Haynes, Funguous Disease of Plants; James Arnold, Drawing; G. D. Kyte, Manual Training; E. J. Smalley, Wild Flowers; D. S. Pond, Geography; W. F. Opdyke, Birds; H. R. Woltmann, A Glance at Geology; John G. Dalziel, Forest Trees.

Col. John Deitrich made an address to the students, recommending them to cultivate honesty and integrity as the only way to true manliness.

D. W. Pond then rose in his seat and said that although he had looked at the school with a most critical eye, all his objections had been done away with and he had nothing left except the most unqualified praise.

After the programme was over the visitors were invited to look over the work executed by the pupils, which was on exhibition. The carpenter work on one side of the room was very good. Perfect little models of a door, a window and two flights of stairs were especially praiseworthy.

In a room adjoining the lathe work was on exhibition, and a number of pretty designs were shown. In another room, work in clay modeling was exhibited, the head of a negro calling forth praise.

To Destroy the Beetles.

John R. Smith, professor of entomology at Rutgers college, and entomological expert of the State Board of Agriculture, located at Rutgers college, was in consultation on Tuesday at the Board of Works rooms, Newark, with Commissioner Joralemon.

The idea of the consultation was to devise a plan for saving the elm trees of Newark from the ravages of the elm leaf beetle, which has already begun its destructive work. Prof. Smith's plan consists in spraying the trees with a solution of arsenate of lead, made up of four ounces of arsenate of soda and eleven ounces of acetate of lead to 100 gallons of water, the whole forming an arsenate of lead which is said to destroy the insects.

The prescribed quantity, 100 gallons, Professor Smith said would be sufficient to spray four or five of the largest trees, and that it could be made at a cost of about twenty cents. The apparatus for spraying consists of a platform wagon, a number of barrels so arranged as to permit the use of a force pump with double nozzle discharge. The whole outfit can be provided for about $100, Mr. Smith said, and required three men to work it.

Hamilton Turner, the transportation manager for the New Jersey Christian Endeavor Union, has issued an itinerary of the New Jersey delegation to the Boston Convention. It is a neat pamphlet of twelve pages, and sets forth all the information needful. The side trips are outlined. The expenses of the trip to the convention is estimated at $24.50; this estimate is for the "Hotel Bartol." Delegates should send their applications to Mr. Turner as soon as possible. He puts in a plea for all to go with the State excursion. Mr. Turner reports that he has received 300 applications so far, and that they are coming in at the rate of about ten a day. The prospects are that there will be more than 500 from New Jersey. One of the features of the trip on the "City of Boston" will be the programme being prepared by President French. A beautiful map of Boston has been prepared by the committee of arrangements for the use of delegates. This will prove of great help to those who are not acquainted in the Hub City, in making their way to it. Mr. Turner will furnish these maps to delegates. The State headquarters of the New Jersey delegation have been assigned in the Mechanics hall, in a most desirable position. The Boston convention programme contains the names of the following Jerseymen: Rev. Isaac W. Gowen, New Durham, will lead the denominational rally of the Reformed Church in America; Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., president of Princeton College, will give an address upon "The Attractions of the Ministry to Educated Young Men;" and on Saturday, Bishop Alexander Walters, D. D., of Jersey City, will give an address upon "The Responsibility of the Afro-American Race in America."

Miss Sally Jacobus, formerly of Plainfield, is visiting Miss Sadie Hayes of East Front street.

A Good Suggestion.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—John Davies of this city, took a severe cold and suffered pain through the back and kidneys. His physician pronounced his case gravel, and failed to help him. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was recommended, and after taking two bottles he considered himself cured. It has never failed in this or urinary troubles.

OVER THE MOUNTAIN.

Closing Exercises at the Washingtonville School.

The commencement exercises of the Washingtonville and Green brook schools took place at the Mary E. Wilson chapel at Washingtonville last Friday. The chapel was filled by the friends of the scholars, and they heartily appreciated the exercises, which displayed the proficiency of the teaching which is inculcated into the students:

Greeting Song	School
Work Conquers	Green Brook School
My Time Table	Emma Wersing
Dorothy's Opinion	Anna Smith
The Robin and the Chicken	Mary Troiano
Ned's Present	Four boys
Battle Hymn of Republic	School
Roderick Lee	Cora Doty
The Mountain and the Squirrel.	Lizzie Wessing
When I'm a Man	Class
Weather Signals	Class
A Dog's Complaint	Eddie Spier
Don't Want to Play in Your Yard	Anna Smith
The Sick Doll	Dialogue
Dip the Oar	School
Where Boys Want to Live	School
Putting Up the Stove	Stella Trust
How Girls Study	Dialogue
The Two Church Builders	Hattie Willis
Our Country	School
Abou Ben Adheim	Etta Gordon
Wearing of Caps	Dialogue
Cripple Ben	Nettie Wyckoff
The Force of Imagination—Dialogue,	Four girls Etta Ackor, Minnie Bicknell, Bessie Bullman, Annie Texler.
Calisthenic Class.	
Valedictory	Miss Mabel Walker

Robert Clark, Jr., president of the board of trustees, addressed the schools on the proper use of the education they had received. He urged them to make the best use of their time and talents, thus bringing a blessing to the community in which they might live.

Mrs. Stam and daughters, Misses Etta and Mabel, of Brooklyn, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Beeching.

John Riges contemplates studying law in Somerville.

Mrs. Higgins, formerly of Greenbrook school, will teach in the Valley next term.

Wm. Ackor, of New York, paid a flying visit home to attend the school exercises together with his friend, Herbert Langford.

JERSEY JUSTICE.

Polanski Gets Two Years for Licking His Wife.

The case of Polanski, the Hungarian who was arrested last Sunday for cruelly beating his wife, and also for assault on Policeman Dennis Carney, came up at Elizabeth today before Judge McCormick. Prosecutor Fred Marsh conducted the case and with the evidence of the witnesses produced by Chief Grant secured a penalty of two years at hard labor in State Prison for the foreigner, who neither had money or friends.

Hard Work to Find the Fire.

Chief Doane received a telephone message from W. P. Smith's residence at Netherwood at 12:30 today noon, informing him that there was a fire at Mrs. W. S. Darling's house on Belvidere avenue. The chief responded with the apparatus. Before he reached there box 27 was pulled, calling out the rest of the department. It was learned that the chimney was supposed to be on fire, but there was some difficulty in finding it, consequently there was no damage.

Out Today.

Harper's Bazar, published on June 15th, is distinguished by the variety and beauty of its summer toilettes, and men will find in its columns an article especially adapted to their needs, giving information about negligee costumes, and indicating how one may be perfectly comfortable and still shock no conventionality during the heated terms which we may expect. A story by Edith V. B. Matthews, entitled "Little Miss Busybody," is very bright, and has an original situation.

Young Firemen.

The East End Hook and Ladder Company, of Somerville, composed of boys between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, have applied for admission to the Fourth of July parade. They have a truck, drawn by horses, which they made themselves. It also carries an extension ladder.

Sent for Plainfield Experts.

The Bound Brook officials yesterday requested Andrew Gavett, supervising engineer of the sewers, to investigate the recently completed system in that town as to whether the work had been properly executed. H. C. VanEmburgh, who is his assistant, is making the investigation in Bound Brook today.

An Editor's Son Drowned.

Wescott Carpenter, the nineteen year old son of William Carpenter, editor of the Clinton Democrat, was drowned in a pond near his home this morning. He was fishing from a rock and accidentally slipped in. Before he could be rescued he was drowned.

For Marshals.

The following have been appointed marshals for the Fourth of July parade: Chief—Captain William Hand; first assistant—R. K. Case; second assistant—B. S. Braider.

A CAT THAT FOOLED THEM.

"Nicodemus," Winner of a Prize at the Recent Show, a "Ringer."

Bryan G. Hughes, who entered the "brindled Dublin tom cat Nicodemus" in the recent New York cat show, with a big pedigree attached to him, showing that he was descended from a cat the mummy of which was found in an Egyptian tomb, and putting the price of $1,000 on him, has confessed that the cat for which he has had offers of $2,000 is a fraud.

A few days before the cat show Mr. Hughes was sitting in a bootblack's chair on the Bowery, when a colored boy sauntered up and said:

"Say, boss, do you want to buy a cat?"

Mr. Hughes remembered that mice had been eating up his paper boxes, and he gave the boy 10 cents to take the cat down to his factory and show the animal where the mice could be found.

But the cat was too silly to be of any use as a mouser.

"I guess he must be an ornamental cat," said Mr. Hughes to his brother. "At any rate, he isn't useful. Perhaps he's meant to be looked at. Let's enter him at the Cat Show."

And so they paid the $1 entrance fee and made up a long pedigree for him, put some flowers on the cage and tagged him as for sale at $1,000.

"The names in the pedigree sounded fine," said Mr. Hughes. "We made it up as we went along. All the experts crowded round the cage and admired him. They put their heads on one side and said, knowingly: 'Yes, I see his granddam was Coleslaw, out of Cabbage, and you can't beat that blood, my boy.' Of course Coleslaw and Cabbage were names we invented. Then they came around and wanted to buy the cat, and he was awarded a third prize.

"Since the show closed I have been bothered to death with offers for him. I have had checks for $1,000 and $1,500 thrust in my face. I have refused them all, because I am not in the bunco business and don't propose to cheat any one. At the same time I was a little modest about confessing that I had fooled every one, for I don't want to be made unnecessarily unpopular.

"All I want is permission to live a quiet life in my own simple way. I want the cat experts, the cat mongers and the cat fanciers to leave me alone. I'm an honest man, and they can't have my ten-cent cat for $2,000. That is final. If any more people come around bothering me with their old money I shall not be responsible for the consequences.

"This is a full and complete 'own up,' and it is final. I want it to be believed. Any one who questions my veracity must take the consequences.

"It seems to me, though, from the offers I've had, that there must be a cat famine in New York and a chance for some one to go into the cat business."

FAREWELL TO FURBELOWS.

The Latest Lamp Shades Are Models of Simplicity and Safety.

The over elaborate lamp shade has had its day. Fashion now decrees a shade simple to severity, whose contracted dimensions are in quaint contrast to the widespread flounces and furbelows of its predecessors. The new shades are of paper or silk plainly drawn over a smooth surface, and are hand painted. They are finished at the top and bottom with a prim quilling of narrow satin ribbon, and look precise and Quakerfield to a degree, after all the laces, chiffons and flower wreaths which have clustered about lamps for the last few seasons.

Ambassador Bayard's Tip.

A dozen newspaper men went down to quarantine to meet Ambassador Bayard. The newspaper men decided not to frighten him by a combined onslaught, and appointed one of their number to do the interviewing. The delegate, it happened, bears the time honored name of Smith. Calling one of the junior assistant stewards, Mr. Smith handed him his card, with the request to take it to Mr. Bayard, at the same time dropping a dime and a nickel as a tip into the boy's outstretched hand.

The lad hurried away, while the reporters awaited the issue with complacency. In a few minutes he returned and extended the card and the money with these words:

"Mr. Bayard sends his compliments to Mr. Smith, and desires to state that while he has the honor of the acquaintance of many Mr. Smiths, he does not remember any Mr. Smith who owes him 15 cents."

"W—what!" demanded the newsgatherers in a body. "What in the name of Horace Greeley have you done?"

"Why, I gave Mr. Bayard the card and the 15 cents as you told me to do, and told him that you sent them. That's all," replied the boy calmly.

Not in a Position to Offer Inducements.

Soon after the outbreak of the Cuban insurrection an American newspaper determined, as did some others, to send a special correspondent to the seat of war. The journal in question had been getting some live reports from its regular correspondent at a point in Florida, and the special correspondent was ordered to stop at this point and take the Floridian to Cuba with him. In a day or two the telegraph editor received the following message from the special:

"Our correspondent here seems very much disinclined to go to Cuba with me."

The editor was determined not to have his plans balked, and sent this:

"Our Florida correspondent must obey orders and go to Cuba with you. Offer any reasonable inducements."

Not long afterward the following reply, which disturbed the equilibrium of the office for a week, was received:

"Our correspondent here refuses point blank to go to Cuba with me except upon one condition, and that is, that I marry her. I have one wife already and I am afraid the war will be over before I can get a divorce. Answer quick."

The Constitutionalist.

A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED AT

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Terms—$2.00 per year.

A. L. Force, Publisher and Proprietor.

The favorite son candidates are beginning to loom up.

If you live in the borough and love your dog, muzzle him.

Elizabeth is enjoying everything that goes with the trolley, even to the accidents.

Levi P. Morton is a nice man, but he is too old to become the President of the United States.

The latest thing in trusts is a syndicate formed for the control of ice in the big cities. Next!

When the boy leaves school let him take up a line of work that his own inclinations recommend.

The editor of the Newark Advertiser must feel like dropping into a hole and then drawing the hole in after him.

Civil service rules often have the effect of keeping unqualified men in office as well as keeping unqualified men out.

Both Dunn's and Bradstreet's weekly trade reports of last week give voice to increasing prosperity throughout the country.

New Jersey may not be the voting home of all the great men of the country, but it is the summer home of the most of them.

The population of Paterson is 97,890, and thereby her hopes of being able to be placed in the list of first-class cities are shattered.

The Common Coencil of New Brunswick met for the ninth time last night to organize, but were unable to break the deadlock.

Young men ought to be ashamed who want to find somebody, or something, to do for them what they ought to do themselves.—The Advance.

The Elizabeth Journal publishes an item about a tramp being robbed and still possessing $15 in cash. He must have been of an extraordinary breed.

The socalled amateur bicycle riding at the National circuit meets of the L. A. W. is, in the main, a farce, and an injustice to the genuine amateur rider.

The Jersey Central reports an increase in net earnings for the month of April of $135,000. This is an evidence of increasing prosperity among Jerseymen.

The Democratic party are in need of no better campaign material for the fall elections than some of the editorials published in the Courier-News the past few days.

Senator George W. Ketcham has instituted a libel suit against the New York World, who charged him with making false returns of his taxes in Newark and New York.

The announcement of adjournment sine die was greeted with loud applause by the members of the Legislature. This demonstrates that after all they know a good thing when they hear it.

The Legislature did at least one good thing before adjourning when they confirmed ex-Gov. George C. Ludlow as Supreme Court Judge. All other nominations made by the Governor were rejected.

Polanski licked his wife on Cottage place six days ago, and this morning was sentenced to serve two years in State prison. At that rate Jersey justice will soon become as celebrated as Jersey lightning.

New York State courts have decided that artificially colored vinegar can no longer be legally sold in that commonwealth. New York courts rule that lots of things cannot be sold, but they are sold just the same.

The report comes from New Brunswick that county officials are making a thorough investigation of the jail delivery which took place yesterday. It would have been to the credit of the officials if they had made the investigation long ago.

The credit of securing the passage of a joint resolution in the Legislature whereby women expect eventually to secure the extension of ballot in school elections is largely due to the efforts of Plainfield women, who have worked persistently and logically in forming public sentiment in that direction.

What will the fanatics say to the sermon preached by Rev. J. L. Scudder, of Jersey City, in which he says that bloomers are unbecoming and will doubtless be replaced by knickerbockers.

The first issue of The Irvington Record under the editorship of Newton Woodruff has made its appearance. Mr. Woodruff was formerly connected with The Summit Herald. Under his management The Record should thrive.

It is greatly to the credit of the Republican party that it has so many men who are acknowledged to be thoroughly fitted for the presidency. A party so well supplied with first-class leaders is sure to succeed.—Courier-News.

But how about the New Jersey Republican Gubernatorial nomination.

There is no longer any question or doubt as to whether or not John L. Sullivan, ex-pugilist, can be classed among the true exponents of the histrionic art. He is to have another farewell tour, and this brands him as an actor. No further evidence is necessary.

The alleged police station in this city is a disgrace to Plainfield, and there can be no worse punishment to a violator of the laws than to lock him or her in one of its whitewashed, badly ventilated, three by six cells for a night when the thermometer is chasing the century mark.

Republican Senators opine that they can continue the special investigating committee without special authority from the body of which they are a part. Just at present the G. O. P. legislators are having everything their own way. But there is a day of reckoning coming. And it can't come too quick.

It is a great thing to be a country editor this time of the year, when it is remembered that he is made the judge of "John Jones' first peas raised in his own garden," Peter Pumpkins early potatoes, and, in fact, all of the early vegetables of the neighborhood of which he may be the mental sponsor.

The financial outlook in Clapp & Company's weekly market letter is summed up as follows:

> The motto on the silver dollar is being emphasized by the courageous men of field, factory and finance. Political and commercial pessimists offer their stock of woes and difficulties to a people too busy making money to hear or heed. The ripening harvest begins to call for the few who still stand idle in the market place.

The Prohibitionists yesterday nominated Henry W. Wilbur, of Vineland, for Governor. The platform declares for the abolition of the liquor traffic, in favor of woman's suffrage and arbitration between employes and employers, and then unmercifully scores the outgoing Legislature as one completely surfeited with corruptness.

Lady Henry Somerset yesterday made an address before the National British Woman's Temperance Association in London in which she stated that American women are among the most thoroughly equipped and best known reform workers of the world. Lady Somerset spoke the truth, which must be recognized by all observers of current events.

Elizabeth, Rahway and some of the smaller towns are now talking about celebrating the glorious Fourth. Plainfield was the first town in this section of New Jersey to broach the matter of observing this natal day, and her celebration will outthunder all the others. The advice of The Press to the other towns is to shut up shop and come to the Colorado of the East.

There is but little question but what the fire department of the borough needs an assistant chief, since it has been decided to establish a company at Bull Frog city, the work devolving upon Chief Fairchild will be at times too much. The Borough Council in recognizing this fact could make no better selection than to name Julius J. Stahl as Mr. Fairchild's assistant.

Elizabeth councilmen are apparently built on the economic basis. They have prepared a dog pound in the rear of the city hall, where they propose to gasocute the mongrel curs. But the property owners who reside near the place where it is calculated to assassinate the canines have entered a vigorous protest against the consummation of such plans, on the grounds, no doubt, that the ki yis of terriers will be more than they can stand and preserve a clear conscience.

> ■We acknowledge the receipt of a pretty decorated cup and saucer that holds a good big cupful as a memento from the sewer committee. Thanks.—Dunellen Call.

Unfortunately for the generosity of The Daily Press the samples of the raw sewage and its effluent from the South Framingham beds, which were the gift of Councilman Westphal, were poured into the gutter the other day. Otherwise we should have certainly invited Editor Day to bring down his "pretty decorated cup and saucer that holds a good big cupful," and imbibe some of the before and after, with the hope that such a proceeding would permit him to inculcate some practical experience into the Dunellenites.

The seventh statistical report of the Insterstate Commerce Commission for the year ending June 30, 1894, has just been submitted. The total railway mileage in the United States on June 30, 1894, was 178,708, an increase during the year of 2,247 miles. The increase during the previous year was 4,897. The percentage of increase during 1894 was less than for any preceding year for which reports have been made to the commission. The number of roads abandoned was sixteen. The total mileage of all tracks was 233,533 miles.

Reports from the seacoast give promise of a very profitable season. From Ocean Grove we learn that more houses had been rented up to the 18th of June, and at better prices, than last year at the same period, and that the demand has been for the better class of houses. From Long Branch it is reported that the arrivals of cottage residents during last week, at that place and in the vicinity, far outnumbered any previous year for the first week in June. The greater part of the city people who own cottages along the ocean front are said to be occupying them two weeks earlier than usual.—True American.

The nomination of ex-Governor Ludlow to the Supreme Court was a masterpiece of policy on the part of Governor Werts. Notwithstanding his nomination of a Republican in the person of Mr. Gummere, the Senators stood ready to defeat the confirmation of a Democrat in the place of Mr. Reed, and would have defeated any other Democrat than Governor Ludlow. His fitness for the position; his great record as Governor in an era most trying and under conditions most perplexing; and the high and honorable stand which he had taken in State matters would have made his rejection an insult to the best people of the State.—True American.

> The Democrats in the Legislature form only a small minority, but they have outwitted the Republicans in policy and tactics on several occasions. Some people are slow to learn the tricks of the politicians. It is hard to beat an unscrupulous politician. Watch and see if Kelsey and others don't go scot free.—New Brunswick Home News.

In the same column with the above editorial the editor of The Home News says that he has been in the newspaper business twenty-five years. How any sane man can have been observing the ways of politicians for a quarter of a century, and then speak of the present Republican Legislative manipulators as being slow at learning the tricks of politicians, is a mystery. The Daily Press felt sorry for Mr. Boyd when Collector Price slapped his mouth, but such a break as this is really worthy of more sympathy than the assault could possibly create.

> New Brunswick with 20,000 population has eighty-one applicants for liquor licenses, the most of which will be granted. Plainfield and North Plainfield, with an equal number of people, have eighteen licensed places. There is some little difference.—Plainfield Daily Press.

Yes, there is a big difference. And this may account for the fact that, in New Brunswick, they assault editors for telling the truth; that they deadlock their City Council after the people declared against partisan politics of the old, corrupt school; that about the hardest place in all New Jersey to work reform is this same city of New Brunswick. But the facts are that the old regime is about ended, and though its death throes are violent and its struggles painful to witness, the final collapse is near at hand, and with this collapse there may come a revision of the number of licenses, say on the Plainfield basis.—Elizabeth Daily Journal.

The one hundred and nineteenth Legislature adjourned without day at 3:30 yesterday afternoon, having passed all the bills recommended by the select committee, many of them the second time despite the objections of the Governor, with the exception of the bill requiring that all applications for pardons shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court of Pardons for thirty days previous to action upon them. This bill was vetoed by the Governor, and the Republican Senators decided not to take further action. The closing scenes in the Senate took on a dramatic phase when Senator Voorhees was privileged to read a statement from the Comptroller showing what a saving had been made in the expenses of the State by the passage of the new appropriation bill. There had been so many different estimates made and so many questions asked that the statement was listened to with much interest.

The bill, as it now goes to the Governor, foots up $2,295,567, which includes all the ordinary and extraordinary expenses. In 1894 the expenditures, including ordinary, extraordinary and special appropriations, were $2,189,184.75. A dozen different estimates have been made of the effect of the bill upon the States finances.

The New Jersey Editorial Association has arranged to spend next week at Spring Lake. If anyone deserves a rest, it is the editors.

The gold reserve in the Treasury is now within $300,000 of the hundred million mark, and bond syndicate have yet to pay in $7,000,000.

Desire for a borough government seems to be contagious just at present among Union county people. Locust Grove is the latest community to agitate the subject.

Russell Sage evidently rather pay fees to lawyers than to give the man who saved him from going heavenward in a thousand pieces a mere bagatelle of his fortune.

The dickering which is going on between Zimmerman and Johnson, the bicyclists, for a match, resemble pugilistic preliminaries more than true sportsmanlike negotiations.

> Any man who will take the trouble to drive to Summit and inspect the sewage beds will not be long deciding whether they will be an ornament or a nuisance.—Dunellen Call.

No one claims that they will be an ornament, but gentlemen who have thoroughly and extensively studied the question state that they are not a nuisance. That is sufficient.

The pen is no longer mightier than the sword, so it seems in the opinion of the late lawyer Legislature. They took good care not to lower the appropriations of the Judiciary, but rather to increase the same, though the appropriations for the newspaper[illegible] who are the only medium of in[illegible] tion for the masses, was lopp[illegible]

The Society for the Improvement of Speech should try to formulate some plan by which a man can think of a good big chunk of effective repartee at the moment when he stands in most need of it. As it is now, we think of smart things we might have said several hours after the other fellow has reached his home and gone to bed.—Evening World.

The adage, "Turn about is fair play," is somewhat aged, but nevertheless a true one. Recognizing the aptness of this axiom and also the fact that newspaper men are continually proclaiming the good qualities of other men, The New York World has commenced a series of portraits and biographies of New Jersey editors, one of which will be published each day.

Members of the Chicago Board of Education do not object to teachers riding to and from school on bicycles. One of them, A. S. Trude, thinks "it would be downright tyranny, just at the time when every other woman is riding a wheel, or trying to, for a few men to get together and say the teachers shall not ride to or from school. My observation is that women who have wheels at their heels are not troubled with them in their heads."

The Board of Education of Plainfield has made an important change in the system of penmanship to be taught in the future. Instead of the old Spencerian, the vertical system will be adopted. It is claimed that the new way is more practical, legible and hygienic, because the pupil instead of sitting sidewise at the desk as in the old way, sits squarely in front and develops both sides of the body alike. The established or Spencerian hand used by the older scholars will not be changed.—Exchange.

C. B. Trimmer and John F. Christ, of Roselle, who were arrested in this city Sunday for riding bicycles on the sidewalk, threaten to appeal from the decision of the city court that imposed a fine upon them. The only appeal they can make is to the Supreme Court by certiorari, and when they learn this fact their inclination for appeals will probably cease. The city court decisions are peculiarly protected and it costs considerable money to upset them—considerable more than the Rosellites will care to expend.

After all, Senator Voorhees and Counsel Corbin were probably wiser than they thought when they reported that the judiciary expenses could not be curtailed in this State. For there is no doubt that if the laws passed by the Legislature are not to be published for the enlightenment of the people, that litigation will be greatly increased. Farmers living a dozen miles from the county seat are not going to drive that distance and spend a half day reading the copy on file. Such a recommendation and such a system of promulgating the laws means money in the pockets of the lawyers, and danger to the liberty of those who may violate law in ignorance.—Somerville Unionist-Gazette.

Getting Ready to Move.

A. M. Vanderbeek is having the old postoffice building cleaned, preparatory to the removal of the First National Bank, July 1.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

MERITED REWARD.

SALES OF LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Unequalled in the History of Medicine. Honesty, Excellence, Faithfulness Fitly Rewarded.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

Never in the history of medicine has the demand for one particular remedy for female diseases equalled that attained by *Lydia E. Pinkhams* Vegetable Compound and never in the history of Mrs. Pinkhams wonderful Compound has the demand for it been so great as it is today. From Maine to California, from the Gulf to the St. Lawrence, come the glad tidings of woman's suffering relieved by it; and thousands upon thousands of letters are pouring in from grateful women, saying that it will, and *does* positively cure those painful

Ailments of Women.

It will cure the worst forms of female complaints, all ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration, falling and displacements of the womb, and consequent spinal weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the change of life.

Every time it will cure

Backache.

It has cured more cases of leucorrhœa by removing the cause, than any remedy the world has ever known; it is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills

work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick-headache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is frequently found of great value for local application. Correspondence is freely solicited by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., and the strictest confidence assured. All druggists sell the Pinkham's remedies. The Vegetable Compound in three forms, — Liquid, Pills, and Lozenges.

Scotch Plains and Fanwood.

The Uniform Rank, K. of P., arrived Sunday afternoon with a large and effective rank to decorate the graves of Frank Hossinger and James Buckley, former members of that organization.

Children's Day was celebrated Sunday evening in the Methodist church before a crowded audience of the members of that and the Baptist church, which omitted their usual service to enable its members to take part. The exercises were as follows: Organ voluntary, Miss Baker; opening chorus, school; Scripture lesson; recitation, Maggie Colins; solo, Minnie Meyer; Scripture lesson; dialogue, Emma Angler and Sadie Johnston; recitation, Henry Meyer; dialogue, six girls; recitation, Ferdinand Meyer; dialogue, five girls; solo, Herbert Mooney; recitation, John Magnese; address, Dr. Parks, interspersed with singing by the school and congregation; doxology and benediction.

The Episcopal church was visited by Rev. T. Logan Murphy and a boy choir on Sunday. The exercises were very much appreciated by the large audience present from Fanwood and Plainfield.

The Misses Hayes, of Fanwood, start on an ocean excursion of some weeks duration on Saturday, the 22d inst.

The public school will hold a reception on Wednesday evening to close the year, at Excelsior hall in Scotch Plains. An attractive programme has been prepared, and it will prove a pleasant occasion.

Dunellen Affairs.

Daniel Allen and family spent Sunday with friends in Bound Brook.

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Staats, spent Sunday in Bloomsbury.

John Williams, of LaCrosse, Wis., is the guest of George W. Churchill.

S. R. Baldwin, of Sidney, is visiting at the home of W. H. Cole.

B. F. McGovern returned this afternoon from Easton, where he has been visiting friends.

Miss Carlotta Williams left yesterday for her home in Middlesex, N. Y., where she will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Todd, of New York, are visiting the Rev. A. F. Todd.

Mrs. James Todd is entertaining her sister, Mrs. W. C. Snow, of Palatka, Florida.

Miss Mary Winner returned to her home in Pennington after spending several days with her sister, Mrs. A. B. Nelson.

Harry Hull, of Sing Sing, spent yesterday at the home of Mrs. W. H. Slape.

Charles A. Anthony has returned to his home after spending several weeks at North Tonawanda, N. Y.

A Saturday Runaway.

A horse belonging to Neuman Bros., grocers, ran away Saturday afternoon while one of the clerks was delivering goods on Watchung avenue. The horse ran down Fifth street to Washington avenue, where the rig collided with a telephone pole, and was brought to a standstill. The damage however was slight.

LET THE EAGLE SCREAM.

FOR PLAINFIELD WILL HAVE A GREAT CELEBRATION.

The General Committee Meet Again and Hear Favorable Reports—Organizations Who Will Parade.

Another meeting of the general committee for the Fourth of July celebration was held last Monday in Red Men's hall.

The attendance was excellent, though not quite as large as on former occasions, but the enthusiasm was evident on all sides. Chairman Nash called for the reports of the subcommittees, the first being the executive. Charles Ulrich, chairman, gave an outline of what had been done, which showed conclusively that this most important committee are doing all they can to make the event a success. They asked for hearty co-operation from all.

The parade committee reported through Amos Andrews, chairman, that details of their work had been looked after and that a line of march had been arranged, but were not quite ready to make it known. Mayor Gilbert stated that the committee on collections were busy and that, in all, about $700 had been raised.

The printing committee had no report to make as yet, for they have had nothing to do especially thus far.

T. J. Carey, for the finance committee, said that he was unable to make a report at that time.

Mr. Nash requested all lodges that were going to parade to report to the parade committee.

Under the head of new business Mr. Ulrich moved that all societies that were not going to parade be asked [illegible] contribute. It was carried.

Amos Andrews made a motion [illegible] all church bells be rung at midnight of the Fourth, sunrise, noon and sunset.

Mr. Ulrich objected very much and thought all noise ought to be made in the day time. Mr. Bauersachs [illegible] objected, because he thought everyone would need the rest. The motion was carried, however.

A motion by H. G. Adams that a militia company be invited to parade was lost, and Capt. George Edwards said that he would have eighty cadets present that would do as good as any National Guard company.

Capt. Hand threw out a few suggestions in regard to all being prompt in getting into line, and when so to keep the line well closed up.

The subject of having souvenir badges was discussed, but the committee did not think it advisable to buy them unless they could see their way clear to pay for them. The matter was finally referred to the committee on printing.

An adjournment was then made for one week and the various committees met to transact business pertaining to their departments.

The following organizations have reported that they would parade: Crescent Wheelmen, Unity, Perseverance and Crescent Divisions Knights of Pythias, Queen City and Plainfield Lodge, I. O. O. F., Sons of Veterans, Franklin and Somerset Councils, J. O. U. A. M., Paugh-Caugh-Naugh-Sinque and Miantonomoh Tribes, I. O. R. M., C. Y. M. L., T. A. B., C. B. L., [illegible] O. H., Stone Square Lodge, F. and A. M., Plainfield Gesang and Turn Verein, and G. A. R. Posts.

Reminiscences of Stevenson.

Andrew Lang wrote some brief reminiscences of Stevenson shortly after the latter's death. He apologized for the poverty of his material, and said that the only men qualified for this task were Sidney Colvin and Edmund Gosse. Mr. Gosse has now written his "Personal Memories of Stevenson," and they will appear in the July number of the Century. He records, among other things, that Stevenson was long proposing to write a life of the Duke of Wellington, and relates "a splendid dream of romance"—a grotesque fancy—which Stevenson had of an organized system of hotel piracy on Sundays in the heart of London, which he unfolded with a most convincing air. Mr. Gosse calls him not only "the most exquisite English writer of his generation," but "the most unselfish and most lovable of human beings."

Lieutenant Darling Insane.

First Lieutenant George H. Darling, of Company C, Phil Kearny Guards, Third Regiment, became violently insane yesterday, in Elizabeth and was removed to the Morris Plains Asylum. Lieutenant Darling has been a member of the Phil Kearny Guards about twenty years, and was one of the best-drilled and most popular men in the service. He is a brother of ex-Captain of Police Adam C. Darling, of New York city.

Born on the Fourth.

Mr. Baker, of East Fifth street, will celebrate the eighty-second anniversary of his birthday on July Fourth, and the event will be of more interest to him this year then ever as the citizens are making special arrangements to celebrate the day in a manner that will never be forgotten.

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall st., New York.

ADDRESS TO THE PATRIOTS,

NOT OF '76 BUT OF '95, AND RIGHT IN PLAINFIELD.

Fourth of July Celebration Executive Committee Outline Their Plan of Making the Natal Day a Big Success.

The Executive Committee appointed by the chairman of the General Organization to look after the affairs of the celebration on the Fourth of July has begun its work. It enters upon these labors fully appreciating the importance of all that devolves upon close attention to the many details. The chairman wishes to call the attention of the General Organization, and the citizens of Plainfield and North Plainfield, to the objects and results to be obtained by a fitting and successful exhibition on that day. The proposal to celebrate in a becoming manner the day that commemorates the Declaration of Independence awakens patriotic feelings in the breasts of all lovers of liberty, and recalls the sacrifices made by our forefathers. To perpetuate the name of Washington and to guard more closely the pr[illegible]pts laid down by the first Continental Congress is the first motive that urges us to this action. To the business men and residents of the city we wish to direct a few words and add a few suggestions.

Plainfield's population is far above the average of any other city in the State, in intelligence, wealth, and social position. Its location is the pride of her citizens. Her business buildings and residences surpass many towns of greater size. Her stores are models of commercial progress. Goods can be purchased here as cheaply as they can be bought in New York or other cities. Her building sites are the finest within a radius of 100 miles of New York, and offer every advantage to purchasers; and her water has no superior, and is seldom equalled.

Facilities for transportation are unsurpassed. Many public improvements are already made, and many others are contemplated. Society here is of the best. Schools and other institutions are numerous, and have reached a high degree of excellence. Churches of all denominations boast of a large attendance and flourishing congregations, and their pulpits are filled with men of exceptional ability. While Plainfield is chiefly a residential city, there are many who are attracted here who must be provided with employment. The city already has several large manufacturing plants which engage operatives of a high class, who are earnest in their efforts to secure homes for themselves and families.

With these conditions so plainly evident, it must appear to all who are interested in the growth and importance of the place that with concerted effort much can be done to bring the advantages so exclusively our own before a large number of people who will visit our city on the day of our celebration.

Therefore we recommend that every business be fully represented in the display which is to be made. That the several industries put forth an effort to exhibit their products by floats, wagons and other devices, and the various organizations will fully demonstrate the patriotic sentiments that they have already expressed, and make a creditable showing. And it is important that every citizen should call attention to friends living out of town and invite them to be present on that day and observe the varied interests of our city.

All our citizens should appropriately decorate their homes and business places. All are requested to contribute as liberally as their means will allow This committee will see to it that sufficient police protection will be given, and will urge the city authorities to have all the streets which will be traversed by the parade, in good condition.

The features of the day as thus far outlined will be:

In the morning, parade of organizations; business representations; military companies; trade displays, etc.

In the afternoon, public outdoor meeting; orations and other patriotic features.

In the evening, fireworks and band concerts.

We urge every committee to use the closing days and make the most of ther time to insure a pleasant day for all. (Signed)

Chas. M. Ulrich, Chairman.
A. E. Kenney, Secretary.

V. L. Frazee,	S. A. Ginna,
M. J. Cashen,	John Valiant,
L. G. Timpson,	F. A. Long,
Wm. Douglass,	J. E. Flannery.

SUMMER DANCES.

First of a Series Held in the Casino Last Night.

An ideal evening made the first of a series of informal subcription dances, which are to be held this summer in the Casino, a perfect success. The first of the series was held Monday, the second will be held on July 1st, and the third sometime during September. Rogers and Conde furnished the music. The room was well filled, and all expressed themselves as greatly delighted with the success of the evening. The committee in charge consisted of Howard W. Beebe, Fred W. Walz, and Laurens VanBuren.

Among those present during the evening were: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Reinhart, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Timpson, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Baker, Miss Gertrude Walz, Miss May Evans, Miss Shepherd, Miss Edith Smalley, Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Wharton, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hallock, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Miss Van Boskerk, Miss Stewart, Miss McClure, the Misses McCready, Mr. and Mrs. Evarts Tracy, Miss Gertrude Andrews, the Misses Waring, Mrs. M. I. Cooley, Miss Cooley, M[illegible] Sprague, Miss Miller, Miss Floren[illegible] Abbott, Miss Tracy, Miss Katheryn Yates, Miss Gertrude Baker, W. T. Murray, R. A. Beebe, Frank Sykes, E. M. Van Buren, Roger Erickson, J. H. P. Wharton, Irving West, L. E. Waring, J. N. Moore, O. G. Waring, Harry Munger, H. A. Patten, Dr. Ard, Fred. Place, McCready Sykes, George Schoonmaker, Walter Stewart, J. W. Kirkner, W. K. McClure, Clarence L. Murphy, Edward Field, W. C. Baker, F. G. Smith, George Smith, A. D. Shepherd, Jr., Samuel Hall, Richard Colburn, Walter Moore, Horace Moore, Peter Matthews, Mr. Billings, Everett Dwight, Mr. Henshaw, Albert Woltman, F. K. Fish, Jr., Fred Huntington, and James Murray.

MR. ISHAM FILES A BIG DEED.

His Holdings in Union County Are Transferred.

Henry H. Isham, the wealthy Brooklyn man who recently failed to get a judicial separation from his wife, had a deed recorded yesterday in the County Clerk's office at Elizabeth. It conveys all his land holdings in Elizabeth, with what he held in other parts of Union county, to Judge P. R. Gilhooly, of Elizabeth, for the consideration of $50,000.

The document is signed by Henry H. Isham and by his estranged wife, Juliet Calhoun Isham, a grandniece of John C. Calhoun. This record would indicate that a compromise and perhaps a reconciliation had been effected.

An attachment suit for $14,000 brought by John W. Cooper, of New York, against Mr. Isham's possessions in Elizabeth, is pending in the Union County Court. Mr. Isham was for some years president of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society, and helped to get several large industries to locate in Elizabeth.

Why Independence Day Is Celebrated.

Did you ever hear how it happened we celebrate July Fourth rather than some later day. For days the members of Congress had differed over the terms of the Declaration. As the hot summer weeks progressed, windows were opened, much to the delight of the mosquitoes and flies of a neighboring stable. The stockinged calves of Congressional legs were assailed daily by the diminutive combatants, until at last the persistency of the most stubborn member was worn out on the Fourth day of July. "Now that the struggle was over the members became hilarious in their good-nature." John Hancock dashed down his great signature in such shape "that George the Third might read it without his spectacles." "Now we must hang together, it was remarked. "Yes," said Franklin, "or we shall separately."—From "Colonial Philadelphia" in Demorest's Magazine for July.

Some Montclair People Indignant.

The writ of certiorari secured by a number of Montclair people through James M. Trimble, which has resulted in work upon the roads of the town being stopped for a year at least, has created much indignation. The work was stopped in some places after the road had been dug out, preparatory to laying stone. The writ has had the effect of restraining the Assessor from placing the $10,000 bond road appropriation in this year's tax levy, and from enjoining the treasurer from paying for any work.

MAKERS OF MERRY FUN.

DELIGHTFUL TIME IN MONROE AVENUE CHAPEL MONDAY.

Sweet Music, Fancy Drills and Ludicrous Sketches Make Up the Evening's Programme—The Participants.

It is not always the largest church that furnishes its congregation with the most enjoyable entertainments, and the Monroe Avenue chapel, although comparatively small in numbers, certainly has plenty of talent at its command and is able to arrange most delightful programmes, as was shown by last evening's entertainment in that church.

The programme opened with singing and prayer, after which Miss Grace King read a very interesting report of the Epworth League State convention to which she was a delegate. The electric lights were then turned out and the platform arranged for shadow pictures. The first "The Belle of the Kitchen" was represented by a large dinner bell on a table. "The Battle of Bunker Hill" consisted of two boys fighting, and the "Declaration of Independence" of a woman chasing a man across the platform with a broom. A series of pictures represented "A Hash House Conspiracy." The boarding house keeper persists in giving her boarders hash for breakfast, dinner and supper, while the boarders noticed that the old cat has disappeared. The awful consequences of eating the hash are shown and then the boarders unite and force the landlady to finish the cat hash to her great horror.

A piano solo was next artistically rendered by Mrs. Brown. The an[illegible]cement of a vocal solo by George [illegible]ns brought out a round of applause, and after he sang "Blige the Lady" as only he can sing it, the applause was deafening and he responded with another song.

The Harvesters, a very pretty drill arranged by Miss Charlotte Aldrich, followed. Those taking part in it were: Jessie Burt, Lulu Randolph, Emma Wright, Anna Wenzell, Alice Pugh, Helen Fulton, May Brower, Ada VanDoren, Charles Burt, Stephen Aldrich, Robert Lauremore, Will VanNess, Aaron Brower, Fred Sopher, George Whitley and Clarence VanDorn.

Rev. Mr. O'Donnell made a few remarks, after which the dialogue "The New Hat" was given. The cast was as follows: Mrs. Clipper, Miss Brower; Kitty Clipper, Miss Edith L. Burt; Aunt Hopkins, Miss Charlotte Aldrich; Katy, the maid, Miss Ada Wenzell; Mrs. Fastone, Miss Kitty Ackerman; Dora Fastone, Miss Amy Burt.

Kitty wishes a new bonnet and her mother tells her that if she has it her brother cannot have a new suit, but Kitty wants it very badly and it is ordered. Mrs. Clipper reads a letter for Katy, the maid, telling that her lover has sent her a bonnet. Aunt Hopkins appears on the scene and is wild to know whether the Jones' have mutton or lamb for dinner. A bonnet arrives which Aunt Hopkins supposes is Kitty's new one and examines it, but, seeing Kitty coming, hides it under the table. Kitty enters and is told of her new bonnet but before she can look at it Mrs. and Dora Fastone come to call. The question of bonnets is brought up and the visitors wish to see Kitty's new one. Aunt Hopkins takes the bonnet out of the box and puts it on Kitty. It is a most ridiculous one and the visitors are much amused. After they leave, Kitty discovers it is the one belonging to Katy and is broken hearted, and when Katy enters with the real bonnet Kitty sends it back and tells her mother that she does not wish a new one but will make the old one do.

Miss Brower made a very good mother, while Miss Edith L. Burt acted the part of the daughter to perfection. Miss Aldrich was splendid as the aunt, and Miss Ackerman and Miss Amy Burt was as sedate as their characters required. Miss Wenzell, also, was not lacking.

At the conclusion of the entertainment a unanimous vote of thanks was given to Miss Aldrich for her labors in training the children for the drill and her many successful parts.

Attacked By a Cow.

Mrs. Bartell Wormsey, of Union village, five miles from this city, was attacked by a vicious cow and quite seriously injurud Saturday afternoon. She was passing through a pasture lot in which the cow and a young calf were kept, when the bovine attacked and knocked her down with such force that she became insensible. Dr. Jones was summoned and administered to her injuries.

Use it in Time.

Catarrh starts in the nasal passages, affecting eyes, ears and throat, and is in fact, the great enemy of the mucous membrane. Neglected colds in the head almost invariably precede catarrh, causing an excessive flow of of mucous, and if the mucous discharge becomes interrupted the disagreeable results of catarra will follow, such as bad breath, severe pain across forehead and about the eyes, a roaring and buzzing sound in the ears and oftentimes a very offensive discharge. Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for these troubles.

VOWS AT HYMEN'S ALTAR.

AMEY ELIZA GREEN WEDDED TO REV. FRANK ST. JOHN FITCH.

Ceremony Solemnized in Grace P. E. Church, Rev. Dr. Rodman Officiating—Reception at the House Afterward.

The interior of Grace P. E. church was a scene of beauty last Monday, when Plainfield's society people gathered to witness the marriage of Miss Amey Eliza Green, daughter of Mrs. David Comstock Green, of Park avenue, to the Rev. Frank St. John Fitch, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The wealth and beauty of Plainfield was very much in evidence. Around the altar and chancel was the choicest decorations of flowers, that added lustre to the brilliant event. It was the work of the members of the Y. W. C. T. U., of which society Miss Green was president for four years.

Mrs. Freeman presided at the organ and the rendition of classic music from well known composers was perfect in every detail.

At eight o'clock the bridal party appeared, and as the familiar notes of Lohengrin's wedding march were heard, they proceeded up the centre aisle. The ushers were first, then came the maid of honor, Miss Louise Green, sister of the bride, followed by the bride leaning on the arm of Dr. Fitch, brother of the groom.

The bride being a brunette her beauty was charmingly set off by a dress of heavy white corded silk, trimmed with old point and duchesse lace, and wearing a tulle veil. Forming a striking contrast was her sister acting as maid of honor, she being a decided blonde gowned in pale Nile green, which was set off by the shower bouquet of pink roses which she carried.

They were met at the altar by the groom and best man, Rev. Charles W. Haines, of Washington, Warren county, brother of the groom, and Rev. Dr. Rodman, pastor of the church, who performed the impressive Episcopal ceremony. The bride was given away by her mother, Mrs. David Comstock Green. The party retired from the church while the sweet notes of Mendelssohn's wedding march were being played, and went at once to the bride's home, where a reception was given. The home was beautifully decorated with roses and greens. The bride received under a marriage bell of daisies. The veranda was decorated with greens and flowers and was also illuminated.

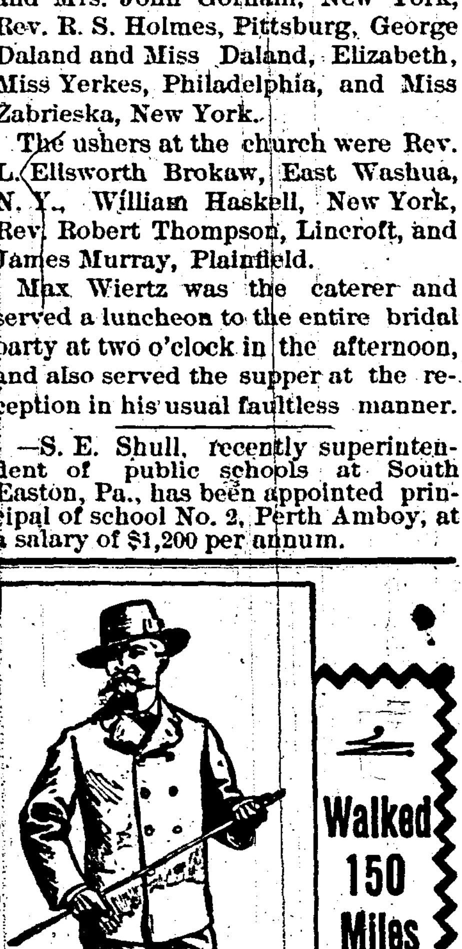
Those receiving were Mrs. David Comstock Green, Mrs. Orville Stillman, Mrs. DeGraw Moore, Dr. and Mrs. Fitch. In the library assisting Miss Louise Green, were Misses Margaret Fitch, Jean Yerkes, Mabel Wilder and Florence Abbott. The lucky one of this number to receive the bride's bouquet ring was Miss Green herself.

The guests from out of town were: Mrs. Orville Stillman and son, Westerly, R. I., Misses Brown, Corning, N. Y., Dr. and Mrs. Fitch and Mrs. DeGraw Moore, Orange, Miss Margaret Fitch, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Mr. and Mrs. John Gorham, New York, Rev. R. S. Holmes, Pittsburg, George Daland and Miss Daland, Elizabeth, Miss Yerkes, Philadelphia, and Miss Zabrieska, New York.

The ushers at the church were Rev. L. Ellsworth Brokaw, East Washua, N. Y., William Haskell, New York, Rev. Robert Thompson, Lincroft, and James Murray, Plainfield.

Max Wiertz was the caterer and served a luncheon to the entire bridal party at two o'clock in the afternoon, and also served the supper at the reception in his usual faultless manner.

—S. E. Shull, recently superintendent of public schools at South Easton, Pa., has been appointed principal of school No. 2, Perth Amboy, at a salary of $1,200 per annum.



Walked 150 Miles In 60 Hours

Edward Payson Weston

says—In my recent walk from New York to Albany, 150 miles in 60 hours, I subsisted entirely on

H-O Hornby's Oatmeal

without the use of any flesh food or stimulant. I personally selected H-O, because of its nutritious and digestible qualities.

Comfort, Cheer, Contentment.

These three C's are invaluable in life. To make sure of them all, use

Allcock's Porous Plaster

whenever you have a lame back, sciatica, stiff joints or any similar pain or ache.

If you Always insist upon having "Allcock's," you will never be disappointed.

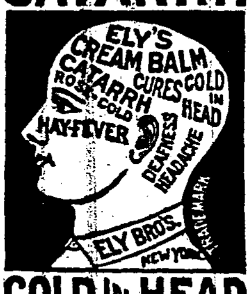
Allcock's Corn Shields,
Allcock's Bunion Shields,

Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

Brandreth's Pills

are a safe, reliable remedy for bilious headache and similar troubles.

CATARRH



COLD IN HEAD

ELY'S Cream Balm

Is quickly absorbed, cleanes the nasal passages allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from additional cold, restores the senses of taste and smell.

It will cure. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50c. at druggists or by mail. ELY BOTHERS, 56 Warren st., New York.

Townsend's Marble and Granite Works,

30 Somerset st., North Plainfield.

If you have not engaged your work I should be pleased to do it for you.

I buy only first-class Marble and Granite and do not sell unless at prices that will enable me to put up the work with credit to myself and justice to the parties purchasing.

I employ no agents and therefore am enabled to make a reduction in the price of my work to the customer, of the commission generally paid to agents.

I am under a very small expense in running my shop, myself and my son doing the larger portion of the work, and we personally attend to the setting of all work, and look upon business in this light, that Good Work and Good Material, at Fair Prices, is a standing advertise for my business, which will tend to build up trade, and I feel safe to warrant that no dealer can sell you the same work and same stock any cheaper than I can.

Hoping to be favored with your patronage, I am yours respectfully,

J. E. TOWNSEND, Manager.

Branch yard, Westfield, N. J.

Parlor Stoves

FURNACES, RANGES.

Tin and Sheet Iron Work.

HEATER WORK, TINNING, HARDWARE.

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OPPOSITE NORTH AVENUE.

Everything usually found in a first-class grocery.
Goods delivered free of charge.

Lewis B. Coddington,

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Large Covered Vans or Trucks. Goods delivered to any part of the U. S. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges resonable. P. O. Box 1. ☞Piano moving a specialty.

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141-145 North avenue.

ANCHOR LINE!

United States Mail Steamships Sail from New York Every Saturday for

GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY.

Rates for saloon passage by S. S. City of Rome $60 and upward. Other steamers, cabin $45 and upward. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin $[illegible] and $30; steerage $18. Drafts at lowest current rates. For further information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., or MULFORD ESTIL, 111 Park ave. 6 3 3m

Shetland Ponies For Sale.

Purest bred, sired by Toronto and Toronto by Montical, a successive prize winner at the horse shows. Toronto will stand for service for the season of 1895. Price $[illegible]5. For particulars as regards ponies inquire or write to MARTIN CALLAHAN, Man'r A. J. Cammeyer, Spring Hill, Farm, Berkely Heights, N. J. 6 6 4

CARNEY BROS.,

AGENTS,

135 West Front st.

Tinners,
Plumbers,
Gas Fitters,
Parlor Stoves,
Cook Stoves,
Heaters.

Grates and bricks for all kinds of stoves can be found here at Jobbers' prices. Bring your tinware mending to us. The best tinners, the best plumbers, and the best gas-fitters in this section. We use none but the very best of materials, and our work always gives satisfaction. Keys of all kinds are made here. Tinware made to order. Ranges, brick and portable furnaces. Sanitary plumbing.

E. B. MAYNARD,

PRACTICAL
BARBER AND
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204 PARK AVE.

Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting done at their residence. Shaving, Shampooing, etc., satisfactorily performed. f17tf

Wm. A. Woodruff,

Fire and Life

INSURANCE AGENT,

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corner Front St. and Park Avenue,

Plainfield, N. J.

Real Estate for Sale and Exchange. Money to Loan on Approve Security.

Sanitary Plumbing,

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Gas Fitting, Tin Roofing,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

I am prepared to do any of the above branches in strictly first-class sanitary and wormanship manner.

Having associated myself with the Master Members Association of New York City, I employ none but first-class mechanics and non-union men. I believe in every man running his own business, at all times and in all cases.

D. W. LITTELL,

No. 112 North Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

A. WOLFF,

Manufacturer of

CIGARS.

And dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, and smokers' articles, has removed from 23½ W. Front street, to 261 West Front street, one door east of Madison avenue and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally.

DIME

Savings Institution,

OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Is now receiving deposits payable on demand with interest. Money deposited on or before July 1, 1895, will draw interest from that date.

John W. Murray, President,
J. Frank Hubbard,
Elias R. Pope, Treasurer.

P. P. VanArsdale,

PIANO TUNER.

Instruments put in thorough order. Terms reasonable. Pianos and organs for sale and to let. Orders by postal, P. O. box 160, or left at Willett's shoe store, No. 107 Park avenue, will receive prompt attention. Residence 301 E. Front street, corner Elm street. jly19t

FUN FOR THE BLIND.

TAG AND SHINNY PLAYED WITH ALL THE ENERGY OF YOUTH.

A Specially Invented Typewriter Used in a New York Institution. Foot Ball, Leap Frog and an Occasional Rough-and Tumble Enjoyed By Blind Children.

It is a little uncanny to a man with eyes to receive attention from the blind.

To be met at the threshold by a polite, attentive little woman, with a sightless face, who hands you a chair, takes a sympathetic interest in you errand, and then sits down at the finest typewriter ever made to send your message in the mysterious raised letters of the blind to a sightless man upstairs; to have this man receive you with as much ease and courtesy as though he could see you and reap the benefit of the proverbial "first impression;" to see a couple of fresh faced little girls literally shining with cleanliness, and who have never seen the light of the sun, come bounding into the reception room at the touch of a bell; to follow these girls through long corridors past rooms where other blind girls and boys were taking music lessons, learning useful trades and plodding with marvelons patience over tasks that are tiresome even to people with sight; to receive courteous bows of recognition from men and women who know a stranger only by the touch of his foot upon the polished floors, and who have no idea of what a man or woman looks like; to see those girls march steadily ahead without groping their path like blind beggars on the street, but sauntering along with all the confidence in the world, and finding the person you wish to see particularly in a room filled with people makes one devoutedly thankful that God had given him sight.

A reporter of the New York Herald was led to this conclusion after visiting the New York Institution for the Blind.

At the time the reporter called, Mr. Babcock was in charge. Mr. Babcock is a hale and hearty old gentleman with the physique of a giant and the rosy complexion of an English school girl. After he has shaken hands with you the chief regret of your life seems to be that he cannot look in the glass and find out what a nice looking, amiable old gentleman he is.

"I am busy just at present," said Mr. Babcock, "and I must ask you to excuse me. But I'll send for one of our instructors in calisthenics, and he will give you an opportunity to observe for yourself."

He touched a bell, and almost on the moment a blind girl appeared and stood patiently awaiting instructions.

"Tell Mr. Rice that I would like to speak to him for a moment."

The girl was off in a jiffy, threading her way through corridors, up stairs, until she finally knocked at the door of a room where Mr. Rice was putting a class of girls through a course of muscular training. It appeared, upon inquiry, that blind children must be made proficient in a system of indoor training before they are permitted to indulge in outdoor games. It gives them confidence and self reliance. Educating the blind is very much like training acrobats for the circus. After the first feeling is overcome, feats that once inspired them with dread are accomplished with ease.

It was a wonderful sight to see the blind children at play on the beautiful lawn that is walled in from the street—to see them, romping around at leap frog, tag, shinny, playing horse, doing the broad jump, skipping rope, and even spinning tops with a skill that was simply astonishing.

It was difficult to believe that these little creatures could not see the sunshine or the faces of the merry companions in their games. In playing leap frog distances were judged by chips placed on the grass.

There are some children in the institution who can see a little—but a very little—and in making up games that involve a certain element of risk the instructors aim to utilize them to the best advantage in assisting others who are totally blind.

Tug of war is a game that blind boys especially enjoy. Five on a side is selected, and the struggle is watched—if such a word may be used in connection with the blind—with the keenest interest. The lads seem to know intuitively every point of the contest, and to follow each movement as closely as though they were in full possession of their sight.

In football the blind boys kick only for height and distance, following the ball by the sound it makes in its fall—and they seldom miss it. Like all other children they get into quarrels over their games, and if it comes to a fight a blind boy knows where to find his adversary and to plant a blow where it is calculated to do the most good.

Made Them All Yawn.

"Facial movements in utter strangers may often be influenced by those who are looking at them," one of three men who were going uptown in a Fourth avenue car the other night was heard to say.

"I do not believe it," rejoined one of his companions.

"You do not? Well, I think I can prove it to you," the first speaker said. "I believe I can make all of those opposite to us yawn quite easily. I will yawn once or twice and then you both yawn, and see what the effect will be." He thereupon yawned, making a slight noise to attract attention, and then his companions yawned. This they repeated and before the car had gone 200 feet every one opposite them had yawned, although prior to the first speaker's yawning no one had given any indication of being tired or sleepy.—New York Times.

Universalism is increasing notably in Maine. The State Convention of the denomination was held a few days ago and the reports for the past year showed considerable growth and prosperity.

HEAVY ARMOR WAS SMASHED.

One Shot Like These Could Sink Our Greatest Battleship.

That our new man-of-war Oregon could be sunk by a single shot has been proved by a most remarkable series of armor tests which the Navy Department recently made. And this single shot, moreover, need not be in the bow or stern of the mighty ship, where her armor is comparatively thin.

Right on the side, where her armor is heaviest, protecting the vital parts of the vessel near the water line with immense plates of Harveyized nickel steel, the impact of a single shot, it has now been shown, could crush in the side of the ship, probably sending her to the bottom. This mighty ship of 10,231 tons displacement, the largest war vessel ever constructed on this continent, a veritable colossus of the sea, which cost the Government millions of dollars and was supposed to be impregnable, is now known to be at the mercy of newly improved projectiles which can crush in her sides and rip off her armor like so much tin.

As a result of these tests important modifications will be made in the armament and construction of the new battle-ships and men-of-war. For once the armor men have got the worst of it. There has long been pending in the Navy Department a contest between the Construction Bureau and the Ordnance Bureau regarding the main batteries of the two new battle-ships.

The Construction Bureau is composed of the chiefs of the various naval bureaus, and hitherto they have favored 12-inch guns, while the Ordnance Bureau has been decidedly in favor of 13-inch guns. An inch is a small matter for two dignified bodies of men of this kind to quarrel about, but it means that in the present case the only way to settle the matter was by a practical test of armor versus guns.

And it would seem from the tests that have just taken place that the 13-inch gun has immeasurably shown its superiority to the gun that is only one inch smaller in the bore. The side armor of the Oregon could fairly well resist any 12-inch gun afloat, but an additional inch in caliber gives the victory to the gun and robs the Oregon of any claim to being able to resist the largest cannon on men-of-war.

GIANT ICEBERGS AT SEA.

They Are Made Picturesque by the Destructive Action of Ocean Currents.

Otto Nielsen, the Westernland's chief officer, as hearty an old salt as ever trod a quarter deck, declares that he never saw larger or finer bergs during the whole course of his experience than upon his last trip to New York.

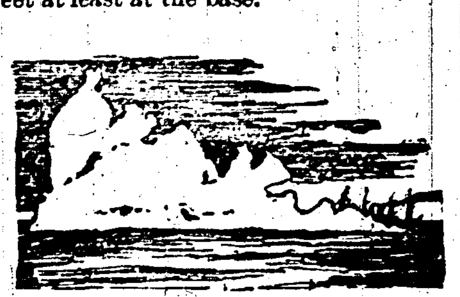
"We were approaching the ice circle off Newfoundland," he said. "Passing steamers had signalled us that lots of icebergs were drifting about, and we kept a sharp lookout. The day was foggy, and smashing into an iceberg in the dark is no joke, let me tell you.

"Finally the fog lifted, and the sun shone out bright and clear. As we were speeding along I noticed a white speck off the starboard bow in the distance. 'There she is!' I exclaimed.

"'What!' queried a timid passenger; 'do you call that little speck an iceberg?'

"'That's just what it is,' said I, 'and it's fully twenty miles away. It will be big enough when we get near enough to take it all in.'

"We approached the berg rapidly. It appeared to grow right out from the sea. What a sight it was! It had the shape of a pyramid 100 feet high and 600 feet at least at the base.

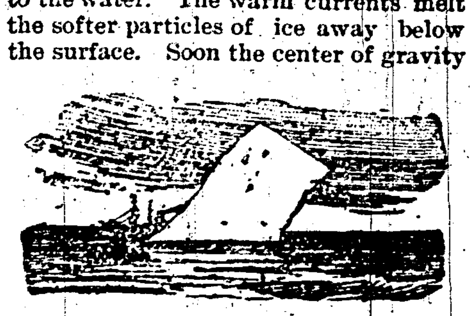


"The sun shone on it from the south, causing it to send forth dazzling rays, like some huge diamond resting in a bed of azure blue.

"Now, about icebergs in general. Few persons have any conception of their actual size. Only one-ninth part of their bulk is above water. A berg, then, showing up one hundred feet high would really be nine hundred feet were it all above the surface.

"What a sight some of those ice monsters would be could we see them just as they are when they leave their frozen cradles of the Arctic! All the refrigerators in the world could not produce such a sight.

"You see," the nautical man continued, "or rather you do not see, an iceberg as it was when it first slipped into the water. The warm currents melt the softer particles of ice away below the surface. Soon the center of gravity



is upset, so to speak. It becomes top heavy. Then, with a mighty upheaval, it turns over on its side, or, perhaps, completely round. We then view the work of the currents in the fantastic shapes we see before us.

"I once witnessed one of these interesting somersaults. It was a mighty sight. The water splashed hundreds of feet in the air. There was a low, rumbling sound, as of distant thunder, and great tidal waves swept by us as the monster settled in its new position.

"We saw many other icebergs during the trip. One was 200 feet high and 800 feet in length. It was slowly careening over to one side, even as we watched it. There was a chip of the old block, its top covered with snow just as it left its native home."

JOCULARITY WAS DOMINANT.

SMITH FAMILY HAVE COME, MADE FUN, AND GONE.

Miss Petrie Made a Successful Advance Agent—Why the Courier Was Left—The Characters.

If you wanted to laugh on Friday you missed it by not attending the entertainment given by the famous Smith family in the First Presbyterian church. The family consists of a large curtain on which are painted the various characters with openings for face and hands which are filled by the living participants. The parts were taken as follows:

Pa Smith	Harry Williams
Ma Smith	Bessie Blair
Uncle John	George O. Stevens
Aunt Jemima	Katheryne Overton
Sissy Smith	Edith Lane
Sonny Smith	John Petrie
Infant Prodigy	Lottie Messersmith
Baby Smith	Charles Hazeltine

The entertainment opened with introductory remarks of a very humorous nature by Miss Florence Petrie, the advance agent of the Smith family, who also read an account supposed to have been published in last evening's Daily Press, telling of the arrival of the Smiths and the excitement of the town over their arrival. The Common Council, she said, promised to extend the trolley line to the church if they would only postpone their coming for ten years.

The attempts of many well-known people to meet the Smiths were very laughable, especially when Miss Petrie read that the reason that the Courier published no account of the great arrival was that the reporter of that paper, being in such a hurry to arrive at the station, had attempted to jump the sewer ditch on his wheel and had landed in the mud at the bottom with his heels pointing heavenward, where he remained, as everybody was too busy to pull him out.

The curtain was then drawn, and the Smith family appeared. Their selections were: Family chorus, "Our Family Name is Smith"; "Down by the Riverside," solo by Ma Smith; "Old John Brown, He had a Little Injun," Smith Family; "We Mourn All Day, We Mourn All Night," solo by Aunt Jemina; "Blige the Lady," solo by Uncle John; "The Parrot Said," solo by Sonny Smith; "The Boy Across the Way," solo by Sissy Smith; "Wake up, Gabriel, Ma Smith and the family; "Old Rags," a round by the family; "You Can't Play in my Yard," solo by Infant Prodigy; "Little Alabama Coon," solo by Uncle John.

During the intermission which followed the last number, Miss Grace E. Overton recited "The Judgment Day" in a most delightful manner. Miss Overton has talent in that direction, and her recitations are always looked forward to and enjoyed by all.

The programme was then continued as follows:

"Listen to the Mocking Bird," solo by Baby Smith, whistling accompaniment by Uncle John; "Hiding from Papa," solo by Pa Smith; "Sweet Alice," solo by Sonny Smith; medley by the Smith family; Good Night by the Smith family.

There is only one George Stevens and he was at his best. His two selections were very amusing and his way of joining in the chorus brought down the house. John Petrie made a perfect Sonny Smith and kept the audience in a continual roar.

The Baby, Charles Hazeltine, was also up to all the tricks, while Harry Williams smiled benignly down upon his family. Ma Smith, Miss Bessie Blair, stood beside him and smiled indulgently at the antics of Uncle John and the children. Miss Overton played the mourning aunt to perfection, and her sorrowful condition proved very effective. The Infant Prodigy, Miss Messersmith, was a good little girl, and behaved herself in a more seemly manner than her brothers or her sister, Miss Edith Lane, who enjoyed her share of the fun.

Miss Florence Petrie deserves great credit for her successful impersonation of the manager and advance agent of the family, and for her many witty remarks during the evening.

A Battle Royal.

Thursday afternoon a disgraceful fight occurred in front of the news stand at Cranford in which one of the participants nearly had one of his fingers bitten off. Lewis Swendson, the expressman, stood in front of the news stand, when James Taylor, the hackdriver, it is said, began fooling with him, slapping him in the face. The Hewlett brothers, colored, stood near by, and told Taylor that he ought to be ashamed of himself striking a man much smaller than himself. At this Taylor sprang at the man of his size, Hewlett, and a regular scuffle took place A few moments later Dick Connors stepped between the men to separate them, when the other Hewlett brother pitched into Connors. For at least ten minutes the four men fought like Indians, and it was not safe for anyone to interfere. Connors' middle finger on his right hand was badly bitten by Hewlett, which seemed to quiet the disturbance. No arrests were made.

BOROUGH COUNCIL BUSINESS.

WATCHUNG AVENUE EXTENSION POSTPONED AGAIN.

Duer Street Residents Petition the council to Open That Thoroughfare—Dog Pound Established.

An adjourned meeting of the borough council was held last Friday, all the members being present. In the absence of Mayor Hegeman, president of the council, H. B. Lounsbury, acted as chairman.

Clerk Arnold read a communication from Horace J. Martin, township clerk, which stated that the township was now ready to meet the council and make the division of the money which is now held by them. The council set Monday evening, June 24th, and instructed the clerk to notify the township.

A petition was received from W. H. Brokaw asking for the opening of Duer street; also one from the following property owners: John Vetterlein, J. H. VanWinkle, A. W. Johnson, J. S. Armstrong, J. A. Thickstun, W. F. Cadmus, A. L. Force, Robert Love, J. H. Whitenack, T. S. Rose; D. VanWinkle, G. F. Edwards, A. M. Vanderbeek, P. M. French, A. V. D. Honeyman, E. C. Varney, W. H. Shotwell, Wilbur W. F. Randolph, F. E. Woodruff, D. L. Gulick.

The petitions were referred to the committee on streets and public health.

A bill of $103.10 in favor of the pay roll was presented by Collector H. N. Spencer and later ordered paid.

Mr. Peck stated that a new supply of hose was needed for the fire department as there was only 1,200 feet in good order and they were u[illegible] dry it properly. Bids had bee[illegible] for and at the next meeting he hoped to be able to report something definite. He also recommended the appointment of an assistant chief, and in a resolution suggested the name of J. J. Stahl to the position without compensation. The matter was laid over till the mayor returns. Mr. Peck also offered a resolution that Rudolph Speigel be confirmed a member of Warren Engine Company, which was done.

Mr. Smith reported that he had been unable to secure the services of a surveyor until it was known exactly what work was to be done. Mr. Lounsbury suggested that the advice of the borough counsel be secured before any action was taken.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting a dog pound was secured, and the law on dogs was ordered advertised. It was read last night and appears in another column of The Press.

Mr. Peck said that the harness used on the engine horses of the fire department was worn out, and that it was absolutely necessary to secure a new harness, which he did at a cost of $120, and he offered a resolution that the Council authorize the commitee to purchase the same, which was done.

Mr. Lounsbury stated that he had seen the borough counsel, and the latter told him that the council was obliged to send J. P. Humble a notice to appear personally, and state his objections to opening Watchung avenue, and that it would be bettter to lay the matter over till that time. It was so decided.

Council then adjourned to Friday evening, June 28th.

Will Move to Waverly.

A large tract of land lying between the Waverly fair grounds and the Pennsylvania Railroad depot at Elizabeth has been purchased by the Western Electric Instrument Company of Newark. This company now has an extensive plant at the corner of William and Shipman streets, Newark, but finds its present quarters much too cramped for the volume of business done. The land just purchased is a plot of about forty-eight acres and on this property it is intended to erect not only the factory building, but a number of cottages for the employes.

Wants an Accounting.

A trunkful of books was in evidence in the Chancery chambers in Newark yesterday, when the case of Mrs. Caroline C. Pratt, of Rahway, against David A. Boody and others was called by Vice-Chancellor Emery. The books were not offered in evidence yesterday, but were sent to Newark in order to avoid delay in case the Vice-Chancellor called for them. The suit is an interesting one, and is along the same lines as the famous Doolittle case in Chancery several months ago.

Great Invention.

A townsman of great ability has hit upon a scheme of lighting the district by means of lightning bugs attached to cats' tails. He is so modest that he has forbidden the publication of his name, which we much regret. He says genial town clerk Robinson is also going into the business and has effected a "corner" in cats. There is no truth, however, in this statement. Mr. Robinson proposes having light thrown upon a very interesting matter, but he is not in the cat business, and the bug light would be too feeble for his purpose.—Metuchen Courier.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Alteration Sale!

AMOS H. VAN HORN, Limited,

73 Market Street, Near Plane St.

In putting in a new front and remodeling the first floor want room, and will sell their entire stock of Carpets and Furniture at cost.

NOTE PRICES.

Bedroom suits	$10 00	Tapestry Brussels carpet per yd.	70c
Bedroom suits	$15 00	Children's carriages	$5 00
Bedroom suits	$20 00	Children's carriages	$7 00
Bedroom suits	$25 00	Children's carriages	$9 00
Parlor suits	$20 00	Upright refrigerators	$4 25
Parlor suits	$30 00	Upright refrigerators	$5 25
Parlor suits	$40 00	Upright refrigerators	$6 25
Parlor suits	$50 00	Matting, per yd.	10c
Tapestry Brussels carpet per yd.	50c	Matting, per yd.	15c
Tapestry Brussels carpet per yd.	60c	Matting, per yd.	20c

Reductions have been made in every department to close out our entire stock at cost. Note first name, AMOS, and No. 73 before entering the store. Credit given if desired.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge to any Part of State.

STORING FURNITURE.

Notwithstanding the extreme hot weather we are still receiving Furniture on storage at our new building, 88, 90 and 92 Bank st. Furniture moved with vans at low rates. Telephone 580.

AMOS H. VAN HORN, Limited,

73 MARKET STREET,

Near Plane street, Newark, N. J.

Flim Flammers at Westfield.

A bold flim flam game was worked on Mrs. Schmitt, wife of the Westfield baker, on Saturday. Two young men in a buggy stopped in front of the store and leaving their horse, stepped inside. One purchased 20 cents worth of cakes, offering in payment a $10 bill. Mrs. Schmitt counted out the change and was about to give it to the man, when the purchaser found he had 20 cents and asked for his $10 bill. The obliging saleswoman took it from the drawer. At that moment one of the men grabbed it. Both bolted outside, leaped into the buggy and drove off. Although six men were working on the new sidewalk by the door, none noticed the robbery. Mrs. Schmitt did not recover from her consternation or give the alarm till the rogues had disappeared.

Don't Want the Fountain.

A difference of opinion exists between the trustees of the First Presbyterian church and the members of the Town Council of Montclair, in regard to the location for a drinking fountain. The trustees don't want the new fountain in front of the church. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union are urging that the fountain be erected at once, because of its need by man and beast. Charles W. Sandford a member of the council and a member of the church, also has effected a postponement until an opportunity can be given to the trustees to give their reasons for not wanting it in front of the church property.

Transmission Company Elect.

The Bi-Metallic Electric Transmission company, held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon at their New Jersey office, 428 East Sixth street and re-elected the following officers:

President — Colonel William H. Eckert; Vice-President — Willard M. Miner of Plainfield; Secretary and Treasurer—William Stanley Eckert.

Republicans Are Glad.

The Republicans of New Brunswick are pleased because of the passage over the Governor's veto of the bill which gives the Mayor the power to cast a vote in the common council in case there is a tie or no majority vote. All that remains to be done before the common council becomes a Republican body is for the Assembly to concur in the action of the Senate, which it is believed will be done. This will give the Republicans in Middlesex county control of two bodies, the common council and the Board of Freeholders. It is understood that the Democrats will test the constitutionality of the bill. Seven attempts have been made by the common council to organize, and another effort will be made on Monday evening.

Was An Exemplary Young Man.

In the death of John H. Klemser at Scotch Plains the community loses an exemplary young man, whose promise of a successful business career was exceedingly bright. Mr. Klemser had long been in the employ of Ernest Ackerman in the office of his cement works in New York, who valued his services very highly. The young man was a great favorite among the Jr. O. U. A. M., and Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company of which he was a member. His father has charge of the Warren Ackerman estate. The funeral will be held at Scotch Plains, Sunday afternoon at half past two o'clock, in the Baptist church.

Westfield Bound to Kick.

Already the complaints of Westfield people are emphatic and loud over the blocking of the streets by sewer excavations. The streets are torn up in half a dozen places, and one of the most traveled thoroughfares in town, Prospect street, from North avenue to Broad, has been closed for over a week.

SCOTCH PLAINS AND FANWOOD.

All Is Not Smooth Sailing With the Borough Commission.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Collins are in our village on a visit to Mr. Collins's parents.

Dr. Wescott has changed his residence to Fanwood, retaining an office in Scotch Plains.

Frederick Happel, who recently fractured his kneecap, is getting along very satisfactorily.

Mrs. Braker, the wife of the pastor of the Baptist church, has left for a few weeks on a visit to her parents in Pennsylvania.

The Young People's Junior Christian Endeavor Society will be given a reception on Saturday afternoon in the lecture room of the Baptist church.

By an arrangement with Myron Young, the Scotch Plains ball club have secured a new ball ground on Park avenue, for which they pay $25 for the season.

The quarterly meeting of the Exempt Fireman's Association of Fanwood was held in the truck house on Monday evening. No business other than the collection of fines and dues was transacted.

The genial Wm. Gibbs withdraws from us his presence and that of his family for the summer to take a tour north. His place will be occupied during his absence by a Mr. Miller from New York.

On Sunday evening last Mr. Taylor, of Plainfield, led the meeting of the young people in the Baptist church. His topic was the "Good Samaritan." He proved a very pleasant speaker, and his remarks were highly appreciated.

Improvements in our immediate vicinity are "few and far between." Nevertheless they are sometimes made. Benjamin Elliott has built a new blacksmith shop on the property recently purchased by him on the corner of Park and Mountain avenues and removed there from his old stand.

The improvements in Fanwood go steadily forward. John Stevens has contracted with John Boorman, for the erection of a dwelling, and from the care with which it is reported the materials are selected, it may be expeted that that edifice will prove an additional attraction to the place. Messrs. Westphal and Coward are erecting a barn for Benjamin Urner on his place.

All is not smooth sailing on the new Fanwood Borough Commission so it appears. The two factions may be designated as the pros and cons. The former are elated by their victory; the latter are breathing out threatenings and slaughter. An application was made by the latter to the Township Committee on Monday evening, requesting ihem to instruct their counsel to investigate the matter and institute proceedings to have the recent election declared illegal. The application was refused the committee deeming it best that the beligrents should fight out their own battles in their own way.

EIGHT MEN BREAK JAIL.

Desperate Men Get Away From Middlesex County Jail.

New Brunswick, N. J., June 14.—Eight desperate men, one of them an alleged murderer, escaped from the county jail here at two o'clock this morning.

All the available police in the county are after them on foot and on horseback, but up to noon none had been captured.

George Stefanko, who is under indictment for killing Stephen Nagy, at Perth Amboy, is the most dangerous man in the lot, and it is not believed that he will be taken alive.

The others who escaped are: Thomas Kinsly, John Murphy, John Clark and Costello, all of Perth Amboy, in jail awaiting trial for highway robbery on April 17th last, and Joseph Kelly, Louis Fisher and Frank Williams, who are charged with being members of the notorious gang of incendiaries which have been implicated in the destruction of much property in New Brunswick.

The escape was due, it is claimed, to the carelessness of the jailer, David Messler, who secured the position about a month ago, displacing James Grady.

Thirty-Four Killed.

Fall River, Mass., June 14th.—The worst catastrophe that has visited the city since the Granite mill fire occurred this morning at the Langley loom harness shop on County street. A new boiler of the Kendall make exploded in the basement of the two-story wooden building, blowing out the entire end of the building, knockthe supports from the side and allowing the upper floors to settle in the ruins. There were forty-five persons at work in the shop, and only eleven are known to have escaped.

Another June Wedding.

Cards are out announcing the coming marriage of Miss Sadie Currie, of Arlington avenue, to Percy VanAlstyne. The wedding will take place Wednesday, June 26th.

WEDDED MID JUNE BLOSSOMS.

THE MARRIAGE BELL CLAPPER AN ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Dainty Wedding in North Plainfield—Miss Josie Elliott VanArsdale Becomes Mrs. Garrett Conover.

"Clear shining after rain" marked the time of the marriage of Rev. Garrett Conover to Josie Elliott VanArsdale, late Thursday afternoon, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. John K. VanArsdale of Grove street. Lohengrin's wedding march was played by Willard Case previous to the ceremony.

Miss Bessie VanArsdale, the little sister of the bride, carrying pink roses, preceded the bride and groom to the corner of the parlor, where, surrounded by blossoms and ferns, they took the solemn marriage vows. Over them hung a marriage bell of white daisies, the clapper of which was a flashing electric light. This ingenious device was the work of the young electrician, Clarence Brokaw. The brilliant clapper made a most effective marriage bell, serving the double purpose of illumination and decoration. Rev. Dr. Richards performed the ceremony.

The bride's gown was white silk, trimmed with point lace, an heirloom. The veil was of tulle and the bridal bouquet of white roses. Ferns, daisies and roses were everywhere, fit accompaniments of the bride in her flowerlike loveliness. Only the immediate relatives of the bride and groom were present. A delicious supper was served by Max Wiertz.

Mr. and Mrs. Conover left town at eight o'clock, amid the conventional shower of rice. A large number of beautiful and useful presents had preceded the happy couple to their new home at Hawthorne, near Paterson, where Mr. Conover has accepted a pastorate. The newly married couple are followed by the congratulations and heartfelt wishes of many friends for their happiness, prosperity and usefulness.

THE CITY IS A DEBTOR.

RECEIVES MORE THAN IT GIVES TO THE HOSPITAL.

A Plain Statement of Facts By a Member of the Board of Governors—City Only Contributed $5.71 Last Year.

In reference to the item in The Daily Press Wednesday on the care of the poor and friendless sick of the city in Muhlenberg Hospital, the following facts have been furnished by a member of the Board of Governors:

The hospital has no facilities for the care of and does not receive persons having contagious diseases, nor insane persons, nor cases of drunkenness or of delirium tremens, but never has a sick or injured person been refused admittance because he had no money nor friends. Last year, besides the dispensary patients, there were in the hospital 177 patients. Of these, 112 were cared for free, only sixty-five paid or were paid for. For one patient, who was in the hospital eight days, the city paid out of its poor fund $5.71. That was the only amount received from the city.

The contributions to the support of the hospital in the city are not general. The estimated population of Plainfield and North Plainfield is 18,000. Only about 100 persons contributed directly to the treasury of the hospital during the year. Those contributing through the Woman's Auxlliary Board are to a great extent members of the same families as the one hundred mentioned. From the thirty or forty churches in the city and borough the hospital Sunday collections amount to $150 only.

The cash expenditure in maintaining the hospital last year, exclusive of building and furnishing the new operating room, was about $6,250. Of this $1,000 came from the county, $2,000 from individual contributors, $900 from the Woman's Auxiliary Board, $450 from hospital Sunday collections, $1,300 from patients, and $600 from the balance on hand at the beginning of the year.

It may be seen from the above facts that the hospital is a charitable institution, supported in very large degree by a comparatively few citizens, and that the city instead of being an unrecompensed benefactor, is a receiver of gratuitous benefit from the hospital; and the amount of that benefit is increasing every year.

More Macadamized Roads Needed.

The Somerset county Board of Freeholders met in Somerville on Wednesday, at which time Nelson Y. Dungan spoke on a petition which had been presented by citizens of North Plainfield township, asking that the road leading from Somerset street to Greenbrook be macadamized under the new stone-road act. Mr. Dungan said that the citizens had complied with the law and the board has no other recourse than to grant the petition. The petition was referred.

The board will meet in North Plainfield next Wednesday.

PELTERING RAIN DROPS FELL.

VIVID LIGHTNING AND RUMBLING THUNDER FILLED THE AIR.

Franklin School Flag Staff Shattered—Y. M. C. A. Locker Room Flooded—Sewer Work Hindered.

From The Press of June 13.

Peltering rain, vivid flashes of lightning and rumbling thunder, that at times broke into deafening cracks, filled the atmospheric space around about Plainfield yesterday afternoon, and incidentally raised havoc in several directions. The volume of water which fell during the shower was the greatest that this section has experienced in some time. For fully a half hour the rain fell in huge drops which soon converted the street gutters into small rivers, whose torrentous like streams carried every movable obstacle on to the sewer openings. The amount of water was too great for the pipes to carry off as fast as it flowed, the result of which was that it backed up in the streets and formed miniature lakes of murky colored water. Especially so was this the case between North avenue and Fourth street on Park avenue, where under the railroad bridge horses were obliged to splash through water up to their knees.

On Grant avenue the sewer contractors were occasioned no end of trouble. Only by hustling work on the part of the employes was the sheathing boards and other wooden tools prevented from being carried down to Greenbrook and swept out of their reach. In other sections of the city the open trenches were partly filled with water, necessitating their being decided to build a representative float baled out before work could be resumed.

The excessive flow of water from the roof of the electric light station slightly disarranged the valve of the fire gong, so that the five o'clock testblow was a little irregular. It was soon remedied, however.

Scarcely any damage was done to the local telephone system, and Manager Runyon had it perfect running order by seven o'clock.

Yesterday's thunder storm caused a little excitement in the Y. M. C. A. building. The windows to the locker room are below the surface, and the downpour filled up the openings in front of them until the water began to pour into the room itself. The contents of a number of the lockers were completely soaked, while there were several inches of water on the floor.

During the severe thunder storm yesterday afternoon, the fuse of the electric motor, which runs the elevator in the Babcock building, was burned out, thus disabling it for the balance of the evening. The damage was repaired this morning.

During the heavy thunder storm yesterday afternoon lightning struck the large flag-pole on the Franklin school and shattered it into many pieces. A portion of the pole remains intact, but many large pieces fell in the yard and on the sidewalk.

A REPRESENTATIVE FLOAT.

Executive Committee Decide to Place One in the Parade.

The executive committee of the general Fourth of July celebration committee did some effective work at their weeting in the rooms of Alert Hose Company last night.

The committee on grounds reported that they had the option of three places. They are the city park, Boice's orchard, and Martine's grove. It is probable that the latter will be used for the evening display of fireworks.

Sub-committees on music and coaches were appointed, and it was decided to build a representative float for the parade. Other minor committees were appointed. An informal report from the subscription committee showed that about $500 of the $1,000 necessary to be raised had been contributed.

A JOKING ACCIDENT.

George O. Stevens Makes Light of His Wagon Breaking Down.

Geo. O. Stevens, the West Front street coal merchant, is doing a smashing business. One of his coal wagons broke down in front of the Baptist church this morning. He said, when seen by a Daily Press reporter this morning:

"The wheel was tired and coal has come down, but the wheel was not lonesome because it had some fellows with it. I am glad the wagon wasn't knocked speechless; it didn't lose its tongue. The wheel spoke. The axle reached for the body and felt glad that that part was stouter. It really all happened because the wagon was tired of riding on a rail."

Commencement to Be Resumed.

After several years without commencement exercises, Leal's School will again continue the custom, and Friday evening special exercises will be held in Y. M. C. A. hall. There will be an address and the announcing of the honorable mentions in the various studies.

THE EDITOR TOOK A LOOK,

AND THEN WRITES HORRIBLY OF SUMMIT SEWAGE BEDS.

Editor Day First Says the Farm Is Excellent, Then Says That It Is Like a Swill Barrel—An Awful Trip.

Editor George W. Day of the Dunellen Call accompanied a party to the Summit sewage beds last Sunday, and in his paper of Thursday tells of his trip. He starts off this way:

> The farm is at least two miles from the town on an unused road and is admirably situated and suited for the purpose. It is a sand hill from which all the building sand used to be obtained and is entirely surrounded by woods. The farm is laid out in fifty-two beds which are kept in an excellent condition by the two men constantly employed.

Then this is given as an illustration of the smell:

> Having heard so much about drinking the effluent which comes from the underdrains the committee thought they would investigate and found the stream which was clear but had the smell of a sour swill barrel and concluded that it was utterly unfit to even wash in.

After this he tells of what the man in charge said:

> The man in charge was asked if there was much solid matter flowed out upon the beds and he said he thought if we looked sharp we could see it—we saw it before. He said in reply to the question that the sewer was flushed twice a week and for the first hour at flushing time it was "pretty rotten." Every once in a while some member of the committee would call from a distant bed to "come and smell this," but they generally had sufficient perfume where they were. The whole farm smells like just what it is—a big cesspool—and the theory of intermittent filtration is simply a perfect farce.

But to cap the climax one of the horses was taken sick and Mr. Day writes as follows:

> Upon returning to the road it was found that one of Mr. Gray's team had been taken sick—not being accustomed to cesspool atmosphere—and had to be carefully driven to Springfield, where a stop was made for supper, to which only one of the party did justice, the rest having apparently lost their appetites. The team had to be walked home and did not arrive until nearly midnight.

BOARD OF TRADE TO MOVE.

WILL OCCUPY ROOMS IN THE BABCOCK BUILDING.

New Board of Directors and Officers Elected for the Ensuing Year—New Members to Join.

The Board of Trade, which has apparently been doing little in the line of actual business, met Wednesday with a view of regaining their former enthusiasm; and they succeeded admirably.

Many plans were proposed which if carried out will prove a benefit to the town. In the first place they decided to give up their present quarters, as more desirable ones have been secured in the Babcock building. They will have the three rooms formerly occupied by The Sabbath Recorder, and will move about July 1st.

Another subject that received consideration was that of reducing the dues to meet the approval of those desiring to join.

A list of names are in readiness to be presented for membership as soon as the board moves.

The following were elected as board of directors: E. R. Pope, F. W. Runyon, J. B. Coward, J. Fred MacDonald, W. R. Codington, J.C. Pope, J. D. Runyon, L. B. Woolston, J. A. Smith, H. H. Coward, George Griffin. The directors then met and elected the following officers: President—E.R. Pope; first vice-president—J. Fred MacDonald; second vice-president—J. Aug. Smith; secretary—Geo. Griffin; treasurer—H. H. Coward.

COMMENCEMENT AT DUNELLEN.

Close of the Public School With Appropriate Exercises.

The commencement exercises of the Dunellen public school were held last evening in the chapel of the Presbyterian church. The room was prettily decoratad with flowers, ferns and greens, and the class motto, "Strive for the Best," was gracefully hung in the centre of the wall back of the platform, around which was a pleasing arrangement of flowers. Excellent music was furnished by the school, accompanied by the piano.

The essays and recitations by the graduates were admirably rendered and reflected much credit. Those graduating were: Lillie Gaskil, Mary Touzeau, Bertie Gaskil, Jessie Maltby, Clarence Marlow, Herbert Wyckoff and Fred Giddis. Principal Whitney presided, and Rev. Frank Fletcher presented the diplomas and prizes. A reception followed the exercises, and was largely attended.

A pleasing recitation was given by Miss Bolton of Glen Gardner. Cake and ice cream were served, and thus closed a memorable event in the school history.

A Practical Firm.

Charles Rice and Theodore Hart, two practical and experienced paperhangers and painters, have formed a partnership and will soon establish a place of business in the city. They have taken the agency for Alfred Peats prize design wall papers, which are marvels of beauty and superior to any foreign production in the market.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Ancient Kingdoms Reformed With a Pen Stroke.

JOSEPH MADE RULER OF SPAIN.

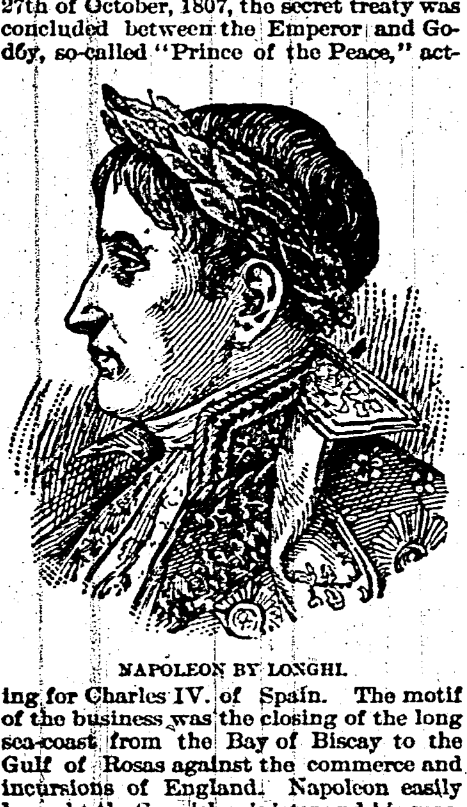
Divorce of Jerome and Elizabeth Patterson—Roman States Wrested From the Pope—Austrians Crushed at Wagram. Spanish Army Annihilated.

[Copyright, 1895, by John Clark Ridpath.]

XVIII.—FROM BAYONNE TO WAGRAM.

In Paris and the environs of Paris Napoleon had five residences. The magnificent Tuilleries—so-called from being the site of an old tile-factory of the Middle Ages—came to him with the reminiscences of Bourbonism. Though it was the public seat of the Empire, it was never a favorite residence. The palace of the Elysee was the private city-home of the Emperor. Here he resided when the war fever was not on. Fontainebleau, thirty-seven miles from the city, was the home in which Napoleon found himself at greatest ease. The palace of St. Cloud was on the left bank of the Seine, a mile and a-half from the city ramparts. Malmaison was the home and property of the Empress Josephine, given to her by her husband. Here Napoleon's domestic life shone in fitful gleams of happiness; but the days were not unclouded.

It was at Fontainebleau that, on the 27th of October, 1807, the secret treaty was concluded between the Emperor and Godoy, so-called "Prince of the Peace," acting for Charles IV. of Spain. The motif of the business was the closing of the long sea-coast from the Bay of Biscay to the Gulf of Rosas against the commerce and incursions of England. Napoleon easily brought the Spanish minister and his master under his influence. It was agreed that the compact between them should be confirmed by a partition of Portugal. Godoy received his bribe of 15,000,000 francs!



NAPOLEON BY LONGHI.

Marshal Junot was sent with an army corps to Portugal, and on the 30th of November, 1807, he entered Lisbon. Maria I. and the prince regent John and the royal family, taking to flight, found refuge in Brazil. Junot published his master's celebrated proclamation to the effect that the House of Braganca had ceased to reign. For the time it appeared that the reformation of ancient kingdoms might be effected with pen-stroke and proclamation.

The Spanish Bourbons had fallen into an imbroglio that might well excuse the interference of a foreign power. Charles IV. was virtually a fool. The queen, who ruled him, was devoid of virtue. Godoy, her favorite, who ruled her, was a conspirator. Don Ferdinand, prince of Asturias and heir to the crown, intrigued to take his father's life! The king, to save Godoy, was induced by a mob to resign the throne to his loving son, who took the title of Ferdinand VII. Charles, however, instead of embarking for America, according to the compact, soon sought to recover his crown, and appealed to Napoleon to assist him.

It was the appeal of a sick sheep to a healthy lion! The lion invited the sheep and the household of the sheep to meet him at Bayonne, on the frontier. There, in the first week in May, 1808, was held the conference of the lion and the sheep. The lion said that they should all resign their claims to him! Ferdinand should have the kingdom of Etruria. Charles should receive the castle and parks of Chambord, and a pension of 6,000,000 francs. The rest should be cared for. Ferdinand remonstrated, and ventured on a rupture, for which he and Don Carlos were imprisoned at Valencai. A proclamation was issued that the House of Bourbon had ceased to reign. A Junta was convened in Castile; a new constitution was formed, and on the 6th of June, 1808, Joseph Bonaparte was declared king of Spain and the Indies.

The pacification of the peninsula was assigned to Murat, who succeeded in reducing the royalists. He would himself fain be king of Spain; but Napoleon preferred his brother for that important trust. Murat must content himself with the crown of the Two Sicilies and the title of Joachim I.

Joseph on his arrival at Madrid found himself among a hostile people. He perceived that he was regarded as an alien and usurper, and that his following—though it embraced the ablest leaders and a majority of the urban population—was interested and deceptious.

Personal forces now again appeared contending with the absolute. Jerome Bonaparte, youngest brother of Napoleon, being at Washington, was introduced to the Pattersons of Baltimore. At the age of nineteen he took Elizabeth Patterson for his wife. The marriage was solemnized by Bishop Carroll. Jerome desired to return with his American bride to France; but his mother declared the marriage invalid, on account of the son's minority. An Imperial edict was issued to that effect. The Emperor forbade his brother to bring his wife to France, and called on the Pope to annul the marriage.

Pius VII. refused to grant the divorce. From 1805 to 1807 Jerome and his beautiful wife were kept aloof. Meanwhile, on both sea and land, he displayed greater talents than were shown by any other Bonaparte save only the Great One. The Emperor wanted his brilliant youngest brother—who in case of failure of heirs to himself was declared successor to the Empire—to be king of Westphalia. He ordered him to take in marriage the princess Catharine of Wurtemberg. The wishes of Jerome and the despair of his wife were put aside as sentimental trifles, and the new political marriage was confirmed in August of 1807.

He who had crowned Napoleon in Notre Dame now broke with him—and broke himself against him. In February of 1808 the angry Emperor ordered General Miollis to occupy Rome. He proceeded to punish the Holy Father by taking away the provinces of Ancona, Macerata, Fermo and Urbino, and annexing them to the kingdom of Italy. Still the Pope would not recede. The dispute became hot, and the Emperor wrested from the supreme pontiff the remainder of the Roman States. The Pope, in June of 1809, hurled back his defiance in a bull of excommunication. On the 6th of July, the French took possession of the Quirinal palace, gently seized the Holy Father, and conveyed him prisoner, first to Grenoble, and finally to Fontainebleau.

The Spanish people were the humblest of Catholics. The accession of Joseph Bonaparte as king was strongly opposed by a counter revolution. The patriots who favored the restoration of Ferdinand VII. were headed by the Junta of Seville, and their party was inflamed not a little by religious rancor on account of the indignities to the Pope. Nearly a half million soldiers were put into the field, and in support of these came into Spain English armies under Sir John Moore, Sir David Baird and Lieutenant-General Arthur Wellesley. English influence had long been predominant in Portugal, and the British lion now sought to lay his paw on Spain.

Critics have regarded the treaty of Bayonne and the rupture with the Pope as the beginning of Waterloo. The romancer—looking only at the dramatis personæ—might well begin his story of the overthrow of the First French Empire with the pretty face and soft hands of Elizabeth Patterson! But History, deeper than marriages and divorces, deeper than emperors and popes, sees rather the lines of eternal causation stretching through the dust and turmoil, and the mere persons of the play darting hither and yon like ephemera.

Napoleon's banner still rose and floated, for a while, in the highest sky. On the Continent none could resist him further. He sealed all harbors until the trade between London and Hamburg was carried on *by way of Constantinople!* The German princes, against all prejudices of race and tradition, sought eagerly to enter the Confederation of the Rhine. The displacement of the Spanish Bourbons seemed to conclude the career of that race. The old monarchy had become spectral. Louis XVIII.—so-called by the phantasmal past, fared on through the dim world. Refused an asylum in Italy, in Austria, in Saxony, in Prussia, he had found a brief respite at Mittau and Warsaw; but after Tilsit he must on and on, ever fatter in body and leaner in hope, to that ultimate hospital of obesity and despair—England.

The years 1808-9 had this complexion for Napoleon—that he might regard the past as finished. As to the future, he saw that shining like a sun through the east-windows of the Tuileries. Nevertheless there was peace nowhere. If the past was finished, the present was chaos and the future merely pregnant. His "Continental System"—by which Great Britain was to be left rotting on the sea—roused all the remaining rancor of races and nations. Sweden leagued with England. The Muscovite enthusiasm for France emitted at intervals sulphur instead of incense. The Czar was for Napoleon, but the Russians were not for the French. The Congress of Erfurt, in October of 1808, was hollow. Alexander and Napoleon were there; also the kings of Saxony, Wurtemberg and Westphalia; also the minor princes. The state of Europe was confirmed. The Czar should have Finland, Wallachia and Moldavia. A paper was sent to the demented king of England proffering peace—to which the duke of Portland replied that there could be no peace because the House of Bourbon had not been at Erfurt. He might as well have answered that there could be no more sunshine in the meadows of Europe until Geoffrey of Monmouth should be chancellor of daybreak!

While Napoleon was busy with the complications of 1807-8, Austria had been covertly arming for the renewal of war. The British ministry gave Francis II. four million pounds to break the peace! The early spring of 1809 found the Archduke Charles in Bavaria with a tremendous army. Napoleon heard the noise afar. Leaving Soult to finish the Spanish business, he hastened to Paris. By the 16th of April he was at Stuttgart. On the 18th, his headquarters were at Ingolstadt. Out of Wurtemberg and Baden, by the swiftest couriers, he evoked an army. He threw himself like a tornado on the Austrians, and hurled them back towards Bohemia. Vienna was uncovered, and on the 12th of May surrendered to the French.

On the 21st and 22nd of that month occurred the indecisive battles of Aspern and Essling. In June the progress of the French seemed to be delayed by the very excess of their advance and victories. On the 5th and 6th of July was fought the famous and sanguinary battle of Wagram, in which the Austrians were routed with a loss of fully 25,000 men. The Hapsburg Empire was as completely prostrated as Prussia had been after Jena. The humbled Francis came to a conference with Napoleon at Schonbrunn. He was obliged to purchase peace by the cession of the provinces of Dalmatia and Istria. Austrian Poland was divided between the Czar and the king of Saxony. Salzburg was given to Bavaria. Francis pledged his honor to renounce his alliance with England, and to uphold the continental system of Napoleon.

Meanwhile Soult, in command of the second corps in Spain, had on the 10th of November, 1808, annihilated the Spanish army at Burgos. He had wrested Corunna, Ferrol and Oporto from the English. But the tide turned in Northern Portugal, and the French were driven back by Wellington. A division under Marshal Moncey, marching on Valencia, was defeated, as was also General Dupont, in the battle of Baylen, in Andalusia, where the French losses amounted to nearly 20,000. In August of 1808 occurred the siege of Saragossa, memorable alike in history and poesy. Not until February of the following year was the stronghold surrendered to the French, whose losses during the siege are said to have exceeded 5[illegible],000!

It was just after these events that the hollow congress was held at Erfurt. By the first week of December, 1809, Napoleon had returned to Paris. During his recent stay in Vienna—perhaps in his conferences with Emperor Francis at Schonbrunn—he had had a thought. There was at that time in the palace of the Hapsburgs a girl just eighteen years of age. Josephine was forty-six and a-half!

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

Free Medical Aid For State Servants.

M. Felix Faure has decided that all the state and other domestics at the Elysee and their families are to receive medical assistance gratis. The cost is to be paid out of his own purse. All the ushers and other servants employed there by the state have been nearly 30 years at the Elysee. Since influenza visited Paris, in 1889, they have often suffered from that illness, and being old had often to seek medical assistance. As their salaries are not high, they thought this was hard, and so also thinks the president.

WANT BOROUGH GOVERNMENT.

Locust Grove People Tired of Westfield Dictorial Methods.

Steps are being taken at Locust Grove, the part of Westfield township, where the sewer is the strongest, to have that part set off in a borough. Starting from the Scotch Plains line, the proposed borough line will follow Brightwood avenue to Chestnut street, and thence to Broad street, along Broad street east through Branch Mills to the Springfield line. There are 116 voters in this district, and it includes the best farming lands in the township. This is the first instance where the farming district has sought to form a borough under the Borough law and sever its connection with the village government. It has always been the village that has favored the borough. People in the village object strongly to the secession, but they are powerless to prevent it, as only those within the lines of the proposed borough have any voice in the matter, and they are unanimous for severing connection with the village.

DUNELLEN PERSONALS.

People Who Are On the Move Down the Road.

Mrs. J. Fields and son Clarence, of Bayonne, spent yesterday very pleasantly with friends in town.

The Misses Barrett are entertaining Miss F. G. Barber of New York.

Miss Jessie Maltbie is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Sophia Suydam, at Kingston, N. Y.

Mrs. Joseph Peters, of Brooklyn, is visiting Mrs. John Peters of Front street.

E. H. TenEyck is at the Revere House, Boston, Mass.

Rev. L. O. Grenelle, of Asbury Park, was in town last night.

Alex W. Vars is visiting D. L. Burdick at Alfred, N. Y.

Mrs. P. V. Huff is visiting friends at East Orange.

Miss Sallie Vail returned home this morning after spending several weeks with friends in Newark.

Miss Lizzie Staats, who has been visiting Mrs. George Conover, left this morning for New Brunswick.

George Huff is entertaining C. Jennings of Brooklyn.

A. J. Whitney and family left today for South Deerfield, Mass., where they will spend the summer.

Mrs. W. A. Batchelor and Mrs. R. Bogardus spent yesterday in New York.

Mrs. A. G. Dunham and daughter, Miss Ella, are spending the day in New York.

Miss Anna C. Todd returned yesterday after a pleasant stay with relatives at Tarrytown.

H. C. Budienbuger and family, of Brooklyn, have taken the Thomas residence for the summer.

The Misses Trust are entertaining Mrs. J. Goodman of New York.

Prof. C. R. Clawson and wife, of Salem, W. Va., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. James Y. Wilson.

Master Percy Abbott is visiting relatives in Somerville.

Mrs. Wm. VanMiddlesworth and daughter, Miss Minnie, are visiting friends at Bayonne.

Look Out for Her.

A young woman, dressed in mourning and of pleasing appearance, is going about Elizabeth collecting money for the new building which, she says, is to be erected in connection with Weitminster Hope chapel. The people of Elizabeth and vicinity are warned that she has no authority whatever to collect funds. The building was opened last October, consequently there is no new building to be erected, and the young woman is collecting money on false pretenses.

Who Wants to Go?

Secretary J. H. Manning, of the Y. M. C. A., has a received letter from E. H. Foot, secretary of the Bedford branch in Brooklyn, in which he states that their party to the Northfield camp will have room for three more members, and he would be pleased to have some of tho Plainfield members go along. The party will be absent from June 28th to July 7th.

—The second annual picnic of the Plainfield Outing club will be held in Vail's grove on the Fourth of July, afternoon and evening. The committee of arrangements consists of D. White, J. Collins, W. Sullivan, and F. Miner. Eugene O'Reilly will furnish the music.

—The elm trees on Central avenue, Park street and Westfield avenue, Westfield, begin to show the ravages made by the elm leaf beetle. The matter of preserving the trees will be brought to the attention of the Township Committee at their next meeting, Monday evening.

—The proceeds from the sale of the "Woman's Edition of the Montclair Times," it is now ascertained, will complete for the Children's Home the $1,200 fund which Mrs. George Inness, Jr., had promised to double if raised, so that the building expenses of the Home could be guaranteed.

STABBED SIX MEN AND ESCAPED.

Desperate Battle for Liberty by a Negro Accused of Attempted Murder.

"Jake" Jones, a burly negro, who is wanted for the attempted murder of an aged couple near New Market some months ago, made a desperate fight for liberty near Somerville Sunday night, in which he seriously injured six men. Jones appeared at the tramps rendezvous, near the Central Railroad, Sunday morning. He fought with an old acquaintance, who in return revealed his identity to the police.

A plan was at once laid to capture him in which a number of the tramps volunteered to aid the police. He was surrounded early in the evening, and began a fierce fight for liberty. "Umbrella Charley," the king of the tramps, was the first to approach him. He received a stab wound in the head and had his right ear severed. The negro then cut his way through the crowd, inflicting serious wounds on a number of his intended captors. The blade of his knife snapped as he cut his sixth victim. He then made a dash for a passing coal train, which he boarded and escaped. Most of the injured men are tramps.

CYCLING COMMENT.

Druggist H. J. Fleischauer now rides a Premier Wheel.

Postmaster John M. Hetfield has purchased from the agent, William H. Rogers, a new seventeen-pound Spalding bicycle.

Plainfielders may soon expect to see Chief Doane go spinning along to fires on a bicycle. He has accomplished the feat of learning to ride.

Saturday afternoon the Elizabeth Athletic Cyclers will hold their annual club handicap race over the Morris avenue course. The event promises to be of considerable interest, as several of the riders have been training for the race, and one or two will try hard for records.

Many a champion has been brought low by dictatorial methods and ignoring the advice of the people who assisted him to fame and fortune. There is one man to whom Arthur Zimmerman owes his present position more than to all others combined, he will do well to follow his advice in most all things, for he is well qualified to advise.—American Wheelman.

A dispatch from Asbury Park last night says that the race between Zimmerman and Johnson has been declared off. It was announced at the State meet that the match had been arranged for $5,000 a side, but later Eck, Johnson's trainer, said he would not allow Johnson to race at Asbury Park. He avers that the Asbury Park people are partisans of Zimmerman.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

Mrs. Alfred B. Thorn, of Somerset street, is at present visiting her parents at Rahway.

Miss Florence Pond, of Washington avenue, has gone to Setauket, L. I., for a few weeks stay.

H. H. Lowry, Jr., of Park avenue, has taken an agency with the Prudential Insurance Company.

During the illness of D. L. Gulick, head clerk at U. B. Crane's hat store, R. Blair is filling the position.

Mrs. John Clapp and daughter, of Mercer avenue, are planning a trip to Europe, expecting to sail July third.

Misses Nettie Mattison and Fanny Mattison expect to go to South Carolina soon for the benefit of their health.

Mrs. Attenheim, of Jersey City Heights, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. George Hauser, of Duer street, corner Park place.

Miss Kathleen Kyder, of East Front street, has returned home for her summer vacation from boarding school at Springfield, Mass.

Mrs. A. H. Chase and Miss E. E. Chase, of Jackson avenue, have closed their house, and will spend the summer at Chautauqua, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Bicknell have returned to their home on South avenue, after a short visit with Mrs. Bicknell's parents at Mount Horeb, N. J.

Mrs. Walter C. Walker, of Chatham street, left today for Newark, where she will be the guest of her aunt, Mrs. William MacDonald of West Kinney street.

G. Von Eberhard and family, of New York, have secured the last vacant suite of rooms at "The Woodside," Netherwood, for the summer months.

G. M. Randall and family, of Third place, have closed their house for the summer, and gone to Claremont, N. H., where they will remain during the heated term.

Mrs. G. W. Townley, of Plainfield, N. J., and Miss Bessie Case, of Summit, N. J., says the Meridan (Conn.) Daily Journal, are the guests of Miss Ida Ford of that city.

Mrs. Benjamin Day, of Rockview avenue, has returned from her European trip, with her son Benjamin, her sister, Mrs. Rue, of Philadelphia, and her neice, Miss Catharine Day of Orange.

RECEPTION TO EDUCATORS.

President McCutchen Entertains in a Pleasant Manner.

President Samuel St. John McCutchen, of the North Plainfield Board of Education, and Mrs. McCutchen, entertained the principal and his wife, and the trustees of the school and their wives, together with the teachers, at their home on Rockview avenue Tuesday evening.

A few neighbors who are interested in school matters were also present. It was a charming affair and an evening of genuine sociability was spent, during which Mrs. Martin I. Cooley sang a very pretty soprano solo.

Refreshments were served during the evening. Those present were:

Principal and Mrs. C. E. Boss, Mr. and Mrs. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Waring, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wells, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Overton, J. H. Van Winkle, trustees and wives, and the following teachers: The Misses Cutler, Masso, Claypole, Bainbridge, Petrie, Kernan, Sydenham, Embury, Randolph, Ginn, Dale, Dally, McCoy, and Mackey.

HID IN THE HAYMOW.

But Constable Walpole, of Scotch Plains, Couldn't Be Fooled.

Neils Winters, of Scotch Plains, was arrested by Constable Robert Walpole at that place last night, charged with maliciously breaking down the fence and back-stop of the Scotch Plains baseball club.

The constable went to the home of his employer and asked if Winters was home, and was told that he was not. A search was then made about the premises, and after much difficulty he was discovered in the haymow of the barn.

He was brought to Plainfield and taken before Justice Newcorn, who, after hearing his story, held him $100 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Washingtonville.

John Ackens, of Millington, is the guest of mine host George Demler.

A clambake and chowder party will be held in Charles Costell's woods, Gilette, Morris county, on the glorious Fourth.

George Beeching while driving along the valley to Summit yesterday had quite an exciting time. He was leading a horse in the rear of his gig, when the animal suddenly stopped, with the result of upsetting George into the highway. This frightened the horse drawing the vehicle and he started at a fast gait down the road, and soon freed himself from the wagon, leaving the remains scattered along the road. The runaway was captured a half mile from the scene of the accident. In the meantime George had picked himself up and meandered along until he came to the wrecked outfit.

McLoughlin Sentenced.

New York, June 19—It was hard for ex-Inspector McLaughlin to stand at the bar before Justice Barrett in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning and be sentenced to two years and six months in Sing Sing prison, and the former Inspector, desperately as he tried to hide it, showed just what an effort it cost him to maintain any degree of composure whatever.

Taking everything into consideration, McLaughlin was considered as having been very fortunate, as his sentence is a year less than that of ex-Captain Stephenson, convicted of having accepted a basket of peaches as a bribe.

Peculiar But Fortunate Accident.

A very peculiar accident occurred to the 8:29 train from Plainfield on the Central this morning at West Thirty-third Street, Bayonne, when the coupling pin between the engine and tender of the locomotive worked out of place, allowing the engine to go spinning down the track, while the automatic air brakes brought the coaches to a standstill with a jar. No other damage was done.

Boys Club to Close Until September.

The manual training department of the Boys club had its last session on Friday evening, June 14th, but the distribution of prizes will take place on the evening of Thursday, June 20th, at eight o'clock, which will also close the club rooms till September, when they will be reopened for the season of '95-'96. All friends and patrons of the club and boys are asked to be present at these closing exercises.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube be restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destored forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflammed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness, caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

PLAINFIELD INVENTOR WINS.

Charles E. Buell Gets the Decision in a Contest Over a Patent.

The Patent Office Official Gazette, of June 4th inst., contains the full text of the decision of the Commissioner of Patents in the interference suit that has been in progress between Charles E. Buell of this city and three other claimants for the same invention during a number of months, the case having been before the Examiner, the Board of Examiners, and the Commissioner of Patents at the Patent Office.

This invention is for an entirely new automatic sprinkler for fire protection.

The decision of the Examiner of Interferences and the final decision of the Commissioner of Patents, recently published, award the patent to Mr. Buell, and it will be issued to him in due course.

In this hotly contested case Mr. Buell had associated with him Marcellus Bailey, Esq., the ablest patent lawyer in Washington, who made the closing argument that won the suit.

High School Reception.

The reception to be given by the High School classes of '93 and '94 to the class of '95 in the Casino on Thursday evening promises to be a big success. That the change from the school building to the Casino has met with wide approval is attested by the demand for tickets. A limited number of these are still left, and may be had at $1.50 per ticket (admitting two persons), from N. H. Probasco, East Front street, or Thomas A. Cuming, Putnam avenue.

To See Foreign Countries.

The following from Plainfield will accompany A. V. D. Honeyman's European tourist party, which sails June 22d: Miss Taylor, of West Seventh street, Miss Madge Sutphen, of West Second street, Miss Lucia Wood, Mrs. Clapp, Clara Burt, Mr. Larabee, Miss Mammie Kellogg and the Misses Kellogg, of Scotch Plains. The party will consist of thirty-eight people.

A Summer's Night Festival.

The second annual picnic and summer's night festival of the Plainfield Street Railway employes will be held at Vail's Grove, corner of Fourth street and Monroe avenue, on Wed-Wednesday afternoon and evening, July 17th.

I have two little grandchildren who are teething this hot summer weather and are troubled with bowel complaint. I give them Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and it acts like a charm. I earnestly recommend it for children with bowel troubles. I was myself taken with a severe attack of bloody flux, with cramps and pains in my stomach, one-third of a bottle of this remedy cured me. Within twenty-four hours I was out of bed and doing my housework. Mrs. W. L. Dunagan, Bonaqua, Hickman Co., Tenn.

For sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North aves., T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

While at Peekskill, N. Y., Mr. J. A. Scriven, a prominent manufacturer of New York City, purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Such good results were obtained from its use that he sent back to the druggist from whom he had obtained it for two more bottles of the same remedy. When you have a cough or cold give this preparation a trial and like Mr. Scriven you will want it when again in need of such a medicine. It is a remedy of great worth and merit. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North aves, T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

While in Topeka last March, E. T. Barber, a prominent newspaper man of La Cygne, Kansas, was taken with cholera morbus very severely. The night clerk at the hotel where he was stopping happened to have a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and gave him three doses which relieved him and he thinks saved his life. Every family should keep this remedy in their home at all times. No one can tell how soon it may be needed. It costs but a trifle and may be the means of saving much suffering and perhaps the life of some member of the family. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North aves, T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

Sometime ago I was troubled with an attack of rheumatism. I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm and was completely cured. I have since advised many of my friends and customers to try the remedy and all speak highly of it. Simon Goldbaum, San Luis Rey, Cal. For sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North aves, T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

BAMBERGER'S.

"THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE."

147-149 Market Street, Newark,

The Grandest Assortment of
AND
The Grandest Values in
LADIES'
Laundered Waists

Faultlessly made of cambrics, percales, lawns, chambray, etc., in the most desirable shades and designs, with deep two-piece collars and wide double buttoned cuffs, in all sizes and ranging in price

From 49 Cents to $2.98.

Mail orders promptly and carefully filled. All goods delivered free. During July and August we close Saturdays at 1 o'clock, remaining open Friday evenings.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.
147-149 Market Street, Newark.

MUST LEAVE TOWN.

Henry Nolan is Not a Good Citizen for Plainfield.

On complaint of John J. Reed, Policeman Frederickson arrested Henry Nolan last night at the place of the former in Netherwood. Mr. Reed appeared this morning against Nolan, charging him with using profane language and acting in a disorderly manner. Nolan claimed he was not guilty and that he acted like a gentleman, while Mr. Reed said that he had discharged Nolan and he had come back from New York, where he went with his wife, and was very disorderly. Judge Coddington suspended sentence with the proviso that he leave town immediately, which he promised to do.

GOV. WERTS REAPPOINTS.

The Most of Those Rejected By the Senate Last Week.

Gov. Werts yesterday appointed ad interim all the nominees whose names were sent by him to the Senate during the recent session of the Legislature, and whom the Senate refused to confirm, reserving only for further consideration the nominations of F. A. Canfield for State Assessor, and Chandler W. Riker for Circuit Court Judge.

The Governor disapproved the Prerogative Court Fee, and the New Brunswick Mayoralty bills, declaring both unconstitutional.

Dog War in Elizabeth.

The slaughter of unlicensed and unmuzzled dogs began at Elizabeth, yesterday. The police were the executioners, and two squads, armed with shotguns, went about the streets all day and killed sixty canines of various kinds. The carcasses filled two big wagons. Some valuable dogs which their owners neglected to muzzle were among the slain, and the angry owners threaten to bring suits against the city. The Chief of Police, Lenney, says the crusade will be kept up until every dog roaming about the streets without a muzzle or tag is put out of the way.

Crop Reports.

The weekly crop bulletin of the New Jersey Weather Service prints the following reports from Union county:

Plainfield—All crops are growing nicely. The heavy shower of the 13th was most timely and of great benefit; cut worms are injuring corn and tomatoes. Rainfall, 0.71 inch.

Clark Township—The weather has been excellent for all growth; heavy shower on 13th which did much damage by washing; potato bugs are great pests; corn looks well; some grass being cut.

Want Wagons To Carry Lights.

Lanterns on bicycles flash about the streets now like fireflies, though the ordinance has not yet become operative. In fact, the ordinance has not yet passed its third reading, and there is yet a chance for the wheelmen to make an effort to secure their rights by urging the city council to include all passenger-carrying vehicles in the provisions of the ordinance—Elizabeth Journal.

A Pink and White Luncheon.

The Misses Sarah and Harriet Manning, of Plainfield avenue, gave a luncheon last Thurday. The decorations were pink and white. Among the guests were: Mrs. William Sandford, Miss May Sandford, Miss Ida Yerkes, Miss Grace Yerkes, Mrs. Charles Smith, Mrs. Charles Rocap, Miss Catharine Manning, Miss Lizzie Manning, Mrs. Margaret Ramsom, Miss Laura Runyon, and Mrs. Philip McIntyre.

29 ACRE farm for sale, 7 miles from Plainfield; good buildings; plenty of fruit, spring water, good tillable ground; will sell for half its value; reason for selling is on account of old age; terms made to suit purchaser. For further particulars address Bargain, care Press. 6 18 12-c4

The Arlington Athletic Club and the West Ends, both of this city, played a game of base ball Saturday afternoon on the cricket grounds. At the end of seven innings the score stood 29 to 8 in favor of the Arlingtons. The Arlingtons played a very fine fielding game, besides hitting the ball hard and often. The pitching of Sutphen for the Arlingtons was very good, only seven hits being made off his delivery. The following is the score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R.	BH.	E.
Arlington A. C..	3	5	7	2	9	3	0	29	29	3
West Ends......	2	0	0	1	3	2	0	8	7	8

Earned runs—Arlington A.C., 10; West Ends, 2; two-base hits—Owens (Arlington), Lederer, Mumford; base on balls—By Sutphen, 3; by Cose, 1; McComas, 2; struck out—by Sutphen, 6; McComas, 3; double play—Sprowl to Firstbrook, to Owens. Umpire—Ball.

Death of Mrs. Sigourney.

Emmoline T. Sigourney, wife of Stephen D. Sigourney and daughter of I. D. TenEyck, of this city, died Saturday at her late home in Lincoln, Neb. She leaves a husband and three children.

For a Good Cause.

An ice cream festival will be given for the benefit of the Children's Home, on the lawn at 19 Jackson avenue, Wednesday afternoon and evening, June 26th.

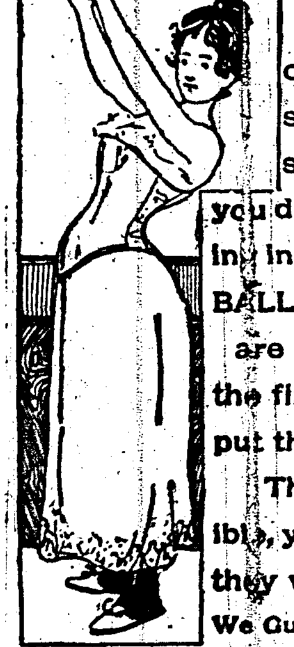
MARRIED.

ELLIOTT—PUTNAM—In New York, Saturday, June 15, by Rev. Dr. Hartley, of the 104th street Baptist Church, Hattie T. Putnam of West 2d street, to F. W. Elliott, Jr., formerly of Plainfield.

DIED.

KLEMSER—In Scotch Plains, N. J., June 12, 1895, John H. Klemser, in the 21st year of his age.

Relatives and friends, Jr. O. U. A. M. fraternity and Excelsior Hook and Ladder Co., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Sunday afternoon, June 16, at 2 o'clock, and at the Scotch Plains Baptist Church at 2:30.



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BALL'S CORSETS are comfortable the first time you put them on.
They are flexible, yet rigid, and they won't break.
We Guarantee them.

I. LEDERER.

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Won't melt apart,
Can't cut through the dress,
Don't stay bent.
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Seely Edsall, Putnam & DeGraw,
I. Lederer.

W. R. CODINGTON,
Counsellor-at-Law,
Commissioner of Deeds, Master-in Chancery, Notary Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

GEORGE W. DAY,
General Auctioneer.
Sales of Personal Property solicited. P. O. Box 132, Dunellen, N. J., or address in care of Constitutionalist. Terms reasonable.

ALBERT HEDDEN
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Between Watchung and Park avenues.
First-class Livery. Horses boarded by week or month. Telephone call No. 114.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

VOL. XXVII. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1895. NO. 26.

"Support the Constitution, Which is the Cement of the Union, as Well in Its Limitations as in Its Authorities."—Madison.

WELL RENDERED MUSIC.

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT MR. MACCLYMONT'S ORGAN RECITAL.

The Singing of Master Lenox Barnes Favorably Received—E. H. Bensen, the Basso, Participates.

As on all previous occasions the audience that attended the free organ recital given by William E. MacClymont in the First Presbyterian church was a thoroughly critical one. It is an established fact among Plainfield people that whether they get something for nothing or whether they have to pay for it, their judgement and criticism is just as severe.

The audience was a large one, consisting principally of musical people. Aside from Mr. MacClymont's playing, the feature of the evening was the appearance of Lexox Barnes, the soloist of the Church of All Angels in New York. His first rendition was "Cling to the Crucified" and it was all that could be desired. In spite of the fact that Master Barnes has appeared before large audiences many times he has a modesty that is taking. That he has a wonderful voice, there is no doubt and the audience were quick to discover it. As an encore he repeated the selection.

The appearance of E. H. Bensen was awaited with more or less anxiety. Plainfield people have listened to many noted bassos, and it may account for the slight reception given Mr. Bensen. However, his voice was pleasing, and though not possessing all that one could wish, he rendered very acceptably the "Bedouin Love Song."

Later Mr. Bensen sang "The Mighty Deep," which was more enjoyable than the first selection.

Master Barnes in part second gave "Thus Saith the Lord," which was a masterly effort in every respect. An encore was given and a delightful selection, "Sleep in Your Cradle Deep," was given in an enjoyable manner.

Mr. McClymont's playing is too well known by Plainfield people to admit of any criticism. Principally notable renditions in last night's programme were "Sonata de Camera," "Night in Grenada," "Mignon." The "March ~~Triumphal~~," dedicated to Mr. MacClymont's organ pupils, was heartily received, and the "Star Spangled Banner," with variations by Buck, brought the programme to a close.

Crop Reports.

The weekly crop bulletin of the New Jersey weather service publishes the following reports from Union and Somerset counties:

CLARK TOWNSHIP—All crops progressing and in first-class condition. The hay harvest will commence this week.

ELIZABETH—The crop conditions for the week have been generally favorable, but rain is much needed, especially for potatoes now coming into bloom; corn, oats and rye look very well; haying in progress; the crop will be up to the average. Rainfall, trace.

POTTERSVILLE—Very warm and dry; no rain, which is much needed; potatoes and garden truck wilting badly; some hay made during week, wheat ripening very fast; some rye ready to cut; potato bugs very plentiful.

SOMERVILLE—The highest temperature during the week was 92 degs. on the 20th, and the lowest 53 degs. on the 18th. The rainfall on 21st and 22d measured only 0.23 inch.

FRANKLIN PARK—Fine growing weather prevailed during the week. The warm nights have been most favorable to corn, but a good rain now would be the making of the hay, potato and oat crops; potatoes are in full flower and are setting well; orchard fruit, all varieties, will be below the average; some hay cut and cured but the farmers are waiting for a good rain before starting in on the bulk of the crop. The showers of the week, although light, were beneficial.

Voorhees for Governor

There were few politicians at the State House in Trenton yesterday, but among those on hand was President of the Senate Stokes, who is booking the candidacy of his friend, Foster M. Voorhees, for the Governorship.

President Stokes says he has not a doubt but that Senator Voorhees will be the next Governor of New Jersey.

The Catch Remains a Mystery.

Dr. D. C. Adams quietly left town Saturday and took possession of a portion of the Passaic river, where with his usual skillfulness he enticed the finny tribe to leave the water. The number of fish caught has not been learned ~~yet.~~

An Aged Farmer Meets Death.

Vanderveer Perlee, seventy-nine years old, was found dead in a hayfield on his farm near Somerville, Saturday, with his neck broken. He had started to harvest with a spirited team, which returned home without a driver. It is beleived that the aged farmer fell from the load of hay.

St. Mary's School.

St. Mary's school commencement takes place tonight and tomorrow night in the school building. The drills and tableaux are, as before, arranged by Madame Menzeli, the well-known instructress, which is a guarantee for their success.

ANNIE BEHIND THE BARS

BUT MOLLIE STILL ENJOYS THE FRESH AIR.

The MacDonald Girl, Side Partner of the Stevens Girl, Captured at Her Home.

Annie MacDonald who, with Mollie Stevens of this city, was rescued from the hands of Constable Wersinger by Edward Ryan and Charles Wood, of Linden township, on the night of Saturday, April 20th last, was Monday evening arrested at her home in Roselle and committed to jail.

There are two charges entered against Annie, one of disorderly conduct and the second larceny of a pair of handcuffs.

When the two girls were rescued from the constable by Ryan and Wood they were handcuffed together. Their rescuers took them to some house near by and, procuring a file, filed the bracelets and released the girls. The irons have never been recovered.

The girls both made good their escape, but Ryan and Wood were shortly afterward arrested for the part they took in the affair and are now suffering for it.

Ryan denied having had anything to do with the affair, but his companion chose the more manly part and pleaded guilty. Ryan had not been in jail long before it was discovered that he was a deserter from the regular army, and by request of the United States authorities was delivered over to them to be dealt with as a deserter. Woods is now serving time in jail.

The whereabouts of Mollie is still a mystery.

BIG LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

The Holding of Mr. Isham Transferred to a New Corporation.

The Security Land and Improvement Company filed articles of incorporation at the office of County Clerk Howard yesterday morning. The capital is $50,000, and the incorporators are Henry Heywood Isham, P. Hamilton Gilhooly and John J. Lowden.

The company has the holding of the great tracts of land in Elizabeth and Union county recently held by Mr. Isham, and a few days ago transferred by him to Judge Gilhooly, in consideration of $50,000, the big deed being filed on Monday last. There are fifty-nine tracts of land, mostly situate in Elizabeth. The others are in Linden and various sections of the county.

Try It On the Plainfield Bug.

John B. Smith of Rutgers College gave an address Friday before the Montclair Town Improvement society on "The Elm-Tree Beetle and the Preservation of the Elm Tree." He gave a description of the appearance and habits of the beetle, and said they could be exterminated by the use of either London purple or Paris green in the proportion of one pound of either to 150 gallons of water, one pound of stone or shell lime or two gallons of milk of lime being added to prevent injury to the foliage. Arsenate of lead he also declared to be a sure remedy. It is formed by adding four ounces of arsenate of soda and eleven ounces of acitate of lead to 100 gallons of water.

A Mean Miscreant.

Swimming is one of summer's delights to the boys, and the Scotch Plains back pond, better known as the "Notch," has been one of the favorite resorts for swimmers. Some enterprising boys constructed a platform and a springboard which added much to the pleasure of the place, but when a number of Plainfield boys went to take their accustomed swim, yesterday, they found that some evil-minded person had been before them with a saw and utterly destroyed the platform and springboard and scattered the remains all through the surrounding woods.

Rode a Frisky Horse.

A large number of Plainfielders went to South Plainfield yesterday to attend a clam bake given by Mr. Oltmann. A man from Somerville, who was present, attempted to ride a horse. The animal was very nervous and ran around the lots at a high rate of speed, and collided with a tree, throwing the rider to the ground with sufficient force to cut and bruise his face badly. A friend present drove to Plainfield and returned with Dr. Fritts, who dressed the injured man's wounds. He was taken to his home in Somerville later in the day.

Caught a Colored Rider.

Chief Grant, while making one of his tours yesterday afternoon on the outskirts, captured a colored man riding his wheel on the sidewalk. This morning he appeared before Judge Coddington and settled.

MR. C. P. RALLI REPLIES.

DISCUSSES STRICTURES PLACED ON THE HONEYMOON MANAGEMENT.

The Total Receipts of the Performance Were $591, While the Expenses Were $646.31.

To the Editor of The Daily Press:—In your issue of Tuesday there appeared an anonymous communication conveying certain strictures upon the business management of "A Russian Honeymoon," to which I ask your permission to reply through the same channel as briefly as possible.

The delay in forwarding the accounts to the treasurer of the "Relief Fund" has arisen from the endeavor on the part of the management to prevail upon the principal contracting parties to reduce the heavy amount of extras charged in addition to the contract figures, and also to a desire on the part of the management to gather in all claims before reporting the account. The propriety of this course has been justified by the appearance, within the last ten days only, of several claims, of the existence of which the management had not the slightest suspicion.

Replying to the second stricture of your correspondent, the total receipts for the performance were $591, the total expenditures and claims so far as can be learned to date, were $646.31, showing a deficit of $45.31.

As your correspondent is apparently much exercised over the possibility of the appearance in the accounts of a large item under the head of "Sundries." I take pleasure in saying that no such nebulous item will appear in the account.

I infer from your correspondent's remarks that Plainfield must have had some unpleasant experience in this line heretofore, but the accounts of "A Russian Honeymoon" will constitute an exception to the rule.

Reverting to the second stricture, without questioning the "bona fides" of your correspondent in the slightest degree, it seems incredible that any person in the audience on the 9th of May could have dwelt under such a misapprehension of the numbers present as to suppose they represented a sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars.

As a matter of fact, the total seating capacity of the house is 866, including the boxes.

On the night of the performance about 300 seats were vacant in the balcony, which looked like a desert; 86 seats were vacant in the orchestra circle, and 17 seats were vacant in the orchestra. The four upper boxes were occupied by members of the chorus when their duties did not require their attendance on the stage.

To a casual observer, the singularly fine appearance of the audience invited the conclusion that the house was better filled than it really was, but the receipts tell the tale, and as I have already had the honor of advising the management of the "Relief Fund," the audience present actually fell below the full attendance to which we have been accustomed at the Casino plays, notably, the attendance of the 21st of February last, and at the "Grey Mare" on May 3rd and 17th, 1894.

Apologizing for so far trespassing upon your valuable space, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

Constantine P. Ralli,
Business Manager.

Urging Woman's Suffrage.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Union County Equal Suffrage Association, held at the home of the president, Mrs. Aaron M. Powell, in this city, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the executive committee of the Union County Equal Suffrage Association heartily congratulate its members and friends upon the passage by the Legislature, at its recent session, of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the State Constitution to restore to women school suffrage in the townships of the State.

Resolved, That we hereby earnestly appeal to all citizens, men and women, interested in public schools and in suffrage for women in connection therewith in the several townships of Union county, by petitions, public and parlor meetings, and otherwise, to do all possible prior to the next ensuing election, and in connection with the next Legislature, to ensure the passage by it of the pending amendment and its subsequent ratification by the electors of the State.

A Camp for the Cadets.

The North Plainfield Cadet Corps has become quite a flourishing institution. There are now forty-two members and a camp somewhere during the summer is being discussed. Last Monday evening a number of North Plainfield young men under the leadership of Robert Douglass asked the Cadets to unite with them for the Fourth of July parade, but the offer was refused. The cadet company will hold their drill this evening.

CITY CENSUS COMPLETED

A GROWTH OF ALMOST FIFTY PER CENT SINCE 1885.

The Total Population Is 13,628, While in 1885 It Was 8,913—Big Increase in All Wards.

The work of taking the census of the city of Plainfield was concluded yesterday and shows increase of over fifty per cent over the figures for 1885.

The enumerators commenced the work Wednesday, May 15th, and the first three wards of the city were finished about two weeks ago. The Fourth ward being larger than the others more time was necessary to complete it.

The following gives the names of the enumerators and the results in each ward with the total:

WARD.	ENUMERATOR.	POPULATION.
First	D. S. Pope	2,958
Second	P. N. Kline	3,322
Third	O. E. Chamberlain	2,614
Fourth	C. VanWinkle	4,735
	Total—	13,629

The figures for 1885 are as follows:

First ward	2,018
Second ward	2,238
Third ward	1,825
Fourth ward	2,832
Total	8,913

The work has been under the careful direction of J. A. Hubbard, and has been very satisfactorily accomplished. A tabulated form of the census will be ready for publication in a few days.

Men With Good Aim.

The Climax Gun Club will hold their regular monthly shoot on Wednesday day afternoon. The State League shoot will be held at Jersey City next Saturday, when the Climax Club will enter a team for competition.

Dunellen.

Walter Winans, of Madison, is the guest of Albert Apgar, of High street.

Mrs. Hattie Huff is visiting friends at Ocean Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. Dolph Runyon are visiting friends at Philadelphia.

Jesse Dalrymple has returned home after a pleasant stay at Jersey City.

Mrs. Nelson Cronk has returned to her home in Rockland after spending several weeks with Mrs. J. B. Coriell.

Glover Stevens, of Berryville, Va., is visiting in town.

Mrs. C. Blaine is entertaining Miss Ruth Fenner, of Pluckamin.

Mrs. Lewis Cook is entertaining friends from Mendham.

J. Webber, of Newark, was a guest at the Park Hotel yesterday.

John Herbert spent yesterday in Somerville.

Charles Barry, of Montclair, was in town last night on business.

Miss Amy Case is visiting relatives at Westfield.

Mrs. C. W. Blaine is entertaining Mrs. C. Cain, of Bedminster.

Mrs. Mary A. Huff is visiting at Centreville.

Abner Coriell is entertaining his cousin from Eatontown.

Rev. Joseph Beers returned yesterday from his Brooklyn visit.

Harry Ayers, of Newark, is the guest of David Runyon.

William Giddis is visiting his grandparents at Springdale.

C. B. Jennings has returned to his home in New York, after spending a few days with George Huff of Jefferson avenue.

Miss Emma Giddis, of Bound Brook, is visiting Mrs. Isaac Giddis.

Mrs. George Trimmer is entertaining company from Westfield.

Charlie Vail has left for Quakertown, where he will spend summer.

T. C. Bodine and family have been entertaining W. J. Hamilton, of Hackensack.

Miss M. Jameson, of Brooklyn, is at the home of Mrs. F. Lyons.

Mrs. John Kennedy is visiting friends at Hoboken.

Linden Apgar spent Sunday very pleasantly with friends in Easton.

Leonard Benton, of New York, spent yesterday with his father, Joseph Benton, of High street.

E. H. TenEyck is home from his eastern trip.

Frank Vreeland, of Westfield, was in town yesterday.

Mrs. George Conover is entertaining company from New York.

William Fitzer and Charles Anderson, of Jersey City, and A. Farley and daughter, of Fanwood, were the guests of Postmaster P. C. Staats and family on Sunday.

John VanMiddlesworth, of Somerville, is spending the day with William VanMiddlesworth.

Willie Giddes returned home yesterday after a pleasant stay with friends at Springdale.

Miss May Gise spent this morning in Somerville.

Miss Ida Fletcher returned home today after spending several days with relatives at Boston.

Mrs. John Taylor is very ill at her home on North avenue.

MANY ARE ON THE MOVE.

PEOPLE WHO ARE ARRIVING AND LEAVING PLAINFIELD.

Some Going to the Seashore and Some to the Mountains—New Yorkers Who Will Summer in Plainfield.

Miss Helen French returned home from college on Saturday.

Firman Farrer left on Saturday for a trip through the Gulf of Mexico.

Frank Dodge, of New York, was the guest of Plainfield relatives yesterday.

M. Wentworth, of First place, will spend the summer at Dedham, Mass.

Miss Mary Johnson, of this city, has gone to Mount Bethel to spend a week.

Raymond Carroll, of Westervelt avenue, is spending a few days in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Skillman, of Park avenue, spent Sunday in Somerville with relatives.

Mrs. William Larrabee, of Willow avenue, is visiting friends at Asbury Park for a few days.

R. H. Cooper, of New York city, is visiting the son of ex-Mayor Place at their Grove street home.

John C. Whiting, of East Sixth street, is home from Amherst college for the summer vacation.

J. Voorhees, of Syracuse, is stopping at the Hotel Grenada and visiting his many friends in town.

Miss Jones, formerly a resident of Westervelt avenue, was the guest of Plainfield relatives over Sunday.

Herbert Moore, of Grove street, has returned from boarding school to spend the summer in Plainfield.

Councilman V. L. Frazee is still confined to his home with rheumatism in his left leg, which is very painful.

Edgar Burr Smith, of First place, left Saturday for Battleboro, Vt., where he will remain for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kiederling and family, of East Front street, were the guests of Westfield friends yesterday.

Miss Nettie Wilson, of Craig place, expects to sail for Scotland July 7th on the Teutonic of the White Star Line.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson B. Kilmer, of Brooklyn, were guests yesterday of Mrs. W. V. White of West Front street.

Charle Noble left the home of his aunt, Mrs. Ketcham, of East Fifth street, this afternoon for his own home at Mendham.

Curt Gottheil, formerly of Plainfield, but now living in New York, was a welcome guest with his many Plainfield friends yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Hazell and family, of Westervelt avenue, start Thursday for Bailey's Island, Maine. They will be gone two months.

Moses D. Brown and granddaughter, Pauline Denton, of this city, spent Sunday with Mr. Brown's daughter, Mrs. J. T. Armstrong, in Brooklyn.

Mrs. E. M. Bunting has closed her house on Mercer avenue and left to occupy her summer cottage at Avon-by-the-Sea.

George L. Howard and family, of Mercer avenue, have gone to Northville, N. Y., where they will remain until October 1st.

Mrs. Steinhauser and her daughter, Miss Marie, of Jersey City, were the guests yesterday of the Misses Verdon of "Shady Lawn," Somerset street.

Mr. and Mrs. David McMurtrie will return to their home, 19 Sycamore avenue, tomorrow, after a two weeks visit with friends at Waterloo, N. Y.

Mrs. Thomas Melgar, of Emily street, left Saturday with her children to spend two months with her parents, who reside in one of the suburbs of Utica, N. Y.

Mrs. Walter C. Walker, who has spent the past week with her aunt, Mrs. William McDonald, of Newark, returned yesterday to her home on Chatham street.

Mrs. F. A. Deik, of Connecticut, and Mrs. A. Y. Uhlig, of New York, will spend the summer at the boarding house on East Front street conducted by Mrs. J. W. B. Lewis.

Miss Helen Dunbar Talmadge, of Belvidere road, has gone to Woodstock, Vt., where she wil be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Fisk, who are summering at the Woodstock Inn.

Miss H. Crocker, of West Fourth street, left today for Idlewood, Pa., to visit her cousin, E. E. Crocker, of that place. She will be absent from Plainfield for six months, perhaps longer.

Miss Jeanette Simpson, of Craig place, received a handsome upright piano on Saturday, the occasion being the eighteenth anniversary of her birthday. It was the gift of her grandmother.

Fred Goddard, of Amherst college, is home for the summer vacation.

Edgar Sofield, of Perth Amboy, spent Sunday in this city.

David Snediker and wife left this morning for a week's visit in Philadelphia.

Mrs. W. I. Clark and son, Bruce, are boarding at Belmar for the summer.

Percy Long, of Grove street, is home from Harvard College for his summer vacation.

Miss E. E. Kenyon, principal of the Plainfield Seminary, went to Ithica, N. Y., today.

Miss Luther, of Short Hills, is visiting Miss Mary Thompson, of Rockview avenue.

Nathan Lane, Jr., of Sycamore avenue, has been entertaining a cousin from Brooklyn.

Fred Vorst has just taken a position as clerk in R. W. Rice's grocery store on Emily street.

John Huegen and family, of Hazleton, Pa., have taken up their residence in the borough.

Dennis Kane is able to go out again after his severe injury on the street railway recently.

Miss Anna Larkin returned from Alfred Centre, N. Y., yesterday, to her home in Dunellen.

Miss Ella Osborne, of Bayonne, is visiting her friend, Miss Minnie Smith, of West Front street.

Walter Martin has secured a position with Neuman Bros., the Watchung avenue grocers.

Mrs. Charles Sandford and family of Washington avenue, left for South Hampton, yesterday.

Harry Barling and family, of Sycamore avenue, left town this morning for the summer months.

Mrs. L. C. Hurtt and family, of Manasquan, are visiting Mrs. L. J. Denton, at Prospect Hill.

Mrs. Charles Sandford and family, of Washington avenue, will spend the summer at Southampton, L. I.

Harry McGee, of Orchard place, has returned to Yale College, where he will remain until after Friday's boat-race.

Mrs. Grant and daughter, of Grove street, have returned from New York, where they have been making a visit.

Miss Florence Williams, of West Seventh street, is entertaining her cousins, the Misses Roberts, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Tichner, who has been visiting Mrs. J. R. Joy, of Willow avenue, returned to her home in Mount Vernon yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Hegeman, Jr., of Myrtle avenue, are spending a few days in Sayville, and expect to return on Friday.

Mrs. Russell McCord, of Deckertown, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. George Wycoff, on North avenue, Netherwood.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Hermance, of the Hotel Netherwood, left yesterday for a month's stay at the Pavilion Hotel, Staten Island.

Miss Ladd, formerly of Willow avenue, but now of Brooklyn, is visiting at the home of J. M. Bettman, of Willow avenue.

Miss Bertha Jenkins, who has been spending the winter at the home of her uncle, O. L. Jenkins, returned to her home in Scranton this morning.

Miss Belle Rounberg, who has been visting friends on La Grande avenue, Netherwood, returned to her home on Lafayette avenue in Brooklyn on Monday.

Harry C. Allen, janitor of the public library, spent his vacation at Doylestown, Pa. During his absence his place was filled by William Stewart, of West Fifth street.

Mrs. John F. Losier and son, Alfred T. Heinrichs, of The Gables, Netherwood, are at the Logan Point villa, Lake Hopatcong, where they will remain until July 18th.

Alfred Fawcett and the Misses Fawcett, of 25 Washington avenue, are now at the Howard House, on Sea View avenue, Ocean Grove, where they will remain until September.

Lennox Barnes, who sang so acceptably at the First Presbyterian church last night, and his sister, Miss Fanny Barnes, of New York, will spend the summer in Plainfield with their uncle, B. T. Barnes.

Mrs. D. Kendall Smith and daughter, Miss Emma Smith, of West Winfield, N. Y., arrived today at the home of Seymour G. Smith, of Central avenue, where they will remain until Wednesday, when they will sail for Europe.

Rev. Annonette Brown Blackwell, of Elizabeth, was in attendance at the executive committee meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association of Union county held in this city a few days ago, and while here was the guest of Mrs. Aaron M. Powell.

SILK FROM WOOD.

THE SILK WORM'S WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY CHEMICAL PROCESS.

The New Material Costs Less Than Natural Silk and Is Said to Be Beautiful. It is Already Worn in Europe and Patents Are Pending in Washington.

A process has been discovered by which a material closely resembling silk may be manufactured from wood. Even now women are walking about the streets of European cities in the most elaborate gowns of silk in the manufacture of which the worm had no part. In fact, the silkworm has lost its occupation.

The palm for this valuable discovery in chemical science must go to Switzerland, for a native of Zurich, Dr. Lehner by name, is the inventor of the process.

Some years ago he began to make observations on the habits and physical characteristics of the silkworm and became deeply interested in the subject. He discovered the chemical action which took place in the worm in producing its cocoon, and at odd times sought to counterfeit the work of nature. So convinced did he become of the feasibility of his ideas that he soon abandoned all other work and devoted his time to this single study, in which he has achieved a signal triumph.

In the process of manufacturing the new fabric the principal ingredients used are sprucewood pulp, cotton or jute waste, etc., combined with a large quantity of alcohol. The use of the substantial or solid materials mentioned creates a market for what was hitherto of no use whatever, being burned in factory furnaces to get it out of the way.

Spruce sawdust now has a market value, for this, as well as the other materials, are digested by a chemical process in which alcohol plays an important part. The material thus digested is so much like the cocoon spun by the silkworm that when the two are placed side by side in a finished state it takes an expert to determine which is which.

The artificial material at one state is in a liquid state, and of a density about equal to the ordinary syrup of commerce. When in this state a machine of Dr. Lehner's invention, which may be called an artificial silkworm, comes into play. This machine, which is very simple in construction, requiring so little attention that it can be kept at work with about as much labor as is devoted to a twenty-four hour clock, performs exactly the same mechanical work that a silkworm does. It draws from the liquid a continuous unbroken thread of even diameter and unlimited length. As this thread is spun another portion of the machine takes it up and twists it into any desired thickness of yarn with perfect regularity.

Thus the fabric can be made of any desired weight or thickness, so that it will be seasonable at all times.

This artificial silk has been spun in Bradford, England, and worked up into a large variety of fabrics. In the dyeing, weaving and finishing of these no special treatment has been found necessary. It has been dyed in all imaginable shades and colors, and owing to the peculiar qualities of the material it takes a dye more readily and gives a more brilliant effect than the natural article. In texture it is the equal of the best of Chinese and Italian silks, being soft and silken to the touch. It is expected that it will be used largely in combination with natural silk and cotton for producing brocaded effects. These latter have been so expensive lately as to be out of reach of all but the fattest purses. The new invention will greatly reduce the cost.

It would seem that this new process would give an immense impetus to the manufacture of textile fabrics all over the world, and it probably will, but Dr. Lehner also differs from the average inventor in that he combines financial cunning with his remarkable genius, so that every yard of this new material made will put so many pennies into his pocket.

Patents on the process have been obtained in most of the European countries, and an application for one in the United States is now on file at Washington, as well as in the patent office of the Canadian Government. A company with a capital stock of $1,500,000 is about to be formed in Montreal to manufacture the material. There has already been formed in England a company having a capital stock of $540,000, the inventor receiving $160,000 in cash and $180,000 in full paid shares, the remaining $200,000 being used as a working capital.

It was originally intended to manufacture the article in England, but when the demonstrating plant was established at Bradford it was found that there was a prohibitive tariff on alcohol used for manufacturing purposes. For that reason the plant was located at Glattburg, near Zurich, Germany, where there is no tax on alcohol used in manufactures. From this place the raw material is sent to England for manufacture.

More and Better.

Daughter—Frank said something to me last night.

Mother—I hope it was apropos.

Daughter—It was more, mamma. It was aproposal.—Detroit Free Press.

Commencement Is Nigh.

Commencement season is at hand;
The old man signs the check,
And soon the boy will take his stand
Upon the burning deck.

Soon eloquence will roar around,
While orators speak rapidly;
And soon again we'll hear the sound
Of "Iser rolling rapidly."
—Atlanta Constitution.

The largest aluminum plant in the world has just been completed at Oak Ridge, Mo. It will have a capacity of 100 tons of clay per day, giving a daily output of about 20,000 pounds of m

OLD FASHIONED GIRLS.

Mrs Parkhurst Believes in Domestic Home Training.

Let us draw a word picture of an old fashioned girl, such as there used to be before a woman's college was conceived of. She received a good education in the common branches; after that she very likely went to a boarding school and was taught some of the accomplishments. When she came home her wise mother inducted her into the mysteries of home-making in all its departments. She must know how to cook and mend, she must be able to show an ignorant servant how to do her work, and when, as is often the case, there is no servant at hand she must do the work herself. A girl with such a training is a host in herself. No domestic cyclone can disturb her serenity. Knowledge is power. She feels that home is her sphere, and wields her scepter with dignity.

There is another picture at hand. It is of the girl of the period. She is not content with such an education as her mother received. A college training is the fad now, and go to college she must. With a three years' preparatory course and four years in college, she comes out a thoroughly educated girl, as far as books go.

Sometimes her knowledge so sets her above her mother and the home that she is utterly dissatisfied with the old surroundings. She must make a way for herself. Various avenues are open to her, but she has to push and jostle her way to success, for it means competition with men as well as with women.

This develops an aggressive and self-assertive spirit in which the womanly qualities are lost, or, if not lost, so buried as to need a resurrection trump to bring them to life again. Many avenues whereby women may support themselves are open to the sex now, but as said before, success in these lines means struggle, and struggle develops aggressive qualities.

It cannot be otherwise. And that aggressiveness asserts itself in the home. The mother is old fashioned in her ideas. The daughter has the fresher, newer knowledge, and is apt to think she knows more than her mother.

I do not wish to be understood as depreciating college training; but training should not end there. I remember hearing a lady in a noted college town say that she thought the college course should be supplemented by a two years' course in domestic training, and that by another two years in a school for manners; for the average college girl had no home training and very bad manners. Upon that remark I set myself to watch the college girls, and I must say her last remark at any rate was true.

It may be that the intense aggressiveness and the free and easy manners of the girl of to-day are only a swing of the pendulum from the kept-at-home and mothered girl of the former period. And perhaps the extreme to which the pendulum swings will be its own corrective, but the mothers cannot afford to ignore the present tendency.

It may not be time for a revolt, but it certainly is a time to look carefully at the tendency, and see if a wise detaining hand and a little careful direction cannot supplement the college training and turn the restless, aggressive energy into the legitimate lines of home-making and keeping.

A friend has said, "College training gives women broader views and takes them outside the petty cares and frictions of life." But the petty cares of life are the lot of many women. If college training will help them in the discharge of their duties and make them better equal to the emergencies of life then let us encourage it. But at the same time, the old fashioned mothers must assert their old fashioned ideas and insist upon home training and home culture to be as necessary as the college curriculum.

If mothers will take that position and maintain it there will be no need of revolt. Mothers still have power enough if they will use it, and a larger, wider culture, embracing the intellect and the heart, the head and the hands, will be the result.

NELLIE B. PARKHURST.

Did Columbus Do It?

Did Columbus really discover America? For a century his claim to this honor has stood secure and unimpeached. But quite recently an English royal geographer unearthed an old map in the Ambrosian Library at Milan, drawn by one Andrea Bianco, of Venice, in the year 1448. Bianco is known as probably the most famous cartographer of his time, and the map is pronounced the clearest and most accurately drawn of that century, so far as the European and African coasts are concerned. Carefully and distinctly presented on its outer edge is a bit of South American coast line, indicating that some navigator must have crossed the Atlantic forty-five years before Columbus first sailed from Palos.

Woman.

Mr. Jinklets—What do you think of the coming woman?

Mr. Blinklets—Well, if she is anything like the going woman she'll be late.—Detroit Free Press.

The Main Question.

"I fear," said the cautious mother, "I fear that young man who is calling on Laura plays cards for money."

"And does he get it?" asked the paternal parent.—Cincinnati Tribune.

A Pathetic Appeal.

A blind beggar exhibited a card inscribed as follows:

"Kind, charitable souls, don't be ashamed of giving me a half penny; I am blind."

W. W. Astor and Kate Field seem to be equally independent in their ideas of suspending their weeklies. Mr. Astor's Pall Mall Budget seemed to be successful, and he dropped it. Kate Field's Washington did not owe a dollar, and she stopped it. Miss Field may go on again, but in the meantime she is contesting her aunt's will, and that may prove more profitable than editing.

DIOCESAN FIELD DAY.

Plainfield C. Y. M. L. Will Take An Active Part in the Sports.

The Catholic Young Men's Diocesan Union, composed of about twenty-two societies, will hold their second annual reception and field day games Saturday afternoon and evening, August 10th, at Caledonian Park, in Newark.

The field day committee met at St. James Lyceum in Newark on Monday and arranged a programme of events for the occasion. The committee is as follows: Peter McDonough, Plainfield; Mr. Fox, Rahway; Mr. McDonough, Orange; Mr. Murphy, Jersey City; and Mr. Owens, Newark. The following is a list of events which will take place at two o'clock in the afternoon:

100 yards dash; 300 yards run; 880 yards run; 440 yards run (novice); high jump; broad jump; one mile run; throwing 16-pound shot; one mile bicycle race; two-mile bicycle race.

Prizes will be given to the winner of each event, and the club scoring the most points will receive a handsome banner. Individual prizes will also be given to the athlete scoring the most points.

The entire union will meet at Orange, on Sunday, July 7th, at which time arrangements will be completed for the affair. The committee from Plainfield that will represent the local society consists of P. McDonough, J. Keenan, and J. Kenney.

An effort will be made to secure the meeting of the Union in Plainfield in September.

LITTLE GIRLS' FESTIVAL

Being Conducted in the Vochl Building For a Good Cause.

The fair and festival which is being held last Thursday in the Vochl building, and which was arranged by the little girls of Trinity Reformed church, is well worth attending. An effort has been made to make it a success, and the store is very prettily trimmed with flags, bunting and chinese lanterns. The proceeds will be devoted to the Sunday-school.

Those who are in charge are as follows:

Fancy table—Lulu Gillmore, May Mulford.

Candy table—Gertrude Tier, Lizzie Dencklau.

Lemonade booth—Miss Jennie Thorn.

Cake table—Violet Beerbower, Anna Hazell,

Grab-bag—Edward Nelson,

Waitresses—Mabel Vail, Isabelle Edwards, Nellie Clarkson, Bessie Martin.

Frank Dencklau and George Creveling are assisting at the door.

The women who are assisting are Mrs. Harry Marshall, Miss Smith, Mrs. Startup and Mrs. J. C. Van Dyke.

The fair will be continued this evening.

HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

The Misses Coard Narrowly Escape Serious Injury.

Miss Mabel and Miss Alice Coard, of East Ninth street, met with a serious accident Thursday afternoon about five o'clock while they were out driving on Sixth street.

They turned from Sixth street into Sycamore street and the horse became frightened at the breaking of a shaft. Miss Alice Coard jumped from the wagon and was not injured, while Miss Mabel remained in the carriage till she was thrown out. It was first thought that she was fatally injured, and was carried to the porch of Mr. Adams' house nearby. Dr. Berg was called and discovered that there was a bad scalp wound back of the right ear. He dressed the wound and later a carriage from Hedden's livery was sent for and she was taken to her home.

The horse was captured near the residence of J. W. Yates. The wagon was a complete wreck.

JACK BENNER HURT.

Jumped From a Wagon and Fractured Two Bones in His Leg.

Jack Benner, of Fanwood, sustained injuries Thursday that will confine him to the house for some time. Not far from his house on South avenue he met a friend with a horse and wagon coming to Plainfield. He asked for a ride, which was readily granted, and soon after the girth holding the shaft broke. This frightened Mr. Benner and he commenced to yell at the horse. The animal was scared, and seeing the shaft near his head started to run. Mr. Benner climbed through the wagon and jumping out of the rear end he fractured two bones in the ankle of his left leg, and slightly injured the right knee. A horse and wagon happened along and he was taken home, when Dr. B. Van D Hedges was called and made him as comfortable as possible.

The broken girth was quickly repaired and the man came to Plainfield.

It will be some time before Mr. Benner will be able to walk.

CUPID HAS LOTS OF VICTIMS.

THREE MARRIAGES IN PLAINFIELD LAST NIGHT.

Two Were Church Weddings and One a Pretty Home Event—All Are Popular Young People.

St. Mary's R. C. church was the scene of a very pretty wedding Thursday afternoon at five o'clock when Miss Elizabeth Fitzgerald was united in marriage to Joen Watson, by Rev. Father Smyth. Long before the appointed hour a large number of friends had gathered to witness the impressive ceremony.

The bride entered first, leaning on the arm of Patrick O'Keefe, who was best man, and following was Miss Annie O'Neil, the bridesmaid, on the arm of the groom.

The bride wore a gown of light-blue Henrietta cloth, trimmed with point lace, and the bridesmaid was gowned in pale blue crepon, trimmed with fine lace.

After the ceremony all thought the bridal party was going to the home of the groom where the reception was to be held, but instead they took a ride to South Plainfield, and returned later when they found the guests present. The home at 991 Arlington avenue has just been handsomely furnished, and will make a commodious residence for Mr. and Mrs. Watson. The house was filled with many handsome and useful presents, including a costly selection of silverware, furniture, and china. A sumptuous wedding supper was served to the guests.

Mr. Watson is an employe of the Fisk Brothers at their New York office, and is very popular.

There were about fifty guests present at the reception, including relatives from Elizabeth and Plainfield.

Miss Lizzie Wierenga, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wierenga, was married to Michael Gill last Thursday at six o'clock at St. Mary's R. C. church, Rev. Father Smyth officiating.

The church was filled with friends of the contracting parties, who witnessed the tieing of the nuptial knot.

The bride wore a becoming brown traveling gown and carried a beautiful bouquet of white roses tied with white satin ribbon, while the bridemaid, Miss Maggie Wierenga, sister of the bride, wore a gown of the same and carried a bouquet of pink roses tied with pink satin ribbon. Both wore white leghorn hats which were very becoming.

At 7:30 o'clock a reception was held at the home, 212 Park avenue, which had been furnished by the groom. The decorations were pink and white.

A large number of handsome presents were received by Mr. and Mrs. Gill, and their friends wish them many years of happiness.

A splendid supper was served to the guest who were:

Mr. and Mrs. James Bly and daughter, of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Peter McDonough, Mr. and Mrs. James Wierenga, Mr. and Mrs. Dominick McNamee, Miss Kate Gabered, Miss Kate Dorgan, Miss Lizzie Gill, Miss Minnie Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. John Wierenga, Miss Maggie Strapp, Miss Kate Mahoney, James Strapp, Charles Flynn, Henry Wierenga, John Wierenga, and John Gill.

A very pretty home wedding was solemnized last Thursday at eight o'clock, when Miss Phebe Smalley was married to William Campbell. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride, 31 Linden avenue, by Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis.

The bride was gowned in white silk, and the bridesmaid, Miss Minnie Smalley, wore a gown of white. The best man was Elden S. Smalley, brother of the bride.

After hearty congratulations had been extended to the couple, refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell were the recipients of many very handsome presents.

Those who witnessed the ceremony were: Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Smalley, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Smalley, Mrs. Kline, Mr. and Mrs. John Smalley, of Dunellen, Mr. and Mrs. Staats Titsworth and family, of New Market.

The bride and groom will reside at 213 Spooner avenue.

Women's Request Refused.

The request of the Woman's Town Improvement Association of Montclair to have the Health Board increased from five to seven members, in order to have a veterinary surgeon and a woman physician on the board, has been refused on the ground that the present number is sufficient to carry on the business. The town council refused to increase the board last night, on the ground that a woman is ineligible to membership on the board.

Big and Little Are Welcome.

All the prominent men and public officers of Union, Somerset, and Middlesex counties will be invited to attend the Fourth of July celebration in this city.

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

Joint Meeting of Union and Somerset County Board of Freeholders.

A special meeting of the bridge committee from the Union County Board of Chosen Freeholders and the Somerset County Board of Chosen Freeholders was held Thursday afternoon at three o'clock at Tiers-on-the-Lake.

The object of the meeting was to receive and accept plans and specifications made by Wm. Kirk for the erection of the Clinton avenue line bridge, which was done.

Bids for the building of the bridge will be received from now till July 10th at three o'clock, when the same members will again meet to give out the contract.

The following Somerset members were appointed a committee to act with the Union bridge committee in seeing that the work is properly done: L. E. Barkalew, Andrew Lutkins, R. Zergiebel, W. J. Logan and J. E. Ballantine.

After the business was transacted those present enjoyed the genial hospitality of Freeholder J. H. Tier and seated at his palatial lake house they were served with his delicious ice-cream. They all agreed that Mr. Tier was a host worth meeting. William Kirk in his usual jovial manner also made the occasion one of pleasure to all.

Those present were: Bridge Committee of Union County—Director J. Frank Hubbard, ex-officio, J. H. Tier, chairman, Martin I. Roll, J. C. Ogden, Dr. Westcott and Addison S. Clark; Somerset County members—J. C. Staats, chairman, Andrew Lutkins, J. E. Ballentine, Lewis E. Barkalew, Oliver Perry, Edward B. Hoagland, W. J. Logan, J. C. Everett, J. H. Schomp, Robert Zergiebel and A. P. Sutphen.

THE BOYS CAMP.

A Place Where Youngsters Can Have a Jolly, Happy Time.

For the past ten years a camp has been held each summer under the management of the State Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. It will be held this year on Lake Champlain, near Westport, Essex County, New York, during the month of July from the 9th to the 30th. A cordial invitation is extended to all boys between the ages of fourteen and seventeen to join the party. The expense of the trip is as follows: Five dollars and twenty-five cents a week covers board, tent hire, boats and transportation of baggage. The railway fare depends upon the size of the party, but the companies have always been liberal and promise a reduced rate. In the past ten years the aggregate attendence has been 514, and not accident has occurred to mar their pleasure. The motive is now as it was at first to have a jolly, happy time, and to teach practically that to have such a time it is not necessary to break out of wholesome restraints, nor to forget the Sabbath and religious habits, but to continue under circumstances that would make it always remembered as an outing not only full of pleasure but of profit as well.

Plainfield has been well represented in past years and the local Y. M. C. A. can be referred to by any who may desire to go.

The Town Marshal Arrested.

James Young, town marshal of Woodbridge, was arrested Monday on a charge of felonious assault, and held under $500 bonds to answer. The charge grew out of a fight at the Democratic primary. The Democrats of the town are divided into factions. James Young was nominated for committeeman, and the silk-stocking faction named F. H. P. Imbert. The Young faction resented opposition, and a free fight followed. Mr. Young has a couple of sons, and it is alleged they started the trouble. Claude Boland, a wealthy resident of Woodbridge, was the most severely hurt. He is a New York business man, and says he took no part in the fight, but went in between the men to separate them. While he was engaged in this good office, James Young, he alleges, rushed upon him with a heavy cane and struck him on the head. This is denied.

Bull Frog City Wants an Office.

A resident of Bull Frog city in speaking of the extension of the fire department and the organization of a hose company in that community, said that the residents there thought that if an assistant chief was to be elected it was no more than proper that that officer should be selected from their locality, as therein resided both active and exempt firemen among its citizens.

Somebody Will Wear Kid Gloves.

The chamois finishing plant of Chapot & Sons, at Washingtonville, was entered Thursday night, and two dozen valuable pelts stolen. Hereafter a watchman will be employed to remain in the factory each night.

Dog War Prosecuted.

Dog catcher Vandervoort succeeded in capturing another canine in the borough today.

PRETTY HOME WEDDING.

PERFORMED AMID FLOWERS AND CONGRATULATING FRIENDS.

Miss Lillie Dunn Garretson Becomes Mrs. George Macintyre—Rev. Dr. Richardson the Officiating Clergyman.

Thursday afternoon at five o'clock, surrounded by a bower of flowers and ferns, took place the marriage of Miss Lillie Dunn Garretson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Garretson, to George Milton Macintyre.

The bride looked charming, attired in pale gray faille française, trimmed with point lace, and carrying a bouquet of white bridal roses. She entered the parlor on the arm of the groom, preceded by Katie Garretson, sister of the bride, who was gowned in white, and acted as flower girl.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. W. Richardson, owing to the illness of the bride's pastor, Rev. Cornelius Schenck.

Mr. and Mrs. Macintyre received the hearty congratulations of the guests present for their future prosperity and happiness, and the many costly and useful presents also received gave evidence of the high esteem in which the popular couple are held.

A wedding supper was served, after which the bride and groom left on the 6:40 train for New York, and from there they will go to the Catskills to remain about ten days.

On their return they will take up their residence for a time at the home of the bride's parents on West Front street.

The decorations of the rooms were principally green, and in the hall smilax was artically trimmed about the stairs which ended in a handsome bouquet of white and pink roses.

Guests were present from Somerville, Roycefield, Brooklyn, Cleveland, Bayonne and Plainfield.

Mr. Macintyre is the junior member of the F. L. C. Martin Cycle Co.

The happy couple left the house amidst a shower of rice, and as the carriage passed through town a large pair of old shoes were seen hanging from the springs, which were fastened with white muslin.

The bride wore a traveling gown of brown that was very becoming.

Where Education Does Not Educate.

It is a fact to be regretted that every year at the commencement exercises, both in Plainfield and North Plainfield, there are people present who usually remain in the rear part of the building, and their interest is so small that they persist in talking and disturbing a large number of people who are anxious to hear. It is strange that with the educational facilities of these two places, these certain people never seem to be cognizant of other people's feelings.

First Fanwood Election.

The following were elected members of the Fanwood Borough Commission on Thursday afternoon. For three years, Benjamin Urner, L. J. Ellis, and F. D. Warren; for two years, A. McKown and A. D. Beeken; for one year, J. P. Stevens and [illegible] Robinson.

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EFFORTS ARE REWARDED

Eighteen Graduates From the High School.

FROM STUDENTSHIP TO THE ALUMNI

Music Hall Filled With Friends of the Young Men and Women, Who Who Applaud Their Efforts—Dr. Raymond Tells of the Beneficiency of Education—The Prizes and Awards.

After years of earnest and persistent application to studies which would equip them to go out into the world to grasp with the sterner realities of life, nineteen young men and women stepped from the studentship to the alumni of the High School Thursday. The evolution was made in Music Hall where the commencement exercises were held, and to which point it seemed as if half the city had wended their way when the eye was cast over the vast audience who had pre-empted every seat and then overflowed into filling the available standing room in the rear of the hall. The audience contained the intelligence, wealth and fashion of Plainfield, and as viewed from the stage presented a kaleidoscope of an endless variety of beautiful gowns surrounding symmetrical forms of fair attendants, the effulgency of which was relieved to a certain extent by the conventional attire of their male escorts. A thousand or more fans moving to and fro gave a zest of life to the scene, while the busy hum of two thousand voices previous to the opening of the exercises talking of as many different incidents and phases of graduating events of previous years, imbued all with that qui vive feeling that varies the monotony of life and makes it worth living.

Previous to the opening of the exercises the Seventh Regiment Orchestra of New York, under the leadership of W. R. Rodgers, rendered an overture entitled "Light Cavalry." The music which was discoursed by these musicians was of a high rank, and therefore appreciated by the audience.

At the conclusion of the selection the graduating class marched on to the stage, and took seats in a semicircle, followed by the members of the Board of Education, Prof. H. M. Maxson, Rev. Dr. W. R. Richards and Dr. A. V. V. Raymond. The young lady members of the class were attired in white gowns. The class is as follows: Frances Estelle Bailey, John Vanderveer Beekman, Jr., Thomas Dezelle Blair, Valentine Laura Chandor, Frederick Coriell, Edward Osborne Clark, Edith Marion Darby, Henry Baldwin Drake, Laura Louise Emmons, Mabel Force, Clara Augusta Force, Helen Augusta Hazen, George Augustus Horne, Charles Burdette Morse, Etta Raybert, Robert Elwood Sebring, Edgar Irving Serrell, Bertha Shotwell Thorne, Isaac Edward Titsworth.

The invocation was offered by Dr. Richards, and after "Gems From Little Christopher" had been rendered by the orchestra, President Probasco of the Board of Education announced the salutatory and an essay by Miss Helen Augusta Hazen, who took for her subject, "Methods of Charity, Past and Present." Miss Hazen spoke in a clear, firm tone, without notes, and carried the attention of the audience with her throughout her essay, which was as follows:

Mr. President and members of the Board of Education; tonight I offer you a glad welcome in the name of the Class of '95, toward whom you have always shown such a kindly spirit, and in whose education you have so heartly co-operated with their instructors.

Citizens of Plainfield, you whose bounty has given us the education, the help, which we know will ever be valuable to us, to you I extend a hearty welcome. Equipped with this education, we go forth to cope with the great world well armed; some of us to join in instant combat, while others of us linger to make our weapons still more bright and keen.

We stand here tonight as witnesses for one of the greatest uses to which modern charity has been devoted. The public schools of today are but the perfected free educators of the Romans, those stern avaricious old warriors, who founded their common schools, not for the purpose of benefitting the poor, but for the purpose of guarding themselves against the evil which would result if the ever-increasing multitude of children were to grow up, uneducated and unrestrained to work destruction, in time, upon the aristocratic class, the patricians. The public school is but one way in which the State copes with vice; 'tis the one sure way in which charity wages war with sin and pauperism.

You may ask, perhaps, what is Charity. To define this word is one of the most difficult things imaginable. It is so broad that no concise meaning can be found for the modern use of the term. The word itself means "love." In the ages which came and went, after the Great Master ascended, the word lost its beautiful fundamental meaning and became debased to "almsgiving." Those of you who are familiar with the revised edition of the New Testament, will remember how completely the word "charity" has disappeared from its pages and the word "love" taken its place.

What Charity, that trust left us by the Most Compassionate One, is to Christianity, Liberality was to Paganism; but Charity and Liberality are as widely separated from each other as Christianity from Paganism. Charity gives to alleviate a man's distress, to lessen his great need, but Liberality gave for the sake of display, or for gaining some office or high honor. Let us now take a look at the great world before the birth of Charity, before Christianity came.

In Athens, we find Liberality most flourishing, since, by nature, the Greeks were more benevolent than the Romans. It was at Athens that the nearest approach to a systematic relief of the poor was made. Those, who through bodily weakness or infirmity could not earn their own livelihood, were relieved by the State. The State also brought up, at its own expense, the orphans of citizens who had fallen in war, maintaining and training them until they were eighteen years of age, then dismissing them fully equipped.

Later, Athens became corrupt, the State money was distributed, in the form of bribes, among the rabble; work was neglected and the Athenians fell lower in both economy and morals.

In Rome, the same method of distribution was employed, only on a very much larger scale. While in Athens the money exacted from the allies was somewhat small, in Rome "the spoils of a conquered world were given to the people in the form of money, banquets, and theatrical displays."

The free distribution of corn was another evil in Rome, in fact one of the greatest, since by it was the number of poor citizens increased, honest labor destroyed, and the people themselves weakened morally and physically.

There was one institution, however, among the Romans, the endowments for the education of poor children, which deserves commendation, though founded not through charitable but political motives. The capital set apart for this purpose was invested at a moderate rate of interest, and the income maintained and educated boys and girls, chiefly those free-born. There is surely some ground for believing they were founded from motives of humanity, as well as political reasons, since girls, also, shared in the privileges.

Under the law of Israel, "whose God was the only true God," we find no actual system of poor relief. There never was, and never could be, much poverty among the Israelites, for the reason that they lived plainly and respected work as a duty imposed upon every man by God. There were poor in Israel, of course, but their condition was much improved by several good laws. "The olive tree was not twice shaken, nor the vineyard twice gathered, nor the sheaves of corn, left by the gleaners, to be gathered up—all that belonged to the poor. All debts, also, were released in the seventh year." The Jews were merciful but not charitable, they were liberal in almsgiving but not ostentatious about it. Still, as now, beggary was unknown among them. The Emperor Julian certifies to the fact that, amongst the Jews of his time, there were no beggars. Yet even to the Children of Israel, the divine Charity of Christ came as a revelation.

Tracing the history of charity methods through the early years of the Christian church, we find that the early Christians gave, not only of their abundance, but also of themselves, their time and personal labor; such charity was always accompanied by great self-sacrifice.

"Almsgiving had then nothing of that weak humanity, as apparent in later times." To the poor, necessities only were given, and all cultivated a life of simplicity. Willingly did those early Christians open their doors to receive the sick, the orphan and the stranger.

At first the relief of the poor was congregational, but, "during the Middle Ages, hospitals and monasteries became the distributing points of a charity which resolved itself into a wholesale almsgiving." In the beginning Charity was crowned with an ample blessing, since "in the Christian Church there were actually no beggars and none suffered want."

But almsgiving brought a curse upon the Church of later days. Beggars were produced by the wholesale; they fairly swarmed around the doors of the monasteries and churches. And the monks encouraged them; for "they reckoned their treasures in Heaven by the number of beggars daily fed on earth."

Yet a day of disaster followed because of that vast system of indiscriminate almsgiving. Nowhere was the fall of Monasticism attended with greater misery than in England, for it turned out upon the world those destitute of means and without ability to work. In 1601, the first poor law was passed. Under this law each parish took care of the disabled and forced the able-bodied to work. This law relieved the distress prevalent at the time, and forms the basis of the present English poor law.

Now let us consider the great works and reforms which charity has accomplished in this present century.

First in England, our Mother Country, we find that early in this century, the jails, "those schools of crime," were purified of their abuses, that the laws for debtors were improved, that the white slaves—the poor oppressed women and little children of Great Britain—were released from their terrible *life in* the crowded factories under the tyranny of brutal masters.

Since 1870 there have been established all over England, common schools known as "Board Schools," attendance upon which is made compulsory. There have been established free libraries, reading rooms, and art-galleries; sanitary matters have been regulated; hospitals, charitable associations and trained nurses provided for the sick and suffering poor.

To give a brief account of the modern charity methods in America would be impossible. But let us consider a few of the leading, the most successful methods. In 1872 the State Charities Aid Association was established Its plan grew out of the thoughts, experiences and benevolent purposes of one woman, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler.

The object of the society is two-fold: to encourage interest in the New York State charity institutions, and to make the present pauper system more efficient, reforming it in accordance with the most enlightened views of Christianity, science and philanthropy. It was through the efforts of this organization that Bellevue is now the admirable institution it is. Nor did the society confine its labors to New York city alone, but spread out over the whole State, co-operating with other charitable associations already formed. Well does it carry on its work and prove itself worthy of the motto chosen for it, "Not alms, but a friend."

There are other institutions doing excellent work. Each summer brings to us reports of the different Fresh Air Societies and the Floating Hospitals. Year after year we read of the many homeless children who have been sent from New York to good pure homes in the great West, where they may grow up to be worthy citizens.

All over our great Union there are scattered institutions of aid: the People's Palace of Jersey City, the Boffin's Bower of Boston, the Wayfarer's Lodge of the same place, the great Public Baths, the recent College Settlements and thousands of other societies, private and public, large and small, everywhere.

Although the Jew will not believe in Christ, still he is one most diligent in doing deeds of charity. The Baron de Hirsch is the central figure in the movement for liberating the oppressed Jews in Russia. He offered ten million dollars a month for the relief of emigrants from Russia and Roumania to the United States. The main object of this fund is education—to educate these foreigners in agricultural and mechanical arts.

So I might continue and tell you more yet of the wonderful methods which modern charity employs. The aim today is to develop self-respect in the needy one, to aid him by personal friendship, by indirect rather than by direct assistance.

Charity ever grows broader; methods will change and former needs pass away, but charity itself will ever remain, for "the poor we have always with us."

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new,
And God fulfills himself in many ways."

The spirit of true charity says today:

"The Holy Supper is kept indeed
In whatso we share with another's need;
Not what we give, but what we share,
For the gift without the giver is bare;
Who gives himself with his alms feeds three,
Himself, his hungering neighbor, and Me."

"An Oriental Pole" was rendered by the orchestra, after which President Probasco said that when the time came for the Board of Education to select a speaker for the commencement exercises, they decided to invite Dr. Raymond. In response to their letter of invitation he wrote that although he had declined several similar invitations he would accept this one. Dr. Probasco introduced Mr. Raymond as "one who Plainfielders had always loved and always would love."

Dr. Raymond was greeted with enthusiastic applause and spoke substantially as follows:

He said he could never forget the six years of residence and work in this city, and he was especially pleased to be here at this time in view of the fact that he was now engaged in an educational line of work as President of Union College. The large attendance at the exercises was a tribute to the class, which represented achievement, for this is what the world appreciates now. Remembering that the class stood as a representative of the public schools, he spoke of education as of value to the world. The high school, he said, was constantly developing and pointing out the direction the nation is taking and it is only a step from the high school to the college.

One of the beneficient things of education is the recognition of the right of women to the best the world affords. Every year the interests of women are becoming more closely identified with those of the commonwealth. Education gives man a dignity and tends to bring out things that would be otherwise undeveloped, for the educated man is blessed with keener appreciation and more liberal ideas. Not until we can appreciate the building up of man can we appreciate the value of education. The influence of education passes the mark of scholarly faces, and reaches out and benefits the whole community.

Popular government based upon personal liberty is constantly involving intricate and responsible questions, as is evidenced in this country today. The government is in the hands of a few. In America the people do not govern so much through the leaders as the leaders do through the people. Every great moral reform has been gained through a change of leaders. We are trained to look upon these in whom we have confidence, and therefore the great need of a government to have intelligent people who are able to decide about the proper public policy without leadership. This is where education is needed to bring the people up to this standard of being able to recognize without being lead. One potent influence in government at present is the desire to make money. As a nation we have been developing our material success. Political leadership has fallen into the hands of men who succeed in business. But it is not always the best business men that make the best law makers. In the progress of making money a man must necessarily put his own interests before others. But in public life it is different. Officials should put the peoples' side first. It is not easy, though, to change the methods of a man's life, and the probabilities are that he will continue the same policy in his public capacity that he does in his private life. This merely develops men to look a little way into questions. Men are needed who can go through, expose and answer fallicious arguments. What is wanted then, is men who can appreciate the eternal rights of principles, for the public are prone at first to support superficial theories.

When men dwell together in the unity of the spirit they will dwell together in success and peace. All great reforms are agitated around a great question which is individual liberty. However, the best thought of the nation is not what emphazises individual liberty so much as obligation. Every great force needs to be governed by intelligence. If the mission of education is to better the world I admonish *you to further fit yourself along these lines.*

The presentation of awards was made by Leander N. Lovell and were as follows: Award of prizes, 1895. English composition: George H. Babcock prize, given by Mrs. George H. Babcock—First prize, Hudson's Shakespeare, 12 vols. Charles Burdette Morse; second prize, Irving's Works, 9 vols. Helen Augusta Hazen.

Mathematics: Dr. C. H. Stillman prize, given by Mrs. C. H. Stillman—First prize, $15 in gold, Charles Burdette Morse; second prize, $10 in gold, Valentine Laura Chandor.

Languages: Given by E. R. Ackerman—Greek, Bryant's Iliad and Odyssey, 4 vols., Thomas Dezelle Blair; Latin, Longfellows's Works, 11 vols., Lewis Rand; Mr. Rand was not present to receive his prize because of his recent appointment to West Point.

Spelling: Given by Leander N. Lovell—Prize, Webster's International Dictionary, Thomas Muir; honorable mention, Florence Eggerding, Maude Van Dyke.

Penmanship: Given by Fred C. Lounsbury—Greatest improvement, Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song, 2 vols., Cyrus Kinsman; honorable mention, Douglass Murphy, William Vanderweg; best writing, Scenic Marvels of America, W. H. Sebring; honorable mention, W. D. Pike, Cora E. Lair.

United States History: Given by Olin L. Jenkins, M. D—Prize, Parkman's Historical Works, 12 vols., Linda Morrison; honorable mention, Jesse Pruden, George Force, Fred Dayton, Ruth Maxson, Arthur McVoy.

Botany and Forestry: Given by Mrs. W. D. Murray—Best collection of flowers, mounted and named, first prize, Knight's Shakespeare, 6 vols., Julia F. Bourgeois; second prize, Gibson's Sharp Eyes, Florence E. Jackson; best colletion of leaves, mounted and named, prize, Gibson's Sharp Eyes, High school, Julia F. Bourgeois; Irving school, Charles L. Moore; Stillman grammar schools, Jessie E. Saxton.

The oration and valedictory was made by Thomas Dezelle Blair "On The Value of a Classical Education," and was as follows:

The most distinguished professional men bear witness with an overwhelming authority in favor of a course of education in which the training of the mind shall be the first object and the storing of information the second.

So said Gladstone after he had taken time to reflect upon his own education. From his statement we know not whether he holds in mind a classical or scientific course, but anyone familiar with the life of this English statesman will remember that he was especially brilliant in Latin verse composition. At the same time we find him locked in his room pouring over the great classics of Homer. So without a doubt Gladstone here refers to a course founded at least upon classical study. Surely such a course has well trained and informed his mind, for he has long ranked as the most sagacious and far-sighted statesman in all England; and statecraft requires great wisdom and ability.

In order to train the mind a study must possess disciplinary power. In this respect the classics are unexcelled. They are of such complexity that all the mental powers must be concentrated in the effort of mastery or nothing will be accomplished. Wonderfully complete they are too in their structure. Language is the medium of communication between man and man; to express the thought exactly, the medium must be very clear and distinct—a principal thoroughly embodied by the Greeks in the structure of their marvelous language.

But why are not modern languages as effective as the ancient for discipline? All modern languages are second-hand. To understand anything completely one should examine the root as well as the branches. So, with modern languages, an accurate understanding is greatly assisted by a previous acquaintance with those great sources of language—the Greek and the Latin. When once the classics have been mastered a modern derivative language may not only be readily acquired, but appreciated.

Some would insist upon a scientific to the exclusion of a classical course. But upon what is scientific language based? Why, upon the Greek and Latin, as every word of science plainly shows. The English language does not possess that rare ability which the Latin and Greek have—the ability to combine two and sometimes three words together to form a new word with a double or triple meaning. In fact the German is the only modern language capable of this operation. So, for scientific nomenclature, we borrow from the ancients. Therefore to thoroughly understand the language of science one must be pretty well acquainted with the classics. Without them the words which clothe the thought fall flat and have but a vague significance; with them the subject is thoroughly understood and enjoyed.

Observe the benefit derived from a single lesson in Greek or Latin. The student has been assigned his task and is beginning it. First, he considers the inflectional form of each word; then he finds the meaning, choosing carefully and holding in mind the idea of the author; last comes the translation, which in poetry requires language most beautiful and expressive, in oratorical prose words most forcible and vigorous. Further, questions in mythology or geography may arise. Thus, we find the powers of observation, memory and judgment brought into play together.

Now that the mind has been trained let us see how it is stocked. Herein lies the greatest value of the classics. Look to literature. Its masterpieces find their origin in Greek. There poetry reached its perfection. Read and compare an epic poem of today with the Iliad or Aeneid. The style is unchanged. Why is it? It is because the Greeks developed the style to such a point of perfection that no better could be employed. To reach such an ideal meant years of hard, honest, painstaking labor, beginning with ballads and ditties, advancing steadily and at last reaching the grand, sublime poems, which by dint of good fortune we possess at the present day. In all that the Greeks attempted they seemed to excel. Although without examples, with no resources from which to draw, yet all their works of art are models at the present time and have never been surpassed. Their imagination was given full play.

In the tone of their literature there is such distinctness and freshness of thought that it has the special charm of originality, while modern literature is so thoroughly saturated with the ideas of the ancient that it seems like a mere reproduction. The characters of mythology hold such a prominent position in all literature that it is difficult to read intelligently without having first studied the classics. For these various reasons the works of Greece and of Rome are worthy of consideration until the time when the structure of literature may be built upon other foundations.

But why cannot the same result be gained by reading translations? In the first place the discipline obtained by the study of language immediately disappears; besides a vast amount of good there is a certain amount of satisfaction gained by "digging out" a translation for oneself; secondly, we are reading one man's ideas in another man's words; and further we are very often reading altogether different ideas.

Yet in spite of their unexcelled disciplinary and literary values, there has been a decline in the study of classics. It was necessary and inevitable. A hundred years ago there was little or no classification of scientific facts, but meanwhile the scientific world has been wonderfully disclosed. The change has been gradual. As scientific truth was discovered the cause of science found warm advocates. Many regarded science as a surer road to wealth—an idea which is quite prevalent at the present day. As though man's chief end were to acquire wealth and in so doing to sacrifice breadth and fulness and richness of life—to sacrifice the training and discipline of those mental faculties with which he has been endowed! Not to say that science does not discipline the mind, but it leaves largely undeveloped that power of exact discrimination between words, which, by custom, have grown almost synonomous; it does not bring one in contact with that wealth of imagination, fancy and inspiration which abounds in the classics. Nevertheless, the new study has steadily grown in favor till it holds a footing on an equality with the classics.

The majority of the supporters of each course are fully confident that the triumph will be theirs in the end, yet those less prejudiced are manifesting a conviction that a combination of the two courses will produce the more thorough education. In fact, science and literature are so closely allied that they are wholly inseparable. What would poetry be without nature? How soon it loses its hold upon our interests when nature is overlooked! The best poet—that is the one who delights us most and whose impressions are the most lasting—is he who is the greatest lover of nature. On the other hand, how quickly science becomes dry and uninteresting, unless it be written in such language as to hold the reader! So while science has grown into a position of acknowledged importance in the educational world of the present time, yet science without the culture of the classics is crude and unfinished. Today that man is well educated who has laid a solid foundation of classical culture and has not neglected to strengthen in with the massive materials of scientific truth.

VALEDICTORY.

Gentlemen of the Board of Education, in the name of the Class of '95, I thank you for what you have done in holding high the standard of the Plainfield High School. In bidding you farewell, we take this opportunity to express our gratitude, a gratitude which will deepen as the years increase.

And, in parting with you, teachers of the Plainfield High School, the Class of '95 sincerely thanks you for your long labors of patience, you have been the instruments of our education. In education, as in manufacture, the result depends as largely upon the tools as upon the material worked. For all that you have been us we thank you.

My dear classmates, tonight we are about to enter upon a new era of life, the importance of which we cannot now realize. In one respect it is similar to that one from which we are departing, it will be what we make it. We have completed four tedious years of experience; let us forget that of the past which may be unpleasant, and look only to the future; let us make this new epoch a grand success by doing our very best in the little things. We are about to be thrown out upon the world which has often been called a hard master, yet many have braved the storms, and afterward sailed into the sunshine of success. What these have done, we may do.

Together we have toiled in geometry; some of us have found great pleasure in the study of astronomy and geology, while others have taken delight in Greek and Latin. There have been times when certain passages were difficult, when problems were hard, but such times only prepared us for the more difficult, and we ever remembered that every cloud has its silver lining, which appears the brighter in proportion to its greater degree of darkness.

Tonight we meet together for the last time; some of us enter upon business life which is ever open for the energetic and ambitious; others will extend their education by study at college. In either case if we are true to the best that is in us, we will be true to others, and so as we bid each other farewell, my parting words to each member of the Class of '95 are: Be true to yourself.

The exercises were concluded with the presentation of diplomas by President Probasco, who addressed a few appropriate words to the class.

A KICKING HORSE.

Broke the Fence Down and Then Took a Base Ball Slide.

A horse belonging to John Beekman of East Third street, was severely injured last night. Mr. Beekman brought the horse from the barn and tied him to the fence. He then prepared a quantity of flaxseed to poultice the animal's hind feet. Just as he neared the horse the feet went in the air and a kicking time resulted A lage portion of the fence was torn away and the horse ran out the driveway at a lively gait. When he reached the sidewalk he slipped on some boards and made a base ball slide across the street to the gutter on the opposite side. A portion of the rail from the fence still hung to the halter strap, and as hs ran down the street toward Watchung avenue this rail kept striking him on the forelegs. After much difficulty the animal was caught on Watchung avenue and brought home.

Dr. Herbert was called and found it necessary to take several stitches in a deep cut in the left fore leg, which was a result of the accident.

A BLOOMER RIDER.

She Varies the Sex of the Blue Ribbon Century Run.

The Blue Ribbon Century run of the Manhattan Bicycle Club of New York left West Forty-second street, New York, this morning, passing through Weehawken, Rutherford, Newark, Elizabeth, Cranford, Westfield and Plainfield. They arrived here about 9:40, and were not making fast time. The party included about thirty-five cyclers, and among them was one woman in bloomers. As they passed through Park avenue a crowd of sympathizing wheelmen were stationed at the corner of Fourth street and cheered the riders on. It seemed to give them new life and vigor, for some of them looked awful tired.

John Rickert and Frank Smith, of the Cresent Wheelmen, were among the riders and held front positions. The party stopped at Campbell's club house for a few minutes, after which they continued their journey going to Metuchen, New Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton, Bristol, and Broad street, Philadelphia. On the return they leave the Quaker City tomorrow morning at 5:45, retracing the same route. While in Philadelphia they will be the guests of the Century Wheelmen.

The Central Will Do Their Share.

Chairman V. W. Nash of the Fourth of July committee sent Andrew E. Kenney to New York yesterday to interview H. P. Baldwin, of the Central Railroad, with regard to decorating the North Avenue station on the Fourth. Mr. Baldwin gave Mr. Kenney assurance that the company would do their share to make the day a success.

Tennis Tournament.

The Hillside Tennis Club will hold a tournament, gentlemen's singles, open to club members, on the courts of the club, on July Fourth. Play will commence at ten a. m. Entries will close on Tuesday, July 3d. The committee who are arranging the event is: Howard W. Beebe, Henry D. West, E. Dean Ryder, George P. Mellick.

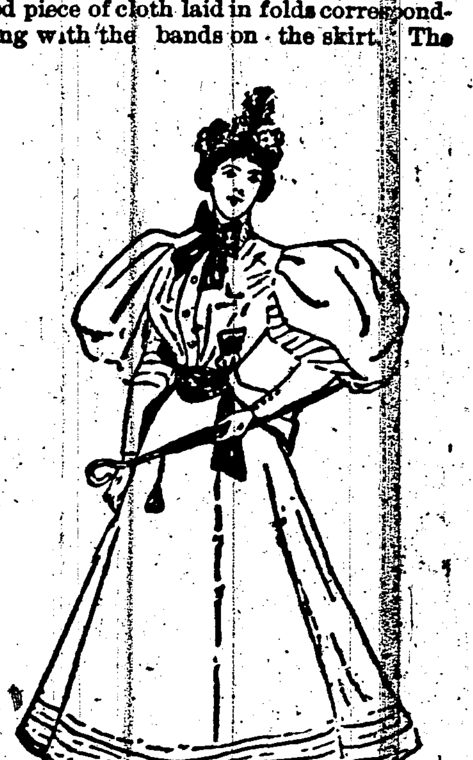
JUST TO PLEASE HER

INCIDENTALLY TO ADD TO THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF HER BEAUTY.

Dress Does It If Cut in the Proper Manner and From Becoming Fabrics. Some Fetching Ideas that May Help Out in the Hot Weather.

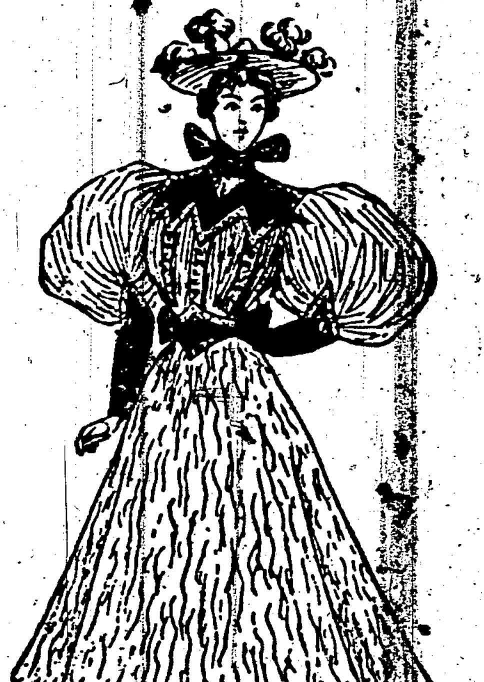
"I want," said the summer girl to herself, "a gown that I can wear upon a variety of occasions—one not to elaborate for the street and yet appropriate for house wear." And fashion straightaway devised the costume.

The illustrated costume is decidedly chic both in color and cut, and is designed for out of door service. It is of a soft wool material of an odd shade of light blue, and is relieved by black and white. The godet skirt is banded about the lower edge with three narrow folds of the blue material. The corsage has a narrow vest of white cloth, ornamented with four big gilt buttons, the turnover collar being also of the white. The puffs forming the upper part of the sleeves have on the under side an inserted piece of cloth laid in folds corresponding with the bands on the skirt. The



entire sleeve is of the blue, and the close fitting cuff fastens at the wrist with four small gilt buttons. The black appears in broad satin ribbon, a twisted breadth of which is drawn across the bodice front at the waist line, belt fashion, ending on either side in a lengthwise bow. In the back the bodice flares out in an abbreviated skirt, edged all about with the black satin. The light yellow straw bonnet worn with this gown is of the popular sharp pointed, brimless species, and has pink roses and a black aigrette by way of trimming.

The inevitable crepon appears in the second costume. This time it is brown in color, and the pattern confines itself to the simple wave. Except for the large scallops about the lower edge formed by the godet plaits the skirts is entirely plain. At the waist line there is a graceful zone, double pointed in the front and having big loops in the back that extend, earwise, at the sides. The zone is of bright blue miroir velvet



edged with bronze passementerie over paler blue satin. Velvet also forms the bodice yoke, which is deeply slashed along the lower edge. Lengthwise bands of the passementerie extend from the yoke slashes to the zone, and in between is finely plaited brown chiffon. The sleeves hang in big balloons of the crepon from shoulder to elbow, the upper point of a deep buff of the velvet inserting the puffs at the elbow. The puffs are finished off with the illuminated passementerie. The collar is of the velvet with loops at the back. The broad brimmed peaked crown hat is of brown straw faced with the velvet. It is ornamented with pale blue plumes.

From the present indications, orchids and irises are the coming flowers in millinery. One thing may be said in their favor, that cheap imitations will not interfere with their popularity. An orchid, particularly one of the small, rare varieties, is not an easy flower to imitate, and to do so in cheap material and by unskilled hands is simply impossible.

In Trouble.

Marion—Oh, Laura! I don't know what to do. Fred has promised to stop drinking if I will marry him, and Charlie says he'll take to drinking if I don't marry him.—Judy.

Subjective and Objective.

Hobson—I understand your daughter is taking great pains with her singing?

The Poor Father—"Taking" is not the word; "giving" is more like it.—Philadelphia Record.

The Constitutionalist.

A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED AT

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Terms—$2.00 per year.

A. L. Force, Publisher and Proprietor.

The drowning season is here.

The dog catcher is not to be jested at these days.

Plainfield is the best governed city in New Jersey.

Plainfield needs a fool killer worse than a dog catcher.

Dogs will soon be as scarce in Elizabeth as mosquitos are in Plainfield.

Sarcasm in discussion is only used by the bigoted, jealous and ignorant.

The air gun in the hands of a reckless youngster is a dangerous instrument.

A man with a swelled head is the most dangerous individual a town can harbor.

The whiskey trust has busted up, but the red stuff will be ten cents a drink just the same.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe says that in his youth the poet Longfellow was a good deal of a dandy.

Chancellor McGill says that he is not a candidate for the Democratic nomination of Governor.

There is something wrong with the preaching that won't hit a sinner somewhere.—Ram's Horn.

It is doubtful if the man who makes a long prayer ever expects a quick answer.—Ram's Horn.

Jerseymen seem to be filled with the spirit of '76 to a greater extent this year than ever before.

The returns of the census enumeration will probably advance Plainfield from a third to a second-class city.

No sentence can be too severe for those who have been implicated in the wholesale arson cases in New York.

Ninety-three in the shade, not a breath of air stirring, and commencement exercises tonight. Think of it.

A joint committee in the Connecticut Legislature have reported in favor of the act allowing women to vote at town meetings.

What the college student can do in athletics seems now-a-days to be of more moment than what he can do outside of them.

The silver question proved too ticklish a question for the amateur politicians of the National League of Republican Clubs to take a stand on.

It is reported that another attempt is being made by the Hawaiians to restore Queen Lil to the throne. But talk is probably all that it amounts to.

Whoever or whatever the individual or set of individuals, may be, who are blocking the extension of the street railway, they are of no benefit to Plainfield.

June and December are months when the Sunday-schools prosper. Excursions and Christmas trees are great attractions for the American youth.

An era of excise reform is imminent in Elizabeth. The great trouble, though, is that most of the reforms in Elizabeth only get as far as the imminent stage.

The man who says this country is going to the dogs is the man who is going down hill himself, and who is so mean that everyone else is greasing the track for him.

The Dover Index asks, "How soon will the coming woman be here?" What is commonly called the coming woman is here now, but not in such numbers as she will be later on.

It begins to look as though Johnson and Zimmerman were going to shut up now that they have refused to put up. It is time that they did either one or the other.

The decision of Judge Brown in refusing to turn Charles A. Dana over to Washington authorities for alleged libel against Editor Noyes of the latter city combines common sense with justice.

The raising of several postoffices in Union county from the third to the second-class affords better than anything else the evidence of increasing growth and prosperity of a section of which Plainfield is the pride.

However guilty ex-Inspector Wm. McLaughlin may have been of the charges on which he was convicted, there is in his sentence and its attendant humiliation a pitiableness that will win him sympathy even in his time of disgrace.

The Reichstag of Germany are rejoicing over the opening of the Baltic canal and the English House of Commons are quarreling over war appropriations. But both carry chips on their shoulders.

The life of the Sultan of Turkey is not what it is cracked up to be. Though he has several hundred wives his life is made miserable by the constant plots which are hatched up to exterminate him and his detestable government.

When it is known that Father Bradley has given permission for the opening of a bathing pavilion at Asbury Park on Sunday mornings, even the announcement that milk may be sold at that place on the Sabbath may soon be expected.

The deadlock of the New Brunswick Common Council is bound to break very soon, because by its continuance the aldermen are unable to draw their salaries. It is a trite old saying that when you touch a man's pocketbook you touch him in a tender shot.

The Board of Education should award the contract for supplying fuel for the public school buildings the coming year to a Plainfield dealer. To purchase the supply from an out-of-town firm would be a gross injustice to the coal merchants of this city.

Uncle Sam's court in New Jersey has "gone broke. The June term at Trenton yesterday was abruptly concluded by the discovery that there is no money to pay witnesses. All the cases were put over till the September term.—Paterson Daily Press.

The Rutgers College professor who refuses to attach his signature to the graduates' diplomas because the students had a little fun with him in one of their closing jamborees is meaner than the man who uses a wooden toothpick twice.

The man who wrote "Listen to my Tale of Woe," has passed the necessary civil service examination and has been appointed to a life consular clerkship. It is probable that he will be assigned to Berlin. Suffering humanity would rest easier, though, if he was assigned to Alaska.

The two extremes are constantly meeting. The New York State Legislature enacted a law giving the Negro more civil rights than he has ever enjoyed before in that State, while the Indians of Oklahoma territory have passed a law prohibiting the Negro to live among them and making it a crime to employ them.

Plainfield is the best governed city in New Jersey.—Plainfield Press.

Then give us a candidate for governor.—Newark Times-Standard.

We have got material enough to give you a dozen, if necessary. But, unfortunately, it is not going to prove necessary from the standpoint of the political powers.

Editor Kingdon of the Mount Holly News has been writing sarcastic editorials about Assemblyman M.E. Matblack, of Burlington county. This has aroused the ire of the legislator, who has shaken his finger in the true Georgiawiscian style under the editor's nose and threatened to cowhide him. The action of the Assemblyman is accounted for by the fact that he is young in public life.

"Plainfield is the best governed city in New Jersey," says the Plainfield Press; and in view of the fact that the city government is almost unanimously Republican, while the Plainfield Press is Democratic, such a statement is as creditable as it is significant.—Elizabeth Journal.

The Journal man should remember that The Press is an independent paper, though it is no discredit to be a Democrat. But it is better to have things correct, you know.

The Passaic county grand jury refrained from presenting an indictment for Sunday ball playing, but made a presentment against a small band of Salvation Army worshipers who, it is alleged, make more noise than is necessary. Grand juries sometimes do queer things now-a-days, and this instance is about the queerest that has has been made public.

City Attorney Connolly, of Elizabeth, last night informed the Excise Board that every license application must have the names of twelve freeholders as signers; none of whom had signed any other application in a year. This decision caused consternation to many liquor dealers, who, owing to the warfare against them by the Good Citizenship Union, are unable to get the requisite signers.

It is all well enough to jest about the ideal, theoretical and cloud-scraping essays of the graduates, but the fact cannot be disguised that the subjects discussed by the High School graduates last night abounded in practical ideas and conclusions that were only attained by the writers after earnest research and the application of logical arguments. But to apply these principles to a cold, unsympathizing world is quite another thing.

The grass in the city park needs cutting.—Courier-News.

What might be made a handsome plot of ground and pleasant recreation spot, the "park" is now an eyesore to the section of the city of which it is a part. The Common Council ought to see its way clear to appropriate a small sum of money to place it in condition so as to be of some practical benefit to the city.

The Common Council of Elizabeth have ordained that the bicycle riders of that city must carry lanterns on their wheels when riding in the streets after dusk. Judging from news reports sent out from Elizabeth and from an editorial published in last night's Journal the ordinance is not received with very much favor by the riders, for they are now demanding that all vehicles be compelled to carry lights after dusk. Such agitation as this displays somewhat of a vindictative spirit on the part of the wheelmen rather than the graceful acceptance of the provisions of the ordinance that should characterize their actions. It is ridiculous to demand or to argue that a vehicle drawn by a single horse or team should be compelled to carry lights because bicycles are. There is no comparison as to the relative danger to pedestrians of a noiseless bicycle and a vehicle drawn by horses, whether it be a buggy or a lumbering dray.

Dr. Mary D. Hussey's unpleasant experience on a railroad train last week with a beast who bore the semblance and wore the clothing of a gentleman is one that is of entirely too frequent occurrence in public conveyances and in public places, and she is entitled to the thanks of her sisters for making such a determined effort to secure the fellow's punishment. It is unfortunate that the average woman when thus insulted prefers to appear unconscious of it, dreading the unpleasant publicity which an attempt to secure the punishment of the offender would necessitate, and the fellows that indulge in such rascally practices are emboldened to indulge in them by that very sentiment. The Newark authorities and the daily papers in their publications in regard to the matter seem to have united to make the case as unpleasant for the complainant as possible, while shielding the defendant by discharging him from custody and concealing his name. We admire Dr. Hussey's spunk, and believe that every right minded man and woman in the community will wish her success in the effort to secure the punishment of the offender and the protection of her sex.—East Orange Gazette.

The twenty-second annual report of the State Board of Agriculture has just been issued. F. E. Woodruff, in his report from Union county, makes the suggestion that every owner of a bicycle in the county pay an annual tax of $1, the money so derived being expended on the roads. This portion of the report is as follows:

> The enormous strides the use of the bicycle has made in popular esteem is another outgrowth, in large part, of the county-road system. No figures are at hand, but the number of bicycles owned in this county alone must be many thousands. The wheelmen have been among the most enthusiastic supporters of the sentiment for county roads, and although they have the use, almost the monopoly, at times, of the roads, and the full protection of the law in their rights on the highway—for the bicycle is no longer regarded as a plaything, but by decision of the courts a vehicle, and entitled to the same privileges and right of way—it is believed that not one per cent. of the wheels are ever represented on the Assessors' books.
>
> It is suggested that this large and increasing amount of personal property now not taxed should pay its share toward the support of the county, and that this could best be accomplished by a uniform assessment of say $1 per year for each bicycle, the money so collected to be expended for repairs to the county roads.
>
> Certainly no fair-minded person could object to such a tax, and it would answer the question of how to reach this class of property, that is gradually assuming more and more importance.

The State Board of Education has about completed the work of apportioning to the different counties the money which will be received from the State for the support of the public schools for the year beginning July 1, 1895. The total amount to be apportioned is $2,396,240 as against $2,219,360 for the year just closing. This $2,396,240 includes the $200,000 special appropriation which, under Senator Stokes's bill, is taken from the proceeds of the invested State school funds and divided among the different counties on a basis of the last school census. The remainder of the $2,396,240 is the State school tax, which is collected direct from the taxpayers, and which equals yearly $5 for every child of school age as shown by the latest school census. Ninety per cent. of the amount thus collected goes to the county in which it was collected, and the balance of 10 per cent. goes into a reserve fund which is distributed with regard to the peculiar condition existing in the different counties; such as low or high ratables in proportion to the school population, or a sparsely or densely settled county where a greater or lesser number of teachers and schools are required than in the other counties. Union county's share from the State school tax is $98,192.61, and from the $200,000 appropriation $8,902.49, making a total of $107,095.10. Somerset county's share from the State school tax is $46,730.11, and from the $200,000 appropriation $3,375.33, making a total of $50,105.47. The money which the State Board of Education will apportion will be re-apportioned by the county superintendends to the various school districts within their counties, under the school law of 1894, on a basis of, first, $200 for each teacher employed, and, second, the remainder to be distributed in proportion to the school census in each district.

EVIDENCE OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.

The completion of the enumeration of the inhabitants of this city shows a wonderful growth in the last decade. In 1885 the population was 8,913 and the census just finished gives the city 13,629, outside of the borough, which is an increase of 4,716 in ten years. In 1890 the population was 11,267, an increase of 38.67 per cent over the population of 1880. Plainfield is now raised from a third-class to a second-class city, and will receive many benefits therefrom in the way of municipal government.

Though the figures of the borough enumeration have not yet been given out, it is safe to say that their increase in population is proportionately as large as in the city, which will approximate 6,000, thus giving a combined population of about 20,000.

This growth has not been attained by the booming process, which has made big towns grow small in less time than they grew large, but has been of a steady and substantial character. The primary cause is, of course, the natural and extremely desirable advantages of Plainfield as a place of residence; but secondarily, the reputation which both the city and borough officials have for conducting the local government in a clean, practical and economical manner are forces which have materially contributed to making Plainfield what it is. What it will be in the future naturally depends, to a great extent, on these same conditions prevailing.

Judging from past records, and there is every reason to believe that fully as creditable ones will continue to prevail, Plainfield may look forward a decade, and see itself one of the leading cities of New Jersey in population as it is today in wealth, fashion and intelligence.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

Clap of Thunder Scares a Horse, Who Fractures a Lad's Collar-Bone.

A rather singular accident occurred to William Doud, a sixteen-year-old brother of Marshal Doud, on Monday afternoon during the heavy thunder storm. He was in the barn in the rear of his home on Duer street feeding the horse when a particularly loud clap of thunder frightened the horse and he gave a lunge sideways, with the result of throwing himself against the young lad and breaking the boy's collar-bone. Dr. Adams was called and reduced the fracture.

Getting Ready to Go to College.

Candidates for admission to Yale College meet Thursday, Friday and Saturday at the Y. M. C. A. building on Thirty-third street, New York. Those going from Plainfield to take the preliminary examinations are Raymond McGee, Gilbert Lovell, William McCutchen and William Tracy. Those who go to take their finals are Lewis Chase, Wesley Abbott and Carl Walz.

Charged With False Pretenses.

Charles Frey, of Plainfield avenue, was arrested yesterday by Sergeant Kiely. He was charged by George Eddy, the West End butcher, of obtaining money under false pretenses. The sergeant took him before Justice Nash, and the latter, after hearing his story, decided to adjourn the matter for one week, in order to give him an opportunity to settle with Mr. Eddy.

Miss Grace Petrie has returned to her home on East Sixth street from Elmira, N. Y., where she has been attending college.

Misses Belle and Sophia Featherstone, of Port Richmond S. I., spent yesterday with Miss Florence Duck on Netherwood avenue.

Brereton Platt, formerly of Waynewood place, but who has been living in Yonkers, spent Sunday with his numerous Plainfield friends.

A. K. Holder, of West Seventh street, and three other young men from Somerville, left for Lake Hopatcong where they will spend a week.

T. E. Hazell and family, of Westervelt avenue, will spend the summer at a delightfully cool place on Bailey's Island, Maine. They leave on Thursday of this week.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

MERITED REWARD.

SALES OF LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Unequalled in the History of Medicine. Honesty, Excellence, Faithfulness Fitly Rewarded.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

Never in the history of medicine has the demand for one particular remedy for female diseases equalled that attained by *Lydia E. Pinkhams* Vegetable Compound and never in the history of Mrs. Pinkhams wonderful Compound has the demand for it been so great as it is today. From Maine to California, from the Gulf to the St. Lawrence, come the glad tidings of woman's suffering relieved by it; and thousands upon thousands of letters are pouring in from grateful women, saying that it will and *does* positively cure those painful

Ailments of Women.

It will cure the worst forms of female complaints, all ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration, falling and displacements of the womb, and consequent spinal weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the change of life.

Every time it will cure

Backache.

It has cured more cases of leucorrhœa by removing the cause, than any remedy the world has ever known; it is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick-headache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is frequently found of great value for local application. Correspondence is freely solicited by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., and the strictest confidence assured. All druggists sell the Pinkham's remedies. The Vegetable Compound in three forms, — Liquid, Pills, and Lozenges.

PRESIDENTAL PRESENT

[illegible] Cleveland Will Receive a Gift [illegible]

President Cleveland has had gifts and honors bestowed upon him in great numbers, but its dollars to doughnuts that the gift he will receive from Plainfield in a few days will please him better than to have a dozen crying babies named after him. It is a well-known fact—in truth so well known that it is almost superflous to mention it—that the President is a latter day Izak Walton, whose piscatorial expeditions will go thundering down time into future ages with as much renown as did the trip of Washington across the raging Delaware.

This particular gift which the President will receive from Plainfield is a fishing rod, which, figuratively speaking, would make Sam Wilbur's mouth water. The donor will be A. F. Marsh, of 25 Vine street, who has been working on the article for some time past. It is made of seasoned split hickory, is ten feet long, divided into three sections, and weighs twelve ounces. In a word, it is a beautiful piece of work.

Mr. Marsh will send it to the President one day this week, previous to which it will be on exhibition in Schwed's display window on Front street.

MR. TAYNOR AND THE BEES.

An Attempt to Capture a Swarm of Honeymakers in a Box.

Constable Samuel Taynor had a lively experience yesterday in front of his home on Jackson avenue.

A large swarm of bees had located around a tree in front of the house near the sidewalk, and Mr. Taynor thought it would be nice to capture them in a box, and so he dressed accordingly and attempted to drive them in a large box. The bees did not seem to like the idea, and so they gave Mr. Taynor a very lively chase. He finally became so heated that he was obliged to give up, and had the satisfaction of seeing them fly away across a large field.

Mr. Taynor attracted considerable attention with a mosquito netting over his head, as he was following up the bees.

Codding Conferring With Party Leaders.

Assemblyman Codding, who is busily engaged in working up the boom for Senator Foster M. Voorhees for Governor throughout the State, was in Elizabeth Saturday morning, and had a long conference with the Senator at his office, and afterward on the street. Assemblyman Codding also conferred with County Clerk Howard and others of the party leaders while in the city.

Saved Mrs. Rennie's Life.

Mrs. Jennie Rennie of Virgil, N. Y., had been sick for a year or more with overflow of the gall and ulcers of the stomach. Her physician told her she could not live. Mrs. Rennie's mother had found such benefit from the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, that she persuaded her daughter to use it, which she did, with the result that it cured her of these diseases and she says she was never as well as now.

THE BROWNS ARE PLAYERS.

THE WOODBRIDGE AGGREGATION DEFEAT THE Y. M. C. A. TEAM.

Bangup Game of Ball on the Crescent Oval Saturday—Plainfield Scores Five Runs in the Ninth Inning.

It did not rain Saturday afternoon, neither did the Y. M. C. A. base ball nine win, but the cranks who attended the game enjoyed it, and in the last inning had a chance to root like "ye olden times." Nearly a hundred were present to see the Woodbridge Browns defeat the home team seven to five in a game nearly errorless on the part of the Plainfield boys, and only won by the manifestly superior playing of the famous Brown brothers. McLaughlin pitched for Plainfield for the first five innings and at the first ball delivered threw his arm out. This hampered him and thus enabled the Browns to roll up a higher score than they otherwise would. Fearing a permanent strain, Burt was placed in the box, while Mac guarded first base.

Tall Dave Brown had splendid control of the ball, and although he was but fairly well yet the hits were never bunched. In the second inning two hits by Schoonmaker and Davis excited the cranks, but Egan knocked an easy fly to first, who made a double single handed.

Up to the eighth Brown's up-shoot seemed to puzzle the Y. M. C. A. boys, but Freeman at last found what he was looking for and sent the ball chasing down towards Denton's nursery while he sprinted around to third. A run seemed sure, but Davis struck out and then Egan hit an easy grounder to the short stop. Freeman started for the home plate but was touched out when the catcher threw to first in time to put out Egan.

The fun began in the ninth, however. Burt made a pretty hit and reached first safely. Dupee went out on a fly to centre. Townley put another fly in the hands of the centre fielder who dropped it. McLaughlin did the same to the left fielder who was rattled; also allowing Burt to cross the plate amid the cheers of the crowd. More errors brought in both Townley and McLaughlin, while Schoonmaker and Freeman aided by reaching first on balls and the badly rattled outfield ran around the bases and added two more runs to the score. Davis had followed in their footsteps as far as second where he managed to upset the famous Charley Brown who attempted to put him out, but the third out was made by an easy grounder by Egan who was fielded out at first. This ended the game which, considering the strength of the visiting team, was a very creditable showing for the Y. M. C. A. nine.

J. Hervey Doane and Van R. Schuyler acted as umpires.

The score by innings was as follows:

Woodbridge	1	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	x—7
Plainfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5—5

The tabulated score was:

PLAINFIELD Y. M. C. A.

	AB.	R.	B.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Dupee, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Townley, cf	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
McLaughlin, p, 1b	4	1	1	1	4	9	0
McKelvey, ss	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Schoonmaker, 3b	4	1	1	0	3	0	1
Freeman, 2b	3	1	1	0	1	1	0
Davis, rf	4	0	2	0	0	0	0
Egan, c	4	0	0	0	9	1	2
Wyckoff, 1b	1	0	0	0	5	0	0
Burt, p	2	1	1	0	0	2	0
	33	5	6	1	23*	15	3

*One out for hit by batted ball.

Three-base hit, Freeman. Struck out, 6. Base on balls, 2. Earned runs, 0.

WOODBRIDGE BROWNS.

	AB.	R.	B.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
C. Brown, 2b	5	2	3	1	7	2	0
A. Brown, c	4	1	2	0	7	1	0
D. Brown, p	5	0	2	1	0	9	0
Anness, lf, 1b	5	1	2	0	1	0	2
King, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
Bracken, ss	4	0	1	0	1	5	0
G. Brown, 1b	2	2	1	0	8	0	1
Thompson, lf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpenter, cf	4	0	0	0	1	0	1
Smith, rf	3	1	0	1	2	0	1
	36	7	11	3	27	19	5

Two-base hits, C. Brown, Anness, G. Brown, D. Brown. Three-base hit, Bracken. Struck out, 8. Bases on balls, 3. Bases on hit by pitched ball. Earned runs, 1.

PLAYED AND DINED.

Pleasant Saturday Event of the Hillside Tennis Club.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather Saturday afternoon their was not a very large gathering of people at the Hillside Tennis Club grounds. The final match game between R. T. Nevins and H. H. Hollister of the Rutherford Club, and Fred Fish and C. F. Walz of the home club, was of course the interesting feature. The playing was very good. The scores were 6-1, 6-1, 6-3, in favor of the home members.

An interesting game was played afterward between Messrs. Nevins and Hollister, and Dr. Richards and C. F. Walz.

Tea was then served in the clubhouse. Miss Phoebe Lovell poured the tea and was assisted by Misses Edith Gilbert and Gertrude Walz.

Costly Sparks Will Fill the Air.

The contract for the fireworks to be used the evening of the Fourth of July will be given out this evening. The display will probably not cost less than $500, and it will be the finest ever witnessed.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall st., New York.

PUBLIC MONEY DIVIDED.

Apportionment of North Plainfield Borough and Township Funds.

The meeting to make a division of money held by the township of North Plainfield and the borough was held last evening in the North Plainfield Council rooms.

The money held by the township was raised by them and also the borough, and when the latter was set off this money was left in the township treasury.

Inasmuch as the borough people had paid their share into this fund it was necessary that they should receive their proportionate share of the surplus.

The meeting was thoroughly harmonious and the borough showed every disposition to allow the township everything they could possibly claim legally.

The cash on hand in the township treasury amounted to $2,105.02, of which the borough receives $1,869.63 and the township $235.39; of '94 tax money in the township collector's hands, $1,546.96, the borough gets $1,175.89 and the township $371.07; and of the tax money in his hands prior to '94, $217.99, the borough gets $184.55 and the township $33.44. The total amount received by the borough is $3,230.07, and the township $639.90.

There is $9,167.98 uncollected taxes, which is now due, and the borough will receive of this $8,142.86, and the township $1,025.12.

Borough Counsel C. A. Reed and Township Counsel W. R. Codington, together with the clerks and members of township and borough, were present at the settlement.

ARCANUMITES HAVE A GOOD TIME.

An Enjoyable Smoker Given By the Plainfield Lodge.

Yesterday was Arcanum Day throughout the State, and last night Royal Arcanum Lodge, No. 711, celebrated it in a fitting manner by giving a stag smoker and entertainment.

After the regular business was transacted the meeting was thrown open, and Dr. Rodman made one of his thoroughly enjoyable speeches. It dwelt on the social side of human nature, and told something of the order. Remarks by other members followed. Several selections were then rendered by an orchestra which was a feature.

J. VanEps, the Park avenue jeweler, pleased all by his fine playing on the zither.

There was an exceedingly large attendance and all enjoyed the refreshments and the good cigars.

Not as Far as He Thought.

The draw on the Newark bay bridge refused to close promptly Saturday afternoon and the 5:30 and other trains from New York were compelled to back down to Communipaw and go around by the New York and Newark branch. It was nearly two hours before the draw could be closed. Corporation Counsel Craig A. Marsh, who was a passenger on one of the trains, fell asleep, and awakening near Brill's woods, thought that he was in Africa or some other foreign place, where the Courier told its readers he intended to sail for.

Married in May, Announced in June.

The large circle of friends of Miss Lottie Happie and Fred Bach, popular young people of the borough, have just learned that they were married at Cranford, May 28th. Mr. and Mrs. Bach will live at the home of the groom on Somerset street. Mrs. Bach expects to go to Liberty Corner in a few days to spend two weeks with Mr. Bach's mother.

Fourth of July Programme.

The programme for the Fourth of July celebration has been announced and is as follows:

Morning—Street pageant of patriotic representations, allegorical displays and parade of civil and military organizations, trade unions and industrial exhibitions.

Afternoon—Orations and patriotic exercises, and concert by band.

Evening—Grand display of fireworks, and concert by band, on Martine's common, Park avenue.

POLITICS IN UNION COUNTY.

A Lively Contest Between Kean and Voorhees.

The Newark Daily Advertiser yesterday published the following political gossip from Elizabeth:

There will be more politics in Union County this year, than ever before in its history, and Union has been a historic battlefield. While much of the trouble that the Union statesmen have on their hands is purely local, it all hinges on the figure that the county will cut in the Gubernatorial fight. Two "favorite sons" are prominent factors in the contest for the Republican nomination for Governor. They are John Kean, Jr., who was the standard-bearer three years ago, but was defeated by a largely reduced Democratic majority, and Senator Foster M. Voorhees, the present chairman of the Senate Investigating Committee.

Both men are close friends, and the active Republicans of the county are staying up nights trying to evade being committed to one side or the other. It is a happy, neighborly fight up to date, but everybody realizes that the campaign is young. On this brotherly fight, however, seems to depend the general drift of county politics.

Next to Governor, Union is interested in the Lay Judge fight now in the Appellate Court. Speaker Joseph Cross is thinking seriously of taking the nomination. The leading Republicans say that he can have it, but the Speaker is a very conservative man, and he will not come out boldly and say that he is a candidate, because he prefers to watch and see just how the cat is going to jump. He He does not anticipate that the Voorhees-Kean contest is going to involve the Republicans of Union county in a family row, but the Speaker has seen some queer things in politics, and prefers to wait.

The Democrats are also in a doubtful mood. Prosecutor Fred Marsh would not mind changing his place in the County Court House and sit on a bench, rather than standing in front of it making motions. The young Prosecutor is quoted by some of his near friends as thinking that if his old friend and companion, Foster M. Voorhees, is nominated, that Union won't cut much of a figure with Democratic majorities, when the returns come in, so he will continue to prosecute at the same old place. If Voorhees "don't go" with the convention then Marsh thinks a hip and a hurrah will carry the Democrats through and the Law Judge with it.

On the other hand, there are some Democrats not so speculative as the ex-Senator and they think that no local conditions should influence a candidate and that a man should take the nomination very much like a man takes a wife—"for better or worse,"—and the present Law Judge, Thomas F. McCormick, wants the renomination, and is willing to fight hard for election.

There is the same uncertainty about the Assembly delegation. It is said that both Codding and Burger would take a renomination, and that Codding would like to be the leader of the House, should he be returned, but the same "if and if" stands in the way of making any definite statement in this direction.

Water for the Thirsty.

The thirsty public who have occasion to pass by East Fourth street, near Watchung avenue, will find a choice supply of cool water, and they can thank Charles H. Hand for having the well driven, William J. Nelson for doing the work, Fred Maskey, the plumber, for placing a trough there for the convenience of horses, and J. P. Laire for furnishing the tin cups and chains. It will prove a great blessing to those who travel in that neighborhood.

The Big Land Sale.

J. F. MacDonald, the uptown grocer, will give you free tickets on the electric railway to attend Wm. E. Taylor's great auction sale of lots near Grant avenue depot next Saturday at two p. m. on the premises. There will be music at the sale and a large tent will be erected on the grounds in case of storm. Come and invest. You will surely make money. Terms $10 down on each lot and $5 per month thereafter.

George Giddis As a Milkmaid.

George Giddis, an employe of Councilman V. L. Frazee, will take part in the Fourth of July parade, and will have a float representing a farm yard. He will use a cow and be dressed as a milkmaid.

A Generous Contributor.

Among the generous contributors to the concert fund for the benefit of the New York and London hospitals on the St. Louis on her second trip, was Pliny T. Fisk, who gave $100.

Bound to Have Good Roads.

The stone crusher is about ready for business in Warren township. It is on Henry MacKinsey's property nearly opposite the Daniel Cory farm. Warren is bound to have good roads.

ALL RIGHT FOR THE FOURTH.

The General Committee Find But Little Business to Transact.

There was very little business transacted at the meeting of the Fourth of July committee last evening in Red Men's Hall. The attendance was good and there were no signs of less interest and enthusiasm in the coming celebration. In fact, there was nothing special on the docket except the reports of the several committees to the executive committee, and they all reported progress.

The subscription committee stated that about $1,100 had thus far been realized.

A communication from Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company, of Scotch Plains, stated it would be impossible for the members to parade that day, but they would send the old hand engine to Plainfield to be used in the parade.

The motion made at the last meeting that the church bells be rung at midnight, sunrise, noon and sunset, was reconsidered last evening and after due consideration the ringing of the bells at midnight was omitted. The Daily Press unintentionally stated last week that J. W. A. Bauersachs was not in favor of ringing the bells, whereas he is heartily in favor of the idea.

The meeting then adjourned, and the several committees met and transacted all necessary business.

The executive committee decided to erect an arch over Park avenue at Front street, the same to cost $100. They also gave out the contract for fireworks to Stephen Dehart, of New Brunswick, and $100 was added to the proposed appropriation, which makes $600 in all.

PAINED AFTER FORTY YEARS.

Col. Diedrick Has An Operation Performed on One of His Fingers.

About forty years ago Col. John A. Diedrick was living in California and one day while climbing among some rocks he missed his footing and to save himself was obliged to cling to a small opening which he had previously noted.

In doing this he bruised the third finger on both of his hands. For a long time he suffered much pain, but it finally passed away and he thought no more about it till a short time ago, when the finger on his right hand began to double up and he was unable to open it. He had it treated, but no improvement was noticed.

Happening one day to hear of Dr. Sayre, of New York, who is a noted specialist, he had an interview with him and an appointment was made at Bellevue Hospital. The doctor operated on the finger before a large class of students, and it proved to be very successful. Mr. Diedrick hopes before long to be able to have the use of this member.

A strange part in connection with the circumstance is that the same finger on the other hand is effected in a like manner, and eventually a similar operation will be necessary.

Little Merry Makers.

Little Arthur Reed, son of Charles A. Reed, of Myrtle avenue, yesterday afternoon enjoyed himself when his mother gave him a birthday party. His companions in merriment were his sister, Madeline Reed, and Leslie Hallock, Ralph Hallock, George Evans, Douglass Waring, Reginald Roome, Willie Roome, Howard Roome, Clarence Roome, William Barlow, and Joe Osgood. Most of the time was spent in playing games, and later in the afternoon Mrs. Reed served dainty refreshments.

Drowned While Picking Lilies.

Ernest Polly was drowned yesterday while picking water lilies on a pond near Jamesburg. He was in a boat with two companions—Peter Johnson and William Bogert—when the accident happened. He was reaching out for a lily, when he lost his balance and fell into the water. He was unable to swim, and the two companions were so frightened that they were not able to offer any assistance. George Pearce, a colored man, saw the boy's hat floating on the water, and, after searching about half an hour, brought up the body.

From the Seat of Learning.

New Haven has long been famous as a seat of learning, and a graduate from Yale is looked upon as prepared for life's battles. Yesterday among the graduates from the Sheffield Scientific School, at Yale, was Clarence Peck, of Myrtle avenue, who after completing his three-year course with honor, was given his diploma. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Peck, his parents, went to New Haven to attend the commencement exercises, and all three are expected home today.

To Go Into Business in Westfield.

Martin Snyder, formerly an employe of the Union Beef Company, at their house on East Third street, has left town to engage in the meat business at Westfield. His family moved to that place today.

EFFECTIVE WORKERS.

Annual Report of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The annual report of Secretary Miss S. Lena Bass of the Y. W. C. T. U. is as follows:

The year '94-'95 has, on the whole, been a successful one. In addition to the devotional and business meetings, there has been held two parlor meetings—one at the residence of Mrs. Charles Potter, when Miss Addie Parker Jackson gave a most entertaining and instructive talk on Physical Culture, and another, a reception given at the residence of Miss Delphine Barnes, in honor of our former former president, Miss Amey Green.

In December a cake, pie, and candy sale was held, from which the receipts were $32. This sum, together with the money received from dues, etc., made the total receipts of the year, $71.78, while the disbursements were $67.91. Among the causes contributed to were the "Y" hospital bed, the Loyal Temperance Legion, subscription to a paper for the Public Library.

The superintendent of the Loyal Temperance Legion, Miss Delphine Barnes, makes the following report:

The first meeting was held October 10th, 1894, with ten children in attendance. From that time on a meeting has been held every Wednesday. One by one the children have been coming in, and today we have on our roll-book the names of seventy-seven children, forty-two girls and thirty-five boys. In all there has been held thirty meetings, with an average attendance of thirty. Every alternate Wednesday a temperance talk, with blackboard illustrations, has been given. The intervening Wednesday is the Band of Mercy meeting. Our object in this is to instruct the children "to be kind to all harmless living creatures, and try to protect them from cruel usage."

At Christmas each of the children received a box of candy, a bag of popcorn and an orange. In April the boys and girls enjoyed a very instructive blackboard talk given by Mrs. Blair. With the kind assistance of Miss Etta Blish and Miss Bessie Titsworth we have been enabled to carry on the work among the children, and we hope some words may have been spoken which may be of benefit to them.

Such has been the work of the year, and our prayer is that it may bring blessings to others and to ourselves.

RAISING CENTRAL'S TRACKS.

Work Begins in Elizabeth and May Be Completed Next Spring.

The work of elevating the New Jersey Central Railroad's tracks through Elizabeth on the main line and depressing five streets under the Central's roadbed began yesterday. There is considerable talk among the property owners on these streets over a report that the Central company will not erect any retaining walls against abutting property.

The story is that the company has discovered a law which will permit the work to be done without going to the extra expense of erecting the retaining walls. The property owners don't intend, if they can help it, to pay for this job, and declare they will fight the railroad company in the courts rather than submit. They claim the walls are called for by the contract made by the City Council with the railroad authorities.

The work of raising the Central's tracks and depressing the streets will take about nine months, and perhaps longer.

Coal Dealers on a Lark.

The coal dealers are not slow by any means, and as proof of this, the New Jersey Coal Dealers Exchange arranged an excursion for today which left Newark at 8:15. At 8:48 the train of the dealers in black diamonds pulled into the North Avenue station, where J. A. Thickstun, of this city, president of the Exchange, joined the party and escorted them as far as Bound Brook. The excursion will go to Gettysburg where a guide will lead them over the famous battle-field. The rest of the time will be spent in the Blue Mountains at the Blue Mountain House, from which they will return on June 27th.

A Novel Entertainment.

A novel and most enjoyable entertainment filled Bethel chapel to its utmost last evening. The occasion was a concert by a troupe of African singers. A colored boy only five years old played a number of selections on the piano and autoharp. The rest of the programme consisted of singing in English and Kaffer, and speaking and reciting in Kaffer. After the entertainment was concluded refreshments were served.

Many Plainfielders Will Go.

The festival to be held at Union Village Methodist church grounds on Wednesday evening of this week will doubtless draw a number of young people from this city and other places. It is just above Washingtonville and will prove a pleasant drive and a great pleasure in meeting old friends again.

H-O FOR BREAKFAST
"I want some more" OLIVER TWIST

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Townsend's
Marble and Granite Works,
30 Somerset st., North Plainfield.

If you have not engaged your work I should be pleased to do it for you.

I buy only first-class Marble and Granite and do not sell unless at prices that will enable me to put up the work with credit to myself and justice to the parties purchasing.

I employ no agents and therefore am enabled to make a reduction in the price of my work to the customer, of the commission generally paid to agents.

I am under a very small expense in running my shop, myself and my son doing the larger portion of the work, and we personally attend to the setting of all work, and look upon business in this light, that Good Work and Good Material, at Fair Prices, is a standing advertise for my business, which will tend to build up trade, and I feel safe to warrant that no dealer can sell you the same work and same stock any cheaper than I can.

Hoping to be favored with your patronage. I am yours respectfully,

J. E. TOWNSEND, Manager.
Branch yard, Westfield, N. J.

Parlor Stoves
FURNACES, RANGES.
Tin and Sheet Iron Work.
HEATER WORK, TINNING, HARDWARE.
A. M. GRIFFEN,
119 East Front st.
Telephone Call, 6.

JAS. M. DUNN,
Dealer in
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS &c
224 PARK AVENUE,
OPPOSITE NORTH AVENUE.
Everything usually found in a first-class grocery.
Goods delivered free of charge.

Lewis B. Coddington,
[Successor to T. J. Carey.]
Furniture & Freight Express
Office—24 W. FRONT ST.
Large Covered Vans or Trucks. Goods delivered to any part of the U. S. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges resonable. P. O. Box 1. ☞ Piano moving a specialty.

Woolston & Buckle,
PAINTERS.
Wall Papers, Painters' Supplies.
141-145 North avenue.

ANCHOR LINE!
United States Mail Steamships Sail from New York Every Saturday for
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY.
Rates for saloon passage by S. S. City of Rome $60 and upward. Other steamers, cabin $45 and upward. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin $25 and $30; steerage $18. Drafts at lowest current rates. For further information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., or MULFORD ESTIL, 111 Park ave. 4 8 3m

Shetland Ponies For Sale.
Purest bred, sired by Toronto and Toronto by Montreal, a successive prize winner at the horse shows. Toronto will stand for service for the season of 1895. Price $15. For particulars as regards ponies inquire or write to MARTIN CALLAHAN, Man'r A. J. Cammeyer, Spring Hill Farm, Berkely Heights, N. J. 6 6 4

CARNEY BROS.,
AGENTS,
135 West Front st.
Tinners,
Plumbers,
Gas Fitters,
Parlor Stoves,
Cook Stoves,
Heaters.
Grates and bricks for all kinds of stoves can be found here at Jobbers' prices. Bring your tinware mending to us. The best tinners, the best plumbers, and the best gas-fitters in this section. We use none but the very best of materials, and our work always gives satisfaction. Keys of all kinds are made here. Tinware made to order. Ranges, brick and portable furnaces. Sanitary plumbing.

E. B. MAYNARD,
PRACTICAL
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,
204 PARK AVE.
Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting done at their residence. Shaving, Shampooing, etc., satisfactorily performed. 1 7y1

Wm. A. Woodruff,
Fire and Life
INSURANCE AGENT,
OFFICE,
corner Front St. and Park Avenue,
Plainfield, N. J.
Real Estate for Sale and Exchange. Money to Loan on Approve Security.

Sanitary Plumbing,
Brick and Portable Furnace
Gas Fitting, Tin Roofing,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
I am prepared to do any of the above branches in strictly first-class sanitary and wormanship manner.
Having associated myself with the Master Members Association of New York City, I employ none but first-class mechanics and non-union men. I believe in every man running his own business, at all times and in all cases.
D. W. LITTELL,
No. 112 North Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

A. WOLFF,
Manufacturer of
CIGARS.
And dealer in all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, and smokers' articles, has removed from 201 W. Front street, to 261 West Front street, one door east of Madison avenue, and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally.

DIME
Savings Institution,
OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Is now receiving deposits payable on demand with interest. Money deposited on or before July 1, 1895, will draw interest from that date.
JOHN W. MURRAY, President,
J. FRANK HUBBARD,
ELIAS R. POPE, Treasurer.

P. P. VanArsdale,
PIANO TUNER.
Instruments put in thorough order. Terms reasonable. Pianos and organs for sale and to let. Orders by postal, P. O. box 160, or left at Willett's shoe store, No. 107 Park avenue, will receive prompt attention. Residence 111 E. Front street, corner Elm street. fly19t

A TRADES SCHOOL.

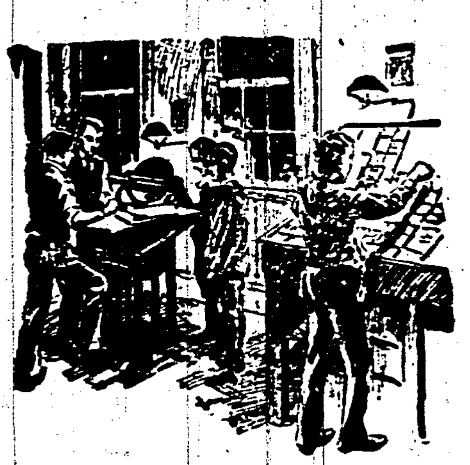
AN EPISCOPAL CHURCH DOES PRACTICAL WORK FOR BOYS.

Youths of St. George's College Instructed in Various Pursuits by Competent Masters. Carpenters, Printers, Plumbers and Telegraphers Display Their Skill.

The trade school of St. George's Protestant Episcopal parish, New York, is the successful evolution of an idea to keep youngsters out of mischief at night. It occurred to the rector of the church and his assistants about five years ago that it would be a good plan to arrange some form of entertainment that would attract a certain class of boys in the parish off the streets evenings. Word went forth that boys would be welcomed to the Memorial Building from seven to nine o'clock, and there in the basement the clergymen and others, who volunteered their services, gathered them together and told them stories, and read to them, and diverted them in other ways, both amusing and instructive.

From this arose th[illegible] Club of St. George's. The lads took readily enough to the amusement offered, and in their enthusiasm often tried to help matters along by getting up diversions on their own account, and it was not unusual for the person reading or story telling to be interrupted by the uproar of inpromptu wrestling matches suddenly entered upon by the more spirited lads.

Indeed, the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, recently, referring to the early days of the club, said he never put a picture on the walls but somehow or other it was smashed before the end of a week, while the greatest pleasure of the boys seemed to be to pull down the chandelier so the gas would have to be turned off, the darkness giving a chance for rough and tumble sport. But the growing good influences of the club were apparent despite these frolics, and some of the wealthy men of the parish decided to enlarge its field of usefulness.



Only carpentry and drawing were attempted at first, but the plan met with success from the outset, and soon the other floors were taken, and plumbing, printing and telegraphy were added, and then manual training for the little chaps too small to try the trades, that their hands might be trained to use the tools when the time came to essay the higher branches.

Now two hundred and fifty boys work six nights a week in the school and as many more regret that lack of room deprives them of the benefits of the instruction given there. Many of the pupils are employed during the day, but gladly work at the trade school benches at night, that they may soon be able to earn an artisan's wages.

The instruction that they receive is of the best. The directors of all the classes are experts in their respective lines, and are paid to teach the boys. The carpentry class, which bends over the benches on the ground floor, is in charge of Mr. Miller, a cabinet maker who is in business for himself, and tables and desks and clothes horses and hatracks and various other products prove that his instruction has fallen on fertile minds. Mr. Tucker, a master plumber, imparts the secrets of his craft to aspirants who see visions of big fortunes in the near future, and the room in which they work is bright with joints and coils and connections, all done by the boys, and, as Mr. Tucker says, as well as any man could do them.

Eight cases of type, flanked by a hand press and "proving galley," give aspiring young printers a chance to see themselves in print, and Mr. Nilson, foreman of a big job office, gives the boys, as teacher, the benefit of his experience.

The printers are already a means of money saving to the parish. They do all the church printing, and every month get out St. George's Industrial Herald, a publication devoted to the interests of the school.

E. Wallace Kerr has the class in telegraphy, and he not only teaches them how to send and receive, but makes them run lines, make repairs, store the battery and take entire charge of all the electrical apparatus.

A. A. Hammerschlag, an electrical contractor, has charge of the drawing class, while the manual training school is under the direction of Mr. McNeil.

The Business Man and the Public.

The business man who knows the value of a steady customer does not hesitate to exhaust every means to obtain such a patron. The most potent force in bringing him is the newspaper. The successful man has a knack of making people remember where he is to be found when they happen to want something that he sells. Advertising of some kind is absolutely necessary to success. Every enterprising business man will tell you that simple truth. And the most effective is the announcement in the daily newspaper.

Encouraging Him.

A pupil whispered in the next boy's ear: "Our teacher is a regular duffer."

The master, who had just put a question to the whole class, thought the pupil was framing a reply, and said to him:

"Come, my lad, speak up, perhaps you are right."

FOR THE FRESH AIR FUND.

DELIGHTFUL FESTIVAL CONDUCTED BY BRIGHT LITTLE GIRLS.

A Craig Place Lawn Resplendent With Beauty of Fair Faces and Artistically Arranged Booths.

If the large number of children who are recipients of the blessings that are extended through the fresh air funds of New York could have taken a peep at the scene presented at 40 Craig place Thursday afternoon and evening their hearts would have jumped for joy and perhaps they would have realized more fully than ever how the money which sends them to the country is earned.

Loving little hearts and hands in the neighborhood had planned to raise money that they, too, might add it to the fund which gives the closely-confined children of the large cities an opportunity to see the green fields and enjoy a romp in the bright, clear sunshine of the country, over hill and dale that is luxuriant with fragrance and beauty, and so they got together and, with Tina Voehl as their leader, planned a fair to be given on the lawn of Mr. and Mrs. John Carney and Mr. and Mrs. David King's residence. It took days of work, but when they commenced the affair soon shaped itself into a reality.

There was the lemonade well built of stone, over which was an arrangement of greens and ferns, that made it a delightful spot to receive a glass of this cooling and refreshing beverage and then Hattie Messerschmidt and Nellie Vermeule, who were in charge, were so pleasant that it kept them busy looking after their many customers.

Near by was a candy booth, which was a perfect beauty. Here, too, greens and ferns had been put into excellent service, and the roof was artfully made by the little hands. At this place Addie Carney and Sadie Winckler held the attention of their customers, until they had secured some of their money.

In one corner of the yard was the fancy table, and a cozy place it was, all enclosed with a profusion of the prevailing articles, ferns and greens. And such a complete stock of fancy goods on sale was tempting enough to capture the money that Nellie Valiant, Mabel Stevens and Carrie Pangborn were successful in securing.

An attractive spot was the ice-cream booth. It was in the shape of a bower, and covered with cotton, it had an appearance of winter, which was in perfect hormony with the articles on sale. At this place Mamie Bogert, Bessie Valiant and Stella Swain served cream in a most satisfactory manner.

In another corner of the yard was placed the cake booth which was attractively made with greens and ferns. Ethel King and Addie Marsh had charge, and they knew just how to cut the cake so it would please everyone.

The whole scene was as pretty a picture as anyone would care to look at, and then the electric lights that were scattered here and there gave the place a very brilliant effect.

The waitresses, Maggie Fritz, Winnie Carroll, Mabel Wright, and Aggie Morse, all dressed in white, were always on duty and ready to serve their patrons.

There were also several Japanese lanterns hanging about the grounds, and a strip of red, white and blue bunting added much to the general effect,

Of course the little girls had help, but they deserve unlimited praise and credit for their undertaking.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Carney and Mr. and Mrs. David King, perhaps more than anyone else, is due the very picturesque scene presented, and they, assisted by Edward and Henry Sebring, put in the wires for lights, while the Electric Light Company very kindly gave the current.

Albert Vail also assisted materially. Mr. Tier was very kind in donating two gallons of ice cream, as was also John Morton, who gave enough ice to answer every purpose.

In the centre of the yard the girls had several tables that were prettily decorated with vines and cut flowers. In the afternoon the attendance was excellent and about $25 was cleared; in the evening the attendance increased very much. Everything was disposed of and the sum realized fully pays all for their labor.

Master Louie M. Hummer has the admiring glance of the young ladies as he glides through the streets of the city on his handsome new wheel.

Through the down town agency of J. Hervey Doane, Oscar S. Teale has purchased a Cleveland lady's wheel for his daughter, Miss Anna Teale.

In riding the ball of the foot only should cover the pedal, and the saddle should be so adjusted that when the pedal is at its lowest point the foot will rest firmly upon it.

We are are likely to have bicycle Derbys, bycycle St. Legers and bicycle Suburbans before long. The wheel is supplanting the horse everywhere, and bicycle racetracks abound. —Tribune.

LEAL'S SCHOOL CLOSES, TOO.

Y. M. C. A. HALL FILLED WITH FRIENDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Prof. Fox of Johns Hopkins University Illustrates the Life of An English Student—The Graduates.

The Y. M. C. A. Hall was handsomely decorated last Friday to celebrate the closing exercises of John Leal's School.

After a few remarks by Mr. Leal to the graduates and lower classmen, George L. Fox, head master of the Johns Hopkins University, was introduced. Mr. Fox was a classmate of Mr. Leal at Yale. He held the attention of his audience through the first part of the evening with a description of the largest public schools in England, showing the difference between the English and the American public schools.

Later in the evening all the lights were turned off and the audience was carried, with the use of the stereopticon, on an imaginary journey through Rugby, Eaton and Clifton. Picture after picture was cast upon the wall showing the handsome buildings of the large schools. Many pictures brought before the eyes of the audience a very vivid view of the boat racing in England which is one of the greatest sports of the English school boy. Cricket is another of their favorite sports, and the audience was very much pleased to see some of the fields of England with the cricket team in white uniforms all in position.

Toward the later part of the evening Mr. Fox noticed that his time was nearly over, and when he spoke to Mr. Leal of closing, the audience broke forth in an enthusiastic applause, and Mr. Fox needed nothing else to convince him that he should not stop before he had exhausted his supply of pictures.

The lecture was very interesting as Mr. Fox has visited all the schools of England and took all the pictures with his own camera.

Fagging in England corresponds to hazing in America. When a boy first goes to school he becomes a fag and for the last two years he is a fag-master. The fags are required to do just whatever the fag-masters may command.

Mr. Fox once asked one of the English boys why he stood fagging as he could not find one American boy who would. The boy looked up at Mr. Fox and said, "Mr. Fox, what do you do with the American boys when they are awfully fresh?"

A little after ten o'clock the audience dispersed well pleased with their evening's entertainment, and feeling greatly instructed.

The graduating class was as follows: C. W. Abbott, H. M. Hall, L. A. Chase, J. F. Middleworth, George Bull, Lewis L. Thomas, Henry Talmadge, C. T. Walz, Stanley Hunter, E. F. Dorman, A. R. Sampson and Swan Hortwell.

The decorating committee consisted of the class of '95 with A. R. Sampson as chairman.

Austin Corbin, who owns the new bicycle track at Manhattan Beach, has announced a scheme for the promotion of professional bicycle racing on the new track, and will offer purses aggregating $15,000 for a series of races to be run there this summer. Willis B. Troy has been selected to manage the track and has been clad with authority to deal with all the leading professionals in the world for races at the beach. It is proposed to open the professional season on July 20th and continue the meeting weekly until September 15th. In additional to professional events class A races will be run. Harry Wheeler, the American professional, who is now in France, and who recently met with a mishap while practising, has been communicated with, and is expected to arrive in the course of a few weeks with some representative foreign racing men. In the races to be run the prizes will be distributed as follows: $100 to first, $50 to second, $35 to third, and $15 to fourth. It is intended to ask the L. A. W. to assume jurisdiction over the professional events. Should the league refuse it is likely that the old National Cycling Association of America will take charge. It is known that Chairman Gideon, of the Racing Board of the L. A. W., and several of the leading officials of that organization, favor professional races, and it is believed that they will look after the new professional interests.

Two prominent riders will turn professionals today, and they will start in the races at Philadelphia. According to T. W. Eck, all the first Class B men of the country will jump immediately after the National meet at Asbury Park. A. E. Welnig, of Buffalo, who will change his colors today, is said to be the fastest Class A man in New York. He holds the fifty-mile competition road record, and he is a fast man at almost any distance. Patrick O'Connor, of Bofton, is a Class B man, and he has been in this country about a year and a half. He was the champion amateur of Ireland, and he will go abroad with Johnson in August.

THE ALUMNI RECEPTION.

CLOSING ANNUAL EVENT OF THE BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Clarence Murphy Elected to the Presidency of the Association—An Evening of Pleasure.

A closing and pleasing annual event in North Plainfield school life is the reception which is given by the alumni association. A large number of the members, including the '95 graduates, gathered in the school Friday evening and thoroughly enjoyed the occasion.

The hall was prettily trimmed with blue, white, purple and pink bunting, and well arranged through the rooms were several banquet lamps that shed a soft glow on the charming young women and their gowns, which combined to present a picture of beauty, while the young men were gallant in their attention to their fair partners. President John McLaughlin called the meeting to order and the roll was called by Secretary Walter Raynolds.

It showed that many whose names were called were missing. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, after which Robert Clark and Clarence Murphy, who were appointed a committee to arrange a constitution, reported through Clarence Murphy. He read the constitution which had been prepared, and it was adopted as a whole.

The nominating committee then presented the following names for officers for the ensuing year: President, Clarence Murphy; first vice-president, Walter Place; second vice-president, John Steiner; secretary, Robert Clark; treasurer, Roswell Loizeaux. The secretary cast ballots for those named, and they were chosen unanimously.

President McLaughlin on retiring from office made a few remarks thanking all for their faithfulness.

The new president then took his his seat, and thanked all for the honor conferred.

Miss Alice Barlow rendered a pleasing instrumental solo, which was followed with a tenor solo by Robert Clark. Both received hearty applause, as did also the violin solo by Edward Waring, and the soprano solo by Miss Alice Carroll.

The rest of the evening was then devoted to dancing, for which excellent music was furnished by Rogers.

Delightful refreshments were served during the evening, and it was rather early in the morning when the young people left for their homes.

REJOICED OVER A DEATH.

STERLING PEOPLE WERE BITTER AGAINST MURDERER BERGMAN.

Built Bonfires and Shot Off Fire-Works When the Announcement Came that He Was Dead.

The hanging of August Bergman at Morristown on Thursday noon was followed at Sterling, five miles from this city, with a general rejoicing among the silk mill employes who constitute the inhabitants of that little hamlet.

It was there that the murder of his brother over the nonpayment of a $2 loan was committed by Bergman. The murdered man was an employe of the silk mills and was very popular among the other workmen. All through the trial of Bergman for the murder they were very bitter against him, and when the news reached Sterling Thursday afternoon that Bergman had expiated his crime on the gallows, there was a general rush to celebrate the event.

The 300 employers of the silk mill hustled around and procured old boxes and wood to build an immense bonfire and around this a general time of rejoicing was had. The available fire arms of the town were brought into use and the air fill with noise made by firing them off. The village store had procured a big stock of fire works for the Fourth of July trade, but the stock was soon exhausted by the purchases of the celebrators.

The annual century run of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs will take place on July 28th. The route will be from Weehawken to New Brunswick, returning via Belleville, Orange, Plainfield and Metuchen, nearly every mile of which is over splendid macadam roads. A silver watchcharm will be given to all survivors. Entries can be made with A. Stahl, 47 Warren street. There will be no less than thirty clubs represented on this run.

It is stated on good authority that there will be no professional league formed this season. But by the beginning of next season a professional league will be formed, with all the most prominent class B riders in it and with the leading manufacturers of wheels at its back. The National Assembly, at its meeting next February, will pass an amendment providing for a professional class, to be known as class C, and over which the racing board will have control.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.

ALLEN C. SMITH, *Pres.*,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

Alteration Sale!

AMOS H. VAN HORN, Limited,

73 Market Street, Near Plane St.

In putting in a new front and remodeling the first floor wareroom, and will sell their entire stock of Carpets and Furniture at cost.

NOTE PRICES.

Bedroom suits	$10 00	Tapestry Brussels carpet per yd	70c
Bedroom suits	$15 00	Children's carriages	$5 00
Bedroom suits	$20 00	Children's carriages	$7 00
Bedroom suits	$25 00	Children's carriages	$9 00
Parlor suits	$20 00	Upright refrigerators	$4 25
Parlor suits	$30 00	Upright refrigerators	$5 25
Parlor suits	$40 00	Upright refrigerators	$6 25
Parlor suits	$50 00	Matting, per yd	10c
Tapestry Brussels carpet per yd	50c	Matting, per yd	15c
Tapestry Brussels carpet per yd	60c	Matting, per yd	20c

Reductions have been made in every department to close out our entire stock at cost. Note first name, AMOS, and No. 73 before entering the store. Credit given if desired.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge to any Part of State.

STORING FURNITURE.

Notwithstanding the extreme hot weather we are still receiving Furniture on storage at our new building, 88, 90 and 92 Bank st. Furniture moved with vans at low rates. Telephone 580.

AMOS H. VAN HORN, Limited,

73 MARKET STREET.

Near Plane street. Newark, N. J.

Did Pawnbroking Without a License.

Arthur Levy, a jeweller at Elizabethport, has disappeared, and the goods in his store on First street have been smuggled away. Levy is wanted to answer a charge made against him of carrying on a pawnbrokerage business without a license. A woman named Hallfester complained to the police that she pawned a gold ring with Levy for fifty cents and afterward was unable to get it when she called to redeem the trinket. Levy saying he had melted it up for old gold.

A New Business Block.

It is understood that Powlinson & Jones, the West Front street furniture dealers, have purchased of O. M. Hetfield of Dunellen the vacant lot on East Front street just east of Marsh, Ayres & Co.'s place of business. The lot has 43 feet frontage and is 210 feet deep, and the purchase price is said to have been $200 per front foot. A large three-story, modernly equipped building will be erected which will be utilized by Powlinson & Jones for their business.

Somerset Freeholders Refuse.

The board of freeholders of Somerset county at their meeting on Wednesday at Somerville, refused by a vote of six to four to grant the application of the property owners for the macadamizing of Mountain avenue under the State road act. The law, it is said, is compulsory, and the freeholders will yet have to grant the demand of the applicants.

To Combine in the Parade.

Plainfield Lodge, No. 44, I. O. O. F., will combine with Miantanomoh Tribe No. 118, I. O. R. M., in the Fourth of July parade. They have secured the Lincoln Post Fife and Drum Corps, of Newark, which is probably the best in the State.

—Fire escapes have been erected on the Babcock building.

Flemington and the Fourth.

Plainfield is to have a huge Fourth of July celebration in which all societies and business men will join. There will be a parade, games, and fireworks in the evening. It is some years now since Somerville has been awake enough to do anything of the sort.—Somerset Democrat.

Plainfield, although much larger than Flemington, proposes "to have a huge Fourth of July celebration in which all societies and business men will join." While Plainfield and all the surrounding towns are to enjoy themselves on that great National day, Flemington, poor, helpless, newspaper-ridden Flemington, has to remain in the background, "for fear," as the Bound Brook Chronicle alleges, "that everybody will get drunk." And this is the County Seat of Hunterdon county! Shame! Shame!—Hunterdon Gazette.

A Needed Improvement at Pond's.

For a long time the Pond Tool Machine Works have had their own system of fire protection about their building, including water pipes, hydrants and hose. It was the calculation when it was put in to have it uniform with the city system, but by an error the fire plugs were a size too small to permit the use of the regular city connections. To overcome this a graduated connection was carried by each hose cart for the special use at Pond's if ever found necessary. But all this inconvenience will now be overcome for the system at the tool works is being equipped with the same size as is used by the city. This will greatly lessen the risk of a fire getting much headway in the valuable plant.

Coming Happy Event.

Miss Nellie Moran who for the past five years has been the efficient and accomodating clerk at Linke's on West Front street, will be married on Wednesday evening next by the Rev. Father Smyth of St. Mary's R. C. church to Thomas Cummerford. Mr. Cummerford is employed at the Potter Press Works.

BOROUGH GRADUATES.

Brilliant Audience Gather To Hear the Exercises.

A. M. POWELL DELIVERS AN ADDRESS.

Recitations by Misses Woolston and French, Who Give Evidence of Careful Training and Study—President McCutchen Presented the Diplomas in a Few Appropriate Words.

That North Plainfield has an institution of which she is and may be proud was evidenced last Thursday when a large and brilliant audience gathered to witness the commencement of many years of earnest effort, high and lofty ambitions, and a hopefulness that was impressive. It was the twelfth annual graduating exercises of the North Plainfield Public School, that was held in Warren chapel at eight o'clock.

The scholars of the school marched in to the inspiring music rendered by Miss Randolph, the pianist, and took seats on the platform, which was also occupied by Principal C.E. Boss, President Samuel St. John McCutchen and the members of the Board of Education, together with members of the borough council.

The school sang "The Holy City," by Adams; and "Blow, Gentle Breeze," by Booth; under the direction of Wm. E. MacClymont. The rendition of both was highly creditable and showed excellent training.

Principal Boss then introduced Miss Adah E. Woolston, the first graduate, who recited Longfellow's beautiful story, "A Roman Legend." Everyone listened with pleasure to the rendition, which was perfect. Especially noteworthy was the clear enunciation of the speaker and the ease and grace with which she gave every line. The next graduate was Miss Maude A. French, who gave "The Lost Galleon" by Harte. It was a masterly effort, and the clear, strong, voice of the speaker could be heard in every portion of the building. The manner in which Miss French rendered her selection gave evidence of careful study that brought out all the fine details of the subject.

Both graduates received flattering applause for their accomplishments. After the singing of a sprightly song, "On Life's Journey," by Veazie, Mr. Boss introduced Aaron M. Powell, who spoke in part as folows:

Members of the class of '95 I congratulate you heartily. I sympathize with you warmly, knowing that feeling with which you are stirred. You came to the halls of our schools under certain conditions of mind and thought. You cannot go back to those conditions. You think now of life and responsibilities. Your education is never finished, but the graduate who has completed his or her task at this point is to be commended. This is no ordinary school. Your opportunities are quite beyond the ordinary. What you were, is the past; what you are, is the present. Education changes the outlook in life very much. Let me illustrate this. On one occasion I went out for a walk in the country with a friend, who was somewhat of an expert on microscopic investigations. It was early one summer morning just after a shower, and as we walked along the road we passed several pools of water. In one of these my friend caught a butterfly, and holding it a few minutes let it go. I noticed in his hand a very small pointed instrument, and with that he separated a very small portion of dust from the butterfly and fixing it on a powerful glass I looked and to my surprise saw what seemed to be a perfect feather with beautiful colors. With the naked eye I would have passed along without that knowledge. What that glass did education does for us in the larger sense.

A few years ago I was driving with a friend through the Catskills to the Mountain House, and we saw the beautiful valley of the Hudson, a wonderful picture of natural beauty. We were overtaken in a thunder shower and drove in a barn. There we met a good kind-hearted farmer. He told us many interesting things and we told him who we were. As closely as he had lived to the mountain he had never been on the summit. In the springtime they had taken a very large range to the Mountain House, and it required six horses to draw it up the steep grade. That fact interested him and he said he was going to the top to see that range. It was the measure of the limit of view in his case. Thus we see that education enlarges the outlook.

James Russell Lowell once said: "Education means not only the opportunity to earn our daily bread, but after we earn it we know how to sweeten it."

Ralph Waldo Emerson was the greatest philosopher the country has ever known, and in his boyhood he struggled hard for an education. He acted as a waiter in college in order to get enough money to get an education.

Whittier, whom it was my privilege to know and love, was a poor Massachusetts farmer boy, who only had three months of school in his boyhood days. A friend taught him shoemaking and in that way he secured enough money to gain a little knowledge. I am afraid these young men here tonight have never known what such an effort is. Whittier was twenty years old before he owned a copy of Shakespeare. "Ally yourself to some great cause" was the poet's great motto.

Louise M. Olcott was a poor girl, working as a servant. Her first writings were refused, but today her books are read the world over. We must make the most of opportunity.

My closing thought is this, that there is too much tendency nowadays to pleasure. There is too great a fondness for it. We read a few days ago in the papers that the costliest prize offered at Yale College for the highest attainment in a certain branch was not offered because the professor had discovered that there was not a student in the college who was deserving of it.

Does this reflect on the time spent in playing football baseball and other games.

A little later we read in the papers about the seniors at Columbia College who enjoyed a smoker and dinner at Sherry's, New York, and the latter probably included sherry. Students are much the worse for such indulgencies.

The New Jersey Legislature investigating committee shows what we need in Jersey, and it's the coming men and women who will be called upon. In Colorado men and women are placed on an equal footing, and may the time come when this shall be the case in New Jersey.

At the conclusion of Mr. Powell's address, President McCutchen in a few well chosen words presented, on behalf of the Board of Education and the citizens of the borough, the graduates with their diplomas. The school then sang "The Song of the Vikings," and thus passed into history another very successful and profitable event.

The following is the names of the graduates and subjects of essays:

Carolyn F. Barnes	Influence of Books
William C. Buell	The Preservation of Food
Sarah M. Douglass	An Old Garret
Florence May Duck	A Day in the Woods
Clara E. Fellows	A Moving Day
Edna Louise French	A Four-leaved Clover
Maude Adeline French	Wheels
Minnie Gulick	Coins
E. Maxwell Honeyman,	Comparison of Washington and Napoleon
S. May Linbarger	Fashions
Frank MacDonald,	Influence of Greece and Rome
May E. McLaughlin	Pebbles and Bowlders
Everett J. Peck,	Two Generals of Ancient Times
Lillian F. Pope	The Beauties of Nature
Florence S. Smalley	A Beautiful City
Harriet Squier	Mirrors
Stella Swain	Some of our Feathered Neighbors
Adah E. Woolston	Misplaced Benefactors

The scholars and graduates received many very handsome floral pieces from their relatives and friends.

AT THE NORTHFIELD CAMP.

A Delightful Outing Which Can Be Secured at Small Cost.

The special Northfield number of The Bulletin contains the following which will be of interest to the members of the Y. M. C. A. in this city:

While the regular association camp does not open until July 9th, arrangements have been made to accommodate a party from Brooklyn during the students' conference, which will be held June 28th to July 7th. This conference is a gathering of over five hundred students from colleges in all parts of the world, and is one of the inspiring and interesting events of the entire summer. On account of the smaller number to be present during this week, the expense will be somewhat larger than after the encampment is regularly opened. The special rate of $4.50 to Northfield will be in force during this period, and the cost of board while in camp will not exceed $1.00 per day. A portion of the party attending this conference will wheel from New Haven to Northfield; leaving New York, Thursday, July 27th, by the New Haven boat. The trip from New Haven will take the party up the beautiful valley of the Connecticut and will occupy the greater portion of Friday and Saturday. There will be no fast riding, and in case of unfavorable weather, train can be taken at any time. After the close of the conference a party will probably ride to Lake Champlain, and thence via Lake George, Saratoga and Albany return to New York. This party will be accompanied by Secretary Foot, of the Bedford Branch. The Fourth of July falling on Thursday, the week will be broken up for business, which makes it especially convenient for a number to attend the conference for the entire session. It will also make an inexpensive and delightful holiday vacation for those who can take the boat the evening of the third and remain over the following Sunday. This trip can be taken for less than $10.

The Advance of Woman.

Apart from any question of right, would it be for the best interests of civilization to grant women a wider sphere of activity? The trend and current of the social evolution is surely in the direction of larger liberty for all, in the degree that they are able to use it. It is in the direction of the removal of barriers and needless restraints. Every attempt at such removal in the past has been greeted by loud prophecies of disaster. The aroused watch-dogs of church and state have started in full cry upon the track of the innovator with angry yelpings of alarm. But that what was might have been expected, and should frighten no one. We all inherit a residuum of antediluvian sentiments which remain suspended in our minds like mud in water and interfere with the clearness of our thinking. It is only when it has had time to settle, and we recognize it for what it is, that we gain full command of our intellects. Now, I do not pretend as yet to have full command of mine; but, for all that, I seem to have a few star-gleams of intuition which manage to struggle through the turbid medium of antiquated feeling.—H. H. Boyesen, in July Lippincott's.

More of An American Than Ever.

The Daily Press has received the following letter from Peter B. Wright, dated June 8th at Berlin, Germany:

Just a line to let you know of my safe arrival here. I have visited Paris, London, Ireland, Scotland and Holland. From here I go up the Rhine to Lepsele, from there to Switzerland, Norway, Sweeden, Austria, back to London, Paris, and then home. I have been very successful and have enjoyed every step of the way; but I am more of an American than ever, and I would not give up my own land for any other on earth.

CITY COUNCIL LEGISLATES.

BIDS RECEIVED FOR BUILDING MAIN OUTLET SEWER.

Ordinance Authorizing the Purchase of Land for Sewage Beds Adopted—Netherwood Granted a License.

Matters pertaining to sewers was the principal business transacted at the meeting of the Council Wednesday night. Councilmen Westphal, Moore, Bird, Ginna, Fisk, Dumont and President See were present.

The ordinance authorizing the construction of the main outlet sewer from Front street street and Grant avenue to the sewage beds was read, at the conclusion of which the president announced that bids would be received for the construction of the sewer. The following firms presented bids: Michael Honan & Son., Chester, Pa.; Patrick J. Plunkett, Jersey City; Charles B. Walton, Trenton; Charles T. Moore, Lebanon, Pa.; Martin McNamara and Carlon T. Bride, Washington, D. C.; John Marsden, Utica.

The lowest bid was about $14,000, the next about $800 higher, and the highest about double the lowest.

After the bids had been read the ordinance authorizing the purchase of the land for the construction of sewage beds was given its final reading, and, on motion of Mr. Fisk, adopted. All the councilmen voted yes.

An ordinance asking for proposals for making house connections was introduced, read the first time, and ordered advertised. July 8th is the day set for receiving bids.

The Plainfield Gas and Electric Light Company petitioned for permission to connect their exhaust pipes from their condensing engines to the under drains of the sewer on Madison avenue. The petition was granted, with the proviso that the arrangement should cease if at the end of the year it should create vapors which would be injurious to the health of the city.

Andrew J. Gavett, constructing engineer, reported that Cook & Co. had completed their sewer contract, except in cleaning up the streets and completing some other little details. Cook & Co. presented a statement which showed that they had made arrangements with Street Commissioner Meeker to make the necessary repairs and charge to them. The document was referred to the street committee with instruction to see that the arrangement was carried out in a satisfactory manner.

Two additional fire hydrants were ordered on East Front street, Councilman Westphal voting no.

Chairman Moore of the license committee recommended that a license for an inn and tavern be granted to John Spitler of the Hotel Netherwood. Adopted.

The application of John Spitler for a license to sell liquors at the Hotel Netherwood was granted, Councilman Frost voting no.

An auctioneer's license was granted to William E. Taylor.

Mr. Dumont moved that the specifications for the proposals for house connections be printed. Adopted.

Two bills for $1,470.58 and $525.09 from Cook & Co. were ordered paid.

CRESCENT WHEELMEN MEET.

Fourth of July Matters Was the Principal Business Discussed.

There was a fair attendance of members at the meeting of the Crescent Wheelmen last evening when the Fourth of July celebration was talked over and discussed.

The committee on games reported progress; also that the entry blanks were now ready. The clubhouse committee stated that they had interviewed the members of the Plainfield Bicycle Club and that the latter wanted $50 per month for 100 members and $15 additional for every 100 above that number. The Crescents decided to let the committee advise with Mrs. Ulrich with a view of getting the best terms.

The committee on float for Fourth of July reported that work was progressing satisfactorily. An adjournment was then made to Wednesday evening, June 26th.

An Estate Settled.

The trouble over the settlement of the estate of the late Fritz Pounnerehire, of Rahway, was finally adjusted yesterday in the Orphans' Court at Elizabeth. A bill of exceptions to the accounting of the executors, Alderman Lohmiller and Mr. Helmstader, had been filed with the Court by Lawyer Hunt on behalf of some of the heirs. Mrs. Pounnerehire, the widow, turned over certain property to the executors to make good the amount in dispute, and the objections were in consequence withdrawn.

Railway Employes Picnic.

The following is the committee of street railway employes picnic at Vail's grove, on Wednesday, July 17th: H. Martin, J. J. McCormick, M. Higgins, M. Hipp, H. J. McCormick, M. Nevins and W. Smalley. Any information concerning the picnic can be had from them.

FESTIVAL AT HOLY CROSS.

A PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE CHURCH AFFAIR.

Parish House Trimmed in An Artistic Manner, in Which Attractive Young Ladies Sell With Profit.

Everyone present at the festival given by the young women of Holy Cross church Thursday in the parish house can congratulate themselves, for it was one of those charming events that always prove a delight to those attending, and the affair last evening was no exception to this established rule.

Artful hands had made the already pretty room resemble fairyland by the judicious use of yellow bunting which was the prevailing color, and this, with the pretty gowns worn by the fair ones, presented a scene well worth seeing.

Around the room were arranged tables that were inviting enough to capture patrons who very willingly paid the price asked to secure the excellent home-made cake and strawberry lemonade that was on sale, while two kinds of ice cream was sufficient to satisfy the most particular.

The attendance was large, and it was a buying crowd that rewarded the young women for their earnest efforts.

During the evening a "pound" auction was started, and packages neatly tied up, containing a pound of "nobody knew what till they opened", brought good prices. The purchasers after examining their packages found groceries, match boxes, dolls, etc., and nobody could object for the proceeds were to be devoted to the Sunday-school. Mr. Bartling filled the position of auctioneer in a satisfactory manner to all.

Those who arranged the affair were: Miss Anna Murphy, Miss Warman, Miss Agnes Smith, Miss Ada Bartling, Miss Emmons, Miss Weston, Miss Fountain. The last four named had charge of the candy, while the others looked after the cake, lemonade and ice cream. The whole affair was a complete success in every respect, and is a credit to the young women who planned it.

PLEASING ENTERTAINMENT.

Members of the Church of Heavenly Rest Have a Pleasant Time.

A pleasing entertainment was given in the parish house of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Clinton avenue, last night, which was arranged by Mrs. Lewis.

The entire programme was well rendered and received, several encores being given. It was as follows:

Piano duet—Dance of the Fairies.	The Misses Graves
Vocal solo—In the Dreamy Twilight.	Miss Yaeger
Recitation—Paul Revere's Ride	Mrs. Lyons
Tenor solo—Tell Her I Love Her So.	Wm. Tallamy
Cornet solo—Home So Blest	Mr. Brown
Vocal solo—Far Away From Home and Mother	Mrs. Brown.
Recitation—Barnyard Song.	Mrs. Chas. Steiner
Tenor solo—Beautiful Land on High.	Horace J. Martin
Vocal duet—Home all Beautiful.	Mr. and Mrs. Brown

After the entertainment ice cream was sold and a substantial sum realized therefrom.

MR. BARRETT OBJECTS.

He Refuses to Allow the City to Use the Smock Farm Until Next April.

J. Y. Barrett, who has a lease extending to April 1st, 1896, for the Smock farm, which has been purchased by the city for sewage beds, told a Daily Press representative this morning that he would not allow the construction of the main outlet sewer on the land, as long as his lease was in force, unless paid for the privilege. He also stated that he would not permit any more test pits to be made on the land unless he was given a bonus of $600 for the surrender of his lease.

On this farm is the Coriell family cemetery, the headstones over some of the graves dating back 120 years. Whether or not the Coriell family will permit the removal of the remains involves a delicate question.

Tore His Cheek Into Shreds.

Patrick Crowman, a vicious character, recently released from the State Prison, assaulted Philip Honeyman, a prominent citizen of Somerville, Monday night. Honeyman was stretched unconscious by a blow on the head from Crowman's fist. John McCarthy, a bystander, who went to Honeyman's assistance, was set upon by Crowman, who encircled McCarthy's neck with his arms and tore his cheek into shreds with his teeth. A large crowd surrounded the infuriated man and would have done him violence but for the arrival of the police.

Park Club Celebrators.

The following are the committee of the Park Club who have charge of their Fourth of July fire-works display and reception: B. A. Hegeman, Jr., William J. Roome, Edwin T. Douglas, Julius E. Erickson, Charles A. Reed and William G. Runyon.

DETAILS OF THE CELEBRATION.

Executive Committee Meet and Make Further Arrangements.

The Fourth of July executive committee met last evening and instructed the printing committee to advertise for bids for the privilege of selling official badges.

It was reported that several bids had been received for fire-work but nothing had been decided upon.

The collection committee reported indirectly that nearly $1,000 had been subscribed and collected.

Drake's band of Elizabeth was secured for the celebration and a communication was received from their leader saying that there would be twenty pieces in the band.

The contract for building stands in the city park was given to Daniel J. Wilson, and Ira Riker kindly loaned seventy-five camp chairs for the use of those who sit on the stand.

Dunellen.

Miss Pauline Baische has returned to her home in New York after spending several days in town.

Miss Elsie Richters has returned to her home in Perth Amboy, after a pleasant stay with Miss Blanche Marlow.

Mrs. James Wheeler is entertaining Mrs. J. E. Moore, of Jersey City.

Mrs. D. P. Brown, of Brooklyn, is the guest of Mrs. Eugene Runyon.

Mrs. Vandeveer of New York, is at the home of Mrs. Barclay Ball.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Giles, of Port Richmond, S. I. are visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Wm. VanMiddlesworth and daughter returned home yesterday after a pleasant visit with Bayonne friends.

Mrs. Snow, of Palatka, Fla., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. James Todd, left this morning for Brattleboro, Vermont.

Miss Jennie Bolton, of Glen Gardner, is visiting her sister, Mrs. P. Harman.

Next week Miss Cecelia Staats, of this place, and Miss Carrie Uhdal, of Netherwood, will leave for Lake Hopatcong for a two weeks stay at "The Breslin."

Mrs. Judson Titsworth, of Berkshire, N. Y., is at the home of I. D. Titsworth.

Miss Libbie Dennick is visiting friends in New York.

Invitations are out for a social of the Schubert Musical Club, to be held on Tuesday evening at the home of Miss Irene Day in New Market.

Tomorrow night at the M. E. church there will be a strawberry and ice cream festival under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL FESTIVAL.

Trinity Reformed Little Workers Reap Considerable Profit.

The festival held in the Voehl building, on East Front street, Thursday afternoon and evening, was a great success.

The young girls of the Trinty Reformed church Sunday-school who planned it are working earnestly to secure money for the new Sunday-school room, and they succeeded admirably in this affair. The sum of $40.98 was realized from the sales, and nearly everything was sold.

The store looked very pretty decorated with ferns, flowers, flags and lanterns, and then there wss a choice display of articles on sale.

During the evening a gypsy happened in, gorgeously costumed, and did a rushing business with a grab-bag.

The little girls have won praise and commendation for their efforts and they are highly pleased with the result.

Trouble at Rutgers.

Dr. John Jacob Cooper, the professor of logic and mental philosophy at Rutgers college, was caricatured by the class of '95 in their recent play, when a student taking the name of "J. K. Hooper" was made up to resemble to a nicety the professor. Dr. Cooper did not see the play, but was told what occurred. He had previously had trouble with some of the members of the senior class, and took umbrage at the affair. When the diplomas for the graduates were presented to him for signature, he declined to sign them, and the diplomas do not yet bear his name. The members of the class are greatly exercised over the matter, and threaten to take some action in concert.

Tracking Escaped Prisoners.

Eight men, who are supposed to be the prisoners who escaped from the Middlesex county jail in New Brunswick over a week ago, were discovered in a cave in the woods about one mile north of Somerville yesterday. A posse was organized to capture the crowd, but a sentinel who was on the lookout saw the posse coming and gave the alarm. All the eight men got away. It is believed that they have not gone far, and are said to be in the woods near where they were first seen. The authorities are keeping a sharp lookout to see if they can again see the gang.

A NAGGING WOMAN.

DR. EDSON DEFENDS HIMSELF FROM CRITICS.

There Are Nagging Men, of Course, but They Occupy Less Exacting Positions. The Effect of Nagging Upon Children and Upon the Peace of the Family.

Dr. Edson ranges the husbands of naggers in three classes. Men of the first class are incited to brutality and violence. Husbands of the second class avoid their homes and seek solace in clubs and saloons. Those of the third class, who remain devoted to their naggers, are usually of nervous temperament, and some have been driven insane by exposure to continual fault-finding, which is more injurious than overwork. But if the irritable nagging of the woman is a consequence of ill health, when the husband understands this fact the nagging often ceases to have any injurious effect on him. The case is different with children. Nagging is equally injurious to their nervous system, whether the mother is an invalid or has no such excuse.

A vivid recollection of a visit to a summer resort is of an irritable, invalid mother and her unhappy, harassed boy. She nagged at him in the dining room till the poor child lost all appetite. One morning the father came down alone and explained that mother was not well enough to come to breakfast. Whereon the boy, with childlike frankness, exclaimed, "Oh, I'm so glad!" Then, seeing his father's reproving glance, he explained: "You know, papa, I'm not glad she's sick; but—but I do enjoy my breakfast so much more when she's not here." The woman was an egotist; her own ailments were her continual theme, and the comfort of her husband and child was wholly disregarded.

"I think mamma doesn't like me, auntie," said another sensitive child. "Oh, if she would only sometimes seem satisfied with me, and speak to me as you do to Nellie! I used to try so hard to please her, but it isn't any good; for no matter what I do she always thinks it is wrong."

One sees nervous, nagging women in charge of schools and must heartily pity them, for they are obliged to earn their living; nevertheless, they are ruining the dispositions of the children; and, in spite of almost frantic efforts, cannot maintain discipline. Oft reiterated complaint ceases to have remedial effect.

A handsome woman, whose face bore traces of a sweeter disposition in girlhood, was unhappily married to a drunkard. With her large family, small means and the misery of seeing the man return night after night in a disgusting condition of intoxication she had a heavy burden to bear. But she did not rail at the man; she feared driving him to lower depths. The results of her disappointment and worry were visited on the unfortunate children. She was not by nature a motherly woman. The children came into the world without a welcome and were made to realize it. Shaken, scolded, unreasonably accused, they had no home in the true sense of the word, and each took the earliest opportunity to leave the parents and go out into the world.

There are nagging men as well as nagging women, but as the fathers are usually absent from the home many hours of the day, they have less opportunity to destroy family peace. It is said that "the mother holds the key of the soul and stamps the coin of character." We remember Cowper's lines to his mother's picture: "Oh, that those lips had language! Life has passed with me but roughly since I heard thee last." Memories of a mother's sweet voice have led back wandering feet to paths of righteousness but harsh words of other mothers have driven the children to the broad ways of destruction, as did a certain widow who railed continually at her children. They feared her when they were little; but as they grew older they gave back railing for railing; and every son of that mother was laid in a drunkard's grave. A little lad made desperate by the nagging of both parents ran away, crossed the sea as a stowaway, and found refuge with a relative, who obtained permission to bring him up. Under the rule of his parents he had been deceitful, driven to falsehood through fear. When loved and trusted he returned love and trust, and developed a fine character.

In another home the nagging of the mother was repeated in the children. Old grievances were dwelt upon, magnified and brought forward at most inopportune moments, and there was a continual round of petty faultfinding and retort. But a realization of her responsibility came to the mother; she controlled the querulous words and turned them into gentle ones. The children were puzzled. They did not expect the new condition to last, but it did last, and now it is rare to hear an impatient word in that house from any of its members.

One may make excuse for the nervous condition of invalids; the irritability that results from sleepless nights and long continued suffering is difficult to control, but much of the uncontrolled irritability of invalids is the outcome of self pity and lack of consideration for others. The development of egotism and selfishness in some natures is one of the evils of invalidism.

In 1915.

Maude—I really believe Cholly is going to get married.

Ester—What makes you think so?

Maude—I hear he has joined a cooking school.—Life.

A washerwoman applied for help to a gentleman, who gave her a note to the manager of a certain club. It read as follows:

"Dear Mr. X.: This woman wants washing."

Very shortly the answer came back:

"Dear sir: I dare say she does, but I don't fancy the job."—Tit-Bits.

CYCLING COMMENT.

A. H. Barnett has been training at the Crescent Oval for the last few days.

J. Fred MacDonald, the uptown grocer, takes a spin on a wheel occasionally.

Wesley Abbott and Howard Corlies will sail for their cycling trip through Europe on Saturday.

George F. Brown punctured the rear tire on his wheel a few days ago which necessitated his riding another wheel till it could be repaired.

A prominent cyclist in Plainfield says that the rarity of Plainfield air is caused by the immense quantity used in filling pneumatic tires on bicycles.

A long-distance rider passed through Plainfield yesterday afternoon well provided for any emergency. The tires on his wheel were single-tube, and he carried an extra one strapped to his handle-bars.

Plainfield has a speedy little rider in William M. McCutchen. He is now training for the races at Paterson on July 3d and 4th; and is also expected to enter in the National meet at Asbury Park. When riding a flying quarter, without pace-makers, on the Crescent Oval, he made the very fast time of 27 3-5 seconds.

To the physically frail man and woman, boy and girl, we would offer a word of caution regarding hard and long rides. Never mind if you cannot ride a century, you can ride ten miles with much enjoyment, and you will probably remain on earth much longer by selecting the shorter distance, and get a bigger reception from the cycling angels when you die.—American Wheelman.

Johnson, in the event of failing to meet Zimmerman in a series of match races this summer, has been laying plans to take in all the big amateur meetings during June and July and earn a nice revenue by riding exhibitions. He has also aspirations to go to Cologne and represent America in the professional events at the international championship meet. In the absence of Zimmerman, who starts for Australia in August, no man is better fitted to represent this country in the professional championships, and it is doubtful if any of the foreign professionals are in Johnson's class.

With the thousands of new recruits in cycling, the touring season will doubtless be unusually active. It is generally the case that the new recruit is seized with a burning desire to take a long trip awheel, and sooner or later finds himself with a party bound for some point of attraction, say a hundred miles away. Such journeys invigorate the mind and the body as well, if taken in a leisurely manner. The cost is small, well within the means of the average clerk, and if he fails to reap a harvest of health and recreation it is his own fault. A vacation spent awheel riding through the country is truly a good investment.—New York Times.

The annual century run of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New Jersey, in connection with the National League meet at Asbury Park, will take place July 6th, starting at five p. m. from Broad street, Newark. The Asbury Park Wheelmen have presented to the association two solid silver cups, one valued at $100, to be awarded to the club bringing through the greatest number of survivors, and one valued at $50 for the club bringing through the second greatest number of survivors. Besides this the association will present five handsome banners, one to the club from Pennsylvania bringing through the greatest number of survivors from that State, one to the club from New York or Brooklyn who do likewise for their State, two to the clubs in the association first and second, and one for a club from any state not eligible to compete for the above. For the benefit of the New York, Brooklyn, and Long Island riders a boat leaves foot of Barclay street, New York, at 4:35 a.m., July 6th, and connects with train for Newark, at Hoboken, which will be prepared to take on wheels. This train arrives in time for the start in Newark. Carl von Lengerke, Captain of the South Orange Field Club Cyclers, will act as captain of the run this year, and will have for his assistance Messrs. George C. Wheeler of the Westchester League of New York, and Joseph Estoclet of Philadelphia, to act as pacemakers.

To Discuss Good Government.

The Christian Endeavor society of the Congregational church will hold a Good Government meeting in the church Sunday evening at 7:30. Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis will deliver the address.

A Long Distance Fish Story.

A. K. Holder, of West Seventh street, who is at Lake Hopatcong with a number of friends, writes to friends at home that they just caught a black bass weighing 7¼ pounds.

Pliny Fisk arrived home from Europe on the St. Louis on Saturday.

Wm. VanSickel and "Tony" Lusardi went to Philadelphia today on business.

Fine Pianos on the St. Louis.

The new steamship St. Louis, of the American line, has among her luxurious furnishings three pianos, made by the Mason & Hamlin company, one in mahogany (Chippendale) one in cherry, and one in enamel, white and gold. They are of the finest make and add greatly to the beauty of the furnishings. The same company has orders for three pianos of similar make for the new steamship St. Paul, of the same line.

Letter-Carriers Meet and Elect.

The letter-carriers of this city (Branch 396 of the National Association of Letter-Carriers) met in their rooms on West Second street, Saturday evening, where important business was transacted and the following officers elected for the ensuing year:

President, Charles B. Stephens; vice-president, J. W. A. Bauersachs; secretary, Robert H. Loughlin; treasurer, William Demarest.

The newly-elected officers will be installed at their first regular meeting in July.

The Laws Enforced Here.

The New York Times of yesterday publishes a column and a half description of a century run through New Jersey towns from New York to Philadelphia, and in speaking of Plainfield says:

> If riding on Sunday, do not try to find any refreshment—especially liquid—as the blue laws are rigidly enforced. Rather ride along until two miles past the town. But an excellent place to stop for dinner at Plainfield can be found at the Albion Hotel, on the road out of town.

St. Mary's Excursion.

The excursion of St. Mary's church and Sunday-school will go to the celebrated Glen Island on Wednesday, July 24th.

Miss Augustine Lessignolo, of Westervelt avenue, is entertaining a friend.

Joe Sohl and Harry Werner enjoyed an outing at Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday.

T. S. Rose, of Emily street, has left for Norfolk, Va., where he will make a short stay.

Mrs. Robert Speer, of Elizabeth, spent Sunday in town with her friend, Mrs. Mellor.

Adam Neuman, who has been ill for some time, has gone to the Water Gap to recuperate.

Mrs. Charles Westphal, of West Fourth street, went to Bayonne today to visit friends.

Mrs. Sandford and family, of Washington avenue, leave town tomorrow for the mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Emerson and family, of New York, spent Sunday with Plainfield relatives.

Bert Heinrichs, who has been very ill, went to Lake Hopatcong today to remain indefinitely.

Miss Laura Emmons, of Jackson avenue, has a young woman friend spending a few days with her.

The marriage of Miss Sadie Currie to Percy VanAlstyne takes place Wednesday at the home of the bride.

The marriage of Emma Harris, of Dunellen, to Melvin Fritts, of New Market, will take place June 25th.

Miss Edith Rue, of Philadelphia, is visiting at the home of her uncle, Benjamin Day, Rockview avenue.

Clifford Bockoven, of Madison, spent Sunday with North Plainfield relatives. He returned home today.

Rev. W. C. O'Donnell of the Monroe Avenue chapel sailed Saturday for Europe. He will return in September.

Edward Petrie, who is in business at Bridgport, Conn., spent Sunday with his mother on East Sixth street.

Miss Minnie Ammerman, of Madison, who has been visiting North Plainfield relatives, returned home today.

Rev. Ruby Warne, of Kingston, N. J., made a short visit to his sister, Mrs. R. O. Howell, of Westervelt avenue, today.

William Henderson, teacher of languages in Leal's School, leaves tonight on the steamer Priscilla for Boston. He will spend his vacation in the New England States and Nova Scotia.

Irwin Cooley left town Friday to attend the college boat races on the Hudson, and when they were postponed until today he decided to remain over and is expected home tonight or tomorrow morning.

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Moderate Prices.
Cash or Installments.
See Them Before You Buy.
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A. P. A. AND THE SCHOOLS

A Circular Sent to the Elizabeth Board of Education.

The Newark News last night published the following from Elizabeth:

The members of the American Protective Association here are taking a hand in the election of officers by the Board of Education. This morning every member of the new board which takes control next month received the following circular:

"Dear Sir—Council No. 25, of the American Protective Association of New Jersey, has adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in our judgment, the position of Secretary of the Board of Education should be held by a man of unquestioned patriotism, who is not allied with any system that is opposed to our National, non-sectarian free public schools, and we would therefore respectfully request every member of the Board of Education of the city of Elizabeth to vote for the appointment of either Henry F. Robinson or some equally competent, loyal and patriotic citizen.

"Resolved, That a copy of this be sent to each member of the new School Board.

"H. W. C. CHURCHILL, Secretary."

The present secretary of the Board of Education, William H. Ryan, who has held the office about eight years, is a Catholic. Henry F. Robinson was formerly a member of the board, and is said to be affiliated with the A. P. A.

Better Get Married.

A Plainfield young man went out walking with his best girl Saturday night, and in the course of their travels the girl's father appeared, and administered a small dose of displeasure by punching the young man in the face. The down-hearted couple sought a policeman for advice, and were told that the only thing to do was to either get married or separate.

Will Be a Great Feature.

It is intended to mount the old fire bell, which did service so many years in the tower on the West Second street house, on a wagon for the Fourth of July parade, where it will again ring forth the sounds that will carry "the oldest citizen" back to the time when he pulled the fire apparatus. Boice, Runyon & Co. will furnish the wagon and horses for the parade.

While in Topeka last March, E. T. Barber, a prominent newspaper man of La Cygne, Kansas, was taken with cholera morbus very severely. The night clerk at the hotel where he was stopping happened to have a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and gave him three doses which relieved him and he thinks saved his life. Every family should keep this remedy in their home at all times. No one can tell how soon it may be needed. It costs but a trifle and may be the means of saving much suffering and perhaps the life of some member of the family. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North aves, T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

I have two little grandchildren who are teething this hot summer weather and are troubled with bowel complaint. I give them Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and it acts like a charm. I earnestly recommend it for children with bowel troubles. I was myself taken with a severe attack of bloody flux, with cramps and pains in my stomach, one-third of a bottle of this remedy cured me. Within twenty-four hours I was out of bed and doing my housework. Mrs. W. L. Dunagan, Bonaqua, Hickman Co., Tenn.
For sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North aves.. T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

While at Peekskill, N. Y., Mr. J. A. Scriven, a prominent manufacturer of New York City, purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Such good results were obtained from its use that he sent back to the druggist from whom he had obtained it for two more bottles of the same remedy. When you have a cough or cold give this preparation a trial and like Mr. Scriven you will want it when again in need of such a medicine. It is a remedy of great worth and merit. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Reynolds's pharmacy, Park and North aves, T. S. Armstrong, Manager.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube be restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destored forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflammed condition of the mucous surfaces.
We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness, caused by catarrh, that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75.

NOTABLE MASONS VISIT ANCHOR.

A Banquet Served and Profitable Time Enjoyed.

A regular communication of Anchor Lodge, F. and A. M., was held in their rooms in the Babcock building last evening, when the third degree was conferred on one candidate. After the business session a supper was served in the banquet room. There was a large attendance of members from Elizabeth, New Brunswick, Rahway, Westfield, Somerville, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Washington. Among the officers present were: M. W. P. G. M. Moore, R. W. D. D. G. M. Anthony Shroeder, P. D. D. G. M. Stephens, Tillou, Sheppard and Freeman.

Track Athletics Killed By Professionalism.

The athletic clubs themselves have helped to destroy interest in ordinary field sports. For many years they made the giving of athletic games the whole purpose of their existence, and finding them popular, they multiplied them to replenish their treasuries. They pursued the idea that the winning of prizes by men wearing their club colors meant prosperity. They invented a system of athletic memberships, that signified anything that they desired it to mean, from free initiations, remitted dues, gratuitous board and lodging, to a business situation or cold cash, and they offered valuable prizes that could quite readily be converted into money. The consequences were inevitable; the tone of track athletics became so cheap and so common that the better portion of the club membership held aloof from it.—From "Life at the Athletic Clubs" by Duncan Edwards, in the July Scribner.

A JUNE TEA.

Miss May Shreve Entertains in Honor of Miss MacCracken.

A delightful tea was given by Miss Shreve, of Grove street, for her friend, Miss Mac Cracken, of New York, Saturday last from four until seven. Miss Shreve was assisted by her sister, Miss May Shreve, Miss Foster, of New York, Miss Rodman, and the Misses Haviland. Mrs. Deuse Van Vliet and Miss Bessie Day presided at the table where ices were served. Miss Munger dispensed lemonade in the music room. The table decoratives were pink roses, with an effective arrangement of pink ribbons alternating with ropes of smilax suspended from the chandelier. More than one hundred guests were present. Among other out-of-town guests were: Howard Foster, of New York, Cleveland Childs, of East Orange, and Messrs. John and Henry Wallace, of Philadelphia.

Change of High School Teachers.

The many friends of Miss Harriet E. Delano, who has been junior class teacher in the High School, will be sorry to learn that she has severed her connection with the school and will spend the next year in rest and study. Her position as Junior teacher will be occupied by Miss Mary Grace Caldwell, of Concord, N. H. Miss Caldwell is a graduate of Welesley and has taught already for five years.

This is No Fish Story.

E. P. Thorn and a party of friends went to the Raritan river, two miles above Raritan, last week, and Mr. Thorn succeeded in landing the largest small-mouth bass ever caught in this vicinity. It weighed five and a quarter pounds. He presented it to Charley Smith.

Another New Business Block.

Lawyer W. R. Codington, ever on the progressive side of city improvements, has in contemplation the erection of a building on Park avenue, between Laine's barber shop and the building owned by him on the corner of Park avenue and Second street. It will be a handsome structure and a credit to the city.

THE best investment in real estate is to keep buildings well painted. Paint protects the house and saves repairs. You sometimes want to sell—many a good house has remained unsold for want of paint. The rule should be, though, "the best paint or none." That means
Strictly Pure
White Lead
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TALK OF THE BICYCLISTS.

GOSSIPY LOCAL AND NATIONAL ITEMS OF THE GREAT SPORT.

The Double Century Finished With Plainfielders Well Up in Front—Sanger Likely to Be Declared a Professional.

Adam Blair is learning to ride a wheel, and he succeeds admirably.

A. H. Barnett, of Westfield, passed through town Saturday on his wheel, accompanied by two friends.

G. Q. Dolliver, of Manning avenne, is busy evenings learning to ride a bike. His son Charley says if "pop" gets tired wrestling with it, he'll gladly take it off his hands, and ride in less than ten hours after his first trial.

Benjamin Wainright and Joseph Male, both employes of Scott's Press Works, on a five-dollar wager on Saturday last rode a bicycle race over a five-mile course, starting from Scott's in great shape. There were many fellow employes who witnessed the affair, and much excitement prevailed. William Jukes was starter. Wainright won.

There were about twenty-five of the Century riders including the "bloomer" girl who returned from Philadelphia yesterday. They passed through Plainfield about 2:15 in the afternoon, and Frank Smith and John Rickert were among the leaders, and looking as fresh as though they had been out for a short ride. The rest of the party looked exceedingly well.

The Alcyone Cyclers of Elizabeth had a nine-mile road race on Friday night, from Elizabeth to the Wheatsheaf hotel and return. All the contestants but four dropped out. Capt. Harry Hicks was the first man to finish, and for a prize received a handsome gold medal. The referee was David Strauss, of the Alcyones, the starter Chief Consul Robert Gentle, and the timer, E. H. Smith.

The Elizabeth Athletic Club cyclers held their ten-mile handicap road race Saturday afternoon, over the Springfield-Elizabeth course, which is five miles, with a turn, Newton White was the first man in, E. H. Karr was second, Frederick Hedges, third, W. D. Stout, fourth, and Robert Eaton, fifth. There were ten starters, Charles Appley being scratch man. White's handicap was six minutes. A large crowd witnessed the contest.

Notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, the match race between C. M. Murphy and W. C. Sanger will take place at the meet of the Kings County Wheelmen, at the Manhattan Beach track, on Saturday, June 29th. The race will be at one mile, to be run in three heats, the winner of two heats to be declared the winner of the match. Murphy holds the competition record for one mile of 2:01 4-5, made at the Waltham track two weeks ago. Sanger has always been known as Johnson's most formidable rival, and he is also riding in record-breaking shape. A five-hundred-dollar trophy will be given to the winner. Each heat should be a grand struggle from start to finish for the supremacy.

Many prizes received this season by Class B men on the National circuit are said to be far below the advertised value, and a "kick" will soon be made to Chairman Gideon. "Big" Terrill, who comes from California to race in the east, has a diamond which was valued on the programme and entry blanks at $150, and is worth at retail less than half that amount. The American racing men are not novices when it comes to valuing prizes. The racing men are asked to compete at a meet, a grand list of prizes is shown them, and on the strength of this list they take part, good races are run, the crowd is large, the race meet promoters are made wealthy, and the racing men receive for their hard work prizes worth less than half of the value of those shown.—New York Times.

A GOOD WOMAN GONE.

Death of Mrs. Carpenter at the Home of Her Brother, R. G. Horr.

Yesterday morning at half-past ten o'clock there passed away from this earth one of those women whose only work seemed to be to make life happier for those around her. Mrs. Lucina Horr Carpenter died at the home of her brother, Roswell G. Horr, of 808 Park avenue, in the seventy-second year of her age. She was born in Vermont, but had been a resident of Chicago for a number of years, and her only son, Newton Carpenter, is now secretary of the Art Institute of that city.

Mrs. Carpenter was a widow, and had been a sufferer from heart trouble for several years. She came to Plainfield to spend the summer with the hope that the change would do her good. She had been confined to her bed for a week past, but none of the family thought that the end was so near at hand.

Her funeral will take place Thursday in Chicago, and this morning the remains were removed there under the charge of Roswell G. Horr and his daughter, Mrs. F. W. Hebard. Mrs. Horr was unable to go on account of the illness of her daughter.

Mrs. Carpenter was a most estimable woman, active in all charitable works and prominent in the Congregational church of which she was a member, and in her death the poor and needy have lost a kind friend.

W. R. Rollofson has returned home after spending several days with friends at Stephenburg.

MARRIED.

CARL—PARKINSON—At Bound Brook, Sunday, June 23, 1895, by Rev. J. B. Cleaver, Elizabeth H. Parkinson to John Carl both of this city.

DIED.

CARPENTER—In this city, June 24, 1895, Lucina H. Carpenter, sister of Roswell G. Horr, of the New York Tribune, aged 71 years. Interment at Chicago, Ill.

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